



President: Mr. Imre HOLLAI (Hungary).

AGENDA ITEM 110

AGENDA ITEM 17

Appointments to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other appointments (continued):*

- (a) Appointment of five members of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (continued);*
- (b) Appointment of six members of the Committee on Contributions;
- (c) Appointment of a member of the Board of Auditors

AGENDA ITEM 102

Financial reports and accounts, and reports of the Board of Auditors:

- (a) United Nations;
- (b) United Nations Development Programme;
- (c) United Nations Children's Fund;
- (d) United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East;
- (e) United Nations Institute for Training and Research;
- (f) Voluntary funds administered by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees;
- (g) Fund of the United Nations Environment Programme;
- (h) United Nations Fund for Population Activities;
- (i) United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation

AGENDA ITEM 105

Financial emergency of the United Nations:

- (a) Report of the Negotiating Committee on the Financial Emergency of the United Nations;
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General

AGENDA ITEMS 108, 109, 8 (b) AND 12

Pattern of conferences:

- (a) Report of the Committee on Conferences;
- (b) Reports of the Secretary-General

Control and limitation of documentation

Adoption of the agenda and organization of work:

- (b) Subsidiary organs of the General Assembly

Report of the Economic and Social Council

Scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of the United Nations: report of the Committee on Contributions

1. Mr. EL-SAFETY (Egypt), Rapporteur of the Fifth Committee: I have the honour to present to the General Assembly the reports of the Fifth Committee on agenda items 17 (a), (b) and (c), 102, 105 and 108, 109, 8 (b) and 12, the last four of which were considered jointly by the Fifth Committee; and finally, an interim report on agenda item 110.

2. The reports on appointments to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other appointments are the following.

3. Part II of the report of the Fifth Committee on agenda item 17 (a), concerning the appointment of five members of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, is contained in document A/37/511/Add.1; the recommendation of the Fifth Committee appears in paragraph 4 of that document.

4. The second report is on agenda item 17 (b), concerning the appointment of six members of the Committee on Contributions, and is contained in document A/37/512; the recommendation of the Fifth Committee appears in paragraph 4 of that report.

5. The third report is on agenda item 17 (c), concerning the appointment of a member of the Board of Auditors, and is contained in document A/37/513; the recommendation of the Fifth Committee appears in paragraph 4 of that report.

6. The report of the Fifth Committee on agenda item 102, concerning the financial reports and accounts, and reports of the Board of Auditors, is contained in document A/37/533; the recommendation of the Fifth Committee appears in paragraph 7 of that report and consists of a draft resolution relating to the financial reports and accounts, for the period ended 31 December 1981, of the United Nations, the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Children's Fund, the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, the United Nations Institute for Training and Research, the voluntary funds administered by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the fund of the United Nations Environment Programme, the United Nations Fund for Population Activities and the United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation; the draft resolution was adopted by the Fifth Committee without objection.

7. The report of the Fifth Committee on agenda item 105, concerning the financial emergency of the United Nations, appears in document A/37/612, which contains, in paragraph 6, a draft resolution recom-

* Resumed from the 16th meeting.

mended by the Fifth Committee; it was adopted by the Committee by 68 votes to none, with 17 abstentions.

8. With regard to the next report of the Fifth Committee, I wish to clarify that the Committee considered concurrently agenda item 108 concerning the pattern of conferences, agenda item 109, concerning the control and limitation of documentation, and chapters III (sect. A) and IX (sects. C and H) of the report of the Economic and Social Council, under agenda item 12. Additionally, at the suggestion of the Assembly, the Committee considered agenda item 8 (b), concerning the adoption of the agenda and organization of work: subsidiary organs of the General Assembly, within the framework of agenda item 108. The Fifth Committee's report on those items is contained in document A/37/605. The recommendation of the Committee is contained in paragraph 36 of that document and consists of one omnibus draft resolution, subdivided into five draft resolutions, drafts A to E, concerning the various topics covered by the report; they deal, respectively, with (a) the report of the Committee on Conferences, which, *inter alia*, would approve the draft revised calendar of conferences and meetings of the United Nations for 1983; (b) Secretariat organization for United Nations special conferences, containing, as an annex, detailed guidelines on Secretariat organization for United Nations special conferences; (c) meeting records and documentation for subsidiary bodies; (d) control and limitation of documentation; and (e) the programme of systematic and progressive replacement and upgrading of the electronic equipment in the conference rooms at United Nations Headquarters.

