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Held at Headquarters, New York,
on Tuesday, 6 December 1988, at 3 p.m.

President: Mr. CAPUTO (Argentina)

- The situation in the Middle East [40] (continued)
 - (a) Reports of the Secretary-General
 - (b) Draft resolutions
- Effects of atomic radiation: report of the Special Political Committee [74]
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- United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East: report of the Special Political Committee [76]
- Report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories [77]
 - (a) Report of the Special Political Committee
 - (b) Report of the Fifth Committee

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- Comprehensive review of the whole question of peace-keeping operations in all their aspects: report of the Special Political committee [78]
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The meeting was called to order at 3.35 p.m.

AGENDA ITEM 40 (continued)

THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST

- (a) REPORTS OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL (A/43/272, A/43/683, A/43/691, A/43/867)
- (b) DRAFT RESOLUTIONS (A/43/L.44 to A/43/L.46)

The PRESIDENT (interpretation from Spanish): I call on the representative of Zimbabwe, who wishes to introduce draft resolutions A/43/L.44, A/43/L.45 and A/43/L.46.

Mr. MANZOU (Zimbabwe): I have the honour to introduce draft resolutions A/43/L.44, L.45 and L.46, on the situation in the Middle East, on behalf of the following Member States: Algeria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Cuba, Djibouti, Democratic Yemen, Egypt, Iraq, Indonesia, Kuwait, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, Pakistan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, the Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, the United Arab Emirates, Yemen, Yugoslavia and Zimbabwe.

These draft resolutions have been prepared along the lines of previous resolutions of this Assembly on the same subject, and all three reflect the views expressed by the vast majority of representatives who have spoken since yesterday in the debate on agenda item 40. In this regard, the common theme of all three draft resolutions relates to the continued aggressive and expansionist policies of Israel, particularly the continuing Israeli occupation of Palestine and other Arab territories, as well as Israel's stubborn denial of the exercise by the Palestinian people of their legitimate and inalienable rights, which is the root cause of the conflicts and contradictions in the region.

Draft resolution A/43/L.44 is of an omnibus nature, and provides an overview of the crisis in the Middle East, covering all aspects of the many conflicts that continue to threaten to rend the region apart. It is basically similar, in wording

(Mr. Manzou, Zimbabwe)

and content, to resolution 42/209 B relating to the same subject, adopted by this Assembly last year.

The draft resolution rejects all agreements and arrangements that violate the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people and contradict the principles of a just and comprehensive solution to the Middle East crisis. It once again declares that peace in the Middle East must be based on a comprehensive, just and lasting solution under the auspices of the United Nations and on the basis of its relevant resolutions.

(Mr. Manzou, Zimbabwe)

Such a solution should ensure the complete and unconditional withdrawal of Israel from the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, and enable the Palestinian people, under the leadership of the Palestinian Liberation Organization, to exercise its inalienable rights, including the rights to self-determination, national independence and the establishment of its independent sovereign State in Palestine, in accordance with the resolutions of the Assembly relating to the question of Palestine.

In this regard, in operative paragraph 13 the draft resolution renews the call for the convening of the International Peace Conference on the Middle East and in operative paragraph 14 it endorses the call for the establishment of a preparatory committee to take the necessary action to convene the Conference.

Draft resolutions A/43/L.45 and A/43/L.46, relating to the implications of Israel's continued occupation and annexation of the Syrian Golan Heights and to Israel's occupation of the Holy City of Jerusalem respectively, are identical to the two resolutions adopted by the Assembly last year on those two subjects. Draft resolution A/43/L.45 reaffirms the principle of the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by force and the applicability to the Palestinian and other occupied Arab territories, including Jerusalem, of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War. It also, inter alia, determines once more that Israel's record and policies confirm that it is not a peace-loving State, that it has persistently violated the principles contained in the United Nations Charter and that it has carried out neither its obligations under the Charter nor its commitments under the relevant resolutions of the Assembly.

Draft resolution A/43/L.46 determines once more that Israel's decision to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the Holy City of Jerusalem is

(Mr. Manzou, Zimbabwe)

illegal and null and void and in this regard it deplores the transfer by some States of their diplomatic missions to Jerusalem in violation of Security Council resolution 478 (1980). In operative paragraph 3 the draft resolution calls upon those States to abide by the provisions of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations in conformity with the Charter.

The thrust of the three draft resolutions before the Assembly is a sad reflection of the lack of progress in the search for a solution to the problems that have plagued the Middle East for four decades now. Despite the fact that each year similar resolutions have always been adopted by large majorities, the situation in the region has continued to deteriorate, due to the stubbornness of the authorities in Tel Aviv. The sponsors of the draft resolutions wish therefore to urge Member States to register once again their concern at the deterioration of the already explosive situation in the Middle East and to continue to identify correctly the main causes thereof by rendering their full support to these draft resolutions.

Mr. JAYA (Brunei Darussalam): The situation in the Middle East and the stability of the region have grave implications for international peace and security. We therefore note with deep concern that, despite the great and continuing efforts that have been made to find a just and lasting solution to the problem, the situation in the Middle East continues to be one of the most intractable issues facing the international community.

The core problem in the Middle East conflict remains the Palestinian question. We reiterate our belief that a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the region cannot be achieved without the withdrawal of Israel from Palestinian and Arab territories occupied in 1967, including Al Quds Al Sharif, and without the full exercise of their rights by the Palestinian people - to return to their homeland, to self-determination and to the establishment of a State of their own.

(Mr. Jaya, Brunei Darussalam)

Despite international condemnation, Israel still refuses to acknowledge that its presence in the occupied territories will never be accepted by the Palestinian people and that it is only through Draconian measures that it can sustain its presence.

The intifadah in the occupied territories cannot be viewed in any other way and in isolation. It is the result of a deep-rooted sense of frustration and hopelessness. Israel's arrogant refusal to comply with resolutions and decisions of the Security Council and the General Assembly has left the oppressed and dispossessed Palestinians with no alternative but to resort to protests and other methods in order to defend themselves. And we would only be deluding ourselves if we were to assume that the Palestinians will accept anything less than their inalienable right to a homeland.

My delegation would like to put on record our appreciation of and support for the efforts undertaken by the Secretary-General and the Security Council of the United Nations to bring about a just, lasting and comprehensive solution to the Middle East conflict and in particular to facilitate the convening of the International Peace Conference on the Middle East.

The international community must intensify its efforts to find a durable and comprehensive settlement in order to prevent more bloodshed being caused by Israeli troops in the occupied territories. Such a solution can be worked out only under the auspices of the United Nations and by the convening of an international conference on the Middle East. We would like to emphasize that since the Palestinian question is the core problem in the Middle East conflict the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), the sole and legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, must participate in the conference on an equal footing. We regret that Israel continues to dismiss the idea of an international conference by

(Mr. Jaya, Brunei Darussalam)

using all kinds of unfounded pretexts. We call upon Israel to join the international community in supporting the convening of the conference in order that it may contribute positively to peace in the region.

