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President: Mr. Rüdiger von WECHMAR
 (Federal Republic of Germany).

Tribute to the memory of Mr. Francisco Sá Carneiro,
Prime Minister of Portugal

1. The PRESIDENT: We have learned with deep regret of the tragic death of the Prime Minister of Portugal, Mr. Francisco Sá Carneiro. On behalf of the General Assembly, I should like to extend to his family and to the Government and people of Portugal our profound condolences.

2. May I invite representatives to stand and observe one minute of silence in tribute to his memory.

The members of the General Assembly observed a minute of silence.

3. The PRESIDENT: I call on the representative of Portugal.

4. Mr. FUTSCHER PEREIRA (Portugal): On behalf of the Portuguese Government and on behalf of my delegation, I should like to thank you, Sir, for the expression of sympathy that you have just addressed to us on the tragic death of our Prime Minister, Mr. Francisco Sá Carneiro. My country and my people deeply mourn this untimely death, for it constitutes a very great loss indeed for our nation.

5. Mr. Sá Carneiro and the Minister of Defence, Mr. Adelino Amaro da Costa, who also lost his life in yesterday's accident, were both brilliant, dedicated

and young political leaders whose capacities and dedication to the public cause were admired by the whole country and respected by all.

6. My delegation wishes to express its most sincere thanks for the condolences that you have kindly extended on this very sad occasion and which I will not fail to convey to my Government.

AGENDA ITEM 63

Training and research:

- (a) United Nations Institute for Training and Research: report of the Executive Director;
- (b) United Nations University: report of the Council of the United Nations University;
- (c) University for Peace: report of the Secretary-General

REPORT OF THE SECOND COMMITTEE (A/35/616)

7. Mrs. STEPHENSON-VERNON (Jamaica), Rapporteur of the Second Committee: I have the honour to present to the General Assembly the report of the Second Committee on agenda item 63 [A/35/616]. In paragraph 22 of the report, the Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of three draft resolutions: draft resolution I, on UNITAR, was adopted by 115 votes to 9, with 9 abstentions; draft resolution II, on the United Nations University, and draft resolution III, on the establishment of the University for Peace, were adopted without a vote.

8. I should like to commend this recommendation to the attention of the General Assembly.

Pursuant to rule 66 of the rules of procedure, it was decided not to discuss the report of the Second Committee.

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

10. May I remind members that under decision 34/401, the General Assembly agreed that:

“When the same draft resolution is considered in a Main Committee and in plenary meeting, a delegation should, as far as possible, explain its vote only once, i.e., either in the Committee or in plenary meeting unless that delegation’s vote in plenary meeting is different from its vote in the Committee.”

May I also remind members that, in accordance with the same decision, 34/401, explanations of vote should not exceed 10 minutes and should be made by delegations from their seats.

11. We shall now proceed to the vote. I invite members to turn their attention to paragraph 22 of document A/35/616.

12. There are two draft resolutions recommended by the Second Committee under the heading “United Nations Institute for Training and Research”.

13. I first put to the vote draft resolution I A, entitled “Report of the Executive Director”.

Draft resolution I A was adopted by 126 votes to 9, with 4 abstentions (resolution 35/53 A).

14. The PRESIDENT: Draft resolution I B is entitled “Financial support for the United Nations Institute for Training and Research”. The report of the Fifth Committee on the administrative and financial implications of draft resolution I B is contained in document A/35/673.

15. A separate vote has been requested on operative paragraph 1 of draft resolution I B. I therefore first put operative paragraph 1 to the vote.

Operative paragraph 1 was adopted by 113 votes to 11, with 15 abstentions.

16. The PRESIDENT: I now put to the vote draft resolution I B as a whole.

Draft resolution I B, as a whole, was adopted by 125 votes to 9, with 6 abstentions (resolution 35/53 B).

17. The PRESIDENT: We now turn to draft resolution II, concerning the United Nations University.

18. The Second Committee adopted that draft resolution without a vote. May I take it that the General Assembly wishes to do likewise?

Draft resolution II was adopted (resolution 35/54).

19. The PRESIDENT: We now turn to draft resolution III, which refers to the establishment of the University for Peace.

20. That draft resolution was adopted without a vote in the Second Committee. May I take it that the General Assembly also adopts it?

Draft resolution III was adopted (resolution 35/55).

Address by Mr. Rodrigo Carazo Odio, President of the Republic of Costa Rica

21. The PRESIDENT: The Assembly will now have the honour and pleasure of hearing an address by Mr. Rodrigo Carazo Odio, President of the Republic of Costa Rica. On behalf of the General Assembly, I should like to welcome him to the United Nations and invite him to address the Assembly.

22. Mr. CARAZO ODIO (Costa Rica) (*interpretation from Spanish*): Two years ago at this rostrum I proposed the establishment of the University for Peace,¹ an institution of world-wide scope dedicated to the pursuit of that supreme benefit through education. Thanks to your generous support, the co-operation of the Secretary-General and his staff, the valuable and unfailing support of UNESCO and its Director-General, as well as the work of the Commission on the University for Peace appointed for the purpose, under the chairmanship of Mr. Rafael Caldera, that seed planted by your hand is now coming to fruition and will soon be placed in the service of all peace-loving men and peoples. At this session the General Assembly, by the resolution it has adopted today, is fulfilling its sacred mission to foster peace through education and is doing honour to my country.

23. On behalf of the Government and people of Costa Rica, I should like to extend my heartfelt gratitude for your goodwill and effectiveness. You may be certain that future generations, for whose sake we strive and dream, will thank you for that decision,

¹ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Plenary Meetings*, 11th meeting, paras. 106-122.

for any effort or activity with a view to nurturing peace constitutes the highest tribute to, and the surest guarantee for, those who will succeed us and those who have yet to share with us the hopes and trials of this world.

24. The University for Peace is not merely an institution; it is the embodiment of an idea which has circulated for many years in international conferences, seminars and forums and which has also taken shape in other institutes and study groups: peace through education, that is, the disarmament of the mind for the building of peace. The idea is aptly put in the preamble to the UNESCO Constitution:

“... since wars begin in the minds of men, it is in the minds of men that the defences of peace must be constructed”.

25. Here I am reminded of a memorable thought by a man well fitted to testify to the effects of war, Albert Einstein: “Peace cannot be preserved by force. It can be achieved only through understanding.” I should like as well to recall a passage from the Charter of the University for Peace, drafted by the Commission:

“Many nations and international organizations have attempted to attain peace through disarmament. This effort must be continued; yet facts show that man should not be too optimistic as long as the human mind has not been imbued with the notion of peace from an early age. It is necessary to break the vicious circle of struggling for peace without an educational foundation.

“This is the challenge that now faces all nations and all men as the twenty-first century approaches. The decision must be made to save the human race, which is threatened by war, through education for peace. If education has been the instrument of science and technology, there is all the more reason to use it to achieve this primary rights of the human being.” [*Resolution 35/55, annex, appendix, paras. 3 and 4.*]

26. In this forum of world conscience, I reiterate a statement I made here two years ago: “the twenty-first century shall be peaceful, or it shall not be”.²

27. In the year 2000—within 20 years—there will be more human beings alive than the sum of all who have walked the earth since the Cro-Magnon period. What human wealth the future will hold, what untold treasures of intelligence and will if we fashion for them a century steeped in the warmth of peace, or what a vast burial ground if we step into the twenty-first century to the drumbeat of war, that is to say, if the world continues to be a gigantic factory producing weapons to destroy the human species in the very season when it could, if it wished, reap its finest harvests.

