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President: Mr. Ismat T. KITTANI (Iraq).

AGENDA ITEM 110

Financing of the United Nations peace-keeping forces in the Middle East (*continued*):*
(b) United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon: report of the Secretary-General

REPORT OF THE FIFTH COMMITTEE (PART II)
(A/36/720/ADD.1)

1. Mr. MARTORELL (Peru), Rapporteur of the Fifth Committee (*interpretation from Spanish*): I have the honour to present to the General Assembly part II of the report of the Fifth Committee on agenda item 110, concerning the financing of UNIFIL [A/36/720/Add.1].

2. In paragraph 7 of the report, the Fifth Committee recommends two draft resolutions.

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

3. The PRESIDENT: Statements will be limited to explanations of vote. The positions of delegations regarding the recommendations of the Fifth Committee have been made clear in the Committee and are reflected in the relevant official records.

4. 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, that is either in the Committee or in the General Assembly, unless that delegation's vote in the Assembly is different from its vote in the Committee. May I also remind members that, in accordance with decision 34/401, explanations of vote should not exceed 10 minutes and should be made by representatives from their seats.

5. The Assembly will now take decisions on the two draft resolutions recommended by the Fifth Committee in paragraph 7 of its report.

6. I put to the vote draft resolution A.

Draft resolution A was adopted by 98 votes to 16, with 3 abstentions (resolution 36/138 A).

7. The PRESIDENT: I put to the vote draft resolution B.

Draft resolution B was adopted by 102 votes to 15 (resolution 36/138 B).

*Resumed from the 77th meeting.

AGENDA ITEM 69

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

(c) Trade and development:

- (i) Report of the Trade and Development Board;
- (ii) Reports of the Secretary-General;
- (iii) Report of the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

REPORT OF THE SECOND COMMITTEE (PART IV)
(A/36/694/ADD.3)

8. Mr. OULD SID'AHMED (Mauritania), Rapporteur of the Second Committee (*interpretation from Arabic*): I have the honour to present to the General Assembly part IV of the report of the Second Committee on agenda item 69 [A/36/694/Add.3].

9. In paragraphs 40 and 41 of the report, the Committee recommends for adoption seven draft resolutions and two draft decisions.

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

10. The PRESIDENT: The General Assembly will now take decisions on the draft resolutions recommended by the Second Committee in paragraph 40 of its report.

11. Draft resolution I, entitled "Particular problems facing Zaire with regard to transport, transit and access to foreign markets", was adopted without a vote in the Second Committee. May I take it that the General Assembly wishes to do so also?

Draft resolution I was adopted (resolution 36/139).

12. The PRESIDENT: Draft resolution II is entitled "United Nations Conference on an International Code of Conduct on the Transfer of Technology". The administrative and financial implications of that draft resolution are contained in the report of the Fifth Committee [A/36/733]. The Second Committee adopted draft resolution II without a vote. May I take it that the General Assembly also wishes to do so?

Draft resolution II was adopted (resolution 36/140).

13. The PRESIDENT: We now turn to draft resolution III, entitled "Reverse transfer of technology". It, too, was adopted without a vote in the Second Committee. May I take it that the General Assembly wishes to do the same?

Draft resolution III was adopted (resolution 36/141).

14. The PRESIDENT: Draft resolution IV, entitled "Sixth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development", was also adopted by the Second Committee without a vote. May I take it that the General Assembly wishes to do the same?

Draft resolution IV was adopted (resolution 36/142).

15. The PRESIDENT: We now come to draft resolution V, entitled "Signature and ratification of the Agreement

Establishing the Common Fund for Commodities". The Second Committee adopted draft resolution V without a vote. May I take it that the General Assembly wishes to do the same?

Draft resolution V was adopted (resolution 36/143).

16. The PRESIDENT: We now turn to draft resolution VI, entitled "Arrangement regarding International Trade in Textiles". Draft resolution VI was adopted in the Second Committee without a vote. May I take it that the General Assembly also wishes to do so?

Draft resolution VI was adopted (resolution 36/144).

17. The PRESIDENT: We now turn to draft resolution VII, entitled "United Nations Conference on Trade and Development". A recorded vote has been requested.

A recorded vote was taken

In favour: Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cape Verde, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, 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, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, 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, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Draft resolution VII was adopted by 118 votes to none, with 23 abstentions (resolution 36/145).¹

18. The PRESIDENT: I now invite members to turn to the draft decisions recommended by the Second Committee in paragraph 41 of its report.

19. Draft decision I, entitled "Protectionism and structural adjustment", was adopted without a vote in the Second Committee. May I take it that the General Assembly wishes to do the same?

Draft decision I was adopted (decision 36/429).

**Resumed from the 84th meeting.

20. The PRESIDENT: Draft decision II, entitled "World inflationary phenomenon", was adopted by the Second Committee without a vote. May I take it that the General Assembly also wishes to do so?

Draft decision II was adopted (decision 36/430).

AGENDA ITEM 60

United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East:

- (a) Report of the Commissioner-General;
- (b) Report of the Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East;
- (c) Report of the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine;
- (d) Reports of the Secretary-General

REPORT OF THE SPECIAL POLITICAL COMMITTEE
(A/36/818)

AGENDA ITEM 64

Report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories (concluded)*

REPORT OF THE SPECIAL POLITICAL COMMITTEE
(PART II) (A/36/632/ADD.1)

AGENDA ITEM 65

Question of the Malagasy islands of Glorieuses, Juan de Nova, Europa and Bassas da India: report of the Secretary-General

REPORT OF THE SPECIAL POLITICAL COMMITTEE
(A/36/813)

AGENDA ITEM 66

International co-operation to avert new flows of refugees: report of the Secretary-General

REPORT OF THE SPECIAL POLITICAL COMMITTEE
(A/36/790)

AGENDA ITEM 67

Questions relating to information:

- (a) Report of the Committee on Information;
- (b) Reports of the Secretary-General;
- (c) Report of the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

REPORT OF THE SPECIAL POLITICAL COMMITTEE
(A/36/819)

AGENDA ITEM 68

Question of the composition of the relevant organs of the United Nations

REPORT OF THE SPECIAL POLITICAL COMMITTEE
(A/36/765)

AGENDA ITEM 136

Israel's decision to build a canal linking the Mediterranean Sea to the Dead Sea

REPORT OF THE SPECIAL POLITICAL COMMITTEE
(A/36/814)

21. Mr. RADOUKOV (Bulgaria) Rapporteur of the Special Political Committee: I have the honour to present to the General Assembly seven reports of the Special Political Committee relating to agenda items 60, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68 and 136.