At this juncture we once again reiterate our support for the creation of the independent Palestinian State, as declared by the Palestinian National Council in Algiers. We hope other countries also will declare their support, as we feel this is a step forward towards resolving the conflict in the Middle East. The Palestinians have long endured living under Israeli occupation, and the creation of the Palestinian State should bring joy to the Palestinian people everywhere. Israel should no longer be allowed to deny the Palestinian people their rights to independence and a State of their own.

Turning to the situation in Lebanon, Brunei Darussalam regrets that efforts to promote peace in Lebanon through the mandate held by the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) has been thwarted by Israel's refusal to evacuate its security zone, by the absence of a central Lebanese authority and also by the harassment of the local military, including the Israeli-backed South Lebanon Army. My delegation notes with deep regret that, despite its noble role, the financial condition of UNIFIL continues to deteriorate. It is imperative that we all meet our UNIFIL financial obligations so that the United Nations peace-keeping operations may continue unhindered.

(Mr. Jaya, Brunei Darussalam)

While dealing with the situation in the Middle East we cannot ignore the refugee camps in Beirut and southern Lebanon. Brunei Darussalam pays a tribute to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East for its achievements throughout decades of devoted work in providing assistance to the refugee population.

In conclusion, I should like to state my Government's long-established position, which is that, as widely agreed in the international community, a settlement should be based on the following considerations: the withdrawal of Israeli forces from Arab territories occupied since 1967 and a satisfactory solution of the Palestinian problem based on the recognition of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people to a homeland and to self-determination.

The PRESIDENT (interpretation from Spanish): I call on the Observer of the League of Arab States, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 477 (V), of 1 November 1950.

Mr. MAKSOUD (League of Arab States): We are meeting today on the situation in the Middle East amidst many positive developments, the incremental effects of which tend to highlight the intransigence of Israel and its contempt for international law and United Nations resolutions, whether of the General Assembly or the Security Council. These positive and constructive developments, although incomplete, indicate that we shall be moving in the coming year in a much more relaxed atmosphere, because many issues have been clarified.

In the last few months the prestige of the United Nations has been enhanced, as has the belief that it is the machinery through which to solve regional problems. It has been tested and reinforced by the growing understanding between the two super-Powers, which will be exemplified by the visit of President Gorbachev

(Mr. Maksoud, League of Arab States)

tomorrow to address the Assembly and give it the assistance that is required from all Members of the United Nations.

Furthermore, there has been a development in the United Nations whereby Security Council resolutions, such as the one relating to the ending of the Iran-Iraq conflict, are beginning to bear fruit. There has been a cease-fire, which defuses the atmosphere, and certain, although not sufficient, steps have been taken towards fuller implementation of the aforementioned Security Council resolution.

There has also been an attempt in the United Nations to address the problems of Angola, Namibia, Kampuchea and Afghanistan. International tension is beginning to give way to an atmosphere in which the United Nations can be instrumental in giving credibility and effectiveness to its resolutions and oiling its machinery, so that it may be able to shoulder the responsibilities with which mankind has entrusted it.

Yet we have also to discuss the situation in the Middle East in the context of developments that are taking place and have an impact on the Middle East situation. In that respect, we have seen how new elections in the United States given signs of movement towards a more pragmatic approach. In Israel there has been a gravitation towards more rejectionism, while the Palestine National Council, at its meeting in Algiers, has offered an opportunity for reconciliation with dignity.

Of course, many of these positive developments have been reinforced by the glorious uprising, which has been widely discussed in the General Assembly and which constitutes the motor driving many of these positive developments, so that they have matured and are on the point of bearing fruit.

Next week the General Assembly will focus more directly on the Palestinian question. That debate will be testimony to the fact that the Palestinian question,

(Mr. Maksoud, League of Arab States)

which for more than 40 years has been before the General Assembly, is now beginning to move on from mere recognition of Palestinian rights and Palestinian statehood to the realization of Palestinian rights and Palestinian statehood.

In this regard, we find that the tragedy of Lebanon - that small country, a founding member of the Arab League, and of the United Nations in San Francisco, which contributed through its own experience and talents to the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights - has become the responsibility of all mankind. That oasis of cohabitation and coexistence must be cured of the haemorrhage from which it is suffering, and the threat to its unity and sovereignty must be removed. It is the duty of the United Nations to heed the call of morality and stop the uninterrupted bloodletting in Lebanon caused by the Israeli occupation in the south, in which Israel persists under the pretext of maintaining a so-called security zone. But its aim is to disable - as it did before and has since its invasion - the central Government and prevent it from reasserting its authority and deploying its troops in the south of Lebanon.

Israel also treats with contempt the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL), which is part of the Forces that will shortly be the recipient of the Nobel Peace Prize. It is as if the Nobel Committee were saying to the world that UNIFIL must shoulder its responsibilities and carry them to the legitimate and internationally recognized borders of Lebanon.

We are sure that during the past few weeks the Secretary-General of the Arab League has visited every single Arab capital in order to bring about the Arab consensus on restoring to Lebanon unity and sovereignty over all its territory, free from constant violations of its sovereignty, independence and unity by continued occupation, direct and vicarious, by Israel and its mercenaries.

(Mr. Maksoud, League of Arab States)

It is this matter of Lebanon - that oasis of cohabitation - that can no longer be the negation of the consensus and cohabitation emerging on the international scene. Lebanon was a pioneer in consensus-building; it is now for the international consensus to help Lebanon articulate and realize its own consensus.

Next week, as I have said, we shall all be focusing on Palestine, the core issue in the Middle East situation. The Assembly will not only be repeating resolutions reflecting the universal recognition of Palestinian rights, but will be moving to a higher level of consciousness; it will be the prelude to realization.

Of course, the Assembly will not be meeting here. It will be meeting in Geneva. We hope that the transfer to Geneva will be a deterrent, not a precedent. The new United States Administration is bound to be jolted by the international outrage that has been expressed at the violation of treaty obligations to the United Nations. This will undoubtedly deter any other similar attempts to disrupt the proceedings of the United Nations.

Focusing on Palestine means preparing the ground for the move from recognition to realization. That is why a United Nations international conference has to be structured and prepared, why all options have to be analyzed, and why next week's speech by Chairman Arafat is bound to put an end to all the allegations of ambiguity, when ambiguity was absent from the declaration and documents of the Palestine National Council.

Of course, in no circumstances would the Palestinians or the General Assembly accept - while recognizing the need to legitimize all United Nations resolutions and the parameters of the two heritages in the region - an interpretation allowing for a voluntary abdication of the national rights and self-determination of the Palestinian people. Self-determination for the Palestinians is the key to peace.

(Mr. Maksoud, League of Arab States)

Therefore, in the next few months the United Nations must prepare as expeditiously as possible the ground for an international conference that will make 1989 the year of collective diplomacy to bring about peace, unity and stability in the region. In 1988 the Palestinians gave the world community a gift: their declaration of an independent State. In 1989, the United Nations and the international community should, in return, give Palestine the gift of the realization of its statehood. That would be the ultimate political and moral reward for the glorious uprising that has opened the hearts, minds and spirits of mankind.

The PRESIDENT (interpretation from Spanish): The General Assembly has before it three draft resolutions - A/43/L.44, L.45 and L.46.