28. For those thousands of millions of children and young people, no effort, financial or academic, should be spared to infuse mankind’s education with the ideas of peace. With this broad historical perspective, I thank you on behalf of future generations for your support in taking this new stride towards the building of peace through education.

29. Just as my Government is convinced of the overriding necessity of achieving peace through educa-

tion, which should be our central goal during the two remaining decades separating us from the twenty-first century, we have the equally firm conviction that this spiritual undertaking must be complemented in political and economic affairs by justice in international relations. And I am not referring to help as a sign of mendicancy, but as an act of justice: without fair trade there can be no social peace.

30. In the course of the twentieth century mankind has endured three disastrous decades: the First World War, the scourge of the Great Depression from 1930 to 1940 and the harrowing years of the Second World War in the 1940s, from whose ashes was born the promise to wage a struggle against war, unemployment, poverty, racial discrimination and political, economic and social inequality. In the first Allied joint declaration of 1941, as well as in the Atlantic Charter of that same year, the signatory Powers affirmed that they considered that one of the soundest foundations of peace lay in the opportunity for all men to enjoy economic and social security. The Powers accordingly undertook to establish a world economic order conducive to the attainment of those aims. Those undertakings were reaffirmed in the “Declaration by United Nations” signed in Washington on 1 January 1942 and at the four-Power conferences held in Moscow in 1943, at Tehran in the same year, at Dumbarton Oaks in 1944 and at Yalta in 1945, whose deliberations produced the first outlines of this world organization, the United Nations, with a Charter that lays down as one of its basic aims the pursuit of economic and social development. To that end, a number of international institutions have since been established whose underlying purpose is securing peace through justice.

31. During the years following the Second World War, other concerns and requirements also came to the fore in the third world. Imports of capital goods and of strategic raw materials fell substantially, since war production had been given precedence over industrial activity, while the prices of export products were kept low in order to augment the war effort and avoid inflationary pressures among the Allied Powers. Those causes, together with the Great Depression of the pre-war years, gave rise to a new concept of economic policy in several third-world countries. That concept held that the principles of the improvement of living standards proclaimed by the United Nations could not be fulfilled merely by economic reconstruction in the war-affected countries or through a reorganization of the world economy in line with pre-war models. Rather, a persistent effort was required to foster economic development in the underdeveloped areas of the world. In this way, the attention paid to economic problems in the world’s less developed areas gradually became the United Nations’ central concern; this was encouraged by a number of factors, such as the emergence of new developing countries as a result of decolonization, countries which joined in calling for needed economic and social development and for the solution of the problems which had earlier been faced by the war-devastated countries. The ultimate outcome was relatively speedy recovery and even strengthening of the developed countries, and stagnation and relative deterioration among the developing countries.

² *Ibid.*, para. 112.

32. It is on those shaky foundations that the poor countries have sought to build up economies as they face new challenges and problems: a slowing of growth in the developed countries; high rates of inflation; a marked rise in petroleum prices with all that that implies; deteriorating terms of trade for the oil-importing developing countries, which are also affected by increases in the cost of capital goods and food imports; sharply rising costs in world money markets and inordinate fluctuations in commodity prices.

33. As a new decade begins, all those problems remain with us, aggravated by inflation.

34. During the 1970s there was a decline in the rate of growth of the volume of world trade; the volume of exports of the developed countries grew more rapidly than that of the developing countries; non-oil commodity prices were uneven and generally weak; and the prices of commodities exported mainly by developing countries—coffee, cocoa, oils, rubber, copper, tin—experienced severe fluctuations. The average annual price fluctuation for 33 commodities other than petroleum included in the World Bank price index, which was 4.8 per cent in the period from 1961 to 1970, rose to 12.4 per cent in the period from 1971 to 1980. During the 1970s, fluctuations became more accentuated for every group of commodities. The upturn which occurred in 1976 and 1977 was largely the result of a sudden increase in coffee prices, amounting to more than 200 per cent in real terms, which followed the frosts of 1975 in Brazil. By 1978 and 1979, commodity prices were once again at unprecedentedly low levels in real terms.

35. Divergent trends in the prices and volume of exports of goods have significantly altered the structure of world trade. Fuels, which accounted for 11 per cent of the value of world exports in 1960, reached 22 per cent in 1979, thus outstripping commodities other than fuel. Moreover, the proportion of exports of those products in the developing countries declined. This decline in the growth of world trade in turn brought about large current account deficits.

36. Since such large deficits could not be sustained in the long term, those countries were obliged to adopt adjustment measures. In 1978 the aggregate deficit of the petroleum-importing developing countries had fallen to \$27.1 billion, or 2.3 per cent of their gross national product, but by 1979 it had once again climbed to \$43.1 billion. Despite the adjustment measures adopted, the development process in many developing countries lost momentum, and a sizable number of those countries had to cut investments.

37. Symptomatic of the changes that have been occurring in the international economic environment during the last decade is the growing need for developing countries to turn to external financing, thus increasing their indebtedness. From 1971 to 1978 the developing countries' disbursed and outstanding medium-term and long-term indebtedness to public and private sources increased fivefold to \$318.4 billion; by late 1979 it had reached an estimated \$376 billion.

38. This imbalance in world development, which has taken on tragic dimensions during the last decade, has compelled the developing countries to call for changes in the structure of the world economy. Pro-

posals to that effect had emerged from the first and second sessions of UNCTAD, held at Geneva in 1964 and in New Delhi in 1968, and those proposals have been given added emphasis in recent years with the decline of the world economy.

39. One expression of this has been the adoption by the General Assembly of resolution 3201 (S-VI) on 1 May 1974, which contains the Declaration on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order based on equity, sovereign equality, interdependence, common interest and co-operation among all States,

“... which shall correct inequalities and redress existing injustices, make it possible to eliminate the widening gap between the developed and the developing countries and ensure steadily accelerating economic and social development and peace and justice for present and future generations...”

Is it possible to develop a more clear and more necessary economic and social undertaking?

40. The new development strategy and subsequent negotiations have become distilled in the North-South dialogue. It could be sensed from the outset that it would prove difficult to arrive at specific agreements on the issues that divided the developed and the developing countries. Yet, some headway has been made on certain aspects, while on others differences have been slightly mitigated and a certain willingness to compromise is appearing. Specifically, the broad outlines of a formulation concerning the indebtedness of the poorest developing countries has emerged, and agreement has been reached with regard to the content of binding codes of conduct for the transfer of technology and for the regulation of transnational corporations. Agreement has also been reached on a common fund to stabilize commodity export prices by means of separate international commodity agreements and the financing of research and development activities in commodity-producing countries.

41. Nevertheless, the developing countries have not concealed their sense of frustration and discouragement at the lack of tangible results. The failure to achieve such results at the Conference on International Economic Co-operation, held in Paris from 16 to 19 December 1975 and from 30 May to 2 June 1977, cast its shadow over subsequent meetings, such as the thirty-fifth session of ESCAP, held in Manila from 5 to 16 March 1979, and the Third General Conference of UNIDO, held in New Delhi from 21 January to 9 February 1980, on industrialization. In Geneva a procedural dispute has held up the Diplomatic Conference and the Revision of the Paris Convention on industrial property. Also in Geneva, negotiations to establish a common fund for the stabilization of prices of agricultural products are now under way.

42. In view of the slow progress noted, the President of the World Bank, Mr. McNamara, proposed in January 1977 that an informal commission be formed to examine world economic problems and recommend appropriate measures for adoption by countries of the North and the South. Subsequently, the Independent Commission on International Development Issues was established under the chairmanship of Willy Brandt the result of which is a programme for survival. The

title of the report tersely states the dimensions of the tragedy.³

43. Trade, that age-old channel of knowledge among peoples, is today becoming a cause of disunity. Indeed, if the tendency persists, it will become a cause of strife among nations.