22. The first report [A/36/818] relates to agenda item 60. The Special Political Committee considered this item at 10 meetings and heard some 50 statements in the general debate. During the course of its deliberations the Committee considered nine draft resolutions. Eight of these draft resolutions are recommended to the General Assembly for adoption in paragraph 34 of the report. Two of the draft resolutions were adopted without a vote. At the request of the sponsors the Committee agreed to take no decision with regard to the ninth draft resolution and the amendments thereto and to recommend that the General Assembly should decide to keep open its thirty-sixth session until the Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East has submitted its proposals, by the end of January 1982, on the ways of meeting the deficit of the Agency's budget for 1982. This recommendation, which was adopted by the Committee without a vote, may be found in paragraph 35 of the report.

23. The second report relates to agenda item 64 and constitutes part II of the Committee's report on the item [A/36/632/Add.1]. The General Assembly already adopted, at its 42nd meeting, one draft resolution [resolution 36/15] recommended by the Committee in part I of its report on this item [A/36/632]. The Committee considered the item at eight further meetings and heard some 50 speakers in the general debate. Seven draft resolutions, all of which were adopted by recorded votes, appear in paragraph 27 of the report and are recommended to the General Assembly for adoption.

24. With respect to agenda item 65, the Special Political Committee recommends that the General Assembly should include the item in the provisional agenda of its thirty-seventh session for the reasons set out in paragraph 4 of its report [A/36/813].

25. I turn now to agenda item 66. The Committee considered this item at five meetings and heard some 40 statements during the general debate. The draft resolution recommended to the General Assembly for adoption was adopted without a vote. It appears in paragraph 12 of the report [A/36/790].

26. With respect to agenda item 67, nine meetings were devoted to consideration of this item and some 70 speakers participated in the general debate. The two draft resolutions which appear in paragraph 11 of the report [A/36/819] and are recommended to the General Assembly for adoption were adopted by the Committee without a vote after lengthy deliberations in the Committee's open-ended working group.

27. With respect to agenda item 68, the Special Political Committee recommends that the General Assembly

*Resumed from the 42nd meeting.

should include the item in the provisional agenda of its thirty-seventh session, for the reasons set out in paragraph 3 of its report [A/36/765].

28. Lastly, with respect to agenda item 136, the Committee considered that item at three meetings and, after hearing some 40 statements in the general debate, adopted a draft resolution by a vote. That draft resolution, which appears in paragraph 9 of its report [A/36/814] is recommended to the General Assembly for adoption.

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

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

30. 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, that is, either in the Committee or in plenary meeting, unless that delegation's vote in plenary meeting is different from its vote in the Committee. In addition, may I also remind members that, in accordance with that decision, explanations of vote should not exceed 10 minutes and should be made by delegations from their seats.

31. We will now turn to the report of the Special Political Committee on agenda item 60 [A/36/818].

32. The Assembly will take decisions on the draft resolutions recommended by the Committee in paragraph 34 of its report.

33. I first put to the Assembly draft resolution A, entitled "Palestine refugees in the Gaza Strip". A recorded vote has been requested.

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour: Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Cape Verde, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, 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, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Israel, United States of America.

Abstaining: Guatemala, Malawi.

Draft resolution A was adopted by 141 votes to 2, with 2 abstentions (resolution 36/146 A).¹

34. The PRESIDENT: Draft resolution B is entitled "Population and refugees displaced since 1967". A recorded vote has been requested.

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour: Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cape Verde, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Japan, 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, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, 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: Canada, Israel, United States of America.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Guatemala, Haiti, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Luxembourg, Malawi, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Draft resolution B was adopted by 121 votes to 3, with 21 abstentions (resolution 36/146 B).¹

35. The PRESIDENT: Draft resolution C is entitled "Revenues derived from Palestine refugee properties". A recorded vote has been requested.

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour: Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cape Verde, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, 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, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ivory Coast, 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, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Israel. United States of America.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Guatemala, Haiti, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Luxembourg, Malawi, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Paraguay, Swaziland, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Draft resolution C was adopted by 117 votes to 2, with 26 abstentions (resolution 36/146 C).¹

36. The PRESIDENT: Draft resolution D is entitled "Assistance to persons displaced as a result of the June 1967 hostilities". The Special Political Committee adopted this draft resolution without a vote. May I consider that the General Assembly wishes to do the same?

Draft resolution D was adopted (resolution 36/146 D).

37. The PRESIDENT: Draft resolution E is entitled "Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East". The Special Political Committee adopted this draft resolution without a vote. May I take it that the General Assembly wishes to do so also?

Draft resolution E was adopted (resolution 36/146 E).

38. The PRESIDENT: Draft resolution F is entitled "Assistance to Palestine refugees". A recorded vote has been requested.

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour: Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Cape Verde, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq,

Ireland, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, 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: None.

Abstaining: Israel.

Draft resolution F was adopted by 144 votes to none, with 1 abstention (resolution 36/146 F).¹

39. The PRESIDENT: We come now to draft resolution G, entitled "University of Jerusalem for Palestine refugees". We have before us the report of the Fifth Committee on the administrative and financial implications of the draft resolution [A/36/825]. A recorded vote has been requested.

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour: Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cape Verde, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jordan, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, 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, Saint Lucia, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of 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, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Guatemala, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nor-

way, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Draft resolution G was adopted by 119 votes to 2, with 20 abstentions (resolution 36/146 G).¹

40. The PRESIDENT: Finally, we come to draft resolution H, entitled "Offers by Member States of grants and scholarships for higher education, including vocational training, for the Palestine refugees". A recorded vote has been requested.

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour: Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Cape Verde, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, 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: None.

Abstaining: Israel.