I shall call now on representatives wishing to explain their vote before the voting on any or all of those three draft resolutions. Representatives will also have an opportunity to explain their vote after the voting.

I remind members that, in accordance with decision 34/401, explanations of vote shall be limited to 10 minutes and should be made by delegations from their seats.

MR. PAPAIOPOULOS (Greece): I have the honour of speaking on behalf of the 12 member States of the European Community.

Our views on the principles that need to be applied to solving the conflict in the Middle East were set out in full in our statement in this debate on 5 December. The Twelve have serious reservations about draft resolutions A/43/L.44 and L.45. We are concerned by their lack of balance and by the fact that they do not reflect basic principles which we consider essential for a solution of the

(Mr. Papadopoulos, Greece)

Arab-Israeli conflict. Furthermore, we cannot accept language criticizing a permanent member of the Security Council for having exercised its rights in accordance with the Charter.

We are, however, glad to support the third draft resolution under this item (A/43/L.46), and in this regard wish to recall the importance we attach to Security Council resolution 478 (1980).

Mr. MONTGOMERY (United States of America): For over 40 years the United States has been in the forefront of efforts to achieve a just and durable Middle Eastern peace. During the past year, Secretary of State George Shultz has traveled to the region several times to pursue personally our peace initiatives. We see signs of progress and intend to remain actively engaged to build upon that progress. It is a difficult task, but our efforts must continue, for we believe that the status quo in the Middle East is unacceptable and inherently dangerous. As a new Administration takes office early next year, our Middle East policy will continue to reflect a fundamental continuity.

In our view, the only realistic means of achieving a comprehensive settlement of the Arab-Israeli problem is through direct negotiations between the concerned parties based upon Security Council resolutions 242 (1967) and 338 (1973). This settlement will require the exchange of territory for peace. Moreover, we believe that a properly structured international conference could facilitate direct negotiations between the parties. We cannot support, however, the concept of an authoritative conference that would have the power to impose a settlement on the parties or veto agreements reached by them. We also oppose unilateral attempts by any of the parties that would seek to prejudge the outcome of negotiations.

(Mr. Montgomery, United States)

It is essential that a settlement provide for the security of Israel and its neighbours. At the same time, the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people must be recognized and addressed. We have said that the Palestinians must be represented at every stage of the negotiations. Participation involves responsibilities, however, and all participants must adhere to internationally accepted principles and norms. All must renounce violence and terrorism unequivocally and unconditionally, and all must agree to negotiate on the accepted international basis of Security Council resolutions 242 (1967) and 338 (1973). In that regard, the decisions of the recent meeting of the Palestine National Council indicate some positive movement, and this should continue. Measured against the requirements of the negotiating process, however, it is clear that additional forward progress will be required.

We believe that this Assembly could, in encouraging reconciliation and accommodation between the concerned parties, make a practical contribution to the peace process and help to create the positive atmosphere required to launch successful negotiations. Regrettably, the General Assembly has not yet met this challenge. The draft resolutions before this body today - tired renditions of those adopted in earlier years - offer only more empty rhetoric and inflammatory accusations.

(Mr. Montgomery, United States)

Such divisive language does not promote but, rather, retards, the cause of peace. The United States must vote against draft resolutions A/43/L.44 and L.45, which are highly objectionable in tone and contain unbalanced, harsh condemnation of Israel. Inter alia, A/43/L.44 endorses an authoritative international peace conference on the Middle East, a concept we cannot support. Moreover, the call in A/43/L.44 for States to end all aid to Israel is, of course, unacceptable. We have asked for a separate vote on operative paragraph 10 of A/43/L.44 to highlight our objections to its critical reference to the relations of the United States with another Member State. We call on all Member States to reject that paragraph.

My Government supported Security Council resolution 497 (1981), on the status of the Golan Heights, which was balanced and helpful. Our consistent position has been that the Golan Heights are occupied Syrian territory. The extreme language of A/43/L.45, on the other hand, is harmful, particularly its call on Member States to sever all diplomatic and other ties with Israel.

As in the case of similar draft resolutions in the past, my delegation will abstain on draft resolution A/43/L.46, concerning Jerusalem, because we believe that the status of Jerusalem, should be determined by means of negotiations among the parties concerned and as part of an overall peace settlement.

In our discussions with parties in the region we perceive a growing realization of the need to abandon polemics and concentrate instead on pragmatic, creative approaches to resolving this complex problem. We applaud this trend and will continue to do everything we can to move the process forward. Those that are truly committed to peace can do no less.

Mr. JATIWA (Ecuador) (interpretation from Spanish): The delegation of Ecuador reiterates its Government's hope that as soon as possible a solution will be found by peaceful and lawful means to the delicate situation in the Middle East, ensuring a just and lasting peace in the region.

(Mr. Jativa, Ecuador)

My delegation firmly believes in the need for comprehensive arrangements, with the participation on an equal footing of all the parties involved in this grave problem, in line with the resolutions adopted by the United Nations with a view to securing Israel's withdrawal from the Palestinian and Arab occupied territories and a complete end to the use of force in that troubled region.

Accordingly, the delegation of Ecuador will vote for draft resolutions A/43/L.44 and L.46.

With respect to draft resolution A/43/L.45, however, my delegation reaffirms the importance of full implementation of the fundamental principle of the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territories by force. Nevertheless, the delegation of Ecuador considers that the draft resolution contains elements which violate the principle of universality of the United Nations and addresses an issue that is the exclusive prerogative of a State acting in the exercise of its sovereignty. My delegation will therefore abstain in the vote on that draft resolution, as in the case of similar draft resolutions in past years.

The PRESIDENT (interpretation from Spanish): The Assembly will now begin the voting process on the three draft resolutions before it.

We turn first to draft resolution A/43/L.44.

A separate, recorded vote has been requested on operative paragraph 10 of draft resolution A/43/L.44. If there is no objection, I shall put paragraph 10 to the vote first.

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, China, Comoros, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Poland, Qatar, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, El Salvador, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Grenada, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Lesotho, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America

Abstaining: Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Ecuador, Egypt, Guatemala, Haiti, Jamaica, Liberia, Malawi, Maldives, Mauritius, Mexico, Nepal, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Swaziland, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, Uruguay, Zaire

Operative paragraph 10 of draft resolution A/43/L.44 was retained by 71 votes to 30, with 42 abstentions.*

The PRESIDENT (interpretation from Spanish): The Assembly will now vote on draft resolution A/43/L.44 as a whole. A recorded vote has been requested.

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*Subsequently the delegation of Gambia advised the Secretariat that it had intended to vote in favour; Venezuela had intended to abstain.

A recorded vote was taken.In favour:

Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Colombia, Comoros, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against:

Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, El Salvador, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America

Abstaining:

Antigua and Barbuda, Austria, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Burma, Cameroon, Chile, Côte d'Ivoire, Fiji, Finland, Grenada, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Japan, Liberia, Malawi, Malta, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Spain, Sweden, Uruguay, Zaire

Draft resolution A/43/L.44, as a whole, was adopted by 103 votes to 18, with 30 abstentions (resolution 43/54 A).*

The PRESIDENT (interpretation from Spanish): The Assembly will now take a decision on draft resolution A/43/L.45. A recorded vote has been requested.