9. Finally, I have the honour to present to the General Assembly part I of the report of the Fifth Committee on agenda item 110, which is contained in document A/37/617. As representatives will note, this is not the Committee's final report on this item. Rather, at this stage the Fifth Committee is recommending that the General Assembly should adopt a draft decision by which the Assembly would request the Committee on Contributions to re-examine the proposed scale of assessments contained in its report [A/37/11] and, bearing in mind the discussions on this agenda item at its current session, to submit its recommendations by 3 December 1982 so as to enable the Assembly to decide on the matter at its thirty-seventh session, before it adjourns in December 1982. Accordingly, should the General Assembly approve this recommendation of the Fifth Committee, the text of which is contained in paragraph 11 of document A/37/617, it would be the Fifth Committee's intention to revert to this question upon receipt of the recommendations of the Committee on Contributions, prior to the adjournment of the current session in December of this year.

10. I commend to the General Assembly the various reports and recommendations of the Fifth Committee which I have had the honour to introduce.

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

11. The PRESIDENT: Statements will therefore be limited to explanations of vote. The positions of delegations regarding the various recommendations of

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

12. I would remind members that, pursuant to paragraph 7 of its decision 34/401, the General Assembly decided 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 the plenary meeting is different from its vote in the Committee. I also remind members that, pursuant to the same decision, explanations of vote should be limited to 10 minutes and should be made by delegations from their places.

13. I invite members to turn their attention first to part II of the report of the Fifth Committee on agenda item 17 (a) [A/37/511/Add.1]. In paragraph 4 of that report, the Fifth Committee recommends that the General Assembly should appoint the following persons as members of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 1983: Mr. Traian Chebeleu, Mr. Mohamed Maloum Fall, Mr. Mohammad Samir Mansouri, Mr. C.S.M. Mselle and Mr. Christopher R. Thomas. In the same paragraph, the Fifth Committee also recommends that the General Assembly should appoint Mr. Samuel Pinheiro Guimarães as a member of the Advisory Committee for a one-year term beginning on 1 January 1983. May I take it that it is the wish of the General Assembly to adopt those recommendations?

It was so decided (decision 37/305 B).

14. The PRESIDENT: I now invite the Assembly to turn its attention to the report of the Fifth Committee on agenda item 17 (b) [A/37/512]. In paragraph 4 of that report, the Fifth Committee recommends that the General Assembly should appoint the following persons as members of the Committee on Contributions for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 1983: Mr. Andrzej Abraszewski, Mr. Nobutoshi Akao, Mr. Mohammed Sadiq Al-Mahdi, Mr. Hamed Arabi El Houderi, Mr. Richard V. Hennes and Mr. Zoran Lazarević. May I take it that it is the wish of the Assembly to adopt that recommendation?

It was so decided (decision 37/309).

15. The PRESIDENT: I now invite representatives to turn to the report of the Fifth Committee on agenda item 17 (c) [A/37/513]. In paragraph 4 of that report, the Fifth Committee recommends that the General Assembly should appoint the Senior President of the Audit Office of Belgium as a member of the Board of Auditors for a three-year term beginning on 1 July 1983. May I take it that it is the wish of the Assembly to adopt that recommendation?

It was so decided (decision 37/310).

16. The PRESIDENT: The Assembly will now consider the report of the Fifth Committee on agenda item 102 [A/37/533]. The Assembly will now take a decision on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee, in paragraph 7 of that report, which consists of a draft resolution that the Committee adopted

without a vote. May I take it that the Assembly also wishes to do so?

The draft resolution was adopted (resolution 37/12).

17. The PRESIDENT: The Assembly will now consider the report of the Fifth Committee on agenda item 105 [A/37/612]. The Assembly will now take a decision on the draft resolution recommended by the Fifth Committee in paragraph 6 of its report. A recorded vote has been requested.

