



President: Mr. Imre HOLLAI (Hungary).

AGENDA ITEM 110

Scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of the United Nations: report of the Committee on Contributions (concluded)*

1. The PRESIDENT: Before taking up the two remaining items on the agenda of this session, I should like to draw the Assembly's attention to document A/37/807/Add.1, which contains a letter dated 19 September 1983 from the Secretary-General informing me that, since the issuance of his last communication, dated 10 May 1983 [A/37/807], the Central African Republic, Chad, El Salvador, Guinea-Bissau and Mauritania have made the necessary payments to reduce their arrears below the amount specified in Article 19 of the Charter of the United Nations.

AGENDA ITEM 38

Launching of global negotiations on international economic co-operation for development (concluded)**

2. The PRESIDENT: Members will recall that the General Assembly, by its decision 37/438, of 20 December 1982, decided to keep this agenda item open in order to allow for the continuation of informal consultations.

3. I call on the representative of Bangladesh, who will be speaking on behalf of the Group of 77.

4. Mr. SOBHAN (Bangladesh): Mr. President, at the outset I should like to convey to you the very deep appreciation of the Group of 77 for your efforts aimed at seeking agreement on the launching of global negotiations on international economic co-operation for development.

5. On behalf of the Group of 77, I should also like to pay a tribute to Mr. Olara Otunnu, of Uganda, to whom, in his capacity as one of the Vice-Presidents of this session of the Assembly, you entrusted the task of carrying out consultations on your behalf on this important agenda item. Indeed, as representatives will confirm, Mr. Otunnu has shown wisdom, perseverance and skill in his conduct of the consultations on the launching of global negotiations.

6. Yet, in spite of these considerable efforts, the consultations have not produced any tangible results. I need hardly remind the Assembly that nearly four

years have elapsed since it adopted resolution 34/138, providing a clear mandate and framework for the global negotiations. It is a matter of deep concern and disappointment for us in the Group of 77 that, even after a lapse of nearly four years, there is an evident lack of political will on the part of our partners in the developed countries to engage in serious consultations to launch global negotiations. Our disappointment and anguish are all the greater because of a perceptible lack of desire on the part of our partners to engage in a constructive dialogue to bridge the differences that have persisted on this question over the years.

7. This situation is a telling reflection of the state of multilateral co-operation. Our concern in the developing world is all the greater since, while the consultations have been going on for the launching of global negotiations, the world economic and financial situation has undergone increasing disorder. The brunt of this has clearly fallen on the developing countries. I need not quote figures and statistics to show the desperate economic situation faced by the developing countries throughout the world. Indeed, it is worth recalling what we stated recently at the sixth session of UNCTAD, held at Belgrade from 6 June to 2 July 1983, in describing the present crisis: "It is a crisis in which the deeper underlying problems of a structural and systematic nature have been compounded by cyclical factors."¹

8. Indeed, not only has economic development in the developing countries come to a grinding halt but the situation is far worse. The onslaught of the continued recession, which has been the worst since the Great Depression, has set in motion a downward spiral in the South. In the assessment of the Belgrade Conference:

"Much of the past achievements of the developing countries has been undermined; their current development efforts have been disrupted, and their prospects for growth have been weakened."²

9. This is a situation totally unacceptable to us, and we believe that it should be equally unacceptable to our partners if the concepts of interdependence and mutuality of interest are to remain the cornerstone of international co-operation. We were encouraged to see a reflection of these concepts in the declaration of the Economic Summit of the industrialized countries, held at Williamsburg from 28 to 30 May 1983. However, regrettably, we have yet to witness any practical manifestation of the solemn declaration of the Williamsburg Summit in any concrete manner in the context of the North-South negotiations or in so far as the launching of global negotiations is concerned. The results—or, to be more precise, the lack of them—in recent multilateral conferences, as also in our consultations on the agenda item before the Assembly, amply testify to this.

* Resumed from the 116th meeting.

** Resumed from the 113th meeting.

10. This situation of stalemate has persisted in spite of the sincere efforts of the developing countries and the flexibility they have displayed in the conduct of negotiations on the agenda item before us as well as in other forums. The Seventh Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at New Delhi from 7 to 12 March 1983, and, subsequently, the Fifth Ministerial Meeting of the Group of 77, held at Buenos Aires from 28 March to 9 April 1983, demonstrated a constructive and flexible approach to the current global economic crisis. The two-phased approach on global negotiations was aimed specifically at meeting the concerns voiced by some of the developed countries which had hitherto prevented the launching of global negotiations. At New Delhi and Buenos Aires, this pragmatic and practical approach also called for a set of immediate measures and an international conference on money and finance for development. It is a matter of profound regret that, in spite of this pragmatic and flexible approach, there was no corresponding response from our partners.

