



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

AGENDA ITEM 78

**Development and international economic co-operation
(continued):***

- (c) **Industrialization: report of the Industrial Development Board;**
- (m) **Implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries: report of the Secretary-General**

AGENDA ITEM 81

Special economic and disaster relief assistance (continued):*

- (a) **Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator: reports of the Secretary-General;**
- (b) **Special programmes of economic assistance;**
- (c) **Implementation of the medium-term and long-term recovery and rehabilitation programme in the Sudano-Sahelian region: report of the Secretary-General**

1. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): I invite Members to turn their attention to the remaining reports of the Second Committee introduced yesterday by the Rapporteur.

2. We shall turn first to part IV of the report of the Second Committee on agenda item 78 (c).

3. I call on the representative of the United States to speak in explanation of vote before the vote.

4. Mr. KEYES (United States of America): I simply want to say that the United States has been positively impressed with the hard work and constructive spirit that prevailed in the Second Committee during this session of the General Assembly, and particularly in the work on this draft resolution. We look forward to working with others in the various appropriate institutions, such as the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, to implement the understandings that were reached in the Second and Fifth Committees. But we also look forward to building on the constructive foundations which have been laid during the work of this General Assembly session towards other consensuses on other draft resolutions dealing with the important issues of development that come before the Second Committee.

5. I should like, on behalf of the United States, to thank particularly the spokesmen of the Group of 77, with whom we have worked on the draft resolutions, for their hard and constructive effort, as well as all the Member States that co-operated in making this successful effort possible.

6. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): The Assembly will now take decisions on the draft resolutions recommended for adoption by the Second Committee in paragraph 18 of part IV of its report [A/38/702/Add.3].

7. Draft resolution I is entitled "Industrial development co-operation". The administrative and financial implications of this draft resolution are contained in the report of the Fifth Committee, published as A/38/753. May I consider that the General Assembly wishes to adopt that draft resolution?

Draft resolution I was adopted (resolution 38/192).

8. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): Draft resolution II is entitled "Conversion of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization into a specialized agency". The administrative and financial implications of this draft resolution are contained in the report of the Fifth Committee, published as A/38/753. May I take it that the General Assembly wishes to adopt that draft resolution?

Draft resolution II was adopted (resolution 38/193).

9. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): Draft resolution III is entitled "Revision of the lists of States eligible for membership in the Industrial Development Board". May I take it that the General Assembly wishes to adopt that draft resolution?

Draft resolution III was adopted (resolution 38/194).

10. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): The Assembly will turn now to part XII of the report of the Second Committee on agenda item 78 (m) [A/38/702/Add.11].

11. In paragraph 9 the Second Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the draft resolution entitled "Implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries". The report of the Fifth Committee on the administrative and financial implications of that draft resolution is contained in document A/38/738. May I take it that the General Assembly wishes to adopt that draft resolution?

The draft resolution was adopted (resolution 38/195).

12. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): The Assembly will turn now to part XIV of the report of the Second Committee [A/38/702/Add.13], dealing with proposals not relating to a particular sub-item of agenda item 78. The Assembly will now take a decision on the recommendation of the Second Committee relating to six draft resolutions, contained in paragraph 33.

13. Draft resolution I is entitled "Confidence-building in international economic relations". A recorded vote has been requested.

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Dominican Republic, Egypt,

*Resumed from the 102nd meeting.

El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, 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, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: None.

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

Draft resolution I was adopted by 111 votes to none, with 24 abstentions (resolution 38/196).

14. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): Draft resolution II is entitled "Economic measures as a means of political and economic coercion against developing countries". A recorded vote has been requested.

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, 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, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ivory Coast, 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, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

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

Abstaining: Austria, Finland, Greece, Spain, Sweden.

Draft resolution II was adopted by 119 votes to 19, with 5 abstentions (resolution 38/197).

15. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): Draft resolution III is entitled "International year for the mobilization of financial and technological resources to increase food and agricultural production in Africa". May I take it that the Assembly wishes to adopt that draft resolution?

Draft resolution III was adopted (resolution 38/198).

16. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): Draft resolution IV is entitled "Special measures for the social and economic development of Africa in the 1980s". May I take it that the Assembly wishes to adopt that draft resolution?

Draft resolution IV was adopted (resolution 38/199).

17. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): Draft resolution V is entitled "Immediate measures in favour of the developing countries". May I consider that the General Assembly wishes to adopt that draft resolution?

Draft resolution V was adopted (resolution 38/200).

18. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): Draft resolution VI is entitled "Liquidation of the United Nations Emergency Operation Trust Fund and allocation of the remaining balance". May I take it that the Assembly wishes to adopt that draft resolution?

Draft resolution VI was adopted (resolution 38/201).

19. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): I shall now call on those representatives who wish to explain their votes, reminding them of the relevant rules of procedure.

20. I now call on the representative of the German Democratic Republic, who will speak on behalf of the group of Eastern European States.