*Subsequently the delegation of Gambia advised the Secretariat that it had intended to vote in favour.

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cape Verde, China, Comoros, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Poland, Qatar, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe

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

Abstaining: Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Austria, Bahamas, Barbados, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Fiji, Grenada, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Liberia, Malawi, Malta, Nepal, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Spain, Swaziland, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay, Venezuela, Zaire

Draft resolution A/43/L.45 was adopted by 83 votes to 21, with 45 abstentions (resolution 43/54 B).*

*Subsequently the delegation of Gambia advised the Secretariat that it had intended to vote in favour.

The PRESIDENT (interpretation from Spanish): We turn now to draft resolution A/43/L.46. A recorded vote has been requested.

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: El Salvador, Israel

Abstaining: Antigua and Barbuda, Cameroon, Honduras, Liberia, Malawi, Saint Kitts and Nevis, United States of America

Draft resolution A/43/L.46 was adopted by 143 votes to 2, with 7 abstentions (resolution 43/54 C).

The PRESIDENT (interpretation from Spanish): I call now on those representatives wishing to explain their votes.

Mr. MENDEZ (Philippines): The Philippine delegation is of the view that resolutions, especially on such very important and complex international issues as the Arab-Israeli conflict, which is the core of the problem in the Middle East, should be presented in a balanced manner. It is essential that the sovereign right of every State to conduct its own international affairs in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations be upheld.

It was for this reason that my delegation was constrained to abstain on draft resolution A/43/L.45. Our reservations on the formulation of operative paragraph 10 of draft resolution A/43/L.44 led us to take the same position in the vote on that paragraph, while voting in favour of the draft resolution as a whole.

The Philippines remains committed to all efforts aimed at achieving a comprehensive, just and lasting settlement of the problem in the Middle East on the basis of Security Council resolutions 242 (1967) and 338 (1973) and taking fully into account the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, including the right to self-determination. In this regard, my Government welcomed the political statement made by the Palestine National Council in Algiers on 15 November affirming the need for the convening of an international conference on the Middle East under the auspices of the United Nations and with the participation of the permanent members of the Security Council and all parties to the conflict, including the Palestine Liberation Organization, on the basis of the said resolutions. We view this move as an important step forward in the peace process, which, as the Secretary-General states in his report:

"offers fresh opportunities for progress towards peace which should be seized." (A/43/867, para. 37)

Mr. BADAWI (Egypt) (interpretation from Arabic): Egypt made clear its position on the situation in the Middle East during the general debate on this item yesterday. We reiterated very clearly the basic principles which should govern a settlement in the Middle East, foremost among which is the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by force and the applicability of Security Council resolution 242 (1967) to all the occupied Arab territories, including the Syrian Arab Golan Heights, the West Bank, including East Jerusalem, and the Gaza Strip.

It is Egypt's firm position that the Israeli occupation of the Golan Heights is illegal and that all the measures taken by Israel in that occupied territory, including the imposition therein of its jurisdiction and laws, are null and void.

While appreciating the presence of many positive elements in draft resolution A/43/L.45, Egypt could not support it because it contains elements that Egypt finds it difficult to accept, while it lacks certain elements that would encourage the continuance of peace efforts.

Mr. STROMHOLM (Sweden): The Swedish delegation abstained on draft resolution A/43/L.44. As with similar draft resolutions in previous years, my Government decided to refrain from a negative vote only after considerable hesitation. The text suffers from a severe lack of balance. We have especially strong reservations on operative paragraphs 10 and 11.

We were compelled once again to cast a negative vote on draft resolution A/43/L.45, despite our support for the central theme of the draft resolution. We have strong objections to a number of paragraphs in the text, in particular operative paragraphs 12 to 16. Our objections to those paragraphs relate to their substantive content as well as to the fact that they cannot be reconciled with the division of responsibilities between the General Assembly and the Security Council as envisaged by the Charter.

Mr. FREUDENSCUSS (Austria): Austria had the opportunity of explaining its position on the situation in the Middle East during the debate on this item. Our position is well known and has been consistent over the years.

We share the basic concern and agree with many, but not all, of the elements in the draft resolutions just adopted. In particular, my delegation cannot support those elements which would not only aggravate the existing situation but also impede the search for peace.

Austria does not believe that measures aimed at breaking relations with Israel and thus leading to its isolation would bring us any closer to a solution of the Middle East problem. Such attempts do not take account of the need of all parties to seek negotiated solutions, the very condition of bringing peace to this troubled region. We cannot support any formulation which could be interpreted as impinging on the principle of universality of membership in the United Nations, a principle that Austria has consistently upheld.

Therefore Austria, while supporting draft resolution A/43/L.46, has once again felt compelled to abstain on draft resolutions A/43/L.44 and L.45.

Mr. AKSIN (Turkey): Turkey's position with regard to the Middle East question is well known. Consistent with that position, my delegation voted in favour of the draft resolutions under this item. However, my delegation abstained on operative paragraph 10 of draft resolution A/43/L.44 because of the inappropriate language employed regarding certain Member States. My delegation would not have supported operative paragraphs 8, 12, 13 and 14 of draft resolution A/43/L.45 had there been separate votes on those paragraphs. This is because of the doubts my delegation has about their utility in advancing the negotiating process.

Mr. MOYA PALENCIA (Mexico) (interpretation from Spanish): The delegation of Mexico voted in favour of draft resolutions A/43/L.44, L.45 and L.46, thus re-emphasizing our adherence to the resolutions of the United Nations on the Middle East.

A peaceful negotiated settlement of the conflict in the Middle East must be pursued on the basis of the principles of the United Nations Charter and the resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council.

A just and lasting solution must respect the interests of all the parties involved and must properly satisfy the national aspirations of the Palestinian people. That is the central aspect of the conflict.

The resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council provide us with an appropriate framework for the resolution of the conflict in the Middle East. They appeal for recognition of and respect for the sovereignty, integrity and political independence of all of the States of the region and their right to live in peace within secure and recognized borders, and reaffirm the right of the peoples of the region to self-determination, free from outside interference and in particular the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people.

The problem of the Middle East constitutes one of the greatest challenges facing the international community. We must encourage the parties involved in the conflict to accept the possibility of negotiating an agreement under international auspices.

In the past, inflexibility has resulted in acts of force that have delayed even further the prospect of political and diplomatic solutions. We therefore again stress our conviction that a true and lasting peace in the Middle East is possible only if all parties take a constructive approach demonstrating clear willingness to enter into negotiations. Similarly, we wish to state for the record that we abstained in the separate vote on paragraph 10 of draft resolution

(Mr. Moya Palencia, Mexico)

A/43/L.44 since we consider that the judgments it contains there go beyond the authority of the General Assembly. We also have serious reservations on paragraph 6 of that resolution because though the partial agreements reached far from offer a lasting solution to the problem of the Middle East, they nevertheless do represent an important step in the right direction.