11. We have been told that a recovery in one or more of the developed countries will lead to a recovery in the developing world. We should not like at this stage to pronounce ourselves on the strength and durability of such a recovery. Suffice it to say that we believe that such a recovery is not a panacea for the developing world. Our problems are essentially the consequence of an inequitable international economic order which is clearly weighted heavily against the developing countries. What we need are structural changes, changes which would create an international economic order more responsive to our specific needs and requirements.

12. We need durable answers to the fundamental problems of high rates of interest, inflation and mounting deficits, to the problems of liquidity and balance of payments, protectionism, and commodity prices—to mention just some of the problems. The solutions devised for each of these must be in the mutual interest of all countries and should be undertaken with the participation of them all.

13. We also believe that the world economy has come to a stage where no single country or group of countries can any longer serve as an engine of growth. Any process of recovery in the contemporary world economy, to be durable and sustainable, must be mutually reinforcing between the developed and the developing countries. I should merely like to mention the figures available from the United States Department of State to the effect that the developing countries today receive 40 per cent of United States exports, more than the European market and Japan combined. Out of its 20 top trading partners, 11 are in the developing world, and United States private investment in the developing countries today exceeds \$150 billion. Thus, for the sake of a sound management of the world economic and financial system and in a spirit of mutual interest and interdependence, we sincerely hope that our partners will come round to accepting the logic and necessity of global negotiations.

14. We are deeply concerned over the fact that, notwithstanding the flexibility and pragmatism shown by the Group of 77, there has been no willingness at all on the side of the North to negotiate during the past year. In fact, we have been presented with an

unprecedented situation where, after the Economic Summit of the industrialized countries, held at Versailles in June 1982, there has been a total standstill in the negotiations on the grounds that this matter, having been discussed at the summit level, cannot now be negotiated here in New York. Much as we appreciate the attention given to this important matter at the Versailles Summit, it remains a fact that the final communiqué of that meeting represented the views of a group of countries and did not provide a full and comprehensive response to all the concerns expressed by the international community as a whole. We find it ironic, indeed, that the Versailles communiqué, instead of facilitating the negotiations which we would have believed to be a rational and logical response, has instead created a stalemate that has persisted these past 15 months. We believe that the essence and spirit of multilateral co-operation must be maintained through the acknowledged and useful course of dialogue and negotiations and that the United Nations here in New York provides the best forum for this.

15. The Group of 77 firmly believes in the continued validity and usefulness of global negotiations in ensuring a comprehensive and integrated approach to the global economic crisis. Only such an approach can ensure proper co-ordination and the necessary interaction between the various interrelated sectors of the global economy. The Group of 77 remains fully and unequivocally committed to the launching of global negotiations, which we believe should be a matter of immediate priority for all countries, irrespective of their social systems and levels of development. In this respect, we reiterate unequivocally our support for General Assembly resolution 34/138, on the launching of global negotiations. The Group of 77 firmly believes in the need for a simultaneous, coherent and integrated approach to resolving the current international crisis, an approach that logically points to the need for the immediate launching of global negotiations.

16. We cannot indefinitely go through the motions, year after year, of paying lip-service to international co-operation and to the need for global negotiations without producing any concrete results. We call upon our friends and partners in the developed countries to demonstrate the necessary political will by agreeing to launch global negotiations without further delay. We believe that we should take full advantage of the presence of the large number of leaders from both the developed and developing worlds in New York, for the opening of the Assembly's thirty-eighth session, to generate this political will and to create the momentum necessary to launch global negotiations. We need, more than ever before, to re-establish confidence in the United Nations, in international economic co-operation, and to create the conditions for progress and development to the advantage of the international community as a whole.

17. The need of the hour is for bold decisions and far-sighted statesmanship. Above all, we must create the environment here at the United Nations for genuine and meaningful negotiations. Not to do so would seriously endanger the very credibility of international co-operation and the viability of the United Nations system. We believe that the forthcoming thirty-eighth session of the General Assembly must not ignore the desperate and rapidly deteriorating situation in the

developing countries that is the consequence of the mounting imbalance and disorder in the global economic and financial system.