Draft resolution H was adopted by 145 votes to none, with 1 abstention (resolution 36/146 H).¹

41. The PRESIDENT: I now invite members to turn their attention to paragraph 35 of the report.

42. The Special Political Committee recommends that the General Assembly should keep open its thirty-sixth session until the Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East has submitted its proposals, by the end of January 1982, on the ways of meeting the deficit of the Agency's budget for 1982. The draft decision was adopted without a vote by the Committee. May I take it that the General Assembly wishes to do the same?

The draft decision was adopted (decision 36/431).

43. The PRESIDENT: We now turn to part II of the report of the Special Political Committee on agenda item

64 [A/36/632/Add.1] which contains, in paragraph 27, seven draft resolutions.

44. I shall now call on those representatives who wish to explain their votes before the vote.

45. Mr. HUMFREY (United Kingdom): I am speaking on behalf of the 10 member States of the European Community concerning draft resolution E, which deals with the Golan Heights. The Foreign Ministers of the ten member States, in a joint statement issued in London on 15 December 1981, strongly deplored the decision of the Government and Knesset of Israel to extend Israeli law, jurisdiction and administration to occupied Syrian territory in the Golan Heights. They said that such an extension, which was tantamount to annexation, was contrary to international law and therefore invalid in the eyes of the ten members of the Community. The Israeli step prejudiced the possibility of the implementation of Security Council resolution 242 (1967) and was bound to complicate further the search for a comprehensive peace settlement in the Middle East to which the ten Community members remained committed.

46. In view of the Israeli action, the ten member States will vote in favour of draft resolution E as an expression of their support for the general thrust of that text.

47. Mr. ADELMAN (United States of America): We believe that it is inappropriate for the General Assembly to pass judgement on an issue that is currently before the Security Council. Therefore, we are going to abstain on draft resolution E.

48. THE PRESIDENT: The Assembly will now take a decision on the seven draft resolutions recommended by the Special Political Committee.

49. I invite members to turn their attention to draft resolution A. Separate, recorded votes have been requested on operative paragraphs 1 and 2 of that draft resolution.

50. The Assembly will therefore proceed to take a separate, recorded vote on operative paragraph 1 of draft resolution A.

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour: Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Cape Verde, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Sin-

gapore, 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: Israel.

Operative paragraph 1 of draft resolution A was adopted by 142 votes to 1.¹

51. The PRESIDENT: The Assembly will now take a separate, recorded vote on operative paragraph 2 of draft resolution A.

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour: Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Cape Verde, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Ivory Coast, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, 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, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Israel, United States of America.

Operative paragraph 2 of draft resolution A was adopted by 140 votes to 2.¹

52. The PRESIDENT: The Assembly will now proceed to vote on draft resolution A as a whole. A recorded vote has been requested.

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour: Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Cape Verde, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kam-

puchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Ivory Coast, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, 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, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Israel.

Abstaining: Guatemala, Jamaica, United States of America.

Draft resolution A as a whole was adopted by 142 votes to 1, with 3 abstentions (resolution 36/147 A).¹

53. The PRESIDENT: The Assembly will now proceed to vote on draft resolution B. A recorded vote has been requested.

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour: Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Cape Verde, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Ivory Coast, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, 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, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Israel.

Abstaining: Guatemala, Jamaica, United States of America

Draft resolution B was adopted by 142 votes to 1, with 3 abstentions (resolution 36/147 B).¹

54. The PRESIDENT: The Assembly will now proceed to vote on draft resolution C. The administrative and financial implications of that draft resolution are to be found in the report of the Fifth Committee [A/36/810].

55. Separate, recorded votes have been requested on operative paragraphs 6 and 15. If I hear no objection, we shall proceed accordingly. I put to the vote first operative paragraph 6 of draft resolution C.

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour: Albania, Algeria, Angola, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cape Verde, Chad, China, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, 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, Peru, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Costa Rica, Denmark, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Argentina, Austria, Bahamas, Barbados, Burma, Colombia, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Fiji, Finland, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Philippines, Portugal, Saint Lucia, Samoa, Singapore, Spain, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Upper Volta.

Operative paragraph 6 of draft resolution C was adopted by 96 votes to 18, with 29 abstentions.

56. The PRESIDENT: Next, I put to the vote operative paragraph 15 of draft resolution C.

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour: Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cape Verde, Chad, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Ecuador,

Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ivory Coast, 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, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Australia, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Austria, Bahamas, Canada, Dominican Republic, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Portugal, Saint Lucia, Swaziland.

Operative paragraph 15 of draft resolution C was adopted by 111 votes to 18, with 12 abstentions.¹

57. The PRESIDENT: I now put to the vote draft resolution C as a whole. A recorded vote has been requested.

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour: Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cape Verde, Chad, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, 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, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Israel, United States of America.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Barbados, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Saint

Luçia, Swaziland, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Draft resolution C as a whole was adopted by 111 votes to 2, with 31 abstentions (resolution 36/147 C).¹

58. The PRESIDENT: I now put to the vote draft resolution D. A recorded vote has been requested.

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour: Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Cape Verde, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, 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, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Israel.

Abstaining: Guatemala, United States of America.

Draft resolution D was adopted by 143 votes to 1, with 2 abstentions (resolution 36/147 D).¹

59. The PRESIDENT: I next put to the vote draft resolution E. A recorded vote has been requested.

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour: Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Cape Verde, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Ivory Coast, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan

Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, 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, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Israel.

Abstaining: Dominican Republic, Guatemala, United States of America.

Draft resolution E was adopted by 141 votes to 1, with 3 abstentions (resolution 36/147 E).¹

60. The PRESIDENT: I now put to the vote draft resolution F. A recorded vote has been requested.

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour: Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cape Verde, Chad, China, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, 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, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, 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, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Israel, United States of America.

Abstaining: Australia, Belgium, Bolivia, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Saint Lucia, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Upper Volta, Uruguay.

Draft resolution F was adopted by 114 votes to 2, with 30 abstentions (resolution 36/147 F).¹

61. The PRESIDENT: Finally, I put to the vote draft resolution G. A recorded vote has been requested.

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour: Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Cape Verde, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, 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, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Israel.

Abstaining: Guatemala, United States of America.

