



President: Mr. Jorge E. ILLUECA (Panama).

AGENDA ITEM 68

Effects of atomic radiation: report of the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation

AGENDA ITEM 69

Report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories: reports of the Secretary-General

AGENDA ITEM 70

International co-operation in the peaceful uses of outer space:

- (a) **Report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space;**
- (b) **Implementation of the recommendations of the Second United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space: report of the Secretary-General**

AGENDA ITEM 71

Comprehensive review of the whole question of peace-keeping operations in all their aspects: report of the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations

AGENDA ITEM 72

Questions relating to information:

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

AGENDA ITEM 73

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

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

AGENDA ITEM 74

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

AGENDA ITEM 75

Israel's decision to build a canal linking the Mediterranean Sea to the Dead Sea: report of the Secretary-General

AGENDA ITEM 76

Question of the Malagasy islands of Glorieuses, Juan de Nova, Europa and Bassas da India

AGENDA ITEM 77

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

1. Mr. LINGANI (Upper Volta), Rapporteur of the Special Political Committee (*interpretation from French*): I have the honour to present to the General Assembly for examination this afternoon 10 reports of the Special Political Committee.
2. The first report [A/38/519] relates to agenda item 68. The Special Political Committee examined this question in the course of two meetings and, after having heard 16 statements in the general debate, adopted a draft resolution without a vote. The draft resolution, which appears in paragraph 7 of the report, is recommended to the General Assembly for adoption.
3. The second report [A/38/718] relates to item 69. The Special Political Committee devoted 11 meetings to this item and 46 delegations took part in the debate. Eight draft resolutions were adopted, each of them by a recorded vote. They appear in paragraph 26 of the report and are recommended to the General Assembly for adoption.
4. The third report [A/38/714] relates to agenda item 70. The Special Political Committee devoted 8 meetings to the consideration of this item. After having heard 49 speakers during the general debate, it adopted by a recorded vote the draft resolution which appears in paragraph 14 of the report. I recommend this draft resolution to the General Assembly for adoption.
5. As regards agenda item 71, the report of the Special Political Committee appears in document A/38/719. The Committee considered this item at six meetings and heard 22 statements in general debate. The draft resolution, which was adopted by a recorded vote, appears in paragraph 15 of the report and is recommended to the Assembly for adoption.
6. The report of the Committee on agenda item 72 is contained in document A/38/699 and Corr.1. Eleven meetings were devoted to the consideration of this item and 66 speakers participated in the general debate in this connection. Two draft resolutions, which are to be found in paragraph 17 of the report, are recommended for adoption by the Assembly. The Committee adopted the first without a vote and the second after a recorded vote, following lengthy deliberations within the working group, which was open-ended as to its membership.
7. The next report [A/38/700] relates to agenda item 73. The Special Political Committee considered this item in the

course of 13 meetings and heard 38 statements in the general debate. Eleven draft resolutions, which are to be found in paragraph 35 of the report, are recommended to the Assembly for adoption. Two of the draft resolutions were adopted without a vote. On the others, votes were taken.

8. The report of the Special Political Committee relating to agenda item 74 was issued in document A/38/593. The Committee devoted four meetings to this item and 23 delegations spoke in the debate. The draft resolution, adopted without a vote, is in paragraph 13 of the report and is recommended to the General Assembly for adoption.

9. The next report [A/38/720] relates to agenda item 75. The Special Political Committee considered this item in the course of three meetings and heard 14 statements in the general debate. The draft resolution, which was adopted following a recorded vote, is to be found in paragraph 9 of the report and it is recommended to the Assembly for adoption.

10. In regard to agenda item 76, the report of the Committee is in document A/38/656. For the reasons stated in paragraph 3 of the report, the Special Political Committee recommends that the General Assembly include this item in the agenda of its thirty-ninth session.

11. Finally, I present the report of the Committee relating to agenda item 77 [A/38/603]. For the reasons stated in paragraph 3 of the report, the Special Political Committee recommends to the Assembly that this item be included in the provisional agenda of its thirty-ninth session.

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

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

13. May I remind representatives that, in paragraph 7 of its decision 34/401, the General Assembly decided that when the same draft resolution is considered in a Main Committee and in a plenary meeting, a delegation should, as far as possible, explain its vote only once, that is, either in the Committee or in the plenary meetings, unless that delegation's vote in the plenary meeting is different from its vote in the Committee.

14. I now invite representatives to turn their attention to the 10 reports of the Special Political Committee.

15. We shall consider first the report on agenda item 68 [A/38/519]. The Assembly will now take a decision on the draft resolution recommended by the Special Political Committee in paragraph 7 of its report. The Committee adopted that draft resolution without a vote. May I take it that the Assembly also wishes to adopt it?

The draft resolution was adopted (resolution 38/78).

16. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): The General Assembly will now turn to the report of the Special Political Committee on agenda item 69 [A/38/718].

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

18. Mr. CAPPAGLI (Argentina) (*interpretation from Spanish*): The delegation of Argentina will vote in favour of draft resolution A in view of the humanitarian nature of this draft resolution and on the basis of the information submitted by the International Committee of the Red Cross in its press communiqué issued at Geneva on

13 December last. That institution, which carries out humanitarian work in accordance with its neutral and independent status, has recognized international prestige. Argentina sincerely hopes that this draft resolution, if adopted, will help to contribute to the effective implementation of the agreement on the exchange of prisoners.

19. The new wording of paragraph 2, concerning the situation of all those people who have not yet been released, seems more in accordance with the humanitarian aim of the draft resolution. On another subject, the delegation of Argentina would like to enter a reservation on paragraph 1, which, we consider, should confine itself to reflecting the fact that one of the parties has failed to abide by the agreement on the exchange of prisoners.

20. Mr. LEVIN (Israel): Draft resolution B focuses on the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949. Israel's position is well known and has been set out in the Special Political Committee on numerous occasions. Israel's position is supported by well-known authorities in the field of international law. However, the important point is that the principles of the Geneva Convention are applied in practice to the population of the territories. The draft resolution is therefore irrelevant and redundant and Israel will vote against it.

21. Regarding draft resolution C, it is in effect in essence a repetition of draft resolution B, with encumbering variations, and Israel will vote against it.

22. Regarding draft resolution D, we have before us a text which bears the rubber stamp of approval of the Special Committee, which, for 15 years, has been actively engaged in the defamation of Israel. We have stated our position regarding the illegality of this Committee, whose task is firmly to disregard the truth and to misrepresent reality in Judea, Samaria and the Gaza district. The Committee collects information only in so far as it is negative. It misquotes sources and draws conclusions inimical to Israel: not surprisingly, for its very appellation is a mandate to prejudice and vilify Israel.

23. The draft resolution before us draws on the slanderous work of this Committee and reveals the assignment allotted to the Committee's members: to wage psychological warfare against Israel by building on the many falsehoods its paragraphs contain, both in the preambular and in the operative sections. Above all, this draft resolution utterly disregards the tremendous improvements which the Israeli administration has brought during its 16 years, and is completely silent on the depredations of the Draconian rule of the régimes that reigned over these territories from 1949 to 1967. In sum, this is a typical perversion of the truth in the Israel-administered territories. It is the affair of those who would want to support anti-Israel warfare within the United Nations. The delegation of Israel will vote an emphatic "no".

24. As regards draft resolution E, the three individuals pleaded for in that draft resolution systematically engaged in openly inciting Palestinian Arabs to acts of violence and subversion against Israel and Israelis alike. The fact that two were mayors and one a religious judge made their acts more reprehensible. Their behaviour contributed considerably to the killing of six and the wounding of 16 Jewish worshippers outside the Hadassah House in Hebron on 2 May 1980. Following their expulsion, these men had full recourse to the Israel judicial system, unlike their colleagues in the neighbouring countries, or even in Judea before 1967. The orders against them were upheld by the Supreme Court. Their belligerent behaviour after their expulsion attests to their total lack of remorse. The Government of Israel attaches great importance to its duty to safeguard public security and order, and sees

draft resolution E as entirely unacceptable and will vote against it.

25. Draft resolution F, like others, bears witness to the relentless hostility of Syrian leaders and their stubborn refusal to contemplate, let alone enter into, negotiations with Israel on the basis of Security Council resolution 242 (1967), which has been rejected by Syria. For long years Syrian leaders used the Golan Heights to launch attacks against Israel by regular and irregular forces. The inhabitants of the Huleh Valley below the Golan Heights still remember the sustained aggression of the Syrian army against their settlements, during which an entire generation of children spent much of its time in underground shelters, undergoing repeated bombings and shelling from Syrian guns firing from the Golan Heights. Syrian guns gave cover and support to terrorist infiltrators *en route* to attack civilian targets and to disrupt normal life in northern Israel. My country has called on Syria again and again to forsake the language of guns and opt for negotiations leading to peace, but to no avail. Draft resolution F, in effect, again rejects any thought of peace and ignores the causes for Israel's presence in the Golan Heights. The delegation of Israel will vote against it.

26. As regards draft resolution G, in our statement before the Special Political Committee on agenda item 69 on 30 November, we gave a description of the vast improvements that have taken place in the educational system in the areas under Israel's administration since 1967. Where there were 200,000 pupils in 1967 there are 400,000 today, in 1983. Where there were no universities and only a few institutes of higher learning in 1967 there are now four university-level academic institutions and vocational training has taken a great leap forward. These are extraordinary achievements, and Israel is proud of them. Terrorist-oriented disruptions in high schools and universities are unfortunately a policy of the PLO terrorist organizations, and the Government of Israel will do its utmost, through repeated and untiring attempts at persuasion, to stop them. If need be, however, stricter methods will be used in order to limit and restrain harmful effects on education. The draft resolution before us completely and studiously ignores all this and its emphasis is not on education, but on attempts to sabotage it. Israel will, therefore, vote against it.