18. In our increasingly interdependent world, the economic future and political stability of all countries, developed and developing alike, are interlinked. We must not and cannot afford to ignore the inseparable link between peace and development. The forthcoming session must therefore address this task of launching global negotiations as a task of the highest priority. As always, the Group of 77 stands ready to extend its full co-operation in a constructive spirit in this endeavour.

19. The PRESIDENT: I call now on the representative of Greece, who will speak on behalf of the countries of the European Economic Community.

20. Mr. DOUNTAS (Greece): Mr. President, on behalf of the European Community and its member States, I should like first to extend to you our profound thanks for the efforts, realism and co-operative spirit you have fostered in the search for agreement on the launching of global negotiations.

21. A special tribute should be paid to Mr. Otunnu, of Uganda, for his tireless efforts in trying to bring about a meeting of minds concerning the best possible way to proceed on the item on global negotiations. The fact that we did not make greater progress towards that meeting of minds on this important issue during the past year is a matter of regret to all of us.

22. We have listened with interest to the presentations made by the representative of the Group of 77. The European Community and its member States are committed to seeing relations between developed and developing nations follow a constructive course. We welcome dialogue. In this context, we are clearly on record, not least in factual form, as having at all times fostered constructive debate with regard to the launching of global negotiations.

23. During the past year, the subject remained central to our thoughts, and we noted with interest the course of the discussions in such forums as the Seventh Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at New Delhi from 7 to 12 March 1983, and the Fifth Ministerial Meeting of the Group of 77, held at Buenos Aires from 28 March to 9 April 1983. In this regard, the Economic Summit held at Williamsburg, from 28 to 30 May 1983, covered a range of problems of interest to both the North and the South, and took note with appreciation of the spirit of dialogue expressed at New Delhi.

24. The 10 member States of the European Community favour a decision to continue further consultations on this issue during the thirty-eighth session of the General Assembly, working together in the search for a solution which would be to the benefit of all.

25. The PRESIDENT: I now call on the representative of Bulgaria, who will speak on behalf of the Group of Eastern European States.

26. Mr. TSVETKOV (Bulgaria) (*interpretation from Russian*): I have been authorized to make the following statement on behalf of delegations of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, the German Democratic Republic,

the Hungarian People's Republic, the Mongolian People's Republic, the Polish People's Republic, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

27. In the closing years of the twentieth century, mankind has had to face particularly acute global problems of a social, economic, demographic and ecological nature. The present developmental level of the world's productive forces and of science and technology has created the material and intellectual resources necessary for embarking upon the quest for practical solutions to those huge problems. An important role in that process belongs to the United Nations. However, our experience of the discussion of these problems within the Organization has shown that fruitful development of international economic co-operation to resolve global problems has been impeded by the forces of reaction, which have pursued a course of maintaining the backwardness of entire continents and have been sowing division and conflict among various States.

28. The restructuring of international economic relations on a just and equitable basis is one of the processes which could be helped by global negotiations and is something in which, as we all know, the majority of States in the world have an interest. The socialist States have repeatedly stated their positive views with regard to the proposals of the developing countries along these lines. In the Political Declaration adopted at the meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the States Parties to the Warsaw Treaty, held at Prague on 4 and 5 January 1983, it was stressed that:

“Obstacles are being placed in the way of a normal development of economic, scientific and technical co-operation, economic sanctions and embargoes are being used as instruments of policy, and this complicates even further the efforts to solve today's economic problems. The imperialist circles are trying to shift the burden of the economic crisis to the shoulders of the... peoples... of the developing countries. For those peoples, regardless of the level of economic development of various countries, enormous military spending is becoming an increasingly heavy burden and retarding economic and social progress.”³

29. The socialist countries have taken an active part in the process of working out, in the United Nations, new political approaches to solving global economic problems, and we express our regret that in the course of this session of the General Assembly it did not prove possible to break the deadlock over the launching of global negotiations. It is the Western States which are to blame for this.

30. At the same time, the socialist countries on whose behalf I am now speaking have stated their readiness to continue co-operating with all countries which show a genuine interest in implementing the decisions of the General Assembly aimed at democratizing international economic relations.