My delegation would also have abstained if there had been a separate vote on paragraphs 12, 13 and 14 of draft resolution A/43/L.45, which concern measures that fall within the competence of the Security Council.

Mr. HOSSEINI (Islamic Republic of Iran): Although my delegation voted in favour of draft resolutions A/43/L.44, L.45 and L.46, I should reiterate the reservations of my delegation regarding all the terms and implications they contain that might imply any recognition of the régime occupying Quds. It is our conviction that the Zionist forces must unconditionally withdraw from all Palestinian territories, including those occupied prior to 1967.

Mrs. DIAMANDIOULOS (Greece): My Government's position on the question before us is determined by our firm attachment to the principles enshrined in Article 2 (4) of the Charter and to the Helsinki Final Act. More specifically, we have been stressing all these long years that peace in the Middle East cannot be based on revenge or hatred and that all peoples in the area must have the right to share the gift of peace.

We maintain that Israel must withdraw from the Arab territories occupied since 1967. We believe that the Palestinian people is entitled to fully exercise its right to self-determination, including the right to create its own State.

At the same time, Greece equally supports the right of Israel to exist within secure and internationally recognized borders. Moreover, the Palestine Liberation Organization, as the legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, has an

(Mrs. Diamandoulou, Greece)

essential role to play in negotiations, in which all interested parties have to participate, aimed at a comprehensive, just and lasting settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict.

For those reasons, my delegation voted in favour of draft resolutions A/43/L.44, L.45 and L.46. However, we have some reservations on certain paragraphs of draft resolutions A/43/L.44 and L.45. If separate votes had been taken my delegation would have abstained on paragraph 12 of draft resolution A/43/L.44 and paragraphs 2, 13 (c) and 13 (d) of A/43/L.45, and would have voted against paragraph 14 of L.45. Thus my delegation dissociates itself from those paragraphs though it has voted in favour of the draft resolutions.

Mr. BLATHERWICK (United Kingdom): Two of the draft resolutions just adopted contain references to "Palestinian territory occupied since 1967" or to "the occupied Palestinian territory". My delegation understands the language concerned to signify the West Bank, East Jerusalem and the Gaza Strip. Our vote on any resolution containing such language under this or any other agenda item does not imply any change in my delegation's view of the status of those territories.

Mr. DELPECH (Argentina) (interpretation from Spanish): More than 40 years have passed since the United Nations first considered the question of the Middle East, and notwithstanding the constant efforts made by the United Nations the region continues to be a dangerous area of conflict. This anachronistic situation is all the more disturbing today because international relations are going through a phase in which priority tends to be given to the peaceful settlement of disputes. The Republic of Argentina considers it essential that the region under consideration form part of the clear trend to pursue the peaceful settlement of disputes.

(Mr. Delpech, Argentina)

The Argentine delegation voted in favour of draft resolutions A/43/L.44 and L.46 since they contain principles sustained and accepted by the Republic of Argentina. With respect to draft resolution A/43/L.45, however, my delegation abstained again this year since its paragraphs 2, 9, 12, 13 and 14 contain ideas incompatible with the principles governing Argentine foreign policy in this area.

(Mr. Delpach, Argentina)

Nevertheless, my delegation wishes once again to state most emphatically that the Argentine Government does not recognize Israel's illegal occupation of the Syrian Golan Heights, which is in direct conflict with, inter alia, Security Council resolution 497 (1981). For that reason the Argentine Government considers that the imposition on that territory of laws, jurisdiction and administration by Israel, the occupying Power, is null and void and totally invalid.

In conclusion, my delegation wishes to emphasize the total support of the Argentine Government for the just restitution of the Golan Heights to the Syrian Arab Republic, so that that country may once again effectively exercise full sovereignty over the whole of its territory.

Mr. BORG OLIVIER (Malta): The delegation of Malta wishes to explain its vote on the draft resolutions submitted to the General Assembly under agenda item 40, "The situation in the Middle East".

Malta firmly and actively supports the immediate convening of an international peace conference on the Middle East, with the participation of all the parties to the conflict on an equal footing, including the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), the representative of the Palestinian people, as the most appropriate mechanism for achieving a comprehensive, just and lasting peaceful solution to the conflict in the Middle East. We view the question of Palestine as being the core of the conflict, and consider that no lasting peace will be achieved without the attainment by the Palestinian people of its inalienable rights and the immediate withdrawal of Israel from the occupied Arab territories.

Foremost among the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people is its right to self-determination, including the right to the establishment of its own State in Palestine. My Government welcomed the Declaration of Independence adopted by the Palestine National Council in Algiers on 15 November 1988, and views the action

(Mr. Borg Olivier, Malta)

taken by the Council as an important, positive step in the search for peace in that troubled region.

We were not able to support all the draft resolutions, because in our view certain provisions in them are couched in strong, condemnatory language, do not have the required balance, or are otherwise formulated in terms that are not conducive to progress in the search for a comprehensive peaceful solution to the Middle East conflict.

Accordingly, my delegation, while voting in favour of draft resolution A/43/L.46, reluctantly abstained on draft resolutions A/43/L.44 and L.45.

Mr. HAMADI (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya) (interpretation from Arabic): My delegation voted in favour of draft resolution A/43/L.44, but that does not mean that we recognize, directly or indirectly, the Zionist entity.

Mr. ORTIZ GANDARILLAS (Bolivia) (interpretation from Spanish): The delegation of Bolivia wishes to reiterate the deep desire of its Government to see the delicate situation in the Middle East resolved as soon as possible in a way that guarantees a just and lasting peace in the region. That solution should be in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter, with respect for the principle of the inadmissibility of the acquisition or conquest of territory by force. On the basis of that principle, my Government, like the rest of the international community, regards as null and void the measures adopted by Israel in the occupied Arab territories, particularly in the Golan Heights, which is legitimately Syrian territory, and in the Arab Palestinian territories.

At the same time, we appeal for the withdrawal of the occupying forces from Lebanon as well as from the occupied territories of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

(Mr. Ortiz Gandarillas, Bolivia)

The delegation of Bolivia also wishes to reiterate its support for the measures taken by the Secretary-General to bring about the convening of an international peace conference on peace in the Middle East, with a view to achieving a just and peaceful solution enabling all the States of the region to live in peace, within secure and recognized borders.

That is why my delegation supported draft resolutions A/43/L.44 and L.46, which we believe contribute to the attainment of the objectives and principles I have stated.

However, my delegation found itself compelled to abstain in the vote on draft resolution A/43/L.45, as it has done in the past on similar draft resolutions, because of the approach and thrust of a number of paragraphs, which are not consistent with the position taken by my country.

Mr. PHOOFOLO (Lesotho): Despite certain elements in some of the operative paragraphs of draft resolutions A/43/L.44 and L.45, we supported all the draft resolutions, save for paragraph 10 of draft resolution L.44, pursuant to the position we took on name-calling under agenda item 36 when it was discussed last week.

The State of Israel has a right to exist within secure and recognized geographic delimitations constituting its own boundaries.

By the same token, we fully recognize the inalienable right of the Palestinians, under the sole and authentic leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), to independence, and their unfettered right to a secure homeland and statehood.