44. My country has felt the effects of the deterioration in the terms of trade. In 1972, with 100 pounds of coffee one could buy 13 barrels of petroleum; in 1980 with 100 pounds of coffee one can buy only 3 barrels.

45. In the aggregate, the developing countries have suffered a loss of \$30 billion in their terms of trade. This has been compounded by the application of discriminatory and protectionist restrictions against the exports of developing countries, which are affected by the economic process which prevails today in the industrialized countries: unemployment, slow growth, inflation, monetary instability, and balance-of-payment disequilibrium among the rich countries. It is thus the poor countries which to a disproportionate extent have borne and continue to bear upon their shoulders the world's burden.

46. The objective of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade [see resolution 2626 (XXV)] was to achieve an average annual growth rate of per capita gross national product of 3.5 per cent among the developing countries. However, only 1.2 per cent annually was achieved, and 0.7 per cent for the least advanced. No other result can be expected while world trade is based upon injustice. Promises of co-operation and mutual international assistance have been repeated in vain.

47. In speaking on the subject of justice and international economic solidarity, I should like to pay a tribute and express appreciation to the Governments and peoples of Mexico and Venezuela for the help that they have provided to nine countries of Central America and the Caribbean in the sphere of energy by guaranteeing a supply of petroleum, to be paid for at the rate of 70 per cent of the invoice price in cash and 30 per cent in the form of a 2 per cent loan for up to 20 years granted to the importing country, subject to its investment in the development of energy sources or programmes for energy savings. We hope that example of Mexico and Venezuela will serve as a model for future conduct in negotiations and dialogue between countries. Their decision has renewed our faith in international solidarity. The world economy today would be on a different course if the rich nations had shown the vision and generosity displayed by President José López Portillo and President Luis Herrera Campins.

48. We should not forget that the poor countries bear the brunt of rising petroleum prices and of recession, as well as of the defensive measures adopted by the rich nations against that increase. Recession exacerbates pressures upon the poor countries by reducing the prices of their products and the volume of

their sales, as is the case with coffee, which is subject to price limits and sales quotas. Petroleum prices will continue to rise while markets for our impoverished countries, which are subject to the deflationary and protectionist measures of the rich countries, will continue to shrink.

49. If poverty is not to prevail among our nations, it is therefore imperative that morality prevail in international economic and trade relations, that unity prevail among the poor countries and that they receive better treatment from the rich countries and suffer less exploitation at their hands.

50. As poor countries continue to experience low growth rates and high capital requirements, privileged local groups may be expected to pressure their Governments to adopt what they term "austerity" budgets and to resist the implementation of anything which, from their privileged viewpoint, does not deserve priority. Many countries may thus succumb to the temptation of postponing social programmes for the sake of promptly eliminating the deficit. It will be argued that poverty can wait but redressing the deficit is urgent. We who govern in the world's poor countries cannot and should not be misled by this simplistic analysis. True, deficits are cause for concern; but the struggle for development must be won by means of structural change that does not harm our needy peoples. Development is not a process that can be read only in statistics, rates and percentages; it can be read in the lives and the lot of human beings.

51. Many people cannot support idea of austerity and thus believe that austerity should fall upon those who have already accepted it. If this holds true for a nation, it should become the practice of the rich nations. They should not shift the burden of their problems to the poor peoples.

52. The report of the Independent Commission on International Development Issues, under the chairmanship of Willy Brandt, rightly asserts that policies, agreements and institutions in the field of international financial and monetary co-operation should be inspired and guided by the principle of universality, universality being in the present instance synonymous with solidarity.

53. The new decade, the threshold of the twenty-first century, thus places before us the eternal problem of justice. Coexistence is impossible between rich peoples, numerically in the minority, and the ever more numerous but increasingly impoverished poor peoples. The conclusion spells tragedy. The question is not one of generosity, for the international climate does not point in that direction, but rather one of justice. Development is not a gift of the rich to the poor. It is necessary that the rich countries make a sacrifice which, combined with the poor countries' determination to develop, can avert disaster. That sacrifice can be made in the area of the arms race. In other words, what we are asking is not a sacrifice of development but a sacrifice in the art of war. The measures we call for would not detract from any one's life or prosperity; they would detract from death and destruction. The new international order is not only economic; it is fundamentally moral.

54. Article 28 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights states that:

³ *North-South: A program for survival*; report of the Independent Commission on International Development Issues, under the chairmanship of Willy Brandt (Cambridge, Massachusetts, The MIT Press, 1980).

“Everyone is entitled to a social and international order in which the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration can be fully realized.”

There is only one way to secure that aim: by peace and justice. It is with these considerations in mind that I earlier referred to education for peace and to justice in international economic relations. There is a causal link between the two principles. I should therefore like to conclude my statement with the topic of disarmament, the most formidable hurdle in the achievement of peace and justice in international relations.

55. Bert Roling has written that “war has become the privilege of the poor”. I should add that the arms race has become the favourite pastime of the rich. Moreover, by an imitation effect characteristic of international relations, it has also become a distraction for the poor. Since the end of the Second World War there have been 130 wars, all in the poor countries. One of those wars may at any time turn into a world war. In this way the privilege of the poor, stimulated by the pastime of the rich, will end in the destruction of the planet.

56. The weapons which the most sophisticated technology is producing today, at astronomical costs, are not intended for use in the isolated wars waged in the poor countries. They are carefully stored away for the day of total destruction. This is what the myth of security by deterrence or peace through fear in all its nakedness comes down to.

57. It will be impossible to establish a more just order unless the present military order is submitted to a rigorous and permanent analysis. Many of the world's development programmes and technological models are born and develop with the protection of the present military order.

58. Every day that passes gives added force to the view expressed by Arthur Koestler:

“From the dawn of human conscience to 6 August 1945, man had to live with the idea of his death as an individual. From that day when the first atomic bomb eclipsed the sun at Hiroshima, all mankind has had to live with the idea of its extinction as a species.”

59. It is all well and good that man should undertake excellent, painstaking studies for the fashioning of a new international economic order. The idea will none the less remain Utopian so long as the brutal day-to-day reality of the arms race persists. Unfortunately, the facts concerning the untrammelled momentum of the arms race are of such tragic dimensions that men tend to fall back upon one of the most reliable defences—evasion and indifference—in order not to grapple with them or act as they would dictate. Therefore it is necessary for us to repeat those facts desperately and to the point of exhaustion. Someday we will make an impression.

60. Every year \$500 billion is spent on arms, that is, \$1 million per minute. Meanwhile, there are in the world 2 billion human beings who are homeless, 200 million who are illiterate, and more than 1 billion who are undernourished. In 1978, 15 million children died of hunger. As has been noted by the distinguished recipient of the Nobel Peace Prize, Lord Philip John

Noel-Baker, reallocating military budgets to productive civilian purposes would suffice for poverty and want to be eradicated in a matter of 10 years. The right of nations to possess weapons knows no restrictions. Yet the right of nations to justice does have restrictions.

61. We, the poor countries, have made the mistake of failing to unite, with that strength which unity gives the weak, in presenting new proposals for disarmament which would be feasible and specific. An open and frank dialogue in this regard has been prevented by a certain political polarization, a feeling of belonging to or supporting a given sphere of political action or influence, a given bloc. A world declaration on disarmament has stated that:

“Disarmament depends upon governments, but the political will to disarm is born in the minds of the people. Without that decision, no treaty, solemn or binding though it may be, can achieve anything. It is essential that every human being should harbour in his heart of hearts the firm conviction that peace is necessary. Otherwise, mankind will not be able to survive”.