31. Mr. MI (China) (*interpretation from Chinese*): Mr. President, at the outset we should like to thank you for the efforts you have made regarding global negotiations. We should also like to express our thanks

to Mr. Otunnu, of Uganda, for the tireless efforts he has made in the past year in leading the informal consultations.

32. Just now, Mr. Sobhan, Chairman of the Group of 77, made a comprehensive statement on this question. The Chinese delegation would like to associate itself with the basic ideas expressed in that statement. In the past year, the developing countries have taken many positive steps in order to promote global negotiations. At the sixth session of UNCTAD, in the Economic and Social Council and in other forums, their representatives, while taking into account the prevailing circumstances, have repeatedly expounded the necessity for and urgency of launching global negotiations.

33. In order to overcome the obstacles in procedural and other matters, the Seventh Conference of Heads of State or Government, held at New Delhi last March, put forward the proposal of two-phased global negotiations,⁴ starting with what is easy and progressing to what is difficult. This is a new and very flexible proposal. We fully support this proposal, and we highly appreciate the positive approach of the developing countries. We hold that at its thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly, when it resumes its consideration of global negotiations, will fully discuss and take action on this proposal of the developing countries.

34. It is our hope that the developed countries will no longer remain silent but will put forward positive proposals and ideas and join the developing countries in seeking common ground for the launching of global negotiations.

35. For four years now, since the question of global negotiations was first raised, the developing countries have defied difficulties and set-backs, combining firmness in attaining the objective with flexibility of tactics, have proposed various ways for launching the global negotiations which have become an internationally acknowledged objective, and have made untiring efforts. This dauntless spirit is commendable.

36. The reform of international relations conforms to the trend of historical development and to the long-term interests of the majority of the world's peoples. At the same time, it represents an arduous and tortuous process, calling for a high degree of tenacity of purpose on our part. We are ready to join the other developing countries and in this very spirit promote the process of this endeavour.

37. Mr. SHERMAN (United States of America): I should like first to express the profound appreciation of my Government for the imaginative, energetic and determined efforts which Mr. Otunnu has exercised during the past year to bring about the launching of global negotiations. That we are still short of our goal is surely not attributable to any failing on his part; on the contrary, he has brought to this exercise a measure of intelligence and understanding which, I believe, has moved all participants closer together.

38. The search for solutions to the present world economic problem is a matter of the utmost importance to the United States. We are fully cognizant of the serious situation prevailing in many countries, particularly those of the developing world. We believe

that there are many approaches to resolving these problems. The rejuvenation of our own approach will make an important contribution on the economy. It offers hope of brighter prospects for the entire global economy. It is imperative that we approach the future in a spirit of realistic co-operation that will preserve, not damage, these prospects.

39. Realism requires that we recognize remaining differences on global negotiations and that we candidly discuss and try to co-operate in reconciling them. Today is not the time for a detailed discussion of how best to proceed. However, I want simply to stress the willingness and intention of my Government to continue to co-operate fully in the ongoing dialogue on global negotiations and to support the recommendation that this issue be added to the agenda of the thirty-eighth session of the General Assembly. We shall continue to make every reasonable effort to work towards an agreement satisfactory to all parties.

40. Mr. KOBAYASHI (Japan): My delegation wishes to express its deep appreciation to you, Mr. President, for the invaluable efforts you have made towards the launching of global negotiations since you assumed the presidency of this session of the General Assembly one year ago.

41. Our sincere appreciation goes also to Mr. Otunnu, of Uganda, who has worked hard to bridge the gaps among the different groups on this important issue of launching global negotiations. In spite of the admirable diplomatic skill and perseverance of Mr. Otunnu, those invaluable efforts have not yet, we regret, produced the expected results. But we must realize that that is due mainly to the extreme complexity and difficulty of the problems with which we are faced—certainly not to the factors invoked by the representative of a group of countries which usually do not contribute very much to the economic development of the developing countries.

42. We are all aware of the gravity of the economic problems confronting the international community. The world economy is yet to recover fully from the prolonged recession since the second oil crisis, and many countries, particularly developing countries, continue to face extremely difficult economic problems. These problems are becoming increasingly interrelated, and solving them will not be a simple process. Given the highly interdependent nature of international economic relations, all nations must co-operate closely in tackling these problems.