Draft resolution G was adopted by 140 votes to 1, with 2 abstentions (resolution 36/147 G).¹

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

63. Mr. KOLBY (Norway): The Norwegian delegation has changed its vote on draft resolution E from an abstention in the Committee to a positive vote in the vote just taken. We have done so in order to make clear the position of Norway concerning the recent decision by the Israeli Government to extend Israeli law, jurisdiction and administration to occupied Syrian territory in the Golan Heights. As we stated yesterday, at the 99th meeting, during the debate on the Middle East, the Norwegian Government deplors this action. It is the opinion of the Norwegian Government that this act seems to amount to *de facto* annexation and will create additional problems for the peace efforts in the Middle East. Norway does not accept any acquisition of territory by force.

64. The Norwegian delegation would like to stress, however, that we still have strong reservations concerning some of the language used in the text of the draft resolution, and that we have particular problems with operative paragraph 4.

65. Mr. LOISELLE (Canada) (*interpretation from French*): The developments since the vote on draft resolu-

tion E which was held on 30 November last, at the 46th meeting of the Special Political Committee, force us to consider this draft resolution in a new light. What seemed to us at the time to be the possible intention of Israel to annex the Golan Heights has now become a reality following the adoption by the Israeli parliament of the 1981 law on the Golan Heights.

66. My Government is strongly opposed to this direct action by the Government of Israel aimed at the annexation of the Golan Heights since it is contrary to international law, as my Government has publicly stated. Because of this serious change of orientation, my delegation decided that the situation required modification of its vote, and for that reason we decided to vote in favour of the draft resolution rather than to abstain.

67. In spite of this change, however, we maintain the reservations we have already expressed with regard to the content of operative paragraph 4, which we consider to be unfounded.

68. The PRESIDENT: We shall now consider the report of the Special Political Committee on agenda item 65 [A/36/813].

69. The Assembly will now take a decision on the recommendation of the Special Political Committee in paragraph 5 of its report. The Committee recommends that the General Assembly should include the item entitled "Question of the Malagasy Islands of Glorieuses, Juan de Nova, Europa and Bassas da India" in the provisional agenda of its thirty-seventh session. If I hear no objection, I shall consider that the General Assembly adopts that recommendation.

It was so decided (decision 36/432).

70. The PRESIDENT: May I now invite members to turn their attention to the report of the Special Political Committee on agenda item 66 [A/36/790].

71. The Committee adopted the draft resolution contained in paragraph 12 of its report without a vote. May I take it that the General Assembly wishes to do the same?

The draft resolution was adopted (resolution 36/148).

72. The PRESIDENT: I call on the representative of the United States.

73. Mr. ADELMAN (United States of America): The United States was pleased to be a sponsor of and to join in the consensus to adopt this resolution on "International co-operation to avert new flows of refugees". This body and the entire world must indeed be "gravely concerned" at the massive flows of refugees in many parts of the world. And it is proper that we affirm that acts of aggression, foreign intervention and military occupation, along with internal policies of deliberate oppression, are as the resolution states, "among the root causes" of these flows. Indeed, they are the principal causes.

74. The facts surely confirm this. The largest single body of refugees in the world today—approximately 2 million people—are those who have fled Afghanistan since the unprovoked and illegal invasion of that once non-aligned country by the armed forces of the Soviet Union. It thus is entirely appropriate that the resolution we have just adopted strongly condemns acts of intervention and occupation such as those which the Soviet Union

has visited upon Afghanistan, shattering the economy of that country, devastating its farms and villages and making life insupportable for the Afghan people.

75. The Soviet occupation of Afghanistan may be the most glaring example of aggression, causing the largest outpouring of refugees, but it is not the only one. Vietnamese aggression in Kampuchea, justly condemned by the General Assembly, is another sad example of actions in violation of the Charter of the United Nations, resulting in a massive displacement of innocent people. The invasion and the annexation by proxy of this small and weak nation by the populous and heavily armed Socialist Republic of Viet Nam, following upon the massive earlier depredations of the inhuman Pol Pot régime, have brought misery and suffering to the peaceful Khmer people and forced hundreds of thousands of them to flee their country.

76. My delegation notes with satisfaction that the resolution just adopted reaffirms the inviolability of the provisions of the Charter and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and other relevant international instruments with regard to the responsibilities of States to manage their affairs so that they do not themselves cause massive flows of refugees from among their own people. We trust that in investigating this subject the Group of Governmental Experts on International Co-operation to Avert New Flows of Refugees, which the resolution creates, will also take due note of the actions by some Governments deliberately and cynically to create refugee flows in order to rid themselves of political opponents or people they find in other ways undesirable. One especially heinous example of this has been the policy of the Vietnamese Government in forcing to sea in leaky boats hundreds of thousands of their own people because of their ethnic or class or religious origins. Another and equally cruel example was the action taken by Cuba in 1980, which forced the departure of 120,000 people in the space of a month, again by sea.

77. These acts, brutal expulsions . . .

78. The PRESIDENT: I apologize to the representative of the United States, but the representative of Cuba has asked to speak on a point of order. I call on the representative of Cuba.

79. Mr. BLANCO GIL (Cuba) (*interpretation from Spanish*): Mr. President, you know me personally and you are aware that it is not my style to interrupt any speaker because the content of his statement differs from the views of my own delegation, particularly when it is a question of a point of order. First, I should like to know what is the nature of the statement of the representative of the United States, because I understood that delegations had decided to proceed to the voting on all the draft resolutions, one after the other, from the Special Political Committee and, hence, I thought we were acting in accordance with rule 88 of the rules of procedure, which clearly lays down that:

“After the President has announced the beginning of voting, no representative shall interrupt the voting except on a point of order in connection with the actual conduct of the voting. The President may permit members to explain their votes, either before or after the voting, except when the vote is taken by secret ballot. The President may limit the time to be allowed for such explanations. The President shall not permit the proposer of a proposal or of an amendment to explain his vote on his own proposal or amendment.”

80. The representative of the United States is aware that his delegation is a sponsor of the draft resolution which has just been adopted by the Assembly. Furthermore, also on a very pertinent point of order, when he referred to Cuban refugees, he was departing from official statements of his own Federal Government. I have before me the official report issued for 1981 by the United States Committee for Refugees. I should like to refresh the memory of the representative of the United States on the situation with regard to those persons who immigrated to the United States last year. I shall quote a paragraph of that report:

“Confused lines of authority and bureaucratic conflict were immediate and continuing consequences of the Administration’s refusal to resolve the status issue”*

81. The PRESIDENT: I call on the representative of the United States on a point of order.

82. Mr. ADELMAN (United States of America): As I understood the representative of Cuba, it was not his style to interrupt a statement. However, he interrupted my statement. His point of order was very simply beside the point because I was giving an explanation of vote. Now, if he wishes to indulge himself in making a substantive statement, I should think that there is a way to do that without interrupting my explanation of vote.