62. In the final analysis, peace in the world will depend essentially on education for peace as its indispensable instrument. It will depend on justice in international economic relations as a permanent token of goodwill. It will depend on an unyielding determination to disarm as a necessary precondition.

63. As our century draws to a close, I invite members to continue building the kingdom of peace, the fruit of education and of justice.

64. The PRESIDENT: On behalf of the General Assembly I thank Mr. Rodrigo Carazo Ochoa, President of the Republic of Costa Rica, for the important statement he has just made.

AGENDA ITEM 61

Development and international economic co-operation (continued):*

(a) International development strategy

REPORT OF THE SECOND COMMITTEE (PART II) [A/35/592/Add.1]

- (b) Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States;
- (c) Trade and development:
 - (i) Report of the Trade and Development Board;
 - (ii) Reports of the Secretary-General

REPORT OF THE SECOND COMMITTEE (PART III) [A/35/592/Add.2]

- (d) Industrialization:
 - (i) Report of the Third General Conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization;
 - (ii) Report of the Industrial Development Board;
- (e) Science and technology for development: report of the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development;
- (g) Food problem: report of the World Food Council;

* Resumed from the 55th meeting.

(h) Financial, monetary and related matters: report of the Secretary-General**REPORT OF THE SECOND COMMITTEE
(PART IV) [A/35/592/Add.3]****(k) Environment:**

- (i) Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme;**
- (ii) Reports of the Secretary-General;**

(l) Human settlements:

- (i) Report of the Commission on Human Settlements;**
- (ii) Report of the Secretary-General;**

(m) Effective mobilization and integration of women in development: report of the Secretary-General;**(n) Examination of long-term trends in economic development: report of the Secretary-General;****(o) United Nations Special Fund****REPORT OF THE SECOND COMMITTEE
(PART V) [A/35/592/Add.4]****AGENDA ITEM 62****Operational activities for development:**

- (a) Comprehensive policy review of operational activities of the United Nations system: report of the Secretary-General;**
- (b) United Nations Development Programme: report of the Secretary-General;**
- (c) United Nations Capital Development Fund;**
- (d) United Nations Revolving Fund for Natural Resources Exploration;**
- (e) United Nations Fund for Population Activities: report of the Secretary-General;**
- (f) United Nations Volunteers programme;**
- (g) United Nations Special Fund for Land-locked Developing Countries;**
- (h) United Nations Children's Fund;**
- (i) World Food Programme;**
- (j) Technical co-operation activities undertaken by the Secretary-General**

**REPORT OF THE SECOND COMMITTEE
[A/35/628]****AGENDA ITEM 64****Special economic and disaster relief assistance:**

- (a) Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator: report of the Secretary-General;**
- (b) Special economic assistance programmes: reports of the Secretary-General;**
- (c) Implementation of the medium-term and long-term recovery and rehabilitation programme in the Sudano-Sahelian region: report of the Secretary-General**

**REPORT OF THE SECOND COMMITTEE
[A/35/663]****AGENDA ITEM 12****Report of the Economic and Social Council (continued)*****REPORT OF THE SECOND COMMITTEE
(PARTS I AND II) [A/35/545 and Add.1]**

65. Mrs. STEPHENSON-VERNON (Jamaica), Rapporteur of the Second Committee: I have the honour to present to the General Assembly the reports of the Second Committee in documents A/35/592/Add.1 to 4, A/35/628, A/35/663 and A/35/545 and Add.1.

66. Parts II, III, IV and V of the report of the Second Committee on agenda item 61, entitled "Development and international economic co-operation", are contained in documents A/35/592/Add.1 to 4.

67. In paragraph 6 of its report on subitem (a) of agenda item 61, concerning the International Development Strategy [A/35/592/Add.1], the Second Committee recommends to the General Assembly for adoption a draft resolution regarding the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade, which was adopted by the Committee without a vote. In this connexion the attention of the Assembly is drawn to the statements made in the Committee which are reproduced *in extenso* in the annex to the report.

68. In paragraph 45 of its report on subitem (b), "Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States", and subitem (c), "Trade and development" [A/35/592/Add.2], the Second Committee recommends to the General Assembly for adoption seven draft resolutions, and in paragraph 46 it recommends the adoption of a draft decision.

69. Draft resolution I, entitled "Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States", was adopted by the Second Committee by a recorded vote of 106 to 1, with 14 abstentions.

70. Draft resolution II, entitled "Special action related to the particular needs and problems of land-locked developing countries", was adopted by the Second Committee by a recorded vote of 124 votes to none, with 9 abstentions.

71. Draft resolution IV, entitled "United Nations Conference on Trade and Development", was adopted by the Second Committee by a recorded vote of 104 votes to none, with 18 abstentions.

72. Draft resolutions III, V, VI and VII, and the draft decision, were adopted by the Committee without a vote.

73. In paragraph 40 of its report [A/35/592/Add.3], on subitems (d), (e), (g) and (h), relating respectively to industrialization, science and technology for development, food problems, and financial, monetary and related matters, the Second Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of seven draft resolutions and, in paragraph 41, a draft decision, all of which were adopted by the Committee without a vote.

74. In paragraph 46 of its report [A/35/592/Add.4] on subitems (k), (l), (m) and (n), relating respectively to the environment, human settlements, effective mobilization and integration of women in development, and examination of long-term trends in economic development, the Second Committee recommends to the Assembly the adoption of eight draft resolutions and, in paragraph 47, a draft decision.

75. Draft resolution I, entitled "Problems of remnants of war", was adopted by the Committee by a

* Resumed from the 57th meeting.

recorded vote of 106 votes to none, with 30 abstentions.

76. Draft resolution V, entitled "Living conditions of the Palestinian people", was adopted by the Committee by a recorded vote of 110 votes to 2, with 23 abstentions.

77. Draft resolutions II, III, IV, VI, VII and VIII and the draft decision were adopted without a vote.

78. The report of the Second Committee on item 62, entitled "Operational activities for development", is contained in document A/35/628. In paragraph 42 of its report, the Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of five draft resolutions.

79. Draft resolutions I, II, III and V were adopted without a vote by the Committee.

80. Draft resolution IV, "United Nations Special Fund for Land-locked Developing Countries", was adopted by 106 votes to none, with 22 abstentions.

81. In paragraph 43 of its report, the Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of two draft decisions which were also adopted without a vote.

82. The report of the Second Committee on item 64, entitled "Special economic and disaster relief assistance", is contained in document A/35/663. In paragraph 111 of the report, the Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of 24 draft resolutions, which were all adopted by the Committee without a vote.

83. In paragraph 112, the Committee recommends the adoption of a draft decision, which was also adopted without a vote.

84. The report of the Second Committee on item 12, entitled "report of the Economic and Social Council", is contained in document A/35/545 and Add.1. In paragraph 25 of the report, the part I of the report, the Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of four draft resolutions.

85. Draft resolutions I and II were adopted without a vote by the Committee.

86. Draft resolution III, entitled "Permanent sovereignty over national resources in the occupied Arab territories", was adopted by a recorded vote of 101 votes to 2, with 22 abstentions.

87. Draft resolution IV, entitled "Assistance to the Palestinian people", was adopted by a recorded vote of 106 votes to 2, with 21 abstentions.

88. In paragraph 26, the Committee recommends the adoption of a draft decision, which was adopted by the Committee without a vote.

89. The attention of the Assembly is also drawn to paragraph 2 of part II of the report on item 12, document A/35/545/Add.1.