43. Global negotiations are thus expected to play a major role in advancing our search for comprehensive and satisfactory solutions. Essential to this process, however, are a spirit of accommodation and mutual understanding among all nations concerned. Japan, for its part, realizes the political significance of global negotiations and sincerely hopes that all arrangements for launching them will be completed as soon as possible.

44. My delegation will therefore support the proposal that the General Assembly continue its consideration of this issue at its thirty-eighth session. It is our hope that each Member State will participate positively and constructively in the discussions on this important issue.

45. At the same time, my delegation is of the view that, while talks on global negotiations should continue, we should not overlook many real and important problems that exist in various fields, such as finance, debt, trade, food, commodities and energy, which require our urgent attention and action. In this connection, we wish to call attention to the annual meeting of the IMF and the World Bank to be held late this month. It is expected that, at that meeting, there will be substantive discussion on many important issues, including the debt problem and financial flows. It should be noted that, at the sixth session of UNCTAD, held at Belgrade from 6 June to 2 July 1983, a number of important agreements were reached, among them recognition of the need for an early inauguration of the Common Fund for Commodities, the establishment of a group of experts to study compensatory financing of export earnings shortfalls and the adoption by consensus, for the first time, of a resolution on international monetary issues.⁵
46. We believe that what was achieved at Belgrade constitutes a real step forward. We should take care to follow up on these important decisions.
47. My delegation firmly believes that in order to revitalize the world economy it is also essential to maintain and strengthen the free-trade system. In this regard, the roles played by GATT and UNCTAD are especially important. Indeed, the free-trade system can be maintained only if efforts are made to achieve special adjustments.
48. At the current session it was decided to establish a committee of universal membership [*resolution 37/202*] to carry out, in 1984, a review and appraisal of the implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade, which we believe will greatly contribute to the reformulation of development policy measures on the basis of longer-term prospects.
49. My delegation wishes to summarize its position by stating its belief that, while fully considering all relevant developments in international forums elsewhere in the world, we should explore what can be done here at the United Nations to lead to concrete actions.
50. Mr. FERM (Sweden): I have the honour to speak on behalf of the five Nordic countries: Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway and my own country, Sweden.
51. The Nordic countries have consistently supported the general concept of global negotiations. We consider them to be an important and potentially vital element in the furthering of the North-South dialogue. Against that background, we share the disappointment of those who regret that it has not yet been possible to reach agreement to start those negotiations. We support the inclusion of this item in the agenda of the thirty-eighth session and declare our readiness to continue talks on the issue and consider any new initiatives in this connection.
52. Let me at this stage express our appreciation and admiration for the patient efforts of Mr. Otunnu. It is certainly not for lack of skill that the impasse in global negotiations has arisen; rather it is a reflection of the complexity of the interests involved.
53. Even if the necessary conditions for the initiation of global negotiations remain to be fulfilled, it is important that the North-South dialogue be continued. We must all be prepared to work on the basis of consensus and dialogue, with a genuine will to achieve practical results. We are convinced that the United Nations can serve as an effective instrument in that process.
54. Mr. PELLETIER (Canada): Mr. President, I should like first to join the Canadian voice to that of those who have preceded me in saluting the tact, patience, skill and imagination demonstrated by Mr. Otunnu, of Uganda, one of the Vice-Presidents of this session of the Assembly, in conducting the informal discussions and negotiations on this subject, under your stimulating and watchful aegis, over the past year. It is not through any lack on his part that agreement has continued to elude us.
55. Compared to a year ago, the world economy is looking somewhat better, as are the prospects for the Canadian economy. But this does not mean we can let down our guard or that there are not many preoccupying elements. In particular, we recognize that developing countries have been and indeed still are badly affected by the world-wide slow-down and that this impels all of us, out of both common humanity and pure self-interest, to intensify our efforts to produce agreement. This is not the occasion to review the history of our efforts to launch global negotiations—that is, to find the optimum way of organizing the necessary dialogue and negotiation among countries of North and of South on the pressing economic issues which we must confront together, because individually we cannot successfully do so. Suffice it to say that Canada regrets very much that a satisfactory and mutually acceptable solution has not yet been worked out, despite the efforts made in good faith since we gathered here a year ago, and the number of interesting and useful suggestions made from various quarters, including the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries and the Group of 77 at their meetings earlier this year.
56. The Canadian position on this subject, as on the whole North-South dialogue, is by now well known, and I need not dwell on the efforts we have made at a succession of conferences and meetings, as in ongoing informal contacts, to encourage a positive outcome. In particular, these matters have formed an important part of discussions at successive Western economic summits, including those held at Ottawa in July 1981, at Versailles in June 1982 and at Williamsburg in May of this year, and Canada has made every possible effort to translate these deliberations into concrete results. In so far as today's discussion is concerned, we support the consensus, which I believe is developing, that the item on global negotiations should be included in the agenda of the thirty-eighth session of the General Assembly, so as to provide time to try and find the best way forward.
57. In the meantime, we will have the benefit of some further discussions and debate in the next few weeks, including at very high levels. It is my delegation's hope that, in addition to a reinforcement of the gravity of the needs and hopes, there will emerge a clearer sense of the relative priorities among the many important elements of the current and prospec-