21. Mr. MÜLLER (German Democratic Republic) (*interpretation from Russian*): Upon this occasion of the adoption of draft resolutions I, on confidence-building in international economic relations, and II, on economic measures as a means of political and economic coercion against developing countries, contained in document A/38/702/Add.13, I should like to state, on behalf of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, the Bulgarian People's Republic, the German Democratic Republic, the Hungarian People's Republic, the Mongolian People's Republic, the Polish People's Republic, the Socialist Republic of Czechoslovakia, the Soviet Union and the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, the following:

22. One of the aims and purposes of the United Nations is to make a contribution to peace among all peoples and to favour mutually advantageous co-operation. This is possible only in an atmosphere of trust, mutual respect and détente.

23. International economic co-operation does, indeed, feel the tragic consequences of the world economic crisis. The establishment of confidence in relations among all States is of particular importance at this time. Such a climate of confidence can be guaranteed only if all States abide strictly by the principles of equality, respect for sovereignty and non-interference in the domestic affairs of States. The socialist States, both in policy and practice, have always respected these principles, which, indeed, redound to the benefit of all peoples. However, the world has recently witnessed these fundamental principles being breached in the international economic sphere. As the Prague statement of 5 January 1983 indicates:

"Obstacles are being placed in the way of a normal development of economic, scientific and technical co-operation; economic sanctions and embargoes are being

used as instruments of policy, and this complicates even further the efforts to solve today's economic problems." [A/38/67 and Corr.1, annex, sect. I]

24. Those acts reflect the growing desire of imperialist circles to increase tension, place the arms race within the economic domain, exert pressure and create an atmosphere of confrontation. Those acts only vitiate international economic co-operation and hinder the task of confidence-building in international economic co-operation. The measures used by imperialist circles are reminiscent of measures adopted during armed conflicts, such as embargoes, financial boycotts, economic blockades, the cessation of economic, technical and scientific co-operation, and unilateral denunciations of already concluded agreements and treaties. Recently, economic means of pressure have been used increasingly—a common practice in some countries. An attempt is being made to use machinery such as the Committee on Commodities; moreover, discriminatory economic sanctions have been utilized against socialist as well as developing countries in order to provoke economic problems in those countries, thus leaving the field open to imperialism.

25. Nowadays, developing countries are choosing an independent path towards development and, in accordance with their sovereignty, are nationalizing. As that policy is unfavourable to monopolies, however, the developing countries are liable to economic sanctions and to measures to guarantee the inviolability of foreign economic interests or positions in given countries, which simply prevent social and economic progress and transformation, thereby maintaining economic dependence. The imperialist circles have resorted to threats and sanctions even against allies so that they will obey.

26. Nothing can justify such measures of economic coercion, which are opposed to the Charter of the United Nations, the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations [resolution 2625 (XXV)], the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States [resolution 3281 (XXIX)] and the Declaration and Programme of Action on the establishment of a New International Economic Order [resolution 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI)]. Such measures also run counter to the norms and practices of international law. Indeed, the policy of economic diktat, blackmail and threats are fraught with grave consequences for the interests and progress of mankind.

27. In the political sphere, such measures lead to a deterioration in the international climate and, in the final analysis, pose a threat to international peace and security, while vitiating the role that international economic relations can play in confidence-building.

28. In the economic sphere, the utilization of such measures compromises international efforts in the field of economic development and co-operation and has a very serious impact on developing countries, as it limits their exercise of national sovereignty, impedes them in the proper utilization of their resources and adversely affects the living standards of the working masses. Ultimately, however, economic sanctions are harmful to those who invoke them; they have adverse effects upon the capitalist societies, which in fact are not interested in international economic co-operation. Furthermore, this policy of sanctions and threats saps international economic co-operation and hampers economic progress and aggravates the economic crisis, at the same time preventing economic development, which is in the interest of all mankind.

29. The overwhelming majority of States are deeply concerned by the damage done to international economic co-operation and demands a halt to such policies. At the

New Delhi Conference, all forms of economic aggression were rejected, as was the utilization of any measures of coercion or blackmail as a means of political pressure against the non-aligned States. The socialist countries agree with this assessment and call upon the international community to act more energetically to outlaw the policy of economic diktat and political coercion in all manifestations. The United Nations has a decisive role to play in this sphere.

30. Mr. HERRERA CÁCERES (Honduras) (*interpretation from Spanish*): Honduras has supported the draft resolution contained in document A/38/702/Add.13, concerning the liquidation of the United Nations Emergency Operation Trust Fund and allocation of its remaining balance, because the objectives sought in that decision will continue to benefit all low-income developing countries, which are those whose living standards are most seriously affected.

31. In truth, the present Trust Fund was established in 1974 [resolution 3202 (S-VI), sect. X, para. 2] against the backdrop of the adoption by the General Assembly of a special programme for emergency measures to mitigate the difficulties of low-income developing countries seriously affected by the economic crisis that existed at that time. The initial measures envisaged emergency operations in order to provide timely and urgent aid to the most seriously affected countries, including Honduras.