83. I would appreciate it, Mr. President, if I could continue my statement.

84. The PRESIDENT: I shall call on the representative of Cuba. However, before I do so, I should like to clarify the point he raised that, since the United States was a sponsor of the draft resolution which the Assembly has just adopted under this item, perhaps under the appropriate rules of procedure of the General Assembly a sponsor is not entitled to explain his vote after the adoption of the draft resolution.

85. In fact, the position is as follows. In the Special Political Committee the United States was in fact one of the sponsors of the draft resolution; but when the Assembly proceeds to take a decision, it does so on the report of the Committee and in that case the draft resolution becomes one recommended by the Committee and is no longer the property of the original sponsors of that draft resolution at the committee level. Therefore, I think that it is appropriate for the representative of the United States to make an explanatory statement.

86. With those remarks, I therefore appeal to the representatives of both the United States and Cuba to confine their remarks to the specific item under which they have asked to speak and to allow the Assembly to proceed in an orderly fashion, because we still have quite a number of other reports to consider.

87. I hope that with those remarks I have been able to satisfy the representative of Cuba. I now call on him on a point of order.

88. Mr. BLANCO GIL (Cuba) (*interpretation from Spanish*): Mr. President, my point of order had two elements. The first was to find out whether it was correct that the representative of the United States was making a statement when my delegation thought that he was ex-

*Quoted in English by the speaker.

plaining his vote on a draft resolution of which his delegation was a sponsor. I accept the explanation which you gave, Sir, in your capacity as President.

89. The second element of my point of order was that the speaker should confine himself to cases in which there was a flow of refugees. I do not wish to engage in any polemics here, but if his own United States Committee for Refugees, an official organ of that Government . . .

90. The PRESIDENT: I must interrupt the representative of Cuba and call on the representative of the United States to continue his statement.

91. Mr. ADELMAN (United States of America): As we were saying before we were interrupted, one especially heinous example has been the policy of the Vietnamese Government in forcing to sea in leaky boats hundreds of thousands of their own people because of their ethnic or class or religious origins. Another and equally cruel example was the action taken by Cuba in 1980 which forced the departure of 120,000 people in the space of a month, again by sea.

92. These acts, brutal expulsions of the ideologically undesirable among their own population as a means of preserving totalitarian control, are flagrant assaults on fundamental human rights and on the obligations of decency and civilized conduct which all nations are pledged to respect.

93. The resolution just adopted deals with another important aspect of the problem of refugee flows—the effect that massive flows have upon regional and international peace, security, and stability. Refugees, internationally defined as people who leave or who fear to return to their countries of residence because of persecution or a well-founded fear of persecution, by their very nature must impact upon countries other than their own. Large flows of refugees inescapably are great burdens to the countries of first asylum, to the countries which provide final resettlement, and to the countries which must provide the funds for care, maintenance, protection and transportation.

94. It is a sad feature of contemporary life that in the last six years or so we have seen what amounts to a new international division of labour. The Soviet Union and its client States, chief among them Viet Nam and Cuba, by acts of aggression and persecution cause enormous refugee flows. The rest of us in the civilized international community then must house these refugees, feed them, treat their wounds and resettle them in order that their suffering does not become even more monstrous an affront to humanity and to common decency.

95. Lest I be accused of introducing into today's consensus a discordant polemical note, let me point out that this is not an East-West issue. It is, if anything, an East-South issue. The people being made homeless are not from the West. They are Afghans, they are Vietnamese, they are Lao, they are Khmer and others in the arc stretching from the Horn of Africa to the South China Sea. And the countries most immediately and adversely affected also are not in the West. They are Pakistan, Iran, India, Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia, the Philippines, China, Somalia, the Sudan and Kenya.

96. It is the view of my country that those practices of States that result in massive flows of refugees to the ter-

ritory of other States are violations of existing international law. And it is our hope that the Committee of Governmental Experts established by this resolution will see and act on the clear need for the formulation of agreed principles of State-to-State relationships to avert such flows. In the view of my Government, among these principles are the following.

97. First, every State must permit persons within its borders freely to leave its territory and its nationals abroad freely to return . . .

98. The PRESIDENT: I call on the representative of the Soviet Union on a point of order.

99. Mr. KAZAKOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (*interpretation from Russian*): Mr. President, I should like to remind those present of your words when you opened the meeting: that statements should be limited to 10 minutes. I do so especially because what is being said by the representative of the United States has been repeatedly stressed by him and also by other representatives in the committees. He has said nothing new besides the usual anti-Soviet propaganda. He is speaking at such length that one would think he is being paid by the word. I should like to see proper order restored here, and I should like to see statements properly restricted to 10 minutes, as suggested by you.

100. The PRESIDENT: There have been many interruptions on points of order. I am very conscious of the 10-minute limit and I am keeping a watch on the time.

101. The United States representative may continue his statement. He has less than three minutes to conclude it.

102. Mr. ADELMAN (United States of America): Secondly, States should avoid policies and practices that would cause significant elements of their populations to flee to other countries, which is to say that they should (a) refrain from political, economic or social discrimination against their populations on the basis of ethnic, religious, racial, linguistic, economic or class characteristics, and (b) refrain from arbitrary and forced expulsions of persons from their own territory. Thirdly, States must respect the territorial integrity of other States. Fourthly, disputes among States must be settled by peaceful means. Fifthly, no State should instigate flows of refugees from its territory into the territory of another State against the will or in contravention of the laws of the receiving State. Sixthly, States must not instigate refugee flows in order to cause instability or other harm to receiving States.

103. Those principles, along with other views on the subject of international co-operation to avert flows of refugees, are set forth in the United States reply to the Secretary-General pursuant to resolution 35/124 [*see A/36/582 and Corr.1, sect. II*], along with yet another fundamental principle of international law: that not even violation of the foregoing principles by another State can relieve a receiving State of its obligations to receive, assist and protect refugees and not return them forcibly to their countries of origin.