tive situation. We also hope that all our countries will continue to work in existing bodies on the major problems confronting us. In both areas, the Canadian delegation remains ready to play a full, active and co-operative part.

58. Mr. WOOLCOTT (Australia): The Australian delegation regrets that it was not possible, during the course of this session of the General Assembly, to overcome the remaining obstacles to achieving the successful launching of global negotiations. While we would be pleased to support a proposal that global negotiations be inscribed in the agenda of the Assembly's thirty-eighth session, we also note that this process of passing the problem on has become something of an annual ritual. It behoves us, at the forthcoming session, to come to a final decision, one way or another, on whether and, if so, how to press ahead, how to break the log-jam and achieve some meaningful progress.

59. As for the past 12 months, the Australian delegation has been actively involved in various discussions that have taken place here in New York and elsewhere in the effort to move the project forward. We have sought to play a constructive role and have on occasion been able to canvass proposals informally in the hope of helping to chart a way around the obstacles. In particular, last December and January my delegation sought to interest others in a proposal that might have allowed the United Nations machinery here in New York to monitor ongoing discussions and negotiations taking place elsewhere, while permitting a more structured approach in the efforts to launch global negotiations themselves. In the event, this proposal did not find the degree of support we had hoped for. I would simply remark here in retrospect that such ideas might well have offered a way ahead, and the United Nations might in consequence have been further advanced in the global negotiations exercise than it is today.

60. But while this session did not produce the hoped-for outcome, that past year has not been one of total inactivity. There is, we consider, continuing international recognition that the pressing world economic problems cannot be overcome by partial or over-simple solutions. The importance of a strong and viable system of multilateral economic diplomacy remains, and we believe that this has been reflected in the efforts made over the past year by various groups of countries to reinvigorate the North-South dialogue. While results from the sixth session of UNCTAD and elsewhere have been modest, and certainly fulfilled none of our expectations totally, they provide a basis for further work in the General Assembly and elsewhere to maintain the momentum of dialogue.

61. I could not conclude this brief intervention without expressing Australia's gratitude to Mr. Otunnu, of Uganda, for his efforts over the past months. The task that you, Mr. President, assigned to him was difficult, and he has carried out his responsibilities with skill

and tact. His meetings have provided a means of monitoring developments, maintaining contacts and exchanging views. Some similar mechanism might well be appropriate for the forthcoming session of the General Assembly.

62. The PRESIDENT: In the light of the statements we have heard, I propose that the General Assembly decide to include the item entitled "Launching of global negotiations on international economic co-operation for development" in the draft agenda of the thirty-eighth session. May I take it that the General Assembly agrees to that proposal?

It was so decided (decision 37/456).

AGENDA ITEM 141

Implementation of the resolutions of the United Nations (*concluded*)

63. The PRESIDENT: We turn now to the last item remaining on the agenda of this session. In this connection, I have received a letter from the representative of Cyprus requesting that the item be included in the draft agenda of the thirty-eighth session. If I hear no objection, may I take it that it is the wish of the General Assembly to include the item entitled "Implementation of the resolutions of the United Nations" in the draft agenda of the thirty-eighth session?

It was so decided (decision 37/457).

AGENDA ITEM 2

Minute of silent prayer or meditation

64. The PRESIDENT: We are now at the end of the thirty-seventh session of the General Assembly. I invite representatives to stand and observe a minute of silent prayer or meditation.

The members of the Assembly observed a minute of silence.

Closure of the thirty-seventh session

65. The PRESIDENT: I declare closed the thirty-seventh session of the General Assembly.

The meeting rose at 4.55 p.m.