27. Mr. KERGIN (Canada): Since the time that draft resolution A was considered in the Special Political Committee on 7 December, information has been made public by the International Committee of the Red Cross. It indicates that a serious misunderstanding appears to have arisen with Israel over the arrangements for and details of the recent exchange of detainees which the Red Cross organized. We have also noted the public comments made by Israeli authorities.

28. This is a most regrettable situation and is deeply disturbing, as Canada has high regard and respect for the integrity of both parties directly involved: the International Committee of the Red Cross and the Government of Israel. Much confusion remains as to the details of the exchange of prisoners. Therefore, in the absence of full information and clarification, it would not be appropriate for Canada to adopt a position either in support of or against either party, as might be implied by support for or rejection of the draft resolution either as it is now before us or as it may be amended.

29. In these unusual circumstances, Canada has decided as a matter of principle to abstain on draft resolution A in order to indicate clearly that it has not taken sides, and does not propose to do so, on this question until the issues raised between the International Committee of the Red Cross and Israel have been clarified. This position,

however, does not mean that Canada can accept the emotive and condemnatory language in paragraph 1 of draft resolution A, which is totally uncalled for in the absence of the full details.

30. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): The Assembly will now take a decision on the eight draft resolutions recommended by the Special Political Committee in paragraph 26 of its report.

31. We turn first to draft resolution A. The Assembly has before it document A/38/L.48, containing two amendments to draft resolution A, the first to add a second preambular paragraph and the second to replace paragraph 2 by a new text. In accordance with rule 90 of the Assembly's rules of procedure, I shall first put to the vote the two amendments.

32. I call on the representative of Saudi Arabia, who wishes to introduce the draft amendments.

33. Mr. MALIKI (Saudi Arabia) (*interpretation from Arabic*): After the Special Political Committee adopted draft resolution A asking Israel to release Ziad Abu Eain in the exchange of detainees through the Red Cross, Israel took him back with other detainees from the airport, thereby violating the agreement. As indicated in the letter dated 13 December 1983 addressed to the Secretary-General [A/38/735], the Red Cross officially declared that Israel had failed to respect its agreement with it by taking back Ziad Abu Eain and other detainees. This is why we introduced the two amendments in document A/38/L.48.

34. Furthermore, after consultations with various delegations, we are introducing an amendment to paragraph 1, so that it now reads as follows:

“*Condemns* Israel for the fact that one prisoner, Ziad Abu Eain, who had been registered before embarkation by delegates of the International Committee of the Red Cross at Tel Aviv Airport, was taken at the last minute by the Israeli authorities;”.

35. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): The Assembly will now vote on the first amendment in document A/38/L.48. A recorded vote has been requested.

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guinea, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Israel, United States of America.

Abstaining: Bahamas, Bolivia,¹ Brazil, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Iceland, Lesotho, Liberia, Nepal, Panama,¹ Paraguay, Peru, Sri Lanka, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay, Zaire.

The amendment was adopted by 115 votes to 2, with 17 abstentions.

36. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): I now put to the vote the second amendment contained in document A/38/L.48. A recorded vote has been requested.

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cape Verde, China, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, France, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guinea, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Israel, United States of America.

Abstaining: Australia, Bahamas, Bolivia,² Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Fiji, Finland, Iceland, Jamaica, Lesotho, Liberia, Nepal, Norway, Paraguay, Peru, Sri Lanka, Swaziland, Sweden, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay, Zaire.

The amendment was adopted by 107 votes to 2, with 24 abstentions.

37. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): I shall now put the oral amendment to the vote. A recorded vote has been requested.

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Fiji, France, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Somalia, Spain, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda,

Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Israel, United States of America.

Abstaining: Australia, Bahamas, Belize, Bolivia,² Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Finland, Iceland, Jamaica, Lesotho, Liberia, Malawi, Nepal, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Sri Lanka, Swaziland, Sweden, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay, Zaire.

The amendment was adopted by 106 votes to 2, with 26 abstentions.

38. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): The Assembly will now take a decision on draft resolution A, as amended. A recorded vote has been requested.

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, France, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Israel, United States of America.

Abstaining: Australia, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Bolivia,³ Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Finland, Iceland, Jamaica, Lesotho, Liberia, Malawi, Nepal, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Sri Lanka, Swaziland, Sweden, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay, Zaire.

Draft resolution A, as amended, was adopted by 110 votes to 2, with 29 abstentions (resolution 38/79 A).

39. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): We shall now take a decision on draft resolution B. A separate, recorded vote has been requested on paragraph 1.

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, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador,

Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, 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, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Israel.

Abstaining: Ivory Coast.

Paragraph 1 was adopted by 146 votes to 1, with 1 abstention.

40. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): I now put draft resolution B as a whole to the vote. 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, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, 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, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Israel.

Abstaining: United States of America.

Draft resolution B, as a whole, was adopted by 146 votes to 1, with 1 abstention (resolution 38/79 B).

41. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): The Assembly will now proceed to vote on draft resolution C. 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, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Israel.

Abstaining: United States of America.

Draft resolution C was adopted by 147 votes to 1, with 1 abstention (resolution 38/79 C).

42. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): We now put to the vote draft resolution D. The administrative and financial implications of the draft resolution are to be found in the report of the Fifth Committee [A/38/730]. A recorded vote has been requested.

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Colombia, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia,

Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Israel, United States of America.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Barbados, Belgium, Canada, Costa Rica, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Ivory Coast, Japan, Luxembourg, Malawi, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Paraguay, Swaziland, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Zaire.

Draft resolution D was adopted by 115 votes to 2, with 27 abstentions (resolution 38/79 D).

43. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): Next, we put to the vote draft resolution E. 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, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Israel.

Abstaining: United States of America.

Draft resolution E was adopted by 146 votes to 1, with 1 abstention (resolution 38/79 E).

44. 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, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Cape Verde,

Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Israel.

Abstaining: United States of America.

Draft resolution F was adopted by 144 votes to 1, with 1 abstention (resolution 38/79 F).

45. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): The Assembly will now turn to draft resolution G. A recorded vote has been requested.

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, 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, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Israel, United States of America.

Abstaining: Australia, Barbados, Belgium, Burma, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Liberia, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Paraguay, Solomon Islands,

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

Draft resolution G was adopted by 116 votes to 2, with 28 abstentions (resolution 38/79 G).

46. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): I now put to the vote draft resolution H. 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, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Israel.

Abstaining: United States of America.

Draft resolution H was adopted by 145 votes to 1, with 1 abstention (resolution 38/79 H).

47. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): I call on the representative of Greece for an explanation of vote. He will speak on behalf of the countries of the European Community.

48. Mr. GREGORIADIS (Greece): I have the pleasure of addressing the General Assembly on behalf of the 10 member States of the European Community in order to explain our votes on the report of the Special Political Committee [A/38/718] and particularly draft resolution A, as amended. The question dealt with in that draft resolution is one which the Ten approached with special care and attention. They have followed closely the various statements made by all those involved, as well as the evolution of the case since it was first brought before the Special Political Committee.

49. In view of the facts which are now available to us, but were not at an earlier stage, the Ten were in a position to vote for the recommendation of the Special Political Committee. They did so despite some reservations on parts of the wording of paragraph 1, in order to express their support for paragraph 2 in the light of the International Committee of the Red Cross press release of 13 December. It is our hope that the adoption of the

resolution will be understood as an appeal to reach a satisfactory solution for the implementation of the agreement on the exchange of detainees.

50. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): The Assembly will now take a decision on the draft resolution recommended by the Special Political Committee in paragraph 14 of its report concerning agenda item 70 [A/38/714]. We have before us the report of the Fifth Committee [A/38/716] on the administrative and financial implications of that draft resolution. A recorded vote has been requested.

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cape Verde, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

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

Abstaining: Canada, Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden.

The draft resolution was adopted by 124 votes to 12, with 8 abstentions (resolution 38/80).⁴

51. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): I call on the representative of Colombia for an explanation of vote after the vote.

52. Mr. RODRÍGUEZ MEDINA (Colombia) (*interpretation from Spanish*): We have just adopted a resolution which is of great importance for the interests and needs of the developing countries.

53. The overwhelming majority in support has marked a turning point on the question of co-operation in outer space. It is obvious that the international community has come out in favour of the legal regulation of technological development, greater protection for the natural resources of outer space and prevention, as a matter of priority, of the arms race in an environment where only peace should reign.

54. The question of the geostationary orbit has been in the forefront of the struggle of all the equatorial countries and has now become the common cause of all the developing countries. They have understood how the exploitation of this most valuable finite natural resource by technological monopolies is creating a most serious

situation and an inequitable imbalance. Improper use is leading to the saturation of this resource.

55. We have maintained, and we will continue to maintain, that the technical provisions of the International Telecommunication Union are merely provisional and are being overwhelmed by technological trends. It is therefore necessary to have a conventional legal regulation issued by the United Nations, which will govern the protection of the orbit, bearing in mind the needs and interests of the developing countries and the interests of the equatorial countries.

56. We have always tried to make international co-operation in space matters be more lasting and open and distribute benefits more equitably, particularly to the developing countries which are helpless onlookers of the frightening arms race.

57. Lastly, we welcome the support the General Assembly has given to this delicate and critical question of the prevention of the arms race in outer space. We believe that as a matter of urgency we must agree on a protocol to the Treaty on the Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies, signed in 1967, and that the United Nations should undertake negotiations, as a matter of priority, under the terms of the resolution and that these negotiations should be directed to this end.

58. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): The Assembly will now take a decision on the draft resolution recommended by the Special Political Committee in paragraph 15 of its report on agenda item 71 [A/38/719]. A separate, recorded vote has been requested on the seventh preambular paragraph.

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Burundi, Canada, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Democratic Kampuchea, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritius, Mexico, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar,⁵ Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Afghanistan, Albania, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mongolia, Mozambique, Poland, Syrian Arab Republic, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Viet Nam.

Abstaining: Algeria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Burma, Congo, Democratic Yemen, Dominica, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Madagascar, Malawi, Maldives, Mauritania, Morocco, Nicaragua, Saint Lucia, Saudi Arabia, Tunisia, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, Upper Volta, Yemen.

The seventh preambular paragraph was adopted by 97 votes to 16, with 24 abstentions.

59. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): The Assembly will now take a decision on the draft resolution as a whole. A recorded vote has been requested.

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour: Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Burma, Burundi, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Democratic Kampuchea, Denmark, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Afghanistan, Albania, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mongolia, Mozambique, Poland, Turkey, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Viet Nam.

Abstaining: Democratic Yemen, Pakistan, Seychelles, Syrian Arab Republic, Yemen.

The draft resolution as a whole was adopted by 125 votes to 16, with 5 abstentions (resolution 38/81).

60. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): I now call on representatives who wish to explain their vote after the vote.

61. Mr. ABOUCHAER (Syrian Arab Republic) (*interpretation from Arabic*): My delegation abstained in the voting on the draft resolution on the peace-keeping operations, just adopted by the General Assembly, because it considers that the peremptory nature of the seventh preambular paragraph, which deals with the financial obligations of such operations, is unacceptable and unfair and ignores the need to emphasize the principle of distinguishing between the aggressor and the victim, which was adopted by the General Assembly in resolution 1874 (S-IV). My delegation has on many occasions confirmed its long-standing position of principle on the matter and I wish to state it again for the record. It is that the aggressor should fully bear the consequences of his aggression. Hence, the aggressor should assume all the financial obligations for peace-keeping operations instituted by the Security Council as a result of his aggression. We cannot in any way accept the idea of claiming from the State victim of the aggression any share of the financial obligations resulting from such operations.

62. Mr. ELHOFARI (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya) (*interpretation from Arabic*): My delegation did not participate in the vote, either on the seventh preambular paragraph or on the draft resolution as a whole, on the grounds of

its standing position with regard to the operations of United Nations forces.

63. We clearly stated our position at the meeting of the Special Political Committee, following adoption of the draft resolution, and we should like to emphasize it again now.

64. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): The Assembly will now turn to the report of the Special Political Committee on agenda item 72 [A/38/699 and Corr.1] and vote on the two draft resolutions recommended by the Special Political Committee in paragraph 17 of its report.

65. The Committee adopted draft resolution A without a vote. May I consider that the General Assembly wishes to do likewise?

Draft resolution A was adopted (resolution 38/82 A).

66. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): The Assembly will now turn to draft resolution B. The Assembly has before it the report of the Fifth Committee [A/38/715] containing the administrative and financial implications of the draft resolution. A recorded vote has been requested.

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cape Verde, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Ivory Coast, 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, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Ecuador,⁷ Israel, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Austria, Belgium, Canada, France, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand.

Draft resolution B was adopted by 135 votes to 4, with 9 abstentions (resolution 38/82 B).⁸

67. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): The Assembly will now consider the report of the Special Political Committee on agenda item 73 [A/38/700].

68. I now call upon the representative of Israel for an explanation of vote before the vote.

69. Mr. LEVIN (Israel): The draft resolutions being presented before the plenary this afternoon reflect well the total irrelevance of the decisions to be taken here on the subject of the Palestine refugees, but there is nothing

new or surprising in that. The voting machine is locked before it is even started. Facts and figures and truthful reporting of the situation of the refugees in the Middle East are entirely extraneous to the exercise we are about to undertake.

70. Typically, the item as a whole completely disregards the background facts—the reasons for the coming about of the problem of refugees—whether Palestinian Arab or Jewish from Arab lands. The resultant draft resolutions do little justice to our intelligence or humanitarian considerations in the general direction which they indicate, that of perpetuating the problem of Palestinian Arab refugees, rather than that of an equitable solution. These draft resolutions make demands upon the world to maintain a lopsided policy regarding the Palestinian refugees in continuing contributions 10 times greater per head than the amounts spent on other refugees in Africa, Latin America and Asia, where far greater numbers have already been taken care of, even resettled. This helps no one in the final count but the Arab leaders, their rejectionist policies, and their callous disinterest for their Palestinian Arab brethren.

71. Draft resolution K, for example, calls for a university at Jerusalem for Palestinian refugees. Those who were commissioned to look into the matter have made it clear that such projects are impractical and illogical. We would add that this plan is nothing but a political ploy and is directed against Israel but not for higher education.

72. The Arab countries are demanding a university at Jerusalem for refugees only, when Judea and Samaria and Gaza already have more students per 100,000 inhabitants than Jordan, Iraq, North and South Yemen, Saudi Arabia, Iran, Afghanistan, India, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka and others. Charity begins at home.

73. Israel will cast a negative vote on the draft resolution as it will continue to do everything it can to improve the existing universities in Judea, Samaria and Gaza.

74. As to draft resolution J, there again we have a totally hysterical, if revealing, reaction to the possibility of providing the refugees still living in camps with better housing—not forcibly—but on a voluntary basis. The plan so disparaged by this draft resolution has not even been approved by my Government. Draft resolution J, in which the Assembly expressed alarm at the Israeli plans to remove and resettle the refugees and destroy the camps and called upon Israel to abandon such plans, is a sad and tragic testimony to the well-known determination of Arab leaders that refugees remain in misery and squalor in order for them to be more easily recruited for the internecine warfare of the Arab leaders. Israel cannot agree with this attitude and urges representatives here to vote against this draft resolution as the representative of Israel will do.

75. Draft resolution H speaks of revenues derived from Palestine refugee properties. No Government would accept outside intervention in administering and regulating public or private property inside its own country. The representatives of the Arab States and the sponsors of this draft have not at any time requested that similar steps be taken by the United Nations with regard to the considerable Jewish property left in Iraq, Syria and many other Arab countries.

76. It should be noted that hundreds of thousands of Jewish refugees from Arab lands were resettled in Israel. It is wrong to suggest that Israel's sovereignty is limited or restricted by some provision which does not apply to other Member States, since Article 2, paragraph 1, of the Charter states categorically that "the Organization is

based on the principle of the sovereign equality of all its Members”.

77. Property rights within the borders of a sovereign State are exclusively subject to the domestic laws of that State, and the right of the State to regulate and dispose of property within its territory is beyond question. The United Nations has no competence under the Charter, or otherwise, to intervene in the regulation of such property rights within a State. This applies to the income from the property as much as to the property itself. This proposition is not altered in any way by the fact that possible or potential claimants happen to be refugees, or by whether or not these refugees are receiving assistance from the United Nations. It would be relevant to add that derelict lands and properties in Israel have for many years been managed so as to bring them into productive use. That was effected by due process of law. In financial terms, Israel has not made any profit on this, and there is no sense in giving the United Nations the role of rent collector.

78. For all these reasons my delegation rejects this draft resolution.

79. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): The Assembly will now take decisions on the draft resolutions recommended by the Special Political Committee in paragraph 35 of its report on agenda item 73 [A/38/700].

80. I first put to the Assembly draft resolution A, “Assistance to Palestine refugees”. The financial and administrative implications of that draft resolution appear in the report of the Fifth Committee [A/38/731]. A recorded vote has been requested.

A recorded vote was taken.

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

Against: None.

Abstaining: Israel.

Draft resolution A was adopted by 147 votes to none, with 1 abstention (resolution 38/83 A).

81. 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”. This draft resolution was adopted by the Special Political Committee without a vote. May I take it that the General Assembly wishes to do likewise?

Draft resolution B was adopted (resolution 38/83 B).

82. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): Draft resolution C, entitled “Assistance to persons displaced as a result of the June 1967 and subsequent hostilities”, was also adopted without a vote. May I take it that the General Assembly wishes to do likewise?

Draft resolution C was adopted (resolution 38/83 C).

83. 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 the Palestine refugees”. A recorded vote has been requested.

A recorded vote was taken.

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

Against: None.

Abstaining: Israel.

Draft resolution D was adopted by 147 votes to none, with 1 abstention (resolution 38/83 D).

84. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): Draft resolution E is entitled “Palestine refugees in the Gaza Strip”. 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, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian

Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Israel, United States of America.

Abstaining: None.

Draft resolution E was adopted by 146 votes to 2 (resolution 38/83 E).

85. 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, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ivory Coast, 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, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iceland,

Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Austria, Portugal, Spain.

Draft resolution F was adopted by 123 votes to 19, with 3 abstentions (resolution 38/83 F).

86. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): Draft resolution G is entitled "Population and refugees displaced since 1967". A recorded vote has been requested.

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, 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, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Israel, United States of America.

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

Draft resolution G was adopted by 128 votes to 2, with 17 abstentions (resolution 38/83 G).

87. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): Draft resolution H is entitled "Revenues derived from Palestine refugee properties". A recorded vote has been requested.

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, 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, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Israel, United States of America.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Liberia, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Zaire.

Draft resolution H was adopted by 125 votes to 2, with 20 abstentions (resolution 38/83 H).

88. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): We turn now to draft resolution I, entitled "Protection of Palestine refugees". A recorded vote has been requested.

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ivory Coast, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, 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, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Israel, United States of America.