104. My delegation offers its highest compliments to the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany and its representative here, Mr. van Well, for the initiative it has taken in bringing this item before the General Assembly and in expending considerable time and energy in framing a resolution acceptable to all members of the Assembly.

105. My delegation looks forward to the comprehensive review by the Group of Governmental Experts called for in this resolution and their report at the thirty-seventh session of the General Assembly. We trust that the report will be authoritative, fair, reasonable and frank.

106. The PRESIDENT: The representative of Cuba wishes to exercise his right of reply. I think that it is appropriate for me to call upon him before we proceed to the next item.

107. Mr. BLANCO GIL (Cuba) (*interpretation from Spanish*): As I said before, I thought—and I still think—the speaker was out of order in referring to “refugees” when his Government and his federal agencies had not described them in that way; and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees—and the debate is taking place in the United Nations—did not describe them in that way either.

108. I read out a passage from the 1981 report of the United States Committee for Refugees. I shall read it out again:

“Confused lines of authority and bureaucratic conflict were immediate and continuing consequences of the Administration’s refusal to resolve the status issue. Because Cubans and Haitians were not refugees, no single Agency had ultimate responsibility, and many essential operations were neither authorized by law nor provided with funds.

“With the status issue left unresolved, the summer and fall witnessed continual policy fights and severe operational problems.”*

109. I would request the delegation of the United States first to solve the problem of how to describe the group of persons who, with passports and legally, in accordance with the emigration laws of Cuba, left for the United States after having been incited to do so by the United States, through its means of propaganda. When they have resolved this officially, inside their Government, and perhaps in conversations with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, they can come here with their propaganda to see whether it will be acceptable in this case.

110. The PRESIDENT: We turn now to the report of the Special Political Committee on agenda item 67 [A/36/819].

111. I call on the representative of the United States, who wishes to speak before the Assembly takes a decision on a draft resolution recommended by the Committee in paragraph 11 of its report.

112. Mr. ADELMAN (United States of America): My delegation must ask for a vote on draft resolution B in paragraph 11 of the report. We do so with genuine regret—but with, in our judgement, genuine necessity as well.

113. The representatives of many States spent more than five months in the Committee on Information and in the Special Political Committee in achieving a valuable and significant consensus on the policy and financial aspects of questions relating to information. They found common ground on many issues—on the need for reorganization

of the Department of Public Information for example, and for equitable geographical distribution. All the participants gave ground in the common interest. For our part, my delegation accepted what we believed to be unwarranted references to various “new orders” and to one-sided language in many paragraphs. In both Committees there was a strong impetus towards results whose financial implications were to be met by redeployment of existing resources in the budget of the Department of Public Information, as well as by elimination of obsolete and marginal programmes. Time and again throughout the negotiations my delegation made clear its deep concern that the fiscal consequences of the final resolution should be modest. Reasonable fiscal consequences were an important consideration for us and we spoke frequently of this concern.

114. Thus we were both shocked and amazed when in the statement by the Secretary-General [A/SPC/36/L.3] on the financial implications of the draft resolution an additional amount of some \$913,000 was requested but the barest passing reference was made to meeting any of the new obligations from within current budgetary resources.

115. The sum of \$913,000 is to be in addition to the planned increase of more than \$12 million for the Department of Public Information’s budget for the years 1982 and 1983, \$12 million over the 1980 to 1981 figures. At a time when many Member States must scale down their national budgets—their own essential public services—because of conditions of economic stringency, the Assembly is in the process of approving a 25 per cent increase for the Department of Public Information over the previous biennium. Fiscal restraint is ignored; budgetary discipline is ignored along with it. Resources which might be applied to enhancing essential services are to be devoted to activities marginal to the core interests of the United Nations.

116. My delegation voted against the budget increase for the Department of Public Information, on the ground that any organization which devotes more than 70 per cent of its money to personnel and travel costs is badly in need of belt-tightening and a return to the fiscal conditions of the real world.

117. As the financial implications associated with the draft resolution moved through the deliberative process, it became clear that the original estimates could not be justified. This was the message contained in the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions [A/36/7/Add.20]. Members of the Secretariat apparently could not accept this verdict—according to reports whose accuracy my delegation has no reason to doubt—and actively lobbied to restore these cuts.

118. We note with regret that the representatives of many of those countries with whom we worked through the long summer and fall chose at the 73rd meeting of the Fifth Committee on 14 December last, to ignore a vital element of the previous consensus. They chose instead to restore cuts in the recommendation made by the Advisory Committee.

119. My delegation believes that we have kept faith with the bargains struck in the Committee on Information and in the Special Political Committee. We do not today depart from the earlier consensus in which we strongly joined. On the contrary, in our judgement, the consensus has deserted us.

*Quoted in English by the speaker.

120. The PRESIDENT: The Assembly will now take decisions on the draft resolutions recommended by the Special Political Committee in paragraph 11 of its report [A/36/819].

121. Draft resolution A was adopted in the Committee without a vote. May I take it that the General Assembly wishes to do the same?

Draft resolution A was adopted (resolution 36/149 A).

122. The PRESIDENT: We now turn to draft resolution B, the administrative and financial implications of which are to be found in the report of the Fifth Committee [A/36/824]. A recorded vote has been requested.

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, 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, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Israel, United States of America.

Abstaining: None.

Draft resolution B was adopted by 147 votes to 2 (resolution 36/149 B).²

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

124. Mr. PRENDERGAST (United Kingdom): My delegation voted in favour of the omnibus resolution, draft resolution B, on questions of information which we have just adopted. We did so because this was consistent with our position in the Special Political Committee, where the draft resolution was adopted by consensus. However, I wish to emphasize two points.

125. First, as our vote in the Fifth Committee demonstrated, we deplore the decision there to overturn the recommendation of the Advisory Committee on the draft resolution and regret that more vigorous efforts were not made by the Department of Public Information to comply with the recommendation and redeploy existing resources to accommodate additional activities of the Department. Our vote today does not imply any change in our demand for zero real growth in the United Nations budget.