It is our considered view that the Algiers Declaration of 15 November was a positive and constructive step towards the long-awaited restoration of peace in the troubled Middle East. The olive branch so graciously extended by the PLO, through

(Mr. Phoofole, Lesotho)

its Chairman, Mr. Yasser Arafat, has ushered in a new era, leading towards the realization of lasting peace in the Middle East, and it is now incumbent on the State of Israel to rise to the opportunity of reaching the commanding heights of peaceful coexistence and mutual respect.

We appeal to the State of Israel to relinquish and withdraw from all the occupied territories which were annexed in 1967, following the regrettable exchange of artillery fire. The December 1987 intifadah is a direct and logical consequence of the occupation and seizure of Arab land.

Continuing to consider and harbour militaristic options as the only means of attaining the desired objective, namely, the restoration or attainment of peace in the region, is an illusion, which only exacerbates the tragic problem, and is diametrically opposed to the spirit and objectives of the United Nations Charter.

Contemporary history continues to demonstrate that peoples' justified will will always emerge victorious in the face of a massive array of arsenals.

We continue to appeal to both parties to the conflict to exercise maximum restraint and to strive for a spirit of understanding and mutual accommodation, leading to peaceful coexistence.

The PRESIDENT (interpretation from Spanish): We have thus concluded our consideration of agenda item 40.

AGENDA ITEMS 74 to 76, 77 (continued), 78 to 81 and 140

EFFECTS OF ATOMIC RADIATION: REPORT OF THE SPECIAL POLITICAL COMMITTEE (A/43/754)

INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION IN THE PEACEFUL USES OF OUTER SPACE: REPORT OF THE SPECIAL POLITICAL COMMITTEE (A/43/767)

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND WORKS AGENCY FOR PALESTINE REFUGEES IN THE NEAR EAST: REPORT OF THE SPECIAL POLITICAL COMMITTEE (A/43/903)

REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE ISRAELI PRACTICES AFFECTING THE HUMAN RIGHTS OF THE POPULATION OF THE OCCUPIED TERRITORIES:

(a) REPORT OF THE SPECIAL POLITICAL COMMITTEE (A/43/904)

(b) REPORT OF THE FIFTH COMMITTEE (A/43/931)

COMPREHENSIVE REVIEW OF THE WHOLE QUESTION OF PEACE-KEEPING OPERATIONS IN ALL THEIR ASPECTS: REPORT OF THE SPECIAL POLITICAL COMMITTEE (A/43/795)

QUESTIONS RELATING TO INFORMATION: REPORT OF THE SPECIAL POLITICAL COMMITTEE (A/43/902)

QUESTION OF THE MALAGASY ISLANDS OF GLORIEUSES, JUAN DE NOVA, EUROPA AND BASSAS DA INDIA: REPORT OF THE SPECIAL POLITICAL COMMITTEE (A/43/773)

QUESTION OF THE COMPOSITION OF THE RELEVANT ORGANS OF THE UNITED NATIONS: REPORT OF THE SPECIAL POLITICAL COMMITTEE (A/43/774)

SCIENCE AND PEACE: REPORT OF THE SPECIAL POLITICAL COMMITTEE (A/43/822)

The PRESIDENT (interpretation from Spanish): I request the Rapporteur of the Special Political Committee, Mr. Jean Michel Veranneman de Watervliet of Belgium, to present the reports of that Committee in one statement.

Mr. VERANNEMAN de WATERVLIET (Belgium), Rapporteur of the Special Political Committee (interpretation from French): This afternoon I have the honour to introduce to the General Assembly for its consideration the reports of the Special Political Committee.

The first report (A/43/754) submitted to the Assembly relates to agenda item 74, "Effects of atomic radiation". The Committee devoted two meetings to consideration of that item. After hearing 18 statements in general debate, the Committee adopted, without a vote, a draft resolution, contained in paragraph 9 of the report, which it recommends for adoption by the General Assembly.

The second report (A/43/767) deals with agenda item 75, "International co-operation in the peaceful uses of outer space". The Committee devoted five meetings to discussion of that item and, after hearing 36 statements in general debate, it adopted, without a vote, the draft resolution in paragraph 11 of the report and recommends that it be adopted by the General Assembly.

The third report of the Special Political Committee (A/43/903) deals with agenda item 76, "United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East". The Committee devoted five meetings to discussion of that item and heard 33 statements in general debate. It recommends that the General Assembly adopt the 10 draft resolutions in paragraph 33 of its report, two of which were adopted by the Committee without a vote and the other 8 by recorded vote.

With regard to agenda item 77, "Report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories", the General Assembly, at its forty-fifth meeting, adopted resolution 43/21. The Special Political Committee then proceeded to its normal consideration of that item, and its report is contained in document A/43/904. The Committee devoted six meetings to the item, and 39 delegations made statements in general debate. The Committee adopted seven draft resolutions, all by recorded

(Mr. Veranneman de Watervliet, Rapporteur,
Special Political Committee)

vote, and it recommends that they be adopted by the General Assembly. The texts of the draft resolutions are contained in paragraph 29 of the Committee's report.

The next report (A/43/795) is on agenda item 78, "Comprehensive review of the whole question of peace-keeping operations in all their aspects". The Committee devoted five meetings to that agenda item and heard 42 statements in general debate. It adopted two draft resolutions without a vote, the texts of which are in paragraph 13 of the report. The Committee recommends their adoption by the General Assembly.

The Committee's report with regard to agenda item 79, "Questions relating to information", is contained in document A/43/902. The Committee devoted nine meetings to that item and 63 speakers participated in the general debate. The Committee adopted two draft resolutions by recorded vote, and it recommends that they be adopted by the General Assembly. The text of the draft resolutions is in paragraph 19 of the report. In paragraph 20 of its report the Committee recommends to the General Assembly the candidacies of three States for membership in the Committee on Information.

The Special Political Committee's report on agenda item 80, "Question of the Malagasy Islands of Glorieuses, Juan de Nova, Europa and Bassas da India", is contained in document A/43/773. For reasons stated in paragraph 3, the Committee recommends to the General Assembly that the item be included in the provisional agenda of the forty-fourth session of the General Assembly.

With regard to agenda item 81, "Question of the composition of the relevant organs of the United Nations", the report of the Special Political Committee is contained in document A/43/774. For the reasons set forth in paragraph 3 of that document, the Committee recommends that the Assembly include the item in the provisional agenda of the forty-fourth session.

(Mr. Veranneman de Watervliet, Rapporteur,
Special Political Committee)

Finally, I should like to introduce the Committee's report (A/43/822) on agenda item 140, "Science and Peace". The Committee devoted one meeting to that agenda item, and, after hearing 8 speakers in general debate, it adopted a draft resolution without a vote. The Committee recommends that the General Assembly adopt the draft resolution, the text of which is set forth in paragraph 8 of its report.

The PRESIDENT (interpretation from Spanish): If there is no proposal under rule 66 of the rules of procedure, I shall take it that the General Assembly decides not to discuss the reports of the Special Political Committee that are before the Assembly today.

It was so decided.