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour: Algeria, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Brazil, Burma, Burundi, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Afghanistan, Bahamas, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Grenada, Hungary, Mongolia, Mozambique, Poland, Romania, Syrian Arab Republic, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United States of America, Viet Nam.

The draft resolution was adopted by 112 votes to none, with 18 abstentions (resolution 37/13).¹

18. The PRESIDENT: The General Assembly will now consider the report of the Fifth Committee on agenda items 108, 109, 8 (b) and 12 [A/37/605].

19. The Assembly will now take a decision on draft resolutions A to E recommended by the Fifth Committee in paragraph 36 of its report. Draft resolution A, entitled "Report of the Committee on Conferences", was adopted by the Fifth Committee without a vote. May I consider that the Assembly wishes to do likewise?

Draft resolution A was adopted (resolution 37/14 A).

20. The PRESIDENT: Draft resolution B is entitled "Secretariat organization for United Nations special conferences". The Assembly will now vote on that draft resolution.

Draft resolution B was adopted by 136 votes to none (resolution 37/14 B).

21. The PRESIDENT: Draft resolution C is entitled "Meeting records and documentation for subsidiary bodies". I put that draft resolution to the vote.

Draft resolution C was adopted by 138 votes to 1 (resolution 37/14 C).

22. The PRESIDENT: Draft resolution D is entitled "Control and limitation of documentation". It was adopted by consensus in the Fifth Committee. May I take it that the General Assembly wishes to do the same?

Draft resolution D was adopted (resolution 37/14 D).

23. The PRESIDENT: Draft resolution E is entitled "Electronic equipment in the conference rooms at United Nations Headquarters". It also was adopted by consensus in the Fifth Committee. May I take it that the Assembly adopts draft resolution E?

Draft resolution E was adopted (resolution 37/14 E).

24. The PRESIDENT: We turn now to part I of the report of the Fifth Committee on agenda item 110 [A/37/617].

25. I put to the vote the draft decision recommended by the Fifth Committee in paragraph 1. of its report. A recorded vote has been requested.

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahrain, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zaire, Zambia.

Against: Belgium, Denmark, Dominican Republic, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Brazil, Chile, Finland, Iceland, Japan, Mexico, New Zealand, Norway, Papua New Guinea, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Sweden, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

The draft decision was adopted by 106 votes to 15, with 18 abstentions (decision 37/408).²

AGENDA ITEM 29

Co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity: report of the Secretary-General

26. The PRESIDENT: I call on the representative of Kenya to introduce draft resolution A/37/L.14.

27. Mr. WABUGE (Kenya): I have the honour to introduce draft resolution A/37/L.14 on behalf of the sponsors, members of the Organization of African Unity [OAU].

28. In introducing this draft resolution, Africa wishes to underscore the importance it attaches to the United Nations and its principles and purposes, and to reaffirm its faith and commitment to the Charter of the United Nations as the best way to maintain international peace and security and to promote the economic and social development of nations.

29. Like previous resolutions of the United Nations on co-operation between the United Nations and the OAU, in the present draft resolution, the General Assembly takes note of the resolutions, decisions and declarations adopted by the OAU on the promotion of co-operation between the two organizations and, further, it notes with satisfaction the continued co-operation between the two bodies. In it, the Assembly draws the attention of the United Nations to urgent and priority problems on the African continent. In this respect, problems such as the special needs of newly independent African States and the adverse effects on African economies of the current international economic situation are of serious concern. In the draft resolution, the Assembly recognizes the need for closer co-operation between the OAU and all organs, specialized agencies and other bodies of the United Nations system in efforts to solve these problems. Further, the Assembly addresses itself to many other areas of serious concern to Africa, such as the refugee situation on that continent and the increasing need for international assistance.

30. Other priority issues addressed include the deteriorating situation in southern Africa arising from the continued domination of the peoples of the area by the minority racist régime of South Africa, and the need to provide increased assistance to the people of the area in their struggle against colonialism, racial discrimination and *apartheid*. The Assembly calls for more concerted efforts in the international arena to rid southern Africa of these evils.

31. In this context, we expect and request the Secretary-General to continue to take the necessary measures, as he has been doing in the past, to strengthen co-operation at the political, economic, cultural and administrative levels between the United Nations and the OAU, in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, particularly with regard to the provision of assistance to the victims of colonialism and *apartheid* in southern Africa.