Abstaining: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Costa Rica, Denmark, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica,⁹ Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Draft resolution I was adopted by 129 votes to 2, with 15 abstentions (resolution 38/83 I).

89. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): Draft resolution J is entitled "Palestine refugees in the West Bank". 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, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Israel, United States of America.

Abstaining: None.

Draft resolution J was adopted by 145 votes to 2 (resolution 38/83 J).

90. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): Lastly, we come to draft resolution K, which is entitled "University of Jerusalem 'Al-Quds' for Palestine refugees". The Assembly has before it the report of the Fifth Committee on the administrative and financial implications of this draft resolution [A/38/731]. 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, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia,

Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Israel, United States of America.

Abstaining: None.

Draft resolution K was adopted by 146 votes to 2 (resolution 38/83 K).

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

92. Mr. LATIFI (Islamic Republic of Iran): Although the delegation of the Islamic Republic of Iran voted in favour of all the draft resolutions concerning the problem which has been caused by the filthy Zionist entity in the Middle East, we should like to express our reservations about all preambular and operative paragraphs which, explicitly or implicitly, constitute recognition of the entity of Zionist-based imperialism in the Middle East or in occupied Palestine.

93. We believe that all these draft resolutions are a second-hand approach to a second-hand problem. The first-hand problem is the cancerous tumour which is spreading in the Middle East, namely, the Zionist entity, and the first-hand approach would be to remove that entity completely.

94. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): I now invite representatives to turn their attention to the report of the Special Political Committee on agenda item 74 [A/38/593].

95. The Assembly will take a decision on the draft resolution recommended by the Committee in paragraph 13 of its report. The administrative and financial implications of this draft resolution appear in the report of the Fifth Committee [A/38/657].

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

The draft resolution was adopted (resolution 38/84).

97. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): We turn now to the report of the Special Political Committee on agenda item 75 [A/38/720].

98. The Assembly will now take a decision on the draft resolution recommended in paragraph 9 of the Committee's report. The report of the Fifth Committee on the administrative and financial implications of this draft resolution appears in document A/38/732. 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, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, 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, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Israel, United States of America.

Abstaining: None.

The draft resolution was adopted by 141 votes to 2 (resolution 38/85).¹⁰

99. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): We shall now consider the report of the Special Political Committee on agenda item 76 [A/38/656]. The Assembly will take a decision on the recommendation contained in paragraph 4 of the report.

100. The Committee recommends that the General Assembly should include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-ninth session the item entitled "Question of the Malagasy islands of Glorieuses, Juan de Nova, Europa and Bassas da India". If I hear no objection, I shall consider that the General Assembly adopts that recommendation.

It was so decided (decision 38/422).

101. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): We turn now to the report of the Special Political Committee on agenda item 77 [A/38/603]. In paragraph 5 of its report, the Special Political Committee recommends that the General Assembly should include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-ninth session the item entitled "Question of the composition of the relevant organs of the United Nations". If I hear no objection, I shall take it that the Assembly adopts that recommendation.

It was so decided (decision 38/423).

AGENDA ITEM 17

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

- (f) Confirmation of the appointment of the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme;
- (h) Confirmation of the appointment of the Executive Director of the United Nations Special Fund for Land-locked Developing Countries

102. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): I invite members to consider, in the context of sub-item (f) of agenda item 17, a note by the Secretary-General [A/38/613] in which he proposes that the appointment of Mr. Bradford Morse as Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme be extended for a four-year term until 31 December 1987. May I take it that the General Assembly wishes to confirm Mr. Bradford Morse's appointment by the Secretary-General?

It was so decided (decision 38/314).

103. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): I should like to take this opportunity to extend my sincere

*Resumed from the 79th meeting.

congratulations to Mr. Bradford Morse on his reappointment as Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme, which he has served with such distinction, thus earning the gratitude of the international community.

104. I call on the representative of Tunisia in his capacity as President of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme.

105. Mr. SLIM (Tunisia) (*interpretation from French*): In his note [A/38/613], the Secretary-General proposed that the General Assembly confirm the appointment of Mr. Bradford Morse as Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme. I must say at once that this proposal had the approval and total support of my delegation.

106. Those who like myself have had the privilege of knowing Mr. Bradford Morse for more than 20 years, since he was still a member of Congress, have always appreciated and admired his courage, his efficiency and his dedication to all the causes that he has had to defend.

107. Since his appointment as the head of UNDP, Mr. Bradford Morse has always been a tireless advocate of the cause of development.

108. In my capacity as the President of the Governing Council, I am certain that I express the unanimous opinion of all the members of the Council in paying a tribute to the Administrator, whose efforts and determination have made it possible for the UNDP to overcome in recent years what have been growing pains rather than crises of confidence.

109. We are confident that, with his competence, his great experience and his dedication to the cause of development, Mr. Bradford Morse will continue to direct UNDP selflessly and with determination within the framework of the 1970 consensus [*resolution 2688 (XXV), annex*] and the fundamental principles which govern this unique and irreplaceable instrument of co-operation for development.

110. Mr. MORENO-SALCEDO (Philippines): The Philippine delegation takes great pleasure in endorsing the decision by the General Assembly to renew the appointment of Mr. Bradford Morse as Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme.

111. Mr. Morse has been with the United Nations since 1972 and with UNDP since 1976. Throughout these years he has demonstrated outstanding qualifications of competence, leadership and vision. Under his stewardship, UNDP has become one of the most important agencies for the progress of developing countries.

112. The Philippines, like other Members of the United Nations, has time and again reaffirmed the central role of UNDP in the development process. Under Mr. Morse, this trust in the Programme has been justified.

113. In implementing the mandate of UNDP, Mr. Morse has displayed a keen sensitivity to the nuances of the 1970 consensus. At the same time, he has undertaken bold initiatives in programmes of technical co-operation, based on the recognition that the real key to development is the development of human resources.

114. The Istanbul round table held in August 1983 issued a statement which says, in part:

“One of the underlying, though not visible, obstacles to economic progress is the insufficient attention given to the development of human resources . . . Solutions which do not take the human dimension and human resource building into account will fail to provide an enduring answer to the world’s financial and monetary crisis. Until the human resources needed for sustained

economic growth are developed, real development will remain a dream.”

115. Mr. Morse has understood and is sympathetic with the position that the principal responsibility of development resides in the developing countries themselves. Thus we have often heard him say: “There are no UNDP programmes, only programmes in developing countries assisted by UNDP.”

116. Known for his resourcefulness and great skill as a fund-raiser, Mr. Morse has successfully led UNDP in overcoming one financial crisis after another, and has succeeded in ensuring that the Programme can deliver the necessary assistance for development. The present crisis is no exception. With the combination of fund-raising methods and hard-nosed economies which he has introduced into the UNDP system, the Programme has been able to weather the storm. Hence, despite such setbacks as the reduction of programme delivery by 45 per cent, we are hopeful that the future will see the Programme on a firmer financial footing.

117. Finally, Mr. Morse’s dedication to his work is difficult to match. At the last meeting of the Governing Council he got up from his sick-bed in order to help ensure a consensus decision. Ever friendly and courteous, he is always pleasant to work with.

118. In extending its felicitations to Mr. Bradford Morse on his reappointment, my delegation looks forward to continuing to co-operate with him in the challenging and fulfilling task of enhancing the welfare and happiness of the peoples of the world.

119. Mr. FONSEKA (Sri Lanka): I asked to speak in order to express our great satisfaction—and, may I add, our rejoicing—at the decision just adopted by the Assembly extending the appointment of Mr. Bradford Morse, Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme, for another four-year term. My delegation is confident that the Assembly’s decision is welcomed and applauded by the entire membership.

120. If I were to speak as a beneficiary of the valuable programmes which UNDP extends to Sri Lanka, I should be expressing sentiments which are shared by several of the recipient Member States. If I were to speak of the forceful leadership of the distinguished Administrator and his perseverance in spite of great odds, at a time when multilateral co-operation and assistance are under question, I should be referring to matters with which the membership of this Organization is more than familiar. If I were to speak of the commendable personal qualities of the distinguished Administrator, Mr. Morse, it might be more than a trifle embarrassing for him. May I say only that this third four-year term which the Assembly has unanimously endorsed is evidence enough of the Administrator’s worth.

121. Perhaps it would be more appropriate to recall the status of UNDP programmes, more particularly the quantum of voluntary contributions, so vital for its functioning. In 1976, when Mr. Morse assumed office, the total for voluntary contributions amounted to \$466 million. Some eight years later—in 1983—the total of pledges made, as of November this year, amount to \$698 million, an increase of nearly 50 per cent. It is an increase of nearly 50 per cent in money terms, in that UNDP’s accounting is reckoned in United States dollars. However, as Members will know, the value of the United States dollar vis-à-vis the currencies of other voluntary contributors has appreciated significantly between 1979 and today. That indeed is a happy augury for our host country. It would, however, be relevant to bear in mind that had the exchange rates obtained in 1979 been applied, the total of pledges

made in 1983 would have approximated to a figure closer to \$950 million, which would mean a doubling of the voluntary contributions compared with 1976. That is perhaps the most convincing acknowledgement of the leadership provided by the distinguished Administrator and the confidence which the membership of the Organization has again placed in him.

122. As for the importance of technical co-operation and assistance, which is the primary role of UNDP, I can do no better than to quote from the comments of the World Bank in its *World Development Report 1983*:

“Although growth requires an increase in the primary factors used in production, improvements in the efficiency of their use have been responsible for most of the growth in developing countries. By broadening domestic technical and managerial skills, changing the attitudes of farmers and workers, and, it is hoped, lowering the birth rate, human development offers the prospect that per capita living standards can be improved faster in the 1980s. This long-term improvement in human capital is the one bright spot that is shared by almost all developing countries.”