The PRESIDENT (interpretation from Spanish): Statements will therefore be limited to explanations of vote. The positions of delegations regarding the recommendations of the Special Political Committee have been made clear in the Committee and are reflected in the relevant official records.

I remind members that by paragraph 7 of decision 34/401 the General Assembly agreed that

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

I remind delegations, further, that, also in accordance with General Assembly decision 34/401, explanations of vote are limited to 10 minutes and should be made by delegations from their seats.

(The President)

We shall turn first to the report of the Special Political Committee (A/43/754) on agenda item 74, entitled "Effects of atomic radiation".

The Assembly will now take a decision on the draft resolution recommended by the Special Political Committee in paragraph 9 of its report. The draft resolution was adopted by the Committee without a vote. May I take it that the Assembly wishes to adopt it?

The draft resolution was adopted (resolution 43/55).

The PRESIDENT (interpretation from Spanish): We have concluded our consideration of agenda item 74.

I now invite members to turn their attention to the report of the Special Political Committee (A/43/767) on agenda item 75, entitled "International co-operation in the peaceful uses of outer space".

The Assembly will now take a decision on the draft resolution recommended by the Special Political Committee in paragraph 11 of its report.

The draft resolution was adopted by the Special Political Committee without a vote. May I take it that the General Assembly also wishes to adopt it?

The draft resolution was adopted (resolution 43/56).

The PRESIDENT (interpretation from Spanish): We have concluded our consideration of agenda item 75.

The Assembly will now turn to the report of the Special Political Committee (A/43/903) on agenda item 76, entitled "United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East".

The Assembly has to take decisions on 10 draft resolutions recommended by the Special Political Committee in paragraph 33 of its report.

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

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against: None

Abstaining: Israel

Draft resolution A was adopted by 152 votes to none, with 1 abstention (resolution 43/57 A).

The PRESIDENT (interpretation from Spanish): Draft resolution B is entitled "Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East".

The Special Political Committee adopted this draft resolution without a vote. May I take it that the General Assembly wishes to do the same?

Draft resolution B was adopted (resolution 43/57 B).

The PRESIDENT (interpretation from Spanish): We now turn to draft resolution C, entitled "Assistance to persons displaced as a result of the June 1967 and subsequent hostilities".

Draft resolution C also was adopted by the Special Political Committee without a vote. May I take it that the General Assembly wishes to adopt it?

Draft resolution C was adopted (resolution 43/57 C).

The PRESIDENT (interpretation from Spanish): Draft resolution D is entitled "Offers by Member States of grants and scholarships for higher education, including vocational training, for Palestine refugees".

A recorded vote has been requested.

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against: None

Abstaining: Israel

Draft resolution D was adopted by 153 votes to none, with 1 abstention (resolution 43/57 D).

The PRESIDENT (interpretation from Spanish): Draft resolution E is entitled "Palestine refugees in the Palestinian territory occupied by Israel since 1967". A recorded vote has been requested.

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against: Israel, United States of America

Draft resolution E was adopted by 152 votes to 2 (resolution 43/57 E).

The PRESIDENT (interpretation from Spanish): Draft resolution F is entitled "Resumption of the ration distribution to Palestine refugees". A recorded vote has been requested.

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe

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

Abstaining: Austria, Greece, Spain

Draft resolution F was adopted by 130 votes to 20, with 3 abstentions (resolution 43/57 F).

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against: Israel, United States of America

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Cameroon, Canada, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Liberia, Luxembourg, Malawi, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Zaire

Draft resolution H was adopted by 124 votes to 2, with 25 abstentions (resolution 43/57 H).*

The PRESIDENT (interpretation from Spanish): The Assembly will now take a decision on draft resolution I entitled "Protection of Palestine refugees".

A recorded vote has been requested.

*Subsequently the delegation of Sao Tome and Principe advised the Secretariat that it had intended to vote in favour.

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against: Israel, United States of America

Abstaining: Zaire

Draft resolution I was adopted by 151 votes to 2, with 1 abstention (resolution 43/57 I).

The PRESIDENT (interpretation from Spanish): The Assembly will now take a decision on draft resolution J, entitled "University of Jerusalem 'Al-Quds' for Palestine refugees".

A recorded vote has been requested.

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against: Israel, United States of America

Draft resolution J was adopted by 152 votes to 2 (resolution 43/57 J).

The PRESIDENT (interpretation from Spanish): We have thus concluded our consideration of agenda item 76.

We turn now to the report of the Special Political Committee (A/43/904) on agenda item 77, entitled "Report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories".

The Assembly will now take a decision on the seven draft resolutions recommended by the Special Political Committee in paragraph 29 of its report.

After all the decisions have been taken, representatives will be given an opportunity to explain their votes.

(The President)

I invite members of the Assembly to turn their attention to draft resolution A. The programme budget implications of draft resolution A are contained in the report of the Fifth Committee (A/43/931).

A separate, recorded vote has been requested on operative paragraph 6 of draft resolution A.

If there is no objection, I shall put operative paragraph 6 to the vote first.

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cape Verde, China, Comoros, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Grenada, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America

Abstaining: Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Austria, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Fiji, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Lesotho, Liberia, Malawi, Mauritius, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay, Venezuela, Zaire

Operative paragraph 6 of draft resolution A was retained by 80 votes to 23, with 45 abstentions.

The PRESIDENT (interpretation from Spanish): I now put to the vote draft resolution A as a whole.

A recorded vote has been requested.

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cape Verde, China, Comoros, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against: Israel, United States of America

Abstaining: Antigua and Barbuda, Australia, Austria, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Grenada, Haiti, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Liberia, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malta, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay, Zaire

Draft resolution A, as a whole, was adopted by 106 votes to 2, with 43 abstentions (resolution 43/58 A).

The PRESIDENT (interpretation from Spanish): We shall now turn to draft resolution B.

A separate vote has been requested on operative paragraph 1. Is there any objection to that request?

As there is no objection, I shall first put to the vote operative paragraph 1 of draft resolution B. A recorded vote has been requested.

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against: Israel

Operative paragraph 1 of draft resolution B was adopted by 150 votes to 1.

The PRESIDENT (interpretation from Spanish): I now put to the vote draft resolution B as a whole. A recorded vote has been requested.

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against: Israel

Abstaining: Côte d'Ivoire, Liberia, United States of America, Zaire

Draft resolution B as a whole was adopted by 148 votes to 1, with 4 abstentions (resolution 43/58 B).

The PRESIDENT (interpretation from Spanish): We shall vote now on draft resolution C. A recorded vote has been requested.

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against: Israel

Abstaining: Liberia, United States of America

Draft resolution C was adopted by 149 votes to 1, with 2 abstentions (resolution 43/58 C).*

*Subsequently, the delegation of Panama advised the Secretariat that it had intended to vote in favour.

The PRESIDENT (interpretation from Spanish): We turn now to draft resolution D. A recorded vote has been requested.

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Colombia, Comoros, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against: Israel, United States of America

Draft resolution D was adopted by 150 votes to 2 (resolution 43/58 D).

The PRESIDENT (interpretation from Spanish): I shall next put to the vote draft resolution E. A recorded vote has been requested.