32. In conclusion, the draft resolution, as in previous years, reflects positions already adopted in various other resolutions of the Assembly. Therefore, it is the hope of the sponsors that the draft resolution will be adopted by the Assembly by acclamation.

33. The PRESIDENT: I call on the representative of the United States of America to introduce an amendment.

34. Mr. JOHNSTON (United States of America): My delegation has introduced an amendment [A/37/L.30] to document A/37/L.14, concerning co-operation between the United Nations and the OAU. It would insert in the operative part of the draft resolution the following amendment as paragraph 21:

“*Authorizes* the Secretary-General to implement the activities approved under the present resolution only to the extent that they can be financed without exceeding the level of resources approved in the 1982-1983 programme budget for the biennium (General Assembly resolution 36/240 A);”.

35. While we have been facing these problems, the assessed budget of the United Nations has been growing by leaps and bounds. Assessments have risen by 81 per cent over the last five years, well above the rate of inflation. The cost of operating the United Nations today is four times what it was 10 years ago. If this rate of increase continues, Member States will soon begin to find that the cost of their membership is unreasonable. Moreover, the glaring contrast between domestic programme cut-backs in all of our countries and the rapidly rising United Nations assessment threatens to erode public support for this institution.

36. We believe the time has come to draw the line and say “No more”. We have spoken against this budget increase in the past. We have taken the difficult and unprecedented step of voting against the 1982-1983 programme budget. We have joined in consensus votes while explaining our view that the resolution must be implemented within existing resources. Yet the budget continues to grow.

37. By submitting this amendment today—and we are submitting similar amendments both in the plenary meeting and in the various committees whenever necessary—the United States intends to emphasize the seriousness with which we view this problem of increasing United Nations spending. In introducing this amendment, we wish to make three simple, forceful points. First, as always, the United States supports co-operation between regional organizations and the United Nations. The benefits of this co-operation are multiple. We believe it should be fostered. Secondly, the United States is deeply and seriously disturbed by escalating costs and by fiscal practices that add on expenditures with no thought of how they should be, could be or will be financed. Thirdly, we believe that a much more serious, systematic effort to establish control over the United Nations budget must be undertaken to bring the budget under control. The world changes. Problems change. New needs arise. Clearly, new programmes must be undertaken. Just as clearly, old programmes become shop-worn, inefficient, superannuated. Just as clearly, such programmes should be reduced and eventually eliminated.

38. Clearly, vigilance, sound priorities and a sense of relevance are required to enable the United Nations Secretariat to phase out programmes as they are no longer needed and to eliminate duplication and waste at the same time as we undertake new efforts.

Clearly, none of the means so far employed to achieve these ends has succeeded. In the coming weeks, we shall be discussing with other nations and with the Secretariat new means of achieving greater fiscal responsibility and efficiency. The Government of the United States is firmly committed to finding such means. Whenever it is possible and appropriate, we shall propose amendments providing that programmes should be funded without exceeding the level of resources approved in the programme budget for the 1982-1983 biennium.

39. The United States can no longer support without reservation programmes which it is assumed will be funded above budget rather than within budget levels. We shall, however, continue to support draft resolutions that sustain structural relationships vital to this Organization. We believe co-operation between the United Nations and its regional groups are examples of such relationships.

40. We shall therefore join the consensus this morning, but we do so with the explicit reservation that we cannot and do not approve extra budget funding for activities here authorized. We believe that these activities should be and can be funded within the levels established within the 1982-1983 programme budget.

41. Mr. ULRICH (Denmark): I have the honour to speak on behalf of the 10 member States of the European Community.

42. The inclusion of this item in the agenda of the thirty-seventh session gives us the opportunity to review co-operation between the United Nations and the OAU. The report of the Secretary-General [A/37/335 and Add.1] provides information on the nature of that co-operation in the fields of economic and social development, information and publicity, as well as co-operation with regard to the situation in southern Africa. That report has greatly facilitated our task.

43. The 10 member States of the European Community support the role played by regional organizations. We think that the countries most directly concerned with a given political conflict or with certain economic, social or environmental problems should be encouraged by our world body to find solutions to those problems by co-operating, above all, among themselves.