I need add only that UNDP and the Administrator have made an immense contribution to that improvement of human capital in the developing countries. Mr. Morse has our good wishes and assurances of total co-operation.

123. Mr. ABDALLA (Sudan) (*interpretation from Arabic*): On behalf of the delegation of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan, I should like to express our pleasure at the decision by the General Assembly to confirm the appointment of Mr. Bradford Morse as the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme for a further period of four years beginning on 1 January 1984.

124. Mr. Morse's reappointment comes at a time when UNDP faces an acute financial crisis, which prevents it from responding fully to the needs of the developing countries within the three-year programme period 1983-1986. We hope that Mr. Morse, in fulfilling his new mandate, will be able to continue his dedicated efforts on behalf of UNDP to mobilize the funds needed to overcome the current crisis and to expand the activities of UNDP to meet the increasing needs of the developing countries.

125. My delegation has followed with interest the approaches made by Mr. Morse to parliaments and with governments of recipient and donor countries, in order to gain political and financial support for UNDP. We are confident that the renewal of Mr. Morse's mandate will reinforce those efforts and lead to productive and useful results.

126. On this occasion we should like to highlight the great importance the Government of Sudan and other developing countries attach to the activities of UNDP, in view of the key role of UNDP in giving technical aid to the developing countries, especially in the development of the human resources and technical potentialities of those countries, above all those of the least developed countries. We hope that the continued leadership of Mr. Morse will mean that UNDP will continue to advance towards new goals, especially as regards increased technical co-operation among the developing countries.

127. In conclusion, I should like once more to congratulate Mr. Morse; as he embarks on this difficult stage in the life of this programme, we assure him of our co-operation and support in his endeavours to meet the needs of the developing countries within the framework of UNDP.

128. Mr. ZIDOUEMBA (Upper Volta) (*interpretation from French*): My delegation notes with satisfaction the

decision that has just been taken by the Assembly to renew the mandate of Mr. Morse as head of the United Nations Development Programme, an organization to which Upper Volta attaches the greatest importance.

129. We warmly congratulate Mr. Morse on having accepted this mandate for the next four years. We are especially pleased at this because Mr. Morse has carried out his tasks over the past eight years with great efficiency and because he is a man we can count on in the tireless efforts that we are making to bring about the economic and social development of our countries and our peoples.

130. The world economy is going through a difficult crisis, which is felt particularly in the economies of the developing countries. This has serious repercussions for UNDP, which for some time now has no longer been able to mobilize the necessary resources for the execution of our priority projects. In spite of this situation, we continue to believe in the future, because we are convinced that the Assembly has now renewed the mandate of the person best suited and who shall spare no effort in helping UNDP to overcome its difficulties.

131. I should like to take this opportunity to confirm once again, on behalf of my country, our total confidence in UNDP as a multinational agency for co-operation in the interests of development. We wish to pay tribute to the effective role it plays and will continue to play in the pursuit of and the establishment of the new international economic order.

132. Mr. BLAIN (Gambia): Like other speakers before me, I wish, on behalf of the Gambian delegation, to welcome and solidly support the confirmation of the appointment of Mr. Bradford Morse as Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme. As a result of his wise guidance, dynamic leadership, total dedication and commitment, UNDP continues, despite the severe constraints posed by inflation and shortfalls in resources, to expand the scope of its activities in the field and to provide a quality of service second to none in the entire United Nations system. In the face of a depressed world economy and the increasing uncertainty over the availability of resources on a predictable and assured basis, Mr. Morse certainly deserves our commendation for his tireless efforts in mobilizing resources for UNDP-supported technical co-operation programmes.

133. I take this opportunity to express my delegation's profound appreciation and gratitude for the special interest he has always shown over the years in the activities of the United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office and for his sympathetic understanding of the phenomenal socio-economic problems of the least developed countries.

134. It was with delighted expectations that we welcomed decision 80/30 which was adopted by the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme at its twenty-seventh session.¹¹ Those of us from the least developed countries found it particularly reassuring that the constructive measures embodied in that historic consensus included, among other things, the allocation of 80 per cent of the total amount of country indicative planning figures for the third programming cycle (1982-1986) to countries with a per capita gross national product of \$500 and below. The Administrator made it abundantly clear, however, that the allocation of resources envisaged for country and intercountry programming for the third cycle was clearly predicated upon the assumption of a minimum overall average annual growth of 14 per cent in voluntary contributions. My delegation and, for that matter, all the least developed countries are naturally deeply disturbed by the outcome of the consultations undertaken by the Administrator since the adoption of decision 80/30, which have sadly revealed a very sharp

drop in the volume of resources envisaged for the third cycle.

135. In reaffirming, therefore, the Gambia Government's unflinching support for the Programme's efforts to assist developing countries, particularly the least developed countries, to achieve their development objectives and raise the living standards of their peoples through self-reliance, I wish also to urge once again the international donor community, particularly the developed industrialized countries, to make concerted efforts towards the attainment of the 14 per cent target in voluntary contributions.

136. Mr. LEE (Canada): I shall be brief since our position in support of UNDP and its Administrator does not need reiteration today. Canada welcomes the reappointment of Mr. Bradford Morse to the position of Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme for another four years. Mr. Morse has worked tirelessly during his previous years as Administrator to improve UNDP and to expand its ability to deliver much needed and much appreciated technical assistance.

137. This is not the place to go into the substance of the requirements of UNDP and its operational activities, but Canada, as a country committed to the support of UNDP, has worked closely with Mr. Morse, who has clearly indicated that he is someone with whom one can work. We look forward very much to continuing that relationship.

138. Mr. KHALIL (Egypt) (*interpretation from Arabic*): Egypt welcomes the decision of the General Assembly to extend the appointment of Mr. Bradford Morse as Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme for a four-year term beginning on 1 January 1984.

139. It is well known that since 1976, when he was appointed Administrator of one of the most important United Nations agencies for multinational technical co-operation, Mr. Morse has steered the Programme through a very trying period, overcoming many difficulties and exerting great personal efforts in mobilizing multilateral action and promoting multilateral co-operation in the interests of developing countries. In times of economic crisis such as the world faces today, we need this sort of spirit. It is common knowledge that the critical situation of UNDP caused by the deteriorating financial situation places greater burdens upon the developing countries. We are convinced that the reappointment of Mr. Morse will give us all greater hope that the problems confronting developing countries will be overcome. The delegation of Egypt is eager to co-operate with Mr. Morse and his staff, and we wish them every success in their task.

140. Mr. SORZANO (United States of America): The United States Government and, I must add, the entire American delegation to the United Nations are extremely pleased that this Assembly has once again approved the Secretary-General's nomination of Bradford Morse as Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme.

141. Mr. Morse first assumed responsibility for UNDP in 1976 at a moment of financial crisis. Drawing upon his impressive negotiating skills, he was able to restore confidence within a matter of months and in time completely overhaul the Programme's financial accounting system. Because of his outstanding performance in this and other managerial areas many new mandates and administering responsibilities have been incorporated into the UNDP portfolio, ranging from least developed country concerns to comprehensive energy and science programmes. The Administrator has approached each of

these new responsibilities with the same degree of enthusiasm, zeal and painstaking sensitivity to the needs of others as he displayed on his first day in the office eight years ago.

142. Mr. Morse's contagious friendliness has led many of us to refer to him affectionately simply as Brad. Many of us here share a special sense of appreciation for Brad for his consenting to remain at the helm of UNDP, the centrepiece of the United Nations multilateral development system. We need Brad's unusual combination of unflinching optimism, rare sense of public responsibility and strong managerial capabilities to see the Programme move forward with increased resources.

143. The United States delegation extends its congratulations to the Administrator, and, if we may be forgiven, we do so with a very special sense of pride.

144. Mr. ALBORNOZ (Ecuador) (*interpretation from Spanish*): I have the honour to speak on behalf of the Group of Latin American States in the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme. I should also like to say that the Government of Ecuador has been pleased to support, as have other Governments in our region, the initiative of the Secretary-General in recommending the appointment of Mr. Bradford Morse for an additional period of four years as Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme.

145. In so doing, my Government has taken into account Mr. Morse's qualifications—his intellectual gifts, his experience and his devotion to the United Nations, to which he has given invaluable service, particularly at the head of the greatest Programme for the transfer of technology through concerted action, UNDP, a very important specialized agency of the United Nations, thus performing the most valuable function of the world Organization in the history of the United Nations in an essentially multilateral sphere.

146. At the same time, we are sure that in the performance of his important tasks—in which he has the support of the international community—Mr. Morse will continue to defend the principles that have made UNDP the most significant undertaking of all time in the sphere of international co-operation. These basic principles are its universality, the voluntary nature of its financing, the prerogative of Governments regarding programming with the assistance of the UNDP system and non-interference by other countries in the internal political and economic affairs of participating countries.

147. The developing world has high expectations of Mr. Morse. His dynamism and prestige will continue to make it possible for him to serve as a bridge between the poor countries and the industrialized countries so that lost time may be made up, so that centuries of backwardness may be turned into decades of profitable exploitation of human and other natural resources, so that there may be progress towards development, and so that the gaps created by ignorance, sickness and poverty may be closed.

148. We wish Mr. Bradford Morse every success in his next period of office with UNDP and we are certain that his work will be of benefit to all our peoples, especially in the developing world.

149. Mr. ADAN (Somalia): It gives me great pleasure, as spokesman for the Group of African States and on behalf of my own country, to express our feelings of satisfaction at the nomination of the Secretary-General and the approval by the General Assembly of Mr. Bradford Morse as Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme for the next four years. Mr. Morse has served in various important positions in the United Nations since he first joined the Organization in 1972 as

Under-Secretary-General for Political and General Assembly Affairs. In that capacity, he assisted the President of the General Assembly with distinction for four years.