90. I should like to commend these recommendations to the attention of the Assembly.

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

91. The PRESIDENT: The positions of delegations regarding the various recommendations of the Second

Committee have been made clear in the Committee and are reflected in the relevant official records.

92. May I remind members that, under decision 34/401, the General Assembly agreed that when the same draft resolution is considered in a Main Committee and in the plenary meeting a delegation should, as far as possible, explain its vote only once, that is, either in the Committee or in the plenary meeting, unless that delegation's vote in the plenary meeting is different from its vote in the Committee. May I also remind members that, also in accordance with decision 34/401, explanations of vote should not exceed 10 minutes and should be made by delegations from their seats.

93. In order to save time and for orderly procedure, I shall invite explanations of vote after the vote on all draft resolutions and draft decisions recommended by the Second Committee under agenda item 61, which are contained in parts II, III, IV and V of its report [A/35/592/Add.1-4], which means, in short, that all explanations of vote will come after the vote on all the parts which are before us in the report.

94. May I now invite members to turn their attention to the recommendation of the Second Committee under agenda item 61 (a), concerning the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade. This is contained in paragraph 6 of document A/35/592/Add.1.

95. The draft resolution was adopted in the Committee without a vote. May I consider that it is the wish of the General Assembly to adopt it in the same manner?

The draft resolution was adopted (resolution 35/56).

96. The PRESIDENT: May we now turn to the report of the Second Committee under agenda item 61 (b) and (c), concerning, respectively, the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, and trade and development [A/35/592/Add.2].

97. There are seven draft resolutions recommended in paragraph 45 of that report.

98. I first put to the vote draft resolution I, entitled "Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States". A recorded vote has been requested.

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangiadesh, 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, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, 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, Mongolia,

Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: United States of America.

Abstaining: Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Draft resolution I was adopted by 134 votes to 1, with 12 abstentions (resolution 35/57).

99. The PRESIDENT: Next, I put to the vote draft resolution II, entitled "Special action related to the particular needs and problems of land-locked developing countries". 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, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, 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, Finland, France, Gabon,⁴ Gambia, Germany, Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Malawi,⁵ Pakistan.

Abstaining: Burma, Chile, India, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.

Draft resolution II was adopted by 140 votes to 2, with 5 abstentions (resolution 35/58).

100. The PRESIDENT: We now turn to draft resolution III, entitled "Particular problems facing Zaire with regard to transport, transit and access to foreign markets". The draft resolution was adopted without a vote in the Second Committee. May I take it that the General Assembly also wishes to adopt it without a vote?

Draft resolution III was adopted (resolution 35/59).

101. The PRESIDENT: We now turn to draft resolution IV, entitled "United Nations Conference on Trade and Development". The report of the Fifth Committee on the administrative and financial implications of draft resolution IV are to be found in paragraph 3 of document A/35/702.

102. A separate vote has been requested on paragraph 5 of draft resolution IV. We shall therefore first vote on paragraph 5. 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, 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, 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, Saint Lucia, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, 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, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iceland, Ireland, Japan, Luxembourg, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Greece, Israel, Italy, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Turkey.

⁴ The delegation of Gabon subsequently informed the Secretariat that it wished to have its vote recorded as an abstention.

⁵ The delegation of Malawi subsequently informed the Secretariat that it wished to have its vote recorded as having been in favour of the draft resolution.

Paragraph 5 of draft resolution IV was adopted by 123 votes to 15, with 9 abstentions.

103. The PRESIDENT: We shall now proceed to vote on draft resolution IV as a whole. 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, 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, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Italy, 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, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, 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, 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, Zimbabwe.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Japan, Luxembourg, New Zealand, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Draft resolution IV, as a whole, was adopted by 129 votes to none, with 19 abstentions (resolution 35/60).

104. The PRESIDENT: The next draft resolution, draft resolution V, is entitled "Action programme in favour of developing island countries". It was adopted without a vote in the Second Committee. May I consider that the General Assembly also wishes to adopt this draft resolution without a vote?

Draft resolution V was adopted (resolution 35/61).

105. The PRESIDENT: Draft resolution VI, entitled "Reverse transfer of technology", was adopted also without a vote in the Second Committee, and I assume that the General Assembly would like to follow that example.

Draft resolution VI was adopted (resolution 35/62).

106. The PRESIDENT: Draft resolution VII is entitled "Restrictive business practices". The administrative and financial implications of that draft resolu-

tion are contained in paragraph 6 of the report of the Fifth Committee [A/35/702].

107. I call on the representative of Venezuela, who wishes to make a statement in connexion with draft resolution VII.

108. Mr. ter HORST (Venezuela) (*interpretation from Spanish*): It is my impression that in the English text of draft resolution VII that we have before us there are two operative paragraphs missing following paragraphs 1 and 2, which appeared in the earlier document. With your permission I shall read those paragraphs in English. Operative paragraph 3 reads as follows:

"Takes note of the recommendations of the United Nations Conference on Restrictive Business Practices regarding international institutional machinery, contained in section G of the Set of Principles and Rules, and requests the Trade and Development Board, at its twenty-second session, to establish an intergovernmental group of experts on restrictive business practices, operating within the framework of a committee of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, to perform the functions designated in that section".

And operative paragraph 4 reads as follows:

"Decides also that the necessary resources should be made available to the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to carry out the tasks embodied in the Set of Principles and Rules".⁶

109. The two paragraphs that I have read are to be found in document A/C.2/35/L.75, which contains the text of the draft resolution that was submitted to the Second Committee for consideration by the Vice-Chairman of the Committee.

110. The PRESIDENT: In response to the statement by the representative of Venezuela, I should like to inform the Assembly that I have just been informed by the Secretariat that the two missing paragraphs will be restored in the official text.

111. Draft resolution VII was adopted without a vote in the Second Committee and I take it that the General Assembly also wishes to adopt it without a vote.

Draft resolution VII was adopted (resolution 35/63).

112. The PRESIDENT: I now invite the Assembly to turn its attention to the draft decision in paragraph 46, entitled "Protectionism and structural adjustment". The Second Committee adopted it without a vote. I assume that the General Assembly wishes to do the same.

The draft decision was adopted (decision 35/418).

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

114. Mrs. SIKRI (India): I should like to make a brief explanation of our vote on draft resolution II, entitled "Special action related to the particular needs and problems of land-locked developing countries". In the Second Committee there was a separate vote on operative paragraph 1 of this draft resolution, and the delegation of India voted against that operative paragraph, while abstaining on the draft resolution

⁶ Quoted in English by the speaker.

as a whole. If there had been a separate vote on operative paragraph 1 in the General Assembly, we would have voted as we did in the Second Committee.

115. Mr. S. A. KHAN (Pakistan): With regard to draft resolution II, our delegation voted against it in view of the fact that in the Second Committee there was a separate vote on operative paragraph 1, which we voted against. Since there was no separate vote on operative paragraph 1 in the Assembly, my delegation was obliged to vote against the draft resolution as a whole to indicate our opposition to operative paragraph 1.

116. However, we should like to place on record our support for the other provisions of the draft resolution, and our continued opposition to operative paragraph 1, as indicated in the Second Committee.

117. Mr. BIRIDO (Sudan): Our position is the same as that of the delegation of India. Operative paragraph 1 of draft resolution II was put to a separate vote in the Second Committee. Our delegation voted against that operative paragraph and in favour of the draft resolution. We should like to state that if operative paragraph 1 had been put to the vote separately here, we would have voted against it.

118. Mr. ZIMMERMANN (Federal Republic of Germany): My delegation voted in favour of draft resolution II. However, had there been a separate vote on operative paragraph 1 we would have abstained.