44. The way in which African countries continue to work together to deal with the many serious and complex problems facing the African continent today deserves the support of the United Nations. In this regard, we welcome the efforts undertaken by the many agencies of the United Nations to reinforce and intensify their assistance to the OAU.

45. The member States of the European Community remain firmly convinced that African problems can best be settled by means of African solutions so that African countries may be able freely to determine their own future within the framework of the OAU and without outside interference.

46. We reaffirm our support for the work of member countries of the OAU in consolidating their national independence in the economic and political spheres. The Ten wish to co-operate to the fullest

extent possible with all African countries in promoting their economic and social development. We believe that the second Lomé Convention concluded in 1979 between the African, Caribbean and Pacific countries and the countries of the European Economic Community has a significant part to play in achieving this objective.

47. For the 10 member States of the European Community, the OAU is an important partner both in matters concerning the African continent and with regard to wider international questions. We fully appreciate the role that the OAU is called upon to play in the realization of the purposes and principles to which the United Nations is dedicated.

48. Mr. ISSYNALYEV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (*interpretation from Russian*): The Soviet Union highly commends the positive role played by the OAU. It has fully proved its worth as a mechanism for joint anti-imperialist and anti-colonial manifestations of the countries of Africa.

49. The activities of the OAU, aimed at fully liberating the African continent from colonialism and racism, strengthening the independence of the African States and their solidarity and co-operation, and consolidating universal peace and security, have always met with the sympathy and support of the Soviet Union.

50. The African States members of the OAU, together with other peace-loving States, are making a substantial contribution to the efforts to improve the international situation, halt the arms race and prevent the threat of nuclear war.

51. The birth of free Africa has been a difficult process. It has been hindered by the United States and other imperialist countries which have interfered in African affairs. Those Powers are openly pursuing colonialist and neo-colonialist policies aimed at sowing dissension and hostility between the African countries and dividing the OAU in order to bolster the racist régime in the Republic of South Africa because that régime is not only the guardian of racism but also the striking force of international imperialism, a weapon for aggression against neighbouring African countries and a tool in the struggle against the African national liberation movements. Imperialist circles are trying to involve Africa in a network of military bases in order to use the territory of that continent for the aggressive purposes of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization [NATO]. Imperialist forces are also very active on the economic front. They continue to maintain African countries in bondage by constantly exploiting their natural wealth.

52. We are convinced that the encroachments on the sovereignty of the countries of Africa can be successfully rebuffed, provided those countries close their ranks, are united in defending their rights and are able to rely on the solidarity and support of all anti-imperialist forces of the present-day world.

53. As far as the Soviet Union is concerned, our position is quite clear and consistent. We are in favour of an African continent of national independence, peace and good-neighbourliness, of a flourishing African continent. We fully support the complete elimination of the remnants of colonialism and racism.

The Soviet Union is profoundly opposed to Africa becoming an arena of political confrontation. We support the desire of the African peoples that their continent be spared the presence of foreign military bases and that it be turned into a nuclear-weapon-free zone. The Soviet Union is convinced that the strengthening of the ongoing co-operation between the United Nations and the OAU will help in the struggle for the final liquidation of the vestiges of racism, *apartheid* and colonialism and will consolidate international security.

54. Mr. WABUGE (Kenya): It was not my intention to make a statement on this matter. However, I should like, on behalf of the sponsors of draft resolution A/37/L.14, to respond to the amendment proposed by the United States.

55. We are really surprised. The draft resolution before us, on co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity, is similar to the draft resolution on the subject which was adopted by the General Assembly last year [resolution 36/80]. At that time, the United States delegation did not propose any kind of amendment at all. We oppose the United States amendment since it would limit the resources available in respect of the draft resolution. I repeat that the sponsors absolutely cannot support that amendment.

56. I therefore request the United States delegation to withdraw its amendment, especially in the light of what has just been said here by the representative of Denmark, on behalf of the 10 member States of the European Economic Community.

57. We should bear in mind that whatever happens in Africa, no matter how minor it may be, is just like something happening to one's own body. If a finger of the body is injured, the entire body feels pain. That is why it should be realized that anything happening on the continent of Africa, no matter how minor it may be, affects the entire international community. Therefore, some kind of assistance is required so that that continent may avoid a serious problem.

58. I think I have made it clear, on behalf of the Group of African States, that this amendment is not acceptable.

59. The PRESIDENT: The Assembly will now proceed to take a decision on the amendment contained in document A/37/L.30 and on draft resolution A/37/L.14 and Add.1. The report of the Fifth Committee on the administrative and financial implications of the draft resolution appears in document A/37/616. In accordance with rule 90 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, I shall first put to the vote the amendment contained in document A/37/L.30. A recorded vote has been requested.

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour: United States of America.

Against: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Austria, Bahrain, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Burma, Burundi, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark,

Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Abstaining: Australia, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Dominican Republic, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Lao People's Democratic Republic,³ Mongolia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Poland, Portugal, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay.

The amendment was rejected by 117 votes to 1, with 22 abstentions.

60. The PRESIDENT: May I take it that the Assembly wishes to adopt draft resolution A/37/L.14 and Add.1 without a vote?

The draft resolution was adopted (resolution 37/15).

61. The PRESIDENT: I shall now call on those delegations that wish to explain their vote.

62. Mr. SCHRÖTER (German Democratic Republic): In this statement explaining its vote, the delegation of the German Democratic Republic would like to reaffirm its support for the resolution concerning co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity. This fruitful co-operation is in the interests of the two organizations; it serves the lofty objectives of international peace and security and of finally eliminating colonialism, racism and *apartheid*.

63. The joint endeavours of the United Nations and the OAU towards the total eradication of racism and *apartheid* have the unreserved support of my country, where solidarity with the struggling peoples of South Africa and Namibia is State policy. As a member of the Special Committee against *Apartheid*, the German Democratic Republic is particularly committed to the fight for the elimination of *apartheid*.

64. The solidarity of the people of my country with regard to the national liberation struggle in Africa and the struggle of the African peoples for political and economic independence is well known. As called for in resolution 37/15, our assistance goes in particular to the national liberation movements in southern Africa.

65. In the history of the OAU, there has been no lack of attempts to split that organization. Efforts to this effect have been noticeable especially in the recent

past. The unity of the African States in the struggle against colonialism, racism and *apartheid* and for genuine national independence and development is a thorn in the side of certain forces which see their economic, political and military aims endangered in an independent Africa.

66. My delegation would like to express the hope that the resolution which has just been adopted will help the African States to close their ranks more firmly against imperialist interference. It is a good thing if the authority of the United Nations assists the African States in strengthening their unity and consolidating their organization. That serves peace in the region and thus also world peace.

67. Mr. JOHNSTON (United States of America): In the statement introducing our proposed amendment to the draft resolution, we made clear our serious reservations about its financial implications in the context of our determination to work for an end to out-of-control growth in the United Nations programme budget. Nevertheless, we have joined the consensus in support of it, for the following reasons.

68. The United States has long supported the principle of co-operation among international organizations and, in particular, between the United Nations and the OAU. Indeed, such co-operation is more than just desirable: it is necessary if we are to work together with maximum efficiency and effectiveness for the fundamental goals of peace, security and economic and social advancement which we all share. Moreover, there are many specific elements in this resolution with which we have been associated for many years and which we continue strongly to support. In line with early United States encouragement for the establishment of the OAU, we have consistently backed its guiding principles of sanctity of borders, non-interference in the internal affairs of other States and the peaceful settlement of disputes. The fact that these principles are continually violated only reinforces our determination to see them strengthened, for international norms violated are better than no international norms at all.

69. Consequently, we are pleased to join in commending the efforts of the OAU to promote multi-lateral co-operation among African States and to find solutions to African problems. Its contributions in Chad and Western Sahara are notable examples of such efforts.

70. We are also happy to join in the resolution's call upon Member States, United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations to continue their support of African refugee programmes. As the members of this body are aware, the United States and its people have long been the largest contributor to these programmes, and we intend to continue our leading role in them. During the last four years, for example, our aid for African refugee programmes has amounted to \$354 million. In 1981, it was \$106 million. It is projected to be \$112 million in 1982, and the Administration has requested \$77 million for 1983, plus a substantial additional amount yet to be determined for food aid. This is just a small part, of course, of overall United States assistance to Africa.

71. There seems to be an idea abroad that our aid to Africa is declining, but this is simply not the case.

Our President's request to Congress for the fiscal year 1983—\$870 million—is 84 per cent greater than the amount of aid we provided to Africa in 1979. Much of this growth has occurred under the current United States Administration. Moreover, our assistance is increasingly directed towards meeting the most pressing problems and needs of the African people. Over half of it is for agricultural development, nearly double the amount available for agricultural programmes three years ago. A similar expansion is occurring in reforestation and fuel-wood production. We are now helping to support agricultural research in 36 countries, and we are helping African countries put the results of this research to work for the benefit of their people.

72. Furthermore, we share the abhorrence of *apartheid* which is expressed throughout the resolution. We have often made it clear, and we will continue to make it clear, that racism in all its manifestations is totally contrary to our most fundamental national values.

73. At this time, I wish to state our other non-financial reservations on this resolution. With regard to the seventh and eighth preambular paragraphs and paragraph 10, which deal with the Lagos Plan of Action, we wish to point out that this Plan was the product of negotiations to which the United States and many other countries were not party. It represents only the views of African States and does not necessarily represent the views of the United Nations as a body or the views of its other Member States. Also, we wish to make clear that the reference in the thirteenth preambular paragraph and paragraph 11 to "acts of aggression" can in no sense override the discretion of the Security Council in exercise of its responsibilities under Article 39 of the Charter of the United Nations.

74. Finally, I wish to emphasize our most serious objections to the twelfth preambular paragraph and to paragraph 20 of the resolution. We pointed out at the thirty-sixth session, in our statement on this agenda item, that:

"... it is totally inappropriate for the United Nations or for any of its specialized agencies to channel United Nations funds through liberation movements. The attempt to identify United Nations specialized agencies with political groups and causes seriously interferes with and undermines the effectiveness of those agencies in performing the noble technical and humanitarian functions for which they were established... To politicize [these agencies] not only endangers their overall effectiveness, but also seriously jeopardizes American support for the United Nations." [See 90th meeting, para. 72.]

75. As is made clear in the report of the Secretary-General on co-operation between the United Nations and the OAU, of which this resolution takes note, United Nations assistance to liberation movements has continued during the past year and appears to have increased. We expect to have more to say about this matter when the Assembly considers the draft resolution on implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and

the international institutions associated with the United Nations.

76. At this time, however, I must call attention to a provision of United States law recently adopted by our Congress which specifically forbids any funds provided for international organizations and programmes being made available for the United States proportionate share of any programmes for the Palestine Liberation Organization, the South West Africa People's Organization or Cuba. We have now begun to take steps to implement this provision of our law. Further concrete measures may prove to be necessary, and we will not shrink from taking them.

77. Mr. ISSYNALYEV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (*interpretation from Russian*): The Soviet delegation abstained in the vote on the amendment contained in document A/37/L.30, which was put forward by the representative of the United States at the last minute.

78. Regarding the position of the Soviet Union with relation to the budget of the United Nations, as is known, we are against its growth.

AGENDA ITEM 12

Report of the Economic and Social Council

79. The PRESIDENT: Section D of chapter III of the report of the Economic and Social Council [A/37/3], which was allocated to the plenary Assembly, refers to an International Year of Peace and an International Day of Peace. In connection with that section, the General Assembly has before it a draft resolution entitled "International Year of Peace" [A/37/L.24 and Add.1].

80. I call on the representative of Costa Rica, who will introduce the draft resolution.

81. Mr. ZUMBADO JIMÉNEZ (Costa Rica) (*interpretation from Spanish*): At its thirty-sixth session, the General Assembly decided by consensus to ask the Economic and Social Council to declare an International Year of Peace [resolution 36/67]. The Council, at its spring session this year, also by consensus, adopted resolution 1982/15 in which it recommended that the General Assembly solemnly proclaim the year 1986 International Year of Peace.

82. Experience shows that one of the main objectives set forth in the Charter of the United Nations—the maintenance of peace—has been one of the most elusive. We must recognize that, very much to our regret, peace continues to be a goal instead of an achievement. We must intensify our efforts to lay the foundations for the eventual attainment of that goal.