150. Over the years, Mr. Morse has shown a keen interest in the promotion and establishment of a just new international economic order, and we all remember his valuable contribution to the preparations for the sixth, seventh and eleventh special sessions of the Assembly on that subject. We Africans also remember with gratitude his very successful tenure as Director of the United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office.

151. On his appointment as Administrator in 1976, Mr. Bradford Morse was successful in steering the Programme through its financial crisis of that period. It was largely due to his endeavours that the crisis was reversed and that the Programme was once again in a position to resume the expansion of its world-wide activities.

Mr. Bwakira (Burundi), Vice-President, took the Chair.

152. Unfortunately, the Programme has lately been undergoing further financial difficulties, but Mr. Morse has been able to manage things without a crisis. Indeed, due to his tireless efforts and hard work, the donor countries are taking a fresh look at the Programme, as is borne out by the United Nations Pledging Conference for Development Activities which was held last November.¹² Mr. Bradford Morse has a keen understanding of the problems of the developing world, and that understanding has manifested itself in many ways to the benefit of the developing countries.

153. In conclusion, I am glad to express once again on behalf of the Group of African States our whole-hearted support for Mr. Morse and to wish him every success in tackling the difficult task we have given him for the next four years.

154. Mr. EKBLÖM (Finland): Speaking on behalf of the Nordic countries—Denmark, Iceland, Norway, Sweden and Finland—I take great pleasure in welcoming the extension of the appointment of Mr. Bradford Morse as Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme for a further four-year term, until 31 December 1987.

155. The Nordic countries have for well over a decade given their active financial support to UNDP in the firm conviction that the Programme, based on the consensus of 1970, should be allowed to fulfil its potential as the central funding entity for the technical assistance and pre-investment activities of the United Nations. In these times of financial constraints which affect the operational programmes of the United Nations system, it is more important than ever before that UNDP, in conformity with its central role within this framework, be administered with efficiency based on skill, experience and devotion.

156. We in the Nordic countries have full confidence in Mr. Morse as an international civil servant possessing all the qualities required for the important task not only of preserving, but also of further strengthening UNDP. The tireless efforts of Mr. Morse, whose personal devotion to the global cause of development is recognized throughout the international community, should be encouraged by every Government interested in strengthening the United Nations development system and making it increasingly relevant in an ever-changing world. By supporting the extension of the appointment of Mr. Morse, the Nordic countries pledge their commitment to those goals.

157. Mr. RAHIM (Bangladesh): The delegation of Bangladesh is pleased to see that the General Assembly has just decided unanimously to extend the appointment of Mr. Bradford Morse as Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme for a further four-year

term; on behalf of my delegation and on my own behalf I extend to him our congratulations. This decision is indeed a fitting tribute to the dedicated service, management capabilities and leadership qualities of Mr. Morse, who has guided UNDP for the last eight years. It is also an expression of confidence by this Assembly in the overall role and direction of the Programme itself.

158. The complexity of providing stewardship to an organization as complex as UNDP, with its global network and greatly diversified projects encompassing all aspects of human life, is well appreciated. Its field network covering 113 countries, providing a unique global perspective while at the same time maintaining continuous contact with development programmes from the local to the national, sub-regional and regional levels, and its ability to co-ordinate all its varied technical co-operation facilities have made the Programme unique and unparalleled. Today, UNDP is active on more economic and social fronts than any other programme and it helps realize development opportunities in the developing countries which would otherwise remain unutilized.

159. This global outreach of the Programme, the priority focus of its activities and its dedicated perseverance in meeting the much-needed technical assistance requirements of the developing countries bear the unmistakable imprint of Mr. Morse's contribution. We particularly appreciate the fact that in spite of crises and difficulties at times, Mr. Morse has taken special care to retain the thrust of the Programme's objectives and, indeed, to diversify and enhance the Programme's activities. I should like particularly to stress the ability and willingness of Mr. Morse to adjust the Programme's requirements and focus to changing needs and realities. For instance, over the last few years, strengthening the self-reliance of the developing countries has received greater support in UNDP. We encourage this trend, because we believe that this will, in the final analysis, accelerate global prosperity and development.

160. In expressing our unequivocal support for and confidence in the leadership of Mr. Morse, my delegation wishes to reiterate its continued willingness to extend all possible co-operation to him and to his colleagues in the Programme for the realization of the Programme's objectives and for the promotion of multilateral co-operation towards the development of the developing countries.

161. Mr. GÖKÇE (Turkey): It gives me great pleasure to express, on behalf of the Turkish Government, our full support for the extension of the appointment of Mr. Morse as Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme for another term of four years.

162. By the decision it has just taken, the Assembly has once again recognized the merit of a man who has consistently and convincingly demonstrated his ability, determination and willingness to serve the noble cause of development.

163. Throughout the years, we, like many in this Assembly, have always been encouraged and, indeed, inspired by the dynamic, dedicated and wise leadership provided by Mr. Morse as the head of UNDP. With his well-known abilities as a forceful and competent Administrator, strongly dedicated to the goals and principles of the United Nations, Mr. Morse has always been able to steer his ship skilfully through the many storms. He has been able to reorient the Programme and expand its horizons and activities in the direction of the urgent needs of the developing countries. He has succeeded in doing this with great diplomatic skill, impartiality and friendliness, which have endeared him to all those who recognize the immensity and complexity of the task of steering such a multifaceted and multinational Programme.

164. All that I need say is that Mr. Morse is an asset to the United Nations. He has served the United Nations since 1972 with competence, devotion, integrity and tremendous energy. Indeed, the unanimous support he has received in this body today demonstrates the universal recognition that he has served well the international community as a whole.

165. I avail myself of this opportunity to extend to him, on behalf of my delegation, our profound congratulations and best wishes for success in his endeavours in the years ahead.

166. Mr. KRISHNAN (India): The Government and the delegation of India are very pleased and happy to associate themselves with the decision taken by the General Assembly to reappoint Mr. Bradford Morse for another term as Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme.

167. Mr. Bradford Morse is known for his dynamism and great qualities of leadership. He has brought to UNDP effective management, and we have noted with appreciation the attempts that he has made to overcome the extremely critical stage in the functioning of UNDP brought about by the resources crisis. We are aware that it has been largely due to his initiative in exploring all possible avenues of resources mobilization and in achieving a renewed commitment on the part of contributors that the attrition of the financial resources situation of UNDP has been halted.

168. We, in India, attach great importance to the proper and effective functioning of UNDP as its activities reflect the commitment of the international community to the economic development of the developing countries, thereby achieving greater equity and justice in the world. We have observed that over the years UNDP has increased the quality of its assistance programmes. Judging from its activities, which constitute a true test of intent, there has been increased emphasis on technical assistance.

169. My delegation has particularly welcomed the active encouragement that Mr. Morse has provided to technical co-operation among developing countries. We attach great importance to the strengthening of the technological capacity of developing countries as a way to a better future for our peoples, and we remain assured of Mr. Morse's continued support in this area of activity.

170. Mr. Morse's concerns are wide-ranging and comprehensive, revealing qualities which are essential to the head of an international organization dedicated to the objectives of multilateralism, development and progress. We feel that under his continued leadership, firmly based on principle, UNDP will acquire even greater purposefulness and effectiveness in tackling the problems of developing countries.

171. We can assure him of the continued support and co-operation of the Government of India in his efforts to maintain and enlarge the role of UNDP in the overall development of developing countries, the achievement of which would, in turn, ensure a better world for its peoples and bring greater stability to international relations.

172. UNDP is clearly symbolical of the fact that the economies of the developed and the developing countries are interdependent and that growth can only be achieved through co-operative actions which would strengthen the economies of the developing countries.

173. We wish Mr. Morse continued success as the head of UNDP and it is our conviction that under his able stewardship the role of UNDP will be further enhanced.

174. Mr. BARRINGTON (United Kingdom): In a session that has not given rise to universal optimism, the reappointment of the Administrator of the United Nations

Development Programme can be welcomed as an event which gives us all genuine pleasure. It is a point on which all delegations can, I think, agree that UNDP stands at the heart of the United Nations multilateral development effort. It is right that this should be so.

175. My delegation has always supported the central role of UNDP in the field of United Nations technical co-operation. UNDP has many solid achievements to its credit in all parts of the world for which both donor and recipient countries have reason to be grateful.

176. As for Mr. Bradford Morse himself, the British Government has the highest confidence in him. He is an extremely able man who can take credit for the success of the organization he heads. He has brought UNDP through difficult times, deploying a mixture of charm, drive and political tact. We are lucky to have him and we look forward confidently to his third term in office.

177. Mr. FISCHER (Austria): The Austrian delegation welcomes and fully supports the reappointment of Mr. Bradford Morse as Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme. We feel that his outstanding qualities, his dynamism, courage and vision, which he has so amply demonstrated in the past, will serve UNDP even better in the future.

178. We have come to know Mr. Morse as an indefatigable and effective fund-raiser, a first-class manager with a full professional grasp of multilateral diplomacy, and, maybe most important of all, as an ardent believer in a new and creative partnership between North and South.

179. Mr. Morse provided leadership when UNDP was experiencing extraordinary financial turbulence. Being daring, innovative and eloquent, he has managed to preserve the muscle of the Programme and put it on a sound financial footing, and has thus laid the basis for its future expansion. We are convinced that under his leadership UNDP will continue to play the role envisaged for it by the international community as the central funding and co-ordinating agency for the technical assistance efforts of the whole United Nations system.