NOTES

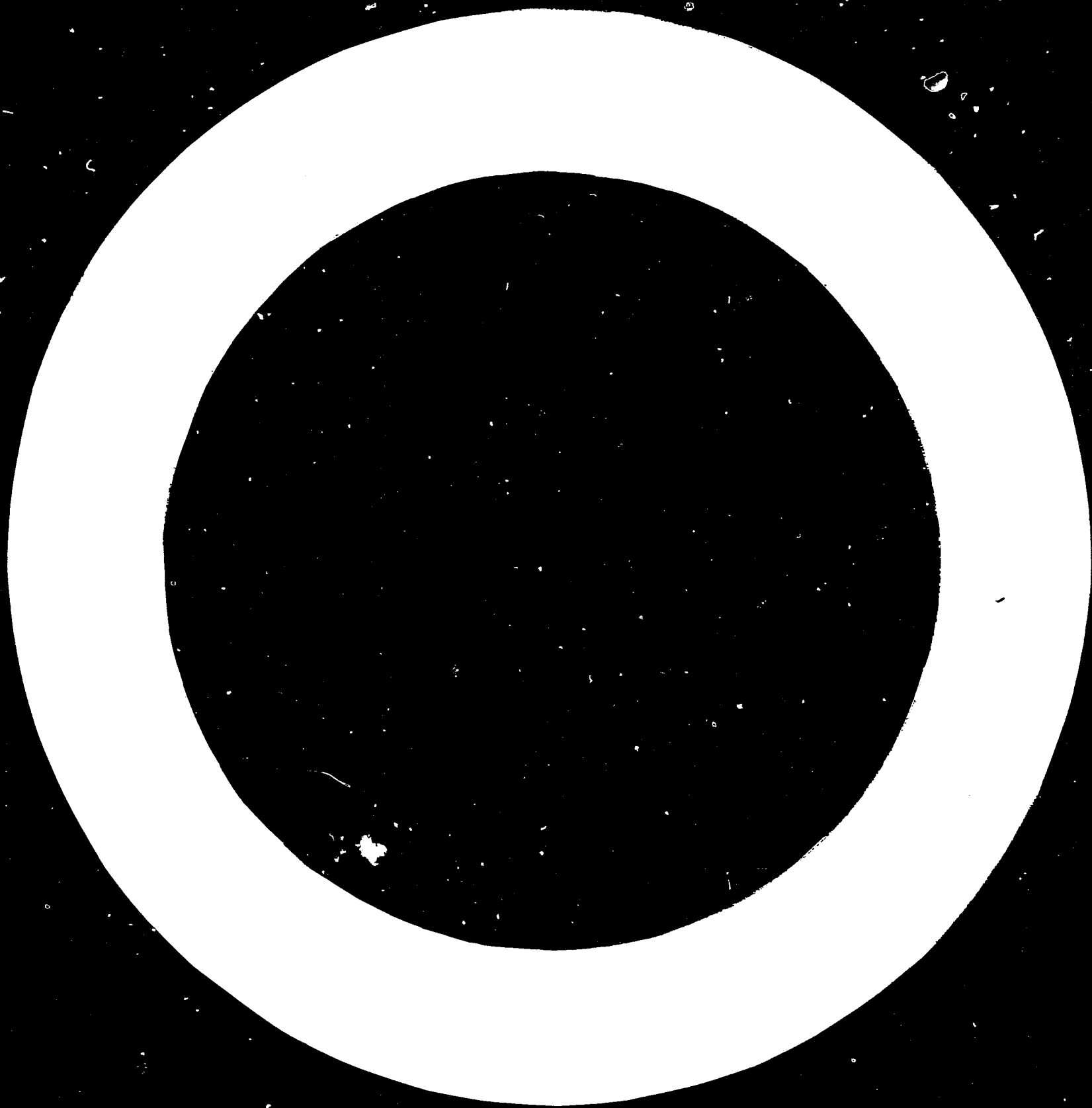
¹ TD/325 and Corr.1, part one, sect. A, para. 1.

² *Ibid.*, para. 3.

³ *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-eighth Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1983, document S/15556.*

⁴ A/38/132 and Corr.1 and 2, part III, para. 39.

⁵ TD/325 and Corr.1, part one, sect. A, resolutions 153 (VI), 157 (VI) and 162 (VI).



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