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against: Israel

Abstaining: United States of America

Draft resolution E was adopted by 152 votes to 1, with 1 abstention (resolution 43/58 E).

The PRESIDENT (interpretation from Spanish): I now put to the vote draft resolution F. A recorded vote has been requested.

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against: Israel

Abstaining: Liberia, United States of America, Zaire

Draft resolution F was adopted by 149 votes to 1, with 3 abstentions (resolution 43/58 F).*

*Subsequently, the delegation of Côte d'Ivoire advised the Secretariat that it had intended to abstain.

The PRESIDENT (interpretation from Spanish): We shall vote next on draft resolution G. A recorded vote has been requested.

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Colombia, Comoros, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against: Israel, United States of America

Abstaining: Chile, Liberia, Zaire

Draft resolution G was adopted by 147 votes to 2, with 3 abstentions (resolution 43/58 G).*

*Subsequently, the delegation of Côte d'Ivoire advised the Secretariat that it had intended to abstain.

The PRESIDENT (interpretation from Spanish): I now call on the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran, who wishes to speak in explanation of vote.

Mr. HOSSEINI (Islamic Republic of Iran): Although my delegation voted in favour of the draft resolutions in document A/43/904, I wish to emphasize that those affirmative votes should not be construed as any recognition of the Zionist base occupying Palestine. My delegation opposes any terms or implications that might lead to such recognition.

The PRESIDENT (interpretation from Spanish): That concludes our consideration of agenda item 77.

We shall now consider the report (A/43/795) of the Special Political Committee on agenda item 78, entitled "Comprehensive review of the whole question of peace-keeping operations in all their aspects".

The Assembly will take decisions on the two draft resolutions recommended by the Special Political Committee in paragraph 13 of its report.

The Special Political Committee adopted draft resolution A without a vote. May I take it that the General Assembly also wishes to do so?

Draft resolution A was adopted (resolution (43/59 A)).

The PRESIDENT (interpretation from Spanish): The Special Political Committee adopted draft resolution B without a vote. May I take it that the General Assembly wishes to do the same?

Draft resolution B was adopted (resolution 43/59 B).

The PRESIDENT: We have concluded our consideration of agenda item 78.

The PRESIDENT (interpretation from Spanish): The Assembly will turn now to the report of the Special Political Committee (A/43/902) on Agenda item 79, entitled "Questions relating to information".

The Assembly will take a decision on the two draft resolutions recommended by the Special Political Committee in paragraph 19 of its report.

We turn first to draft resolution A. A recorded vote has been requested.

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against: Belgium, Canada, Germany, Federal Republic of, Israel, Japan, Netherlands, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Denmark, Finland, France, Greece, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg, Malta, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Turkey

Draft resolution A was adopted by 128 votes to 8, with 16 abstentions (resolution 43/60 A).

The PRESIDENT (interpretation from Spanish): We turn now to draft resolution B.

A recorded vote has been requested.

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against: United States of America

Abstaining: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iceland, Israel, Japan, Netherlands, Norway, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Draft resolution B was adopted by 141 votes to 1, with 11 abstentions (resolution 43/60 B).

The PRESIDENT (interpretation from Spanish): I have to draw the attention of representatives to paragraph 20 of the report of the Special Political Committee (A/43/902). The Special Political Committee, upon a proposal of the Committee on Information, has recommended to the General Assembly the candidacies of Hungary, Ireland and Zimbabwe for membership of the Committee on Information.

(The President)

In order to adopt this recommendation the Assembly would have to decide to increase the membership of the Committee on Information by three.

If there is no objection I shall take it that the Assembly wishes to increase the membership of the Committee on Information by three.

It was so decided.

The PRESIDENT (interpretation from Spanish): May I take it that the Assembly adopts the recommendation contained in paragraph 20 of the report of the Special Political Committee (A/93/902) and thus appoints Hungary, Ireland and Zimbabwe members of the Committee on Information?

It was so decided.

The PRESIDENT (interpretation from Spanish): We have thus concluded our consideration of Agenda item 79.

We shall now turn to the report (A/43/773) of the Special Political Committee on agenda item 80, entitled "Question of the Malagasy Islands of Glorieuses, Juan de Nova, Europa and Bassas da India".

The Assembly will take a decision on the recommendation of the Special Political Committee contained in paragraph 4 of its report. The Committee recommends that the General Assembly include the item entitled "Question of the Malagasy Islands of Glorieuses, Juan de Nova, Europa and Bassas da India" in the provisional agenda of its forty-fourth session.

If I hear no objection I shall take it that the General Assembly adopts that recommendation.

The recommendation was adopted.

The PRESIDENT (interpretation from Spanish): We have thus concluded our consideration of agenda item 80.

(The President)

We turn now to the report of the Special Political Committee (A/43/774) on agenda item 81, entitled "Question of the composition of the relevant organs of the United Nations".

In paragraph 5 of its report the Special Political Committee recommends that the General Assembly include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fourth session the item entitled "Question of the composition of the relevant organs of the United Nations".

In the absence of any objection, I take it that the Assembly adopts that recommendation.

The recommendation was adopted.

The PRESIDENT (interpretation from Spanish): We have thus concluded our consideration of agenda item 81.

We turn now to the report of the Special Political Committee (A/43/822) on agenda item 140, entitled "Science and peace".

I call on the representative of Thailand.

Mr. THEPPITAK (Thailand): Thailand intended to be a sponsor of draft resolution A/SPC/43/L.9, entitled "Science and peace". Unfortunately, however, for technical reasons the Thai representative on the Special Political Committee was unable to sponsor the draft prior to its adoption by that Committee. My delegation would therefore like to take this opportunity to place on record the intention of the Government of Thailand to sponsor that draft resolution, as now contained in paragraph 8 of document A/43/822.

The PRESIDENT (interpretation from Spanish): The Assembly will now take a decision on the draft resolution recommended by the Special Political Committee in paragraph 8 of its report (A/43/822).

(The President)

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

The draft resolution was adopted (resolution 43/61).

The PRESIDENT (interpretation from Spanish): We have thus concluded our consideration of agenda item 140 and of all the reports of the Special Political Committee.

Mrs. CASTRO de BARISH (Costa Rica) (interpretation from Spanish): I wish, on behalf of the President of Costa Rica, Dr. Oscar Arias, to express sincere thanks to the General Assembly for its generous response to his initiative concerning the proclamation of the International Week of Science and Peace, to take place each year during the week in which 11 November falls.

We believe that the adoption of this resolution will do much to increase public interest in this issue. Clearly, it will encourage activities and initiatives to promote the study and dissemination of information on the links between progress in science and technology and the maintenance of international peace and security.

We were gratified to hear the representative of Thailand say that his country was joining the sponsors.

AGENDA ITEM 37

QUESTION OF PALESTINE

The PRESIDENT (interpretation from Spanish): I propose that the list of speakers in the debate on the question of Palestine be closed on Wednesday, 14 December, at noon.

If I hear no objection I shall take it that the Assembly so decides.

It was so decided.

The meeting rose at 5.40 p.m.