32. Now, with the decision that we have just adopted, the balance from that Fund, even though it is to be used for different purposes, nevertheless preserves the same spirit and purpose regarding the developing countries most seriously affected in the food and agriculture sectors, in particular as a result of natural disasters such as drought, and to meet the refugee situation and promote co-operation among developing countries.

33. Thus we agree that the balance of the Trust Fund should be re-allocated to existing United Nations programmes and funds, in particular those channelled through the United Nations Development Programme to finance projects of critical importance or which may be required as a matter of urgency.

34. In this connection, because of its timeliness and urgency, we should emphasize utilization of the funds mentioned in subparagraph (a) to provide prompt special assistance to African and other developing countries where urgent and critical situations now exist. This is so in the case of Central American peasants owing to natural disasters. These circumstances and conditions are largely reflected in document A/C.2/38/L.62/Rev.1, which was adopted by consensus by the Second Committee at its 53rd meeting and on which my delegation has already made a statement.

35. On the basis of what I have said, our delegation was able to join the consensus that enabled us to adopt that resolution.

36. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): The Assembly will now consider the report of the Second Committee on agenda item 81 [A/38/705] and take a decision on the recommendation of the Second Committee on 24 draft resolutions contained in paragraph 91 of that report.

37. Draft resolution I is entitled "Strengthening the capacity of the United Nations system to respond to natural disasters and other disaster situations". The report of the Fifth Committee on the administrative and financial implications of that draft resolution is contained in document A/38/755. A recorded vote has been requested.

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Burma, Burundi, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Congo, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, 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: United States of America.

Abstaining: Belgium, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Czechoslovakia, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Hungary, Japan, Luxembourg, Mongolia, Poland, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Draft resolution I was adopted by 126 votes to 1, with 15 abstentions (resolution 38/202).¹

38. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): Draft resolution II, entitled "Assistance to Ghana", was adopted by the Second Committee without a vote. May I take it that the General Assembly wishes to do the same?

Draft resolution II was adopted (resolution 38/203).

39. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): Draft resolution III is entitled "Assistance to Yemen". May I take it that the General Assembly wishes to adopt it?

Draft resolution III was adopted (resolution 38/204).

40. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): Draft resolution IV is entitled "Assistance for the development of Sierra Leone". May I take it that the General Assembly wishes to adopt it?

Draft resolution IV was adopted (resolution 38/205).

41. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): Draft resolution V is entitled "Assistance to Democratic Yemen". May I take it that the General Assembly wishes to adopt it?

Draft resolution V was adopted (resolution 38/206).

42. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): Draft resolution VI is entitled "Assistance to Uganda". May I take it that the General Assembly wishes to adopt it?

Draft resolution VI was adopted (resolution 38/207).

43. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): Draft resolution VII is entitled "Assistance to Mozambique". May I take it that the General Assembly wishes to adopt it?

Draft resolution VII was adopted (resolution 38/208).

44. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): Draft resolution VIII is entitled "Assistance to the Comoros". May I take it that the General Assembly wishes to adopt it?

Draft resolution VIII was adopted (resolution 38/209).

45. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): Draft resolution IX is entitled "Special economic assistance to Benin". May I take it that the General Assembly wishes to adopt it?

Draft resolution IX was adopted (resolution 38/210).

46. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): Draft resolution X is entitled "Assistance for the reconstruction, rehabilitation and development of the Central African Republic". May I take it that the General Assembly wishes to adopt it?

Draft resolution X was adopted (resolution 38/211).

47. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): Draft resolution XI is entitled "Assistance to the Gambia". May I take it that the General Assembly wishes to adopt it?

Draft resolution XI was adopted (resolution 38/212).

48. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): Draft resolution XII is entitled "Assistance to Djibouti". May I take it that the General Assembly wishes to adopt it?

Draft resolution XII was adopted (resolution 38/213).

49. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): Draft resolution XIII is entitled "Special economic assistance to Chad". May I take it that the General Assembly wishes to adopt it?

Draft resolution XIII was adopted (resolution 38/214).

50. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): Draft resolution XIV is entitled "Assistance to Lesotho". May I take it that the General Assembly wishes to adopt it?

Draft resolution XIV was adopted (resolution 38/215).

51. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): Draft resolution XV is entitled "Assistance to the drought-stricken areas of Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, the Sudan and Uganda". May I take it that the General Assembly wishes to adopt it?

Draft resolution XV was adopted (resolution 38/216).

52. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): Draft resolution XVI is entitled "Special assistance to alleviate the economic and social problems faced in regions of Honduras and Nicaragua as a result of the May 1982 floods and other subsequent natural disasters". May I take it that the General Assembly wishes to adopt it?

Draft resolution XVI was adopted (resolution 38/217).

53. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): Draft resolution XVII is entitled "Economic assistance to Vanuatu". May I take it that the General Assembly wishes to adopt it?

Draft resolution XVII was adopted (resolution 38/218).

54. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): Draft resolution XVIII is entitled "Assistance to Cape Verde". May I take it that the General Assembly wishes to adopt it?

Draft resolution XVIII was adopted (resolution 38/219).

55. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): Draft resolution XIX is entitled "Assistance for the reconstruction and development of Lