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THIRTY-SEVENTH SESSION

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SECOND COMMITTEE
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held on
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SUMMARY RECORD OF THE 43rd MEETING

Chairman: Mr. FAFOWORA (Nigeria)

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The meeting was called to order at 3.20 p.m.

AGENDA ITEM 71: DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION (continued)
(A/C.2/37/L.42, L.69, L.71, L.72, L.73, L.74, L.76, L.78)

Draft resolution A/C.2/37/L.69

1. Mr. SMITH (United States of America) asked whether, in view of the changes in draft resolution A/C.2/37/L.69, entitled "International Year of Shelter for the Homeless, 1987", as compared with the original draft resolution in document A/C.2/37/L.23, the statement of financial implications contained in document A/C.2/37/L.63 should not be amended.
2. Mr. SACH (Budget Division) said he understood that the change in the wording of paragraph 5 was the main difference between draft resolution A/C.2/37/L.69 and draft resolution A/C.2/37/L.23. He drew attention to the second sentence of paragraph 1 of the addendum to the Secretary-General's report on the International Year of Shelter for the Homeless (A/37/527/Add.1) and said that the text of the new paragraph 5 substantially reproduced the provisions of paragraphs 1 and 2 of Economic and Social Council resolution 1982/46 B, on the basis of which the statement of financial implications (A/C.2/37/L.63) had been prepared, so that the latter was still valid. It should also be noted that draft resolution A/C.2/37/L.69 had no budgetary implications for the biennium 1982-1983 and that those for subsequent bienniums were indicated in documents A/C.2/37/L.63 and A/37/527/Add.1.
3. Mr. SMITH (United States of America) asked the representative of the Budget Division whether the last sentence of paragraph 2 of document A/C.2/37/L.63 meant that a decision would be taken at the current session with regard to regular budget requirements for the bienniums 1984-1985 and 1986-1987, or whether that decision would be postponed. In the latter case, his delegation would be in a position to adopt draft resolution A/C.2/37/L.69.
4. Mr. SACH (Budget Division) replied that the General Assembly would take a decision at its thirty-eighth session concerning appropriations for the biennium 1984-1985 and at its fortieth session concerning budget requirements for 1986-1987. No commitment would be made at the current session of the General Assembly with regard to the budgetary implications of the draft resolution for future bienniums.
5. Mr. ASTAFIEV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) noted that paragraph 5 of draft resolution A/C.2/37/L.69 clearly stated that the programme of measures and activities to be undertaken prior to and during the Year would be adjusted in accordance with the availability of voluntary contributions, and said he wondered how the Secretariat could estimate that a sum of \$331,300 would be needed for each of the bienniums 1984-1985 and 1986-1987 when the amount of voluntary contributions that would be forthcoming was not yet known. It was conceivable that such contributions would cover all the expenses incurred in carrying out the proposed activities. His delegation therefore requested that document A/C.2/37/L.63 should

(Mr. Astafiev, USSR)

be withdrawn in which case it would join the consensus on draft resolution A/C.2/37/L.69. Otherwise, it would propose that a separate vote should be taken on paragraph 5 of the draft resolution.

6. Mr. SAUNDERS (Jamaica) said there was no need for the Second Committee to deal with matters that were within the competence of the Fifth Committee. Under the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, any draft resolution involving expenditure that was submitted by a committee must be accompanied by a statement of financial implications. However, the statement submitted by the Secretary-General in document A/C.2/37/L.63 was only an estimate of expenditure, subject to any adjustments and transfers of funds that might be made. The estimates given in that document were not the same as actual appropriations. It would be for the Fifth Committee to decide on the amount of funds needed, if any, to finance the observance of the International Year of Shelter for the Homeless. The wording of paragraph 5 in which the General Assembly "endorses in principle the programme for the Year", left a great deal of leeway in that regard. The Second Committee therefore should spend no more time on discussing the financial implications of the draft resolution but should leave that to the Fifth Committee, simply taking note of the concern expressed by some delegations.

7. Mr. PIRSON (Belgium) said that, when changes were made in an important paragraph of a draft resolution, that could hardly be ignored in connection with the financial implications. Applying to draft resolution A/C.2/37/L.69 a statement of financial implications (A/C.2/37/L.63) which had been prepared earlier on the basis of draft resolution A/C.2/37/L.23, which differed considerably from the new draft resolution, was rather an unorthodox approach. However, since draft resolution A/C.2/37/L.69 had no budgetary implications for the current biennium, the Committee might take note of document A/C.2/37/L.63, emphasizing that it was making no commitment with regard to appropriations for financing the Year under the budgets for future bienniums. As his delegation understood it, draft resolution A/C.2/37/L.69 would have financial implications estimated at \$331,300 for the budgets of each of the bienniums 1984-1985 and 1986-1987. In that connection, he drew attention to paragraph 21 of the annex to Economic and Social Council resolution 1980/67, which stated that expenditures relating to international years should normally be met from existing resources in the regular budget.

8. The CHAIRMAN, citing rule 153 of the rules of procedures of the General Assembly, said that in his opinion draft resolution A/C.2/37/L.69 had no financial implications; consequently, the Committee was not exceeding its terms of reference by considering the draft resolution.

9. Mr. SMITH (United States of America) agreed with the Chairman that the draft resolution in its present form had no financial implications. It might therefore be better, in view of the fact that a number of delegations had doubts about how document A/C.2/37/L.63 should be interpreted, if that document were to be withdrawn, as had been proposed, and the Secretariat were to state that draft resolution A/C.2/37/L.69 had no financial implications.

10. Mr. SACH (Budget Division) said that the interpretation to be placed on paragraph 5 of draft resolution A/C.2/37/L.69 was a complicated question and it might be better not to pursue it further at present, particularly in view of the differences of opinion that had been expressed. As matters stood, the contents of paragraphs 1 to 7 of document A/37/527/Add.1 were valid, but they would have to be reviewed if and when appropriations were actually requested to finance the activities which would begin in 1984. While it was true that the statement of financial implications submitted in documents A/C.2/37/L.63 and A/37/527/Add.1 did not envisage any expenditure during the current biennium, draft resolution A/C.2/37/L.69 would have budgetary implications for the subsequent bienniums since carrying out the mandate contained in draft resolution A/C.2/37/L.69 would require funds for which an indicative amount was given in those documents. It would therefore be misleading the Committee to say that the draft resolution would have no financial implications for the United Nations budget.

11. Mr. SMITH (United States of America) said his delegation had thought after the informal consultations, that it had obtained a substantive change in paragraph 5 as compared to the original text in draft resolution A/C.2/37/L.23, in that no commitment would be made for future bienniums and the principle that international years should be financed entirely by voluntary contributions would be respected in that specific case. However, the present text of paragraph 5 apparently meant the same as the original text and was therefore unacceptable to his delegation. He accordingly proposed that the Committee should temporarily suspend consideration of draft resolution /C.2/37/L.69.

12. Mr. BALASUBRAMANIAN (Sri Lanka) drew attention to paragraph 2 of document A/C.2/37/L.63, which stated that no additional regular budget requirements would arise in the current biennium. As the representative of the Budget Division had said, the Committee did not have to take any decision at present on appropriations for future bienniums, since that would be considered at the next session of the General Assembly. In document A/37/527/Add.1, the total financial requirements for the International Year of Shelter for the Homeless were estimated at \$4.9 million, of which, approximately \$4.2 million, or 87 per cent, would come from voluntary contributions. Actually, the voluntary contributions received might amount to \$4.9 million, in which case no appropriations would be needed under the regular budget to finance the programme for the Year. His delegation therefore urged the United States and the Soviet delegations to join the consensus on draft resolution A/C.2/37/L.69, on the understanding that, as stated in paragraph 5 of the draft resolution, the programme of measures and activities to be undertaken prior to and during the Year would be adjusted in accordance with the availability of voluntary contributions, and that no commitment would be made at the current session regarding appropriations under the regular budget for future bienniums.

13. Mr. ASTAFIEV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) said that he could follow the reasoning of the Sri Lankan delegation but not that of the Secretariat, which, despite the need to limit expenditure, had the temerity to seek appropriations from the General Assembly even though the programme for the International Year of Shelter for the Homeless was to have been financed from voluntary contributions. His delegation called upon the Secretariat to withdraw document A/C.2/37/L.63 and comply with the wishes of the General Assembly.

14. Mr. DON NANJIRA (Kenya) deplored the fact that the text on which a consensus had been reached after informal consultations was now being challenged, despite the fact that it should be binding on the delegations which had participated in those negotiations. That could establish a dangerous precedent. Paragraph 5 of draft resolution A/C.2/37/L.69, which had been negotiated and adopted during the informal negotiations, was mostly a reiteration of the provisions of Economic and Social Council resolution 1982/46 B, and the statement of financial implications had been submitted on that basis.
15. Mr. SZEREMETA (Poland) proposed that the last part of paragraph 2 of document A/C.2/37/L.63 should be deleted, so that it would end with the words "current biennium (1982-1983)".
16. Mr. BALASUBRAMANIAN (Sri Lanka) supported the proposal of the representative of Poland.
17. Mr. SACH (Budget Division) said that, in keeping with the Polish delegation's proposal, he would suggest, having consulted his colleagues in the Budget Division, that the second sentence of paragraph 2 of document A/C.2/37/L.63 should be amended to read: "Accordingly, no additional regular budget requirements would arise in the current biennium (1982-1983)."
18. Mr. SMITH (United States of America) said that, in that case, he would be able to join the consensus on draft resolution A/C.2/37/L.69.
19. Mr. BALASUBRAMANIAN (Sri Lanka) drew attention to paragraphs 9 and 10 of the draft resolution and pointed out that, if enough voluntary contributions were received, the regular budget would not have to be used to finance the activities planned for the Year.
20. The CHAIRMAN said that, if there was no objection, he would take it that draft resolution A/C.2/37/L.69 was adopted by consensus.
21. It was so decided.
22. The CHAIRMAN said that, in view of the adoption of draft resolution A/C.2/37/L.69, he took it that the sponsors of draft resolution A/C.2/37/L.23 were prepared to withdraw it.
23. It was so decided.
- 23a. Mr. ASTAFIEV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) said that his delegation had not opposed the adoption of draft resolution A/C.2/37/L.69 by consensus, on the understanding that the criteria laid down in Economic and Social Council resolution 1980/67 would be complied with and that the International Year of Shelter for the Homeless would be financed from voluntary contributions and would not entail any additional expenditure under the regular budget of the Organization. The Commission on Human Settlements would accordingly deal with all questions connected

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with the observance of the Year at its regular sessions, taking into account the resources available to the Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat).

Draft resolutions A/C.2/37/L.73, L.74, L.76 and L.78

23b. Mr. CHOWDHURY (Bangladesh) introduced, on behalf of the Group of 77, draft resolutions A/C.2/37/L.73, L.74, L.76 and L.78. Draft resolution A/C.2/37/L.73 emphasized the particular importance of the sixth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, to be held at Belgrade from 6 to 30 June 1983, as a major opportunity to undertake an integrated review of world development particularly with regard to the trade and development of developing countries at a time when the developing countries continued to face economic problems of unprecedented gravity. All countries were therefore urged to work towards ensuring constructive results at the Conference.

24. With regard to draft resolution A/C.2/37/L.74, he emphasized the value of an Inter-Governmental Committee on the Development and Utilization of New and Renewable Sources of Energy, which would be open to the participation of all States as full members, would meet once a year and would undertake the functions given to it by the Nairobi Programme of Action. The draft resolution also requested the Secretary-General to establish a separate and organizationally distinct secretariat entity to deal specifically with new and renewable sources of energy and to assist the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation in fulfilling responsibilities assigned to him in the Nairobi Programme of Action. It stressed that an early implementation of the Nairobi Programme of Action required urgent mobilization of additional and adequate resources and, to that end, called for urgent implementation of the measures for the mobilization of financial resources as enumerated in the Nairobi Programme of Action and in the report of the Interim Committee on New and Renewable Sources of Energy. The draft resolution also dealt with co-ordination within the United Nations system and regional and subregional action to promote the development and utilization of new and renewable sources of energy.

25. Draft resolution A/C.2/37/L.76 had two sections, the first dealing with the report of the Industrial Development Board on its sixteenth session and the second with the Industrial Development Decade for Africa. It stressed the need to provide adequate and additional resources in the regular budget of UNIDO for 1983 to finance additional posts (sect. I, para. 4) and to cover the costs of effective co-ordination and preparation of the programme for the Decade (sect. II, para. 2). In paragraph 2 of section II, the words "after consultation with the Executive Secretary of" should be deleted and replaced by the word "and". The draft resolution also approved the draft provisional agenda for the Fourth General Conference of UNIDO and the establishment of an open-ended working group of the Industrial Development Board to exchange information and views on the preparation of the Conference.

26. In connection with draft resolution A/C.2/37/L.78, he drew attention to the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries (A/37/197)

(Mr. Chowdhury, Bangladesh)

which illustrated the continued deterioration of the economies of the least developed countries. It was, therefore, the expectation of the Group of 77 that the draft resolution would receive full support and that every effort would be made to implement the Substantial New Programme of Action in its totality.

27. Mr. DON NANJIRA (Kenya), referring to draft resolution A/C.2/37/L.74, said that the Nairobi Programme of Action for the Development and Utilization of New and Renewable Sources of Energy had been adopted at a time when the international community was confronted with a well-defined problem caused by its lack of foresight and waste of resources as well as the reluctance of certain countries to use their financial and technological capabilities to change fundamentally the structure of the world economic system and establish a new international economic order.

28. There was a close relationship between energy consumption and socio-economic development. Energy consumption was heavily concentrated in the industrialized countries of the North, while the countries of the South used only 16 per cent of the world's commercially produced energy. At a time when peoples increasingly aspired to higher living standards and when the pressures exerted on the Governments of the developing countries were becoming more and more acute, it was necessary to correct that imbalance and ensure that the energy supply met the needs which had increased considerably for four reasons in particular: rapid modernization of the agricultural sector, acceleration of the rural exodus, growing industrialization, and the participation of all sectors in the process of development.

29. By putting an end to the régime of cheap energy, the crisis of 1973 had forced the world to look for energy sources other than oil. Nevertheless, exploring and developing their potential was very expensive. Those sources of energy would not be generally affordable in the near future. In the next 50 years the debate would centre on the need for an "energy mix" and on financing problems. The Nairobi Conference had provided an excellent opportunity for assessing the potential, particularly the potential of developing countries, which, although well endowed by nature in view of their geography, were in a very disadvantaged position technologically and financially. Large-scale investments, therefore, would be necessary and in the future priority would have to be given to the specific problems confronting them. For the present, however, the situation was more critical than ever and the provisions of General Assembly resolution 36/193, particularly section VII, had still not been implemented. It was regrettable that the informal consultations on those fundamental issues, on which no agreement had been reached at the Conference, had not been successful and that the meeting of the Interim Committee held in Rome from 7 to 18 June 1982 had not yielded concrete results. It had been thought that the meeting would make recommendations and formulate guidelines with regard to fundamental questions and the formulation of programmes and projects. The meeting had also failed to reaffirm the validity of the principle of the adequacy of financial resources necessary for the implementation of the Nairobi Plan of Action and the importance of multilateral financing.

(Mr. Don Nanjira, Kenya)

30. Drawing the conclusions from the foregoing observations, he said that developed countries must intensify their efforts to conserve energy and take financial and other measures to promote research and development in developing countries. In that regard, he stressed the need for a concerted international effort. The development of energy resources was a prerequisite for world economic growth and the progress of developing countries in particular. The "energy mix" entailed two approaches: looking for conventional and non-renewable energy sources, such as oil and natural gas, and the search for new and renewable sources of energy. The Nairobi Programme of Action was the result of a consensus and it was the responsibility of individual Governments to formulate plans and programmes in accordance with the priorities set. Furthermore, the Secretary-General should be requested to submit an analytical report on all energy programmes implemented to date by the United Nations system; the resolutions, decisions, and recommendations contained, inter alia, in the International Development Strategy, the report of the Committee on Natural Resources on the work of its seventh session and the Nairobi Plan of Action also called for such a report, which would be particularly useful in the current consideration of the medium-term plan for 1984-1989. Finally, at its thirty-seventh session the General Assembly should take steps to bring about the immediate implementation of the Nairobi Plan of Action. In that regard, he stressed the importance of section II, paragraph 1, of draft resolution A/C.2/37/L.74, paragraph 60 of the Nairobi Plan of Action, and sections III, IV and V of the draft resolution, which dealt respectively with the establishment of a distinct secretariat entity, the mobilization of resources and enhancing co-ordination within the United Nations system.

31. Kenya and the Group of 77 attached great importance to those various points and, for that reason, it was hoped that the Committee would adopt by consensus draft resolution A/C.2/37/L.74, which clearly expressed their position.

Draft resolution A/C.2/37/L.42

32. Mr. LEGWAILA (Botswana), introducing draft resolution A/C.2/37/L.42 the co-operation between the United Nations and the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference, said that Australia, Cape Verde, Egypt, Liberia, Sao Tome and Principe, Sierra Leone and Sweden wished to be co-sponsors.

33. The meeting of heads of the independent States of southern Africa, held at Lusaka in 1980 for the purpose of signing a declaration entitled "Southern Africa: Towards Economic Liberation", marked the establishment of the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference, whose aims were set forth in the second preambular paragraph of the draft resolution.

34. The economies of some of the countries members of the Conference had been severely crippled by the struggle for independence in Zimbabwe and still suffered from its consequences. It was, therefore, the purpose of the Conference to ensure that those economies were less susceptible to similar upheavals; hence the imperative need to reduce dependence on South Africa.

(Mr. Legwaila, Botswana)

35. The Conference should not be viewed as a temporary entity established to solve the short-term problems facing the region. The States of southern Africa already considered it a permanent institution, which was demonstrated, moreover, by its accomplishments: 106 projects had been identified, of which 13 had been completed and 48 were under way, and \$870 million had already been raised, which represented 37 per cent of the estimated cost of the projects.

36. Among those projects priority had been given to those which would have immediate impact, particularly in the transport, communications and agricultural sectors. With a population of 60 million and vast natural resources, the States of the region could, with the necessary political will and support of the international community, develop their almost limitless potential.

37. Convinced that its cause was just, the Conference sought co-operation with the United Nations so that their combined resources could be deployed in a common endeavour to rid the countries of the region of the scourge of economic colonialism.

Draft resolutions A/C.2/37/L.72 and L.71

38. Mr. SAUNDERS (Jamaica), introducing draft resolution A/C.2/37/L.72 on the restructuring of the economic and social sectors of the United Nations, announced that Canada had requested to be added to the list of sponsors. The purpose of the draft resolution was to enumerate those aspects of the issue which had been left in abeyance during the previous session of the General Assembly and to prepare the way for the consideration of the item at the current session.

39. The purpose of draft resolution A/C.2/37/L.71 relating to the study on financing the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification was to complete the process started by the General Assembly in its resolution 36/191. Given the paucity of replies received from Governments in response to the request made by the General Assembly in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the resolution, the Secretary-General had been unable to prepare the detailed report requested. Paragraph 4 of the draft resolution therefore stipulated that the deadline for the submission of the comments of Member States should be extended until 31 March 1983.

40. He also drew attention to paragraph 5 and recalled that, as it had been understood that certain aspects of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification could not be financed by existing multilateral institutions, the General Assembly had requested the preparation of a working plan and feasibility study for the establishment of an international financial corporation to finance non-commercial desertification measures.

41. He expressed the hope that the draft resolution, which was basically procedural, would be adopted without difficulty.

AGENDA ITEM 72: OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES FOR DEVELOPMENT (continued) (A/C.2/37/L.70, L.75, L.77 and L.80)

Draft resolutions A/C.2/37/L.75 and L.77

42. Mr. CHOWDHURY (Bangladesh) introduced draft resolutions A/C.2/37/L.75 and L.77, which related to agenda item 72, on behalf of the States members of the Group of 77. In connection with the former draft resolution, he drew attention to the very unsatisfactory results of the 1982 United Nations Pledging Conference for Development Activities and its negative impact on the proposed programme delivery for the third programming cycle of UNDP. He strongly urged Governments to renew their efforts to provide UNDP with the necessary resources and expressed the hope that the Intersessional Committee of the Whole would succeed in identifying measures which would make it possible to implement all the activities planned for the period 1982-1986. The text of the second draft resolution was essentially based on a draft resolution which the Second Committee and the General Assembly had adopted, by consensus, as resolution 36/195; he drew attention to paragraphs 2 and 5 in particular.

43. The Group of 77 hoped that the two draft resolutions would meet with broad support and that they would be adopted by consensus.