83. Our delegation, like the other delegations sponsoring draft resolution A/37/L.24 and Add.1, believes that in endorsing the recommendation of the Economic and Social Council establishing a specific period of time for the international community to focus its attention on peace, the General Assembly would be giving life to the spirit of the Charter, which inspires and guides the work of the Organization. We would thus contribute to bringing about the necessary conditions for deep and continuous thought about the prevailing conditions that impede efforts in favour

of peace by the Organization, efforts which we see frustrated day by day.

84. The declaration of the International Year of Peace would bring both the international community and the national communities into the struggle to overcome the prevailing conditions that undermine peace.

85. We are convinced of the value of this draft resolution, and we urge the General Assembly to give its unanimous support to this proposal, put forward by 28 countries, and to adopt it by consensus.

86. The PRESIDENT: The Assembly will now take a decision on draft resolution A/37/L.24 and Add.1. May I take it that the Assembly adopts the draft resolution?

The draft resolution was adopted (resolution 37/16).

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

88. Miss PUHEK (United States of America): My delegation joined in the consensus on draft resolution A/37/L.24 and Add.1, because of our profound commitment to world peace and our hope that the International Year of Peace will contribute to that end.

89. We have every expectation that, in preparing the draft programme and budget for that Year, the Secretary-General will ensure that the financial requirements conform to the guidelines laid down by the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 1980/67,—especially paragraph 13 of the annex—concerning international years and anniversaries. The need for fiscal responsibility in this, as in all other areas, cannot be over-emphasized by my Government.

90. Mr. MATHEWSON (United Kingdom): My delegation was pleased to join in the consensus on draft resolution A/37/L.24 and Add.1, which we have just adopted.

91. In our statement in the Economic and Social Council in April of this year,⁴ my delegation fully explained its commitment to the objective of the proposal contained in the resolution that we have just adopted—namely, the mobilization of international opinion in the cause of peace. As we said then, there is no more important or urgent task for the international community.

92. There is, however, another aspect to that resolution upon which my delegation feels obliged to comment. As the resolution acknowledges, the procedure for international years was laid down by the Economic and Social Council. Those guidelines were adopted without a vote by the Council and were endorsed by the General Assembly [decision 35/424]. As my delegation had occasion to repeat in the Third Committee, we believe that resolutions of the Economic and Social Council, especially when adopted by consensus, should be applied. It is clear that this proposal for an International Year of Peace in 1986 does not meet all the guidelines of the Council on such years.

93. Our support for the resolution is on the understanding that it should be a unique exception to the guidelines of the Council. Furthermore, my delegation believes that the International Year of Peace should involve no additional expenditure from the regular budget of the United Nations. This aspect would,

of course, be in accordance with paragraph 13 of the annex of Economic and Social Council resolution 1980/67, which lays down that international years should in principle be financed by voluntary contributions.

94. Mr. HUTCHENS (Australia): Australia joined in the consensus on the resolution just adopted because of our unreserved support for the principles embodied in the proposed International Year of Peace.

95. We should not, however, like to let this occasion pass without stating our disappointment that the Economic and Social Council guidelines contained in its resolution 1980/67 as they relate to international years have not been fully observed. To the extent that the present proposal does not follow those guidelines, we have reservations on it; to that same extent, we are strongly of the view that this case must not be taken as a precedent for subsequent decisions.

96. The PRESIDENT: May I take it that the Assembly takes note of those parts of the report of the Economic and Social Council assigned to the

plenary meeting—namely, chapters I, III (section E), VI (section D), VIII and IX (sections A to C, F, G and H)?

It was so decided (decision 37/409).

The meeting rose at 12.30 p.m.

NOTES

¹ The delegations of Bangladesh, Bolivia and Uganda subsequently informed the Secretariat that they had intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution.

² The delegations of Bangladesh and Uganda subsequently informed the Secretariat that they had intended to vote in favour of the draft decision.

³ The delegation of the Lao People's Democratic Republic subsequently informed the Secretariat that it had intended to vote against the amendment.

⁴ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1982*, vol. I, 8th meeting.