119. Mr. NANJIRA (Kenya): My delegation abstained in the vote on operative paragraph 1 of draft resolution II in the Second Committee. If that operative paragraph had been put to the vote in the Assembly, we would have abstained.

120. Mr. ABDULLAH (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya) (*interpretation from Arabic*): My delegation abstained from voting on draft resolution II, and had there been a separate vote on operative paragraph 1 my delegation would have voted against it.

121. Mr. DIOP (Senegal) (*interpretation from French*): The delegation of Senegal voted in favour of draft resolution II, but if a separate vote had been taken on operative paragraph 1 the delegation of Senegal would have abstained, as it did in the Second Committee.

122. Mr. RAKOTONAIVO (Madagascar) (*interpretation from French*): My delegation voted in favour of draft resolution II, but if a separate vote had been held on operative paragraph 1, we would have abstained, as in fact we did in the Second Committee.

123. Mrs. ZHANG Zhongan (China) (*translation from Chinese*): In the Second Committee, when operative paragraph 1 of draft resolution II was put to the vote, the Chinese delegation abstained. Had that paragraph been put to a separate vote here, we would again have abstained, although we support the draft resolution as a whole.

124. Mr. SEFIANI (Morocco) (*interpretation from French*): My delegation voted in favour of draft resolution II, but if operative paragraph 1 had been put to the vote separately, as occurred in the Second Committee, my delegation would have acted similarly here, that is, it would have abstained.

125. Mrs. RODRIGUES (Mozambique) (*interpretation from French*): My delegation voted in favour of draft resolution II, but if operative paragraph 1 had been put to a separate vote, my delegation would have abstained thereon, as we did in the Second Committee.

126. Mr. MONDJO (Congo) (*interpretation from French*): I should have liked to repeat the vote my delegation cast in the Second Committee. Unfortunately, however, operative paragraph 1 of draft resolution II was not voted on separately. I should like to have this stated in the record.

127. Mr. BOUYOUCEF (Algeria) (*interpretation from French*): My delegation abstained on operative paragraph 1 of the draft resolution in the Second Committee. We would have done the same if there had been a separate vote on that paragraph in this meeting.

128. Mr. ASMANI (United Republic of Tanzania): My delegation would have abstained on operative paragraph 1 of draft resolution II if it had been put to the vote and would have voted in favour of draft resolution II as a whole.

129. Mr. GORITZA (Romania) (*interpretation from French*): The Romanian delegation voted in favour of the draft resolution as a whole. As far as operative paragraph 1 is concerned, we would have voted as my delegation did when it was put to the vote in the Second Committee.

130. Mr. LUTFI (Jordan) (*interpretation from Arabic*): My delegation voted in favour of draft resolution II but, had operative paragraph 1 been put to a separate vote, we would have abstained, as we did in the Second Committee.

131. Mr. OULD SID'AHMED (Mauritania) (*interpretation from Arabic*): Had there been a separate vote on operative paragraph 1 of draft resolution II, my delegation, for the reasons given in the Second Committee, would have abstained in the vote on that operative paragraph while voting in favour of the draft resolution as a whole.

132. Mr. DORLEANS (Haiti) (*interpretation from French*): My delegation voted in favour of draft resolution II, but if operative paragraph 1 had been voted on separately we would have abstained, as we did in the Second Committee.

133. Mr. AL-SHARAFI (Yemen) (*interpretation from Arabic*): My delegation abstained on operative paragraph 1 of draft resolution II in the Second Committee, in conformity with the position we have taken on the subject. Had that operative paragraph been put to a separate vote in the Assembly we would have abstained again.

134. Mr. GÖKÇE (Turkey): Regarding draft resolution II, we should like to state for the record that had operative paragraph 1 been put to a separate vote, we would have abstained, as we did in the Committee.

135. Mr. BA-ISSA (Democratic Yemen) (*interpretation from Arabic*): Like those who have spoken before me, I should like to reaffirm the position my delegation adopted in the Second Committee regarding draft resolution II. We abstained in the vote on opera-

tive paragraph 1 while we supported the draft resolution as a whole, and we explained that position. We maintain the same position here.

136. Mr. VU SONG (Viet Nam) (*interpretation from French*): The Vietnamese delegation voted in favour of draft resolution II as a whole, but if operative paragraph 1 had been voted on separately, our delegation would have abstained.

137. Mr. OKUNNU (Nigeria): My delegation voted in favour of draft resolution II. If, however, operative paragraph 1 had been put to a vote separately we would have abstained, as we did in the Second Committee.

138. Mr. EFFAH-APENTENG (Ghana): My delegation voted in favour of draft resolution II as a whole. However, if operative paragraph 1 had been put to a vote, we would have abstained, as we did in the Second Committee.

139. Mr. ANOMA (Ivory Coast) (*interpretation from French*): As regards operative paragraph 1 of draft resolution II, the Ivory Coast voted in favour when it was voted on in the Second Committee. On reflection and after analysis, in the plenary meeting we would in fact have abstained had that paragraph been put to a separate vote. My delegation voted in favour of the draft resolution as a whole.

140. Mr. de ALMEIDA (Angola): Concerning draft resolution II, my delegation voted in favour of the draft resolution as a whole and against operative paragraph 1.

141. Mr. RANIGA (Fiji): My delegation voted in favour of draft resolution II but if operative paragraph 1 had been put to a vote we would have abstained, as we did in the Second Committee.

142. Mr. PACKA MAKOSSO (Gabon) (*interpretation from French*): As regards draft resolution II, Gabon voted against operative paragraph 1 in the Second Committee and abstained on the draft resolution as a whole. We wish to reaffirm our vote.

143. Mr. OMARDIN (Malaysia): Regarding draft resolution II, my delegation voted in favour, but as regards operative paragraph 1 we would have reaffirmed our position in the Second Committee, where we abstained.

144. Mr. TANTEM SAPYA (Thailand): My delegation voted for draft resolution II as a whole but had operative paragraph 1 been put to the vote, we would have maintained our position in the Second Committee.

145. Mr. BLAIN (Gambia): My delegation voted in favour of draft resolution II as a whole, but we would have abstained on operative paragraph 1 as we did in the Second Committee, had that operative paragraph been put to the vote.

146. Mr. OYONO (United Republic of Cameroon) (*interpretation from French*): My delegation supported draft resolution II. However, had operative paragraph 1 been put to a separate vote, we would have abstained.

147. Mrs. TALLAWI (Egypt) (*interpretation from Arabic*): Although the Egyptian delegation voted in favour of draft resolution II as a whole, we would have abstained on operative paragraph 1 had a separate vote been taken on it, because we do not believe

that the Second Committee is the proper body to decide on the matters included in that paragraph.

148. Mr. DOUKOURÉ (Guinea) (*interpretation from French*): My delegation voted in favour of draft resolution II as a whole. However, had operative paragraph 1 been put to a separate vote my delegation would have abstained, as it did in the Second Committee.

149. Mr. ORTIZ SANZ (Bolivia) (*interpretation from Spanish*): The delegation of Bolivia voted in favour of this draft resolution and, in particular, in favour of operative paragraph 1, which is the most important point in the whole text, because this is an agreement by the General Assembly to adopt special measures related to the particular needs and problems of the land-locked developing countries, and it is not possible to do anything if we do not begin by reaffirming the right of all peoples of the world to free access to the sea.

150. Mr. FAKHOURI (Lebanon) (*interpretation from Arabic*): My delegation abstained in the vote on draft resolution II as a whole because there was no separate vote on operative paragraph 1. We abstained in the vote on that paragraph in the Second Committee, and had there been a separate vote on that operative paragraph here, we would have abstained again, but we would have supported the draft resolution as a whole.