Draft resolution A/C.2/37/L.70

44. Mr. SALLAM (Yemen), introducing draft resolution A/C.2/37/L.70 regarding the United Nations Volunteers Programme, announced that Bangladesh and Yugoslavia had become co-sponsors. The activities carried out under the Programme were symbolic of international co-operation and supplemented the efforts of the United Nations specialized agencies to promote the development of the developing countries. The sponsors therefore requested the Committee to adopt the draft resolution by consensus.

45. He then pointed out that the name of his country in paragraph 2 of the Arabic text was wrong and requested the Secretariat to have the error corrected.

Draft resolution A/C.2/37/L.80

46. Mr. OLZVOY (Mongolia), introducing draft resolution A/C.2/37/L.80 on the role of qualified national personnel in the social and economic development of developing countries, said that the training of qualified national personnel was one of the key factors in the economic and social development of all countries. It was therefore natural that the United Nations should attach special importance to the issue. It was well known that developing countries found it extremely difficult to establish and develop national educational and training systems for their personnel, one of the main reasons being that many such countries had inherited educational systems which did not correspond to their needs. The exchange of information on experience in that connection must therefore play an important role and enable those countries to benefit from the experience of States which had adopted integrated educational and training systems. In addition, in

(Mr. Olzvoy, Mongolia)

order to ensure the success of the policies and strategies which the developing countries had adopted in the matter, there was a need for guidelines concerning the principles on which national education and training systems should be based, the goals which should be assigned to them and the structures which they should be given. Developing countries must therefore make every effort to democratize their educational and training systems.

47. He then reviewed the preambular and substantive paragraphs of the draft resolution and expressed the hope that the Committee would adopt it by consensus.

48. Mr. SEVAN (Secretary of the Committee) read out the list of Member States which had become co-sponsors of the different draft resolutions before the Committee, as follows: A/C.2/37/L.41: Bangladesh, Mali and Paraguay; A/C.2/37/L.49: Colombia; A/C.2/37/L.33: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Chile, Djibouti, Egypt, Ethiopia, France, Gambia, Guinea, Indonesia, Ivory Coast, Japan, Mali, Nicaragua, Somalia, Swaziland, Tunisia, Uganda, Yugoslavia, Zambia and Zimbabwe; A/C.2/37/L.34: Afghanistan and Malaysia; A/C.2/37/L.35: Afghanistan, Congo, France and Viet Nam; A/C.2/37/L.36: Afghanistan and Bangladesh; A/C.2/37/L.38: Guyana and the United States of America; A/C.2/37/L.43: Guyana and Viet Nam; A/C.2/37/L.50: Afghanistan and Angola; A/C.2/37/L.51: Afghanistan, Guyana, Niger and Viet Nam; A/C.2/37/L.52: Afghanistan and Nepal; A/C.2/37/L.53: Afghanistan, Argentina and Guyana; A/C.2/37/L.54: Afghanistan; A/C.2/37/L.55: Afghanistan; A/C.2/37/L.57: Afghanistan and Guyana; A/C.2/37/L.58: Afghanistan, Bangladesh and Nepal; A/C.2/37/L.59: Nepal; A/C.2/37/L.61: Afghanistan and Nepal; A/C.2/37/L.67: Belgium, Malaysia and Peru.

49. Mr. ESAN (Nigeria) said that his delegation wished to co-sponsor draft resolution A/C.2/37/L.49. It also wished to go over with the Secretariat the draft resolutions concerning special economic assistance which it had overlooked with a view to co-sponsoring some of them.

50. Mr. SALLAM (Yemen) said that his country wished to co-sponsor draft resolution A/C.2/37/L.67.

51. Mr. NGAIZA (Tanzania) said that his country wished to co-sponsor draft resolutions A/C.2/37/L.48 and A/C.2/37/L.49.

52. Mr. KABA (Guinea) announced that his country would co-sponsor draft resolutions A/C.2/37/L.71 and A/C.2/37/L.79.

53. Mrs. OSBORNE (Barbados) said that her country wished to join the sponsors of draft resolutions A/C.2/37/L.46 and A/C.2/37/L.49.

54. Mr. JAYANAMA (Thailand) said that his country had been omitted from the list of sponsors of draft resolution A/C.2/37/L.58.

The meeting rose at 5.40 p.m.