180. Mr. MI Guojun (China) (*interpretation from Chinese*): It is a pleasure for me, on behalf of the Chinese delegation, to express our warm congratulations to Mr. Bradford Morse on his reappointment as Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme.

181. As the central financing and co-ordinating agency for the development assistance of the United Nations, UNDP is charged with the important task of promoting the social and economic development of the developing countries. The choice of its administrative head directly influences its effectiveness. As Administrator, Mr. Morse has proved in his work his outstanding abilities and his dedication to UNDP, and he has won the confidence of all.

182. Under his administration, UNDP has twice undergone comparatively serious financial crises, threatening the implementation of various programmes. Mr. Morse and his colleagues have made unremitting efforts to implement the relevant resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly and of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme, and to raise the funding levels of UNDP so as to reduce their adverse effects on the developing countries. We express our appreciation to him and his colleagues.

183. China has taken part in the activities of UNDP since 1972. Since Mr. Morse's visit to China in 1979, it has entered a new stage of co-operation with UNDP, on a give-and-take basis. In the past few years China has maintained good co-operative relations with UNDP. I am sure that this relationship will continually develop.

184. Mr. Morse's reappointment has come at a time when UNDP is faced with a new challenge. We hope that Mr. Morse and UNDP will consistently act in the spirit of the Charter of the United Nations and the General Assembly's 1970 consensus, as well as of the principles of the new dimension in technical co-operation among developing countries, make new efforts to mobilize resources and raise the effectiveness of the work and performance of the Programme, and make further contributions to developing countries.

185. Mr. RINGNALDA (Netherlands): When Bradford Morse was first elected some eight years ago I was hardly aware how the simple act of confirming the Secretary-General's proposal, that sharp bang of the President's hammer, puts a tremendous burden and responsibility on the shoulders of one man. We have just repeated that same simple act. However, this time it is different.

186. At the end of those eight years all those in my country who are committed to the plight of the developing world—private persons, parliamentarians, government officials at all levels and, last but certainly not least, all the members of our Mission—have welcomed with great pleasure the Secretary-General's proposal to reappoint a personal friend, Bradford Morse. We are grateful to the Secretary-General. We are most grateful that, particularly at this critical time, Mr. Bradford Morse has agreed to be at the helm for another four years. We can be assured that with his dedication, motivation and vigour, and with the help of his most able staff, he will carry the torch that lights our future path towards a more equal division of wealth in this world.

187. Mr. JELONEK (Federal Republic of Germany): I have pleasure in offering Mr. Morse the warmest congratulations of the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany on his reappointment for a third term as Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme. We Germans say that all good things come in threes. When Mr. Morse assumed his office in 1976 UNDP was going through a difficult phase. Mr. Morse managed to consolidate UNDP within a short time. He has given it a new sense of direction and steered it wisely through difficult times.

188. The recent United Nations Pledging Conference for Development Activities¹² resulted in larger contributions, which augurs well for the future. Much of the credit for that goes to the Administrator himself.

189. Mr. Morse has our full confidence, and we look forward to continuing good co-operation with UNDP under his able leadership.

190. Mr. GOLOB (Yugoslavia): I take this opportunity to express our warm support for and satisfaction at the well-deserved reappointment of Mr. Bradford Morse as Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme. We fully endorse that reappointment. We are paying a very special tribute to Mr. Bradford Morse for his past performance. At the same time, I would like to emphasize our great interest, at a time of deepening economic crisis, in seeing continuity maintained in UNDP, which is of vital importance for the economic development of developing countries.

191. Being an enlightened, imaginative and dedicated person, Mr. Morse has persevered with resourcefulness and tenacity in his efforts to make UNDP as responsive as possible to its noble objectives, even though we are well aware that the need for resources unfortunately continues to outpace their availability. I am convinced that UNDP will benefit greatly from the unanimous confirmation of the appointment of its talented and dynamic, dedicated and competent head.

192. We are thankful to the Secretary-General for his wise proposal, which, as I have said, we whole-heartedly support. At the same time, we greatly appreciate the fact that Mr. Morse responded to this call in a positive way. We congratulate Mr. Bradford Morse.

193. Mr. SZEREMETA (Poland): It is with great pleasure that my delegation joins previous speakers in congratulating Mr. Bradford Morse on his reappointment as Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme.

194. During the debate in the Second Committee we expressed our views on the central role of UNDP in United Nations development activities and the principles on which they should rest. I want to reaffirm here that we view the Administrator first and foremost as the custodian of the 1970 consensus. It is no easy task to fulfil, given the present situation and pressures, but a judgement on the effectiveness of the work of the Administrator has always been and will be passed with reference, *inter alia*, to the implementation of the consensus, regardless of the worsening conditions for such implementation.

195. That is why we wish Mr. Bradford Morse every success in his new term as Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme.

196. Miss COURSON (France) (*interpretation from French*): We should not like to let slip such a pleasant opportunity to speak, although we have very little to add to what has already been said, because the character of the Administrator has been so highly praised already. The French Government has always held Mr. Morse in high esteem and greatly appreciated his competence, dynamic qualities and dedication, especially in the present very difficult situation of UNDP. My Government has demonstrated by the continued and substantial increase of its contribution the importance it attaches to the central role of UNDP in operational activities for development. Its links with the Programme will obviously be strengthened and we are very glad of this. It is in the interest of UNDP to continue to ensure the vigilant guidance of Mr. Morse. Therefore the French Government sees only advantages in the renewal of the mandate of Mr. Bradford Morse for a further four-year period. We reaffirm our full confidence in him with very great pleasure.

Mr. Illueca (Panama) resumed the Chair.

197. Mr. ZUCCONI (Italy): I shall not go over the brilliant *curriculum vitae* of Mr. Morse; nor shall I dwell on the problems of the United Nations Development Programme. Both are well known. I shall limit myself to expressing the deep satisfaction of the Italian Government and of the Italian delegation at the renewal of Mr. Morse's mandate.

198. Our satisfaction stems from the confidence we have in Mr. Morse and most of all from the confidence we have in his imaginative leadership and his managerial skills, two qualities which are of the utmost importance for the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme in view of the central and delicate role that the Programme plays and will continue to play in the framework of the United Nations operational activities for development.

199. We are of the opinion that under Mr. Morse's leadership, UNDP will make further progress in the achievement of the aim of the United Nations in this field, which for us—and I would like to stress this point—is to promote the self-reliance of the developing countries in their social and economic development. It is with this aim in mind that we wish Mr. Morse complete success in his difficult task, while assuring him of our full support.

200. Mr. FAREED (Pakistan): On behalf of the delegation of Pakistan, it gives me great pleasure to commend the Secretary-General for his proposal, which has just been adopted unanimously by the General Assembly, for the reappointment of Mr. Bradford Morse as Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme for another term of four years. That this should be happening at the same time as the comprehensive policy review by the General Assembly of the United Nations operational activities for development is in itself an acknowledgement of Mr. Morse's contribution in the field of operational activities.

201. The Government of Pakistan fully shares the confidence the Secretary-General has expressed in the ability and resourcefulness of Mr. Morse. Since his appointment as Administrator in 1976, Mr. Morse has been chiefly responsible for ensuring that UNDP has continued to fulfil the enormous responsibilities of assisting the process of the development of developing countries entrusted to it. He has guided the Programme through a period of successive financial crises, both through his ability to mobilize resources and by providing dynamic leadership, which has enabled UNDP to play a vital role in an era of financial stringency and international economic crisis.

202. I shall not dwell on the substantive issues which confront UNDP today nor the challenges it faces for its continued existence as the principal United Nations organ for technical assistance to the developing countries. The Government of Pakistan is confident that the renewal of Mr. Morse's term will ensure that UNDP will continue to play its part in the development process of developing countries. His imaginative leadership and untiring efforts on behalf of UNDP, in our judgement, have already resulted in a positive impact on contributions for the Programme in the year 1984. The extensive efforts initiated by Mr. Morse to make the Programme more effective are wholeheartedly welcomed by the Government of Pakistan. We congratulate Mr. Morse on his reappointment and assure him of our continued support for his efforts to promote the activities of the Programme in the context of the 1970 consensus and important decisions of the Governing Council such as 80/30 and 80/35.¹¹ We wish him every success and look forward to working in close co-operation with him during the coming years.

203. Mr. LANSLOOT (Belgium) (*interpretation from French*): The representatives who preceded me on this rostrum have eloquently described the merits of Mr. Bradford Morse and our gratitude to him for carrying out his tasks with such competence at the head of the United Nations Development Programme since 1975.

204. We should simply like to record our satisfaction today on seeing his mandate confirmed unanimously by the Assembly. Mr. Morse's recent trip to Belgium has confirmed the excellent relations which exist between my country and UNDP. We feel that this is a point of departure for even closer co-operation.

205. In conclusion, I should like, on behalf of the Belgian Government and on my own behalf, to express warmest congratulations to Mr. Morse.

206. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): We shall now consider sub-item (h) of agenda item 17. In his note on this issue [A/38/615], the Secretary-General stated that the appointment of the Executive Director of the United Nations Special Fund for Land-locked Developing Countries was subject to confirmation by the General Assembly. May I take it that the General Assembly takes note of the information contained in the Secretary-General's note?

It was so decided (decision 38/315).

AGENDA ITEM 16

Elections to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs:

- (b) Election of nineteen members of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme;
- (c) Election of twelve members of the World Food Council;
- (d) Election of seven members of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination;
- (e) Election of the members of the Board of Governors of the United Nations Special Fund for Land-locked Developing Countries

207. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): The General Assembly will now proceed to the election of 19 members of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme to replace those members whose term of office expires on 31 December 1983.