151. Mr. MASHINGAIDZE (Zimbabwe): Zimbabwe voted in favour of draft resolution II because we are in general agreement with its spirit. However, we should like to point out that if a separate vote had been taken on operative paragraph 1 we would have abstained. We have certain reservations with regard to the implications of that particular operative paragraph.

152. Mr. AGUIRRE (Chile) (*interpretation from Spanish*): I should like to state for the record that had there been a separate vote on operative paragraph 1 of this draft resolution my delegation would have abstained, just as it did in the Committee.

153. Mr. AL-SHANFARI (Oman) (*interpretation from Arabic*): We abstained in the vote on operative paragraph 1 when it was put to a separate vote in the Second Committee. Had that paragraph been put to a separate vote in the Assembly, we would have adopted the same attitude and abstained.

154. The PRESIDENT: Before continuing our work this morning, I should like to make a suggestion—although, of course, the General Assembly is master of its own procedures.

155. Similar cases may arise in the future when we vote on draft resolutions on which delegations have taken specific stands in the Committees. It might be helpful and would certainly save time if we were to have a separate vote on paragraphs of draft resolutions such as the one on which we have just heard explanations of vote.

156. We come now to the report of the Second Committee on subitems (d), (e), (g) and (h) of agenda item 61 concerning, respectively: industrialization; science and technology for development; food problems; financial, monetary and related matters [A/35/592/Add.3].

157. The seven draft resolutions recommended in paragraph 40 were all adopted in the Committee without a vote.

158. Draft resolution I is entitled "Special measures for the social and economic development of Africa in the 1980s". May I consider that it is the wish of the General Assembly to adopt draft resolution I?

Draft resolution I was adopted (resolution 35/64).

159. The PRESIDENT: We turn now to draft resolution II entitled "Revision of the lists of States eligible for membership in the Industrial Development Board". May I take it that the General Assembly wishes to adopt it?

Draft resolution II was adopted (resolution 35/65).

160. The PRESIDENT: Draft resolutions III A and B refer to industrial development co-operation. The report of the Fifth Committee on the administrative and financial implications of that draft resolution appears in document A/35/703. The Second Committee adopted it without a vote. May I take it that the General Assembly also wishes to adopt it?

Draft resolutions III A and B were adopted (resolutions 35/66 A and B).

161. The PRESIDENT: Draft resolutions IV A and B deal with science and technology for development. The Second Committee adopted them without a vote. May I take it that the General Assembly wishes to do likewise?

Draft resolutions IV A and B were adopted (resolutions 35/67 A and B).

162. The PRESIDENT: Draft resolution V is entitled "Report of the World Food Council". This too was adopted by the Second Committee without a vote. May I consider that the General Assembly also adopts it?

Draft resolution V was adopted (resolution 35/68).

163. The PRESIDENT: I now put before the Assembly draft resolution VI, entitled "Situation of food and agriculture in Africa". May I assume that the General Assembly wishes to follow the example of the Second Committee and adopt this draft resolution?

Draft resolution VI was adopted (resolution 35/69).

164. The PRESIDENT: Finally, we turn to draft resolution VII, entitled "World Food Day", adopted without a vote in the Second Committee. May I take it that the General Assembly adopts this draft resolution?

Draft resolution VII was adopted (resolution 35/70).

165. The PRESIDENT: In paragraph 41 of its report the Second Committee recommends the adoption of a draft decision entitled "Financial, monetary and related matters". The Second Committee adopted that decision without a vote. If there is no objection I shall consider that the General Assembly wishes to do likewise.

The draft decision was adopted (decision 35/419).

166. The PRESIDENT: I now invite members to turn their attention to the report of the Second Committee on subitems (k), (l), (m), (n) and (o) of agenda item 61, concerning, respectively, the environment, human settlements, effective mobilization and integration of

women in development, examination of long-term trends in economic development, and United Nations Special Fund [A/35/592/Add.4].

167. The Second Committee has recommended eight draft resolutions and one draft decision. The Assembly may wish to take note of the fact that no action was taken on subitem (o) concerning the United Nations Special Fund.

168. I first put to the vote draft resolution I, entitled "Problems of remnants of war".

Draft resolution I was adopted by 119 votes to none, with 29 abstentions (resolution 35/71).

169. The PRESIDENT: Draft resolution II is entitled "Implementation in the Sudano-Sahelian region of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification". The Second Committee adopted it without a vote. May I take it that the General Assembly wishes to proceed likewise?

Draft resolution II was adopted (resolution 35/72).

170. The PRESIDENT: Draft resolution III, "Implementation of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification", was also adopted without a vote in the Second Committee. May I consider that the General Assembly wishes to adopt it in the same manner?

Draft resolution III was adopted (resolution 35/73).

171. The PRESIDENT: Draft resolution IV is entitled "International co-operation in the field of the environment". The report of the Fifth Committee on the administrative and financial implications of that draft resolution is contained in document A/35/704. The Second Committee adopted draft resolution IV without a vote, and I take it that the General Assembly wishes to do the same.

Draft resolution IV was adopted (resolution 35/74).

172. The PRESIDENT: We shall now vote on draft resolution V, entitled "Living conditions of the Palestinian people". A recorded vote has been requested.

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guinea, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, 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, Zimbabwe.

Against: Israel, United States of America.

Abstaining: Australia, Belgium, Burma, Canada, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Guatemala, Haiti, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Ivory Coast, Japan, Luxembourg, Malawi, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Draft resolution V was adopted by 118 votes to 2, with 26 abstentions (resolution 35/75).

173. The PRESIDENT: Draft resolution VI is entitled "Strengthening of human settlements activities". The Second Committee adopted it without a vote. May I consider that the General Assembly adopts it in the same manner?

Draft resolution VI was adopted (resolution 35/76).

174. The PRESIDENT: Draft resolutions VII A, B, C and D deal with human settlements. The Second Committee adopted them without a vote. May I assume that the General Assembly also wishes to adopt them?

Draft resolutions VII A, B, C and D were adopted (resolutions 35/77 A, B, C and D).

175. The PRESIDENT: Draft resolution VIII is entitled "Effective mobilization and integration of women in development". The Second Committee adopted it without a vote. I assume that the General Assembly wishes to follow that example.

Draft resolution VIII was adopted (resolution 35/78).

176. The PRESIDENT: Finally, in paragraph 47 of its report, the Second Committee recommends the adoption of a draft decision entitled "Long-term trends in economic development". May I take it that it is the wish of the General Assembly to adopt that draft decision?

The draft decision was adopted (decision 35/420).

177. The PRESIDENT: I shall now call on those representatives who wish to explain their votes.

178. Mr. SCHELTEMA (Netherlands): In facing the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade, the world community has had to decide on a number of crucially important issues. As we agree at this moment on a new text that will guide our development efforts for the coming decade, we join in a general consensus on the best possible compromise. I am speaking at this stage first to express our satisfaction that this compromise has been possible. I wish to emphasize that now that this Strategy has been adopted my Government will commit itself politically to the new strategy, and I express the hope that all countries of the international community will take the same position.

179. In addition to what the representative of Luxembourg will have to say in the name of the European Community and its member States, I shall mention one specific point where the result is not what my delegation had hoped for. The Netherlands delega-

tion regrets that a more binding formulation on the official development assistance paragraph has not been possible. I would recall the words of my Minister for Development Co-operation in the general debate at the eleventh special session. He said in regard to the target for official development assistance:

"The Netherlands Government urges all developed countries, including the developed countries of Eastern Europe, to adopt the agreed target of 0.7 per cent of gross national product, coupled with a time-limit for reaching that target in the next few years.