126. Secondly, although we acknowledge that there should be a new world information and communications order, we mean by this that the communications capacity of developing countries should be increased. We do not accept that the balance in the international flow of information should be improved by any diminution of the freedom of the media and could not accept proposals which had that effect. We interpret draft resolution B accordingly.

127. Mr. ALBORNOZ (Ecuador) (*interpretation from Spanish*): In explaining my delegation's vote in favour of draft resolution B, which the Assembly has just adopted, I should like to point out that that resolution resulted from an admirable and obvious consensus in the working group in the summer of this year, followed by an equally realistic consensus in the Committee on Information, and then by a consensus in the Special Political Committee.

128. An extraordinary event in the history of the United Nations has occurred. It is clear that it is possible, in the delicate area of information, to reach an agreement between East and West, between North and South, between the wealthy countries and the poor countries. For this reason, it is regrettable that financial considerations have prevailed over the very delicate principles that are involved in this matter. Those principles are of great significance to the developing countries, which see in the new world information order a way of defending freedom of information, a way of breaking the silence in which they have been kept and a way of disseminating more information about the United Nations.

129. Without undermining in any way freedom of information in countries such as mine, where that freedom is respected, it is logical that new action should be required from the United Nations system in regard to such fundamental matters as linguistic balance, geographical balance and balance in the information centres, which are characteristics of the recommendations, concerning a new information and communication order. For that reason, my thanks go to all the members of the working group of the Committee on Information and to the Special Political Committee which supported this resolution, which then went on to gain the support of an absolute majority of the membership of the United Nations.

130. The PRESIDENT: We now turn to the report of the Special Political Committee on agenda item 68 [A/36/765].

131. In paragraph 5 of its report, the Special Political Committee recommends that the General Assembly should include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-seventh session the item entitled "Question of the composition of the relevant organs of the United Nations". In the absence of any objection, I shall take it that the Assembly adopts that recommendation.

It was so decided (decision 36/433).

132. The PRESIDENT: We now turn to the report of the Special Political Committee on agenda item 136 [A/36/814].

133. I call on the representative of Israel in explanation of vote before the vote.

134. Mr. BLUM (Israel): The draft resolution recommended in paragraph 9 of the report is the very essence of what a United Nations resolution should not be. The United Nations was conceived *inter alia*, as “a centre for harmonizing the actions of nations”—as Article 1, paragraph 4, of the Charter states. The hydroelectric project which Israel proposes to build by means of a conduit from the Mediterranean to the Dead Sea is a perfect instance of where the United Nations could encourage the harmonization of the positions of Israel and its Arab neighbour concerned, the Kingdom of Jordan.

135. Instead of that, this draft resolution is wholly one-sided. Rather than urge Jordan to co-operate with Israel, it would have Israel halt a developmental project which could clearly be to the mutual benefit of Israel and Jordan. In effect, this draft resolution sets the United Nations against its very *raison d'être*.

136. The draft resolution—probably purposely, given its sponsorship—has little connection with the realities of the situation as it is now, it is alarmist and it prejudices the issue.

137. Let me address myself to each of these aspects of the draft resolution. First, the situation as it really is. On 29 March 1981 the Government of Israel adopted the recommendations of a steering committee for the construction of a hydroelectric project between the Mediterranean and the Dead Sea. At present, the steering committee is conducting further feasibility and related studies.

138. I must stress that the intention is not to construct a canal, as stated in the title of the present item and in the draft resolution before us, with all the images that the word “canal” conjures up. We are not talking of another Suez Canal or Panama Canal with ships of all sizes plying in both directions. We are talking about a water conduit, largely an underground pipeline, and hydroelectricity.

139. The draft resolution before us demands of Israel that it “cease forthwith” the implementation of this project. This is an absurd demand, since Israel has not even begun implementing the project.

140. It is not hard to understand why the draft resolution is so alarmist. In the first place, Jordan, which initiated this item, is considering the construction of an almost identical hydroelectric project of its own, based on a canal from the Red Sea to the Dead Sea. Jordan announced its intention in its national paper submitted to the United Nations Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy,³ held at Nairobi from 10 to 21 August 1981. Jordan cannot have it both ways: either its complaints about the potential damage to the Dead Sea are valid and therefore it must not build a similar project of its own or, alternatively, and what is probably more to the point, Jordan simply does not want any competition.

141. Secondly, the League of Arab States, particularly the oil producers among them, are alarmed because the Israeli project will produce an alternative and renewable source of energy which is wholly independent of oil. It may conceivably serve as a model to other countries, particularly developing countries seeking to break out of the vise, political and economic, in which they have been locked by the Arab

petro-hegemonists. In brief, the Israeli project is not one which Arab oil blackmailers would wish to go ahead, for very selfish and mercurial reasons.

142. The draft resolution before us prejudices the issue, because in its preambular part it states, as if taken for granted, that the Israeli project will cause direct and irreparable damage to the interests of others. I should like to point out that the project will cause no damage of an ecological, environmental or any other kind. Let me explain this very briefly.

143. The water level of the Dead Sea has been dropping steadily over the last 20 years. It is now seven metres below its 1955 level. As part of the same process, its surface area has been shrinking, and whereas in the late 1950s its expanse was some 1,000 square kilometres, today it has diminished to about 800 square kilometres. In the first stage of the Israeli project, which will be spread over some 20 years after its completion, the Dead Sea will slowly be restored to its former level. Thereafter, in the second stage of the project, the surface of the Dead Sea will be stabilized at that level.

144. Both Israel and Jordan have chemical complexes at the southern end of the Dead Sea which are protected by dikes. The existing and projected dikes and dams will provide full protection to the chemical complexes in question, since Israel's hydroelectric project is designed not to raise the level of the Dead Sea above the crest level of those dikes.

145. It should also be noted that Israel has a number of hotels, health spas and tourist projects along the shore of the Dead Sea at a level identical with that of the Jordanian chemical plants. Thus, if only for clear reasons of self-interest, Israel has no intention whatsoever of raising the surface of the Dead Sea beyond the level at which those facilities are located.

146. The results of research carried out thus far indicate that only inconsequential effects on the composition and chemical balance of the Dead Sea would result from an admixture of water from the Mediterranean Sea, as envisaged by the hydroelectric project.