208. The 19 outgoing members are: Brazil, Egypt, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Haiti, Iceland, Japan, Kenya, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Netherlands, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Switzerland, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United States of America, Venezuela and Zaire. These 19 States are eligible for immediate re-election.

209. I should like to remind members that, after 1 January 1984, the following States will still be members of the Governing Council: Afghanistan, Argentina, Australia, Botswana, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Finland, France, Greece, Guinea, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Lesotho, Mexico, Morocco, Nigeria, Oman, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Spain, Thailand, Uganda, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay and Yugoslavia. Therefore, these 39 States are not eligible for election.

210. Under rule 92 of the rules of procedure, all elections must be held by secret ballot and there shall be no nominations.

211. May I, however, recall paragraph 16 of General Assembly decision 34/401, whereby the practice of dispensing with the secret ballot for elections to subsidiary organs when the number of candidates corresponds to the number of seats to be filled should become standard, unless a delegation specifically requests a vote on a given election. In the absence of such a request, may I take it that the Assembly decides to proceed to the election on that basis?

It was so decided.

212. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): I should like to announce that the Chairmen of the regional groups have informed me of the following candidatures: for five seats from Africa: Algeria, Rwanda, Sudan, Togo, Zaire; for three seats from Latin America: Brazil, Haiti, Venezuela; for four seats from Asia: Japan, Kuwait, Malaysia, Nepal; for two seats from Eastern Europe: Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics; for five seats from Western European and other States: Austria, Belgium, Germany, Federal Republic of, Norway, United States of America.

213. Since the number of candidates from Africa, Asia, Latin America, Eastern Europe and Western European and other States corresponds to the number of seats to be filled in those groups, I declare those candidates elected members of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 1984.

Algeria, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Germany, Federal Republic of, Haiti, Japan, Kuwait, Malaysia, Nepal, Norway, Rwanda, the Sudan, Togo, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United States of America, Venezuela and Zaire were elected members of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 1984 (decision 38/316).

214. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): On behalf of the General Assembly, I congratulate the States which have been elected members of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme.

215. We shall now consider agenda item 16 (c). In this connection, the Assembly has before it a note by the Secretary-General [A/38/345] containing a recommendation by the Economic and Social Council.

216. The 12 retiring members are: Argentina, Egypt, France, Haiti, Hungary, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Norway, Pakistan, Rwanda and Zaire.

217. The following States have been nominated by the Economic and Social Council: three African States for three vacancies: Burundi, Central African Republic and Morocco; six Asian States for three vacancies: Indonesia, Iraq, Japan, Pakistan, Philippines and Sri Lanka; two Latin American States for two vacancies: Argentina and Chile; one Eastern European State for one vacancy: Hungary; three Western European and other States for three vacancies: Finland, France and Italy.

218. The number of States nominated from among the African States, the Latin American States, the Eastern European States and the Western European and other States is equal to the number of seats allocated to each of those groups.

219. In accordance with paragraph 16 of decision 34/401, I take it that the Assembly wishes to declare those States elected members of the World Food Council for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 1984.

It was so decided.

220. Mr. GÖKÇE (Turkey): In my country's capacity as current Chairman of the Group of Asian States, I simply wish to announce that Indonesia is not among the Group's candidates for this body and has communicated the information to the Chairman of the Group of Asian States in due time.

221. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): I would ask the Assembly to take note of the declaration just made by Turkey, speaking as Chairman of the Group of Asian States.

222. As the number of States belonging to this Group is higher than the number envisaged for this Group, we shall have to proceed to an election.

223. Ballot papers indicating the number of States to be elected from the Group of Asian States are being distributed. Only States nominated by the Economic and Social Council are eligible for this ballot. Taking into account the statement made by the representative of Turkey, these States are: Iraq, Japan, Pakistan, Philippines and Sri Lanka. I should like to stress that only the names of these States should be written on the ballot papers. In accordance with existing practice, the States receiving the largest number of votes, and not less than the majority required, will be declared elected. In the case of a tie for the last seat, there will be a restricted ballot limited to those States that have obtained an equal number of votes. May I take it that the General Assembly agrees to that procedure?

It was so decided.

224. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): I request representatives to use only the ballot papers that are being distributed and to write the names of the States for which they wish to vote. Ballot papers containing more than three names will be declared invalid.

At the invitation of the President, Mr. Edon (Benin), Mr. Pavlovsky (Czechoslovakia), Mr. Hegelan (Saudi Arabia) and Ms. Eriksson (Sweden) acted as tellers.

A vote was taken by secret ballot.

225. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): I propose to suspend the meeting while the ballots are being counted.

The meeting was suspended at 6.50 p.m. and resumed at 7.15 p.m.

226. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): The result of the voting for the election of the three members of the World Food Council is as follows:

<i>Number of ballot papers:</i>	145
<i>Number of invalid ballots:</i>	2
<i>Number of valid ballots:</i>	143
<i>Abstentions:</i>	0
<i>Number of members voting:</i>	143
<i>Required majority:</i>	72
<i>Number of votes obtained:</i>	
Japan	109
Iraq	79
Pakistan	76
Sri Lanka	65
Philippines	52
Indonesia	5

Having obtained the required majority, Iraq, Japan and Pakistan were elected.

Argentina, Burundi, the Central African Republic, Chile, Finland, France, Hungary, Iraq, Italy, Japan, Morocco and Pakistan were elected members of the World Food Council for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 1984 (decision 38/317).

227. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): On behalf of the General Assembly, I wish to congratulate the States which have been elected members of the World Food Council.

228. We shall now turn to agenda item 16 (d).

229. In this connection, the Assembly has before it a note by the Secretary-General [A/38/260] which contains the nominations by the Economic and Social Council to fill the vacancies in the Committee which will occur as a result of the expiration of the terms of office of Brazil, India, Japan, Morocco, the Philippines, Senegal and the United Republic of Cameroon.

230. The following States have been nominated: three African States for three vacancies—Egypt, Liberia and the United Republic of Cameroon; four Asian States for three vacancies—India, Indonesia, Iraq and Japan; and one Latin American State for one vacancy—Brazil.

231. The number of States nominated from among the African and the Latin American States is equal to the number of seats allocated to each of those groups. Hence, in accordance with paragraph 16 of decision 34/401, I take it that the Assembly wishes to declare those States elected members of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 1984.

It was so decided.

232. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): Since the number of States nominated from among the Asian States is higher than the number envisaged for this Group, we shall have to proceed to an election.

233. Ballot papers indicating the number of States to be elected for the Group of Asian States are being distributed. Only the States nominated by the Economic and Social Council, namely, India, Indonesia, Iraq and Japan, are eligible. I should like to stress that the names of these States only should be written on the ballot papers. In accordance with the rules of procedure, the States receiving the largest number of votes and obtaining the required majority will be declared elected. In case of a tie for the last seat, there will be a restricted ballot limited to those States that have obtained an equal number of votes. May I take it that the General Assembly agrees to this procedure?

It was so decided.

234. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): I request representatives to use only the ballot papers that are being distributed and to write on them the names of the States for which they wish to vote. Ballot papers containing more than three names will be declared invalid.

At the invitation of the President, Mr. Edon (Benin), Mr. Pavlovsky (Czechoslovakia), Mr. Hegelan (Saudi Arabia) and Ms. Eriksson (Sweden) acted as tellers.

A vote was taken by secret ballot.

235. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): I shall now suspend the meeting while the ballots are being counted.

The meeting was suspended at 7.35 p.m. and resumed at 7.50 p.m.

236. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): The result of the voting in the election to fill the three seats in the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination is as follows:

<i>Number of ballot papers:</i>	139
<i>Number of invalid ballots:</i>	0
<i>Number of valid ballots:</i>	139
<i>Abstentions:</i>	0
<i>Number of members voting:</i>	139
<i>Required majority:</i>	70
<i>Number of votes obtained:</i>	
Japan	104
Indonesia	94
India	92
Iraq	84

Having obtained the required majority and the greatest number of votes, India, Indonesia and Japan were elected. Brazil, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Japan, Liberia and the

United Republic of Cameroon were elected members of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 1984 (decision 38/318).

237. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): On behalf of the Assembly, I congratulate the countries which have been elected members of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination.

238. The Assembly will now turn its attention to agenda item 16 (e). Since no candidate has been put forward, I suggest that the General Assembly should decide to defer until its thirty-ninth session the election of the members of the Board of Governors of the United Nations Special Fund for Land-locked Developing Countries. If I hear no objection, I shall take it that that is the wish of the Assembly.

It was so decided (decision 38/319).

The meeting rose at 7.55 p.m.

NOTES

¹ The delegations of Bolivia and Panama subsequently informed the Secretariat that they had intended to vote in favour of the amendment.

² The delegation of Bolivia subsequently informed the Secretariat that it had intended to vote in favour of the amendment.

³ The delegation of Bolivia subsequently informed the Secretariat that it had intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution.

⁴ The delegations of Costa Rica, Cuba, Guatemala and Haiti subsequently informed the Secretariat that they had intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution.

⁵ The delegation of Qatar subsequently informed the Secretariat that it had intended to abstain in the vote on the seventh preambular paragraph.

⁶ The delegation of Djibouti subsequently informed the Secretariat that it had intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution.

⁷ The delegation of Ecuador subsequently informed the Secretariat that it had intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution.

⁸ The delegation of the Federal Republic of Germany subsequently informed the Secretariat that it had intended to vote against the draft resolution.

⁹ The delegation of Jamaica subsequently informed the Secretariat that it had intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution.

¹⁰ The delegation of Vanuatu subsequently informed the Secretariat that it had intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution.

¹¹ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1980, Supplement No. 12, chap. XI.*

¹² See A/CONF.122/SR.1-3 and corrigendum.