It is disappointing indeed that so many countries failed to reach that target."⁷

180. I may recall that only a few countries, among them my own, have reached and even surpassed the target of 0.7 per cent. As far as the Netherlands is concerned, it has reached a level of more than 0.9 per cent.

181. I would also recall that my country was willing to give serious consideration to the proposal of the Group of 77 to raise the accepted target to 1 per cent at the end of the decade. I underline that my Government fully accepts the text on the 1 per cent target as formulated in the present strategy.

182. Mr. WOLZFELD (Luxembourg) (*interpretation from French*): The nine States members of the European Community, on whose behalf it is my honour to speak, were pleased to join in the consensus on the draft resolution on the adoption of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade [A/35/592/Add.1, para. 6].

183. I should like first of all to express our appreciation to the Chairman of the Preparatory Committee for the New International Development Strategy, Mr. Naik, for the skill, patience, courage and sense of responsibility which he displayed throughout the negotiations. Thus, he contributed, through his own personal devotion, to the drafting of a text which has won the approval of all parties.

184. I had the opportunity to emphasize the importance which the European Community attaches to the adoption of the Strategy when draft resolution A/C.2/35/L.59 was adopted in the Second Committee.⁸

185. The document which we have just adopted [*resolution 35/56, annex*] appears to us to reflect in a balanced manner the various economic and social factors which will enable all the peoples concerned to develop fruitfully by ensuring their full participation in the development process as well as an equal share of the benefits deriving from that process. It also takes account of the necessary mobilization of human resources, of the transfer of resources to developing countries and of the preservation of the world's natural resources. We hope that awareness of those various elements within the context of the development process during the coming Decade will be strengthened and consolidated by the review and evaluation machinery which we have set up.

⁷ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Eleventh Special Session, Plenary Meetings*, 10th meeting, paras. 209 and 210.

⁸ *Ibid.*, *Thirty-fifth Session, Second Committee*, 41st meeting, paras. 40-42, and *ibid.*, *Second Committee, Sessional Fascicle*, corrigendum.

186. I should now like to make some comments and explanations which will make clear the way in which we interpret certain elements in the important decision we have taken.

187. First of all, regarding financial resources for development, the European Community and its member States cannot subscribe to either the concepts or the language in paragraph 113 in subsection D of section III, entitled "Policy Measures", and we wish to enter our reservations on them. Similarly, regarding transport, and particularly paragraph 128 of the same section, we cannot accept the principle of a precise target figure for the share of the developing countries' national and multinational merchant fleets in the dead-weight tonnage of the world merchant fleet.

188. With regard to the other parts of the document which is before us, the Community and its member States would like to make the following comments.

189. With reference to official development assistance, which is dealt with in paragraph 24 in section II, "Goals and objectives"; and paragraph 98 of subsection D, "Financial resources for development", in section III, all member States of the Community reaffirm their support for the target of 0.7 per cent for official development assistance. This commitment has been confirmed by the accelerated and substantial increase in their aid efforts in recent years. Thus, official development assistance of the Community as a whole increased by nearly 30 per cent between 1978 and 1979, achieving a share of more than 50 per cent of the total aid provided by the industrialized countries. At the same time our combined efforts for official development assistance—which has always been higher than the average in industrialized countries—have increased significantly in percentage terms of gross national product. With regard to the provisions of paragraph 24 and paragraph 98 referred to earlier, the Community and its member States can support the consensus. The member States will clarify their individual positions with regard to official development aid in individual statements.

190. However, the member States of the Community consider that the burden involved in the efforts expected of the developed countries should in the future be shared in a more equitable way among all of them, whatever their economic and social systems.

191. On the question of energy, and more specifically paragraph 34 of section II, "Goals and objectives", the Community and its States members would like to recall the essentially long-term nature of any solution to the energy problems of developing countries and for the growth of the world economy. In this connexion, we regret that questions as important for development as the availability of energy resources and the predictability of market conditions have not been adequately reflected in the paragraphs dealing with energy. In view of the growing importance of energy needs of the developing countries, we would like to see concerted measures taken to benefit the international community as a whole.

192. With regard to paragraph 126(c) of subsection H, entitled "Energy", in section III, and the reference to access by developing countries to nuclear technology

in accordance with the principles set forth by the General Assembly in resolution 32/50 of 8 December 1977, the Community and its States members would like to state that they agree with the principles and provisions contained in that resolution and would like to take this opportunity to reaffirm their commitment in favour of effective safeguards and the essential contribution that should be made by adequate safeguards rules to ensure that the development of nuclear energy remains compatible with effective nuclear non-proliferation policies.

193. I turn now to international monetary and financial matters and more specifically to the pertinent parts of the paragraphs dealing with such matters. I refer to paragraph 26 of section II, "Goals and objectives", and paragraph 115 of subsection E, "International monetary and financial issues" in section III. The Community and its member States would like to recall that the developing countries should play an effective and equitable role in the decision-making process within the international monetary system, a role which should be based on the share they have of the world economy in accordance with existing and evolving rules and principles in the specific institutional framework concerned.

194. On international trade, and more specifically what is contained in paragraphs 52 and 53 of subsection A, "International trade", in section III, the Community and its member States hope that they can co-operate with the largest possible number of developing countries so as successfully to implement the results of the multilateral trade negotiations and to pursue with them, within GATT, efforts to adapt constantly the rules and principles of international trade to the needs of the international community.

195. In the case of the text of paragraph 60, also found in the aforementioned subsection A, the Community—which is the market most accessible to the agricultural exports from the developing countries—will continue its efforts in this area within the framework of its joint agricultural policy.

196. Concerning the question of debt, the support of the States members of the Community for the consensus on paragraph 112 of subsection D, "Financial resources for development", in section III, is based on their general attitude in matters of indebtedness. We continue to believe that debt adjustment measures should be considered in exceptional circumstances at the specific request of the party concerned, on a case-by-case basis, and within the framework of the development co-operation policy of each country. With reference to Trade and Development Board resolution 165 (S-IX) of 11 March 1978,⁹ member States of the Community would like to recall that they have fulfilled the commitments to which they subscribed in section A of that resolution. Those measures, which demonstrate definite political will, have led to considerable improvement in the quality and volume of aid granted by our countries to the developing countries concerned.

197. With regard to co-operation among developing countries and particularly paragraph 135 of subsection J of section III, the Community and its member States

⁹ See *Official Records of the Trade and Development Board, Ninth Special Session, Supplement No. 1.*

would like to recall their attachment to strengthening economic and technical co-operation among the developing countries.

198. The PRESIDENT: I apologize, but I must tell the representative of Luxembourg that his 10 minutes are up. There is a decision which I have read to the Assembly on numerous occasions, including this morning—decision 34/401—which states that “Explanations of vote should be limited to 10 minutes”. Please would you be so kind as to conclude your statement now.

199. Mr. WOLZFELD (Luxembourg) (*interpretation from French*): I should like to point out that I am speaking on behalf of nine Member States and that my statement deals with all the points under agenda item 61 that have been taken up this morning. That is

why my explanation of vote is somewhat longer than would normally be the case.

200. The PRESIDENT: The decision of the General Assembly, which has been known since last year and repeated again this year, is that the time-limit for explanations of vote is 10 minutes. I am sorry, but I have to ask the representative of Luxembourg to come to the end of his statement now.

201. Mr. WOLZFELD (Luxembourg) (*interpretation from French*): In that case, I shall ask the representative of Denmark to continue our explanation of vote on behalf of the European Community at this afternoon’s meeting.

The meeting rose at 1.15 p.m.