147. Questions have been raised about the possible damage in the Gaza district at the Mediterranean end of the conduit. These apprehensions, in so far as they are sincere are not pure propaganda, are unfounded. All that is involved is the laying, deep underground, of a pipeline approximately five metres in diameter. This pipeline will adversely affect neither the population of the Gaza district nor the quality of its water supply. On the contrary, the livelihood of the area's population can only be enhanced by this project.

148. In any event, the political status of the Gaza district will evolve from the negotiations envisaged in the Camp David framework for peace in the Middle East. The construction of the pipeline in question clearly has no bearing on those negotiations. Israel holds to be unjustified the assertion contained in the draft resolution that the project contemplated by Israel would be in violation of international law.

149. For all those reasons, Israel rejects the factual and legal premises on which the draft resolution is based and consequently rejects the draft resolution itself.

150. Let me conclude by returning to my point of departure with regard to the draft resolution before us. The United Nations was conceived as a centre for harmonizing the positions of States in the conduct of their affairs. Nature has endowed the Dead Sea with a unique geographical feature—it is the lowest spot on the face of the earth, lying some 400 metres below sea-level. That differential between it and the Mediterranean can easily be utilized to generate clean and efficient hydroelectric power, so needed by Israel and Jordan alike, since neither of our two countries, as yet at least, has indigenous sources of oil. Israel has repeatedly proposed to Jordan co-operation in the joint exploitation of the great potential which this project holds for both our countries. Israel still hopes that Jordan will grasp the opportunity of joining us in taking advantage of the remarkable geographical features of the Dead Sea which are at our common disposal.

151. We are of the view that the proper course for the United Nations should have been to adopt the draft resolution calling on Jordan to co-operate with Israel on this matter . . .

152. The PRESIDENT: The representative of Israel has now spoken for 10 minutes. I request him to conclude his statement.

153. Mr. BLUM (Israel): . . . although that is perhaps too much to expect from the General Assembly, given its present composition. I should none the less like to take this opportunity of renewing and reiterating our call to Jordan to co-operate in this imaginative enterprise for the mutual benefit of all the inhabitants of the area.

154. The PRESIDENT: The Assembly will now take a decision on the draft resolution recommended in paragraph 9 of the Committee's report [A/36/814]. The administrative and financial implications of that draft resolution appear in the report of the Fifth Committee [A/36/826]. A recorded vote has been requested.

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Cape Verde, Chad, Chile, China, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, 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, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Israel, United States of America.

Abstaining: Antigua and Barbuda, Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Malawi.

The draft resolution was adopted by 139 votes to 2, with 4 abstentions (resolution 36/150).⁴

155. The PRESIDENT: I now call on the representative of Jordan in exercise of the right to reply.

156. Mr. AL-KHASAWNEH (Jordan): I should like to reply to some of the points just made by the representative of Israel.

157. In the first place, in the opinion of my delegation his request that Jordan and Israel enter into negotiations with regard to this canal is made only with the intention of confusing the issue.

158. Whether Jordan chooses to enter into negotiations on this or any other question is a matter best left entirely to Jordan. If a State chooses to build a canal which does transboundary harm to its neighbours and then faces them with the decision of either legitimizing that project and accepting it or suffering the consequences, then there is very little basis for negotiations. That is blackmail and presenting a neighbouring State with a new *fait accompli*. Clearly that is not the meaning of negotiations. Jordan does not enter into negotiations with Israel because it does not recognize Israel, and that is a political decision transcending the question of the canal. It cannot, moreover, enter into negotiations with regard to this canal because of the fact that the western end of the canal passes through the occupied territory of Gaza. That was what I wished to say with regard to negotiations.

159. As for the contention that the resolution we have just adopted prejudices the issue, I submit that this is not the case. The resolution is based on the assumption that this canal is illegal, and it is illegal for three obvious and irrefutable reasons. In the first place, passage of the canal through the occupied territories is a violation of the rules of international law relating to military occupation.

160. Since the law of military occupation is based on the assumption that it is a law of temporary application, any changes in the physical nature of the occupied territory would contradict that assumption and perpetuate that occupation. Secondly, the canal is illegal because this is a unilateral action, which is indisputable. Thirdly, it is illegal because it will cause direct and serious hardship to Jordan. Suffice it to say that the Jordan valley is one of the most important areas for Jordanian economic development and our interests there are vital. A project of this magnitude would have direct and serious results, results beyond compensation, and hence the expression in the resolution that the damage will be irreparable. It would therefore probably be meaningless to have any negotiations with regard to this canal.

161. I should like to say in passing that it would not only be Jordan that would suffer as a result of this canal. It is a well-known fact that the potash company in Jordan is not a Jordanian company but an Arab company and one with large investments from many States Members of the United Nations, Arab, Western and other. All those people would

suffer. Their investments would suffer in a direct way as a result of the construction of the canal.

162. Again, to confuse the issue the representative of Israel referred to a Jordanian project to link the Dead Sea and the Red Sea. Let me say we have contingency plans, just as any State has. Jordan will not put this project into effect unless the world community fails to take appropriate action to halt the construction of the canal. In any case, that project does not pass through any occupied territories.

163. At the moment, we are authorized to say before the Assembly that it is not the intention of our Government to go ahead with that canal without due regard to the legal and political aspects of the subject, for unlike Israel we do respect those factors.

164. Mr. LAMDAN (Israel): I shall be very brief. I do not wish to go into the substance of this matter because my Ambassador, in his explanation of vote, has already done so. However, Israel remains firmly of the view there is everything to negotiate in this matter, and we renew our call to Jordan to come forward and negotiate.

165. At the same time, we have taken due note of the statement just made by the representative of Jordan that Jordan does not recognize Israel. Jordan's raising of this item, together with the other sponsors who have joined it, many of which also do not recognize Israel, explains much of what has been said here, and Jordan's statement in exercise of the right of reply at this time must be seen against the background too.

The meeting rose at 12.55 p.m.

NOTES

¹ The delegation of Afghanistan subsequently informed the Secretariat that it had intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution.

² The delegation of Ethiopia subsequently informed the Secretariat that it had intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution.

³ A/CONF.100/NR/61 of 25 June 1981.

⁴ The delegation of Colombia subsequently informed the Secretariat that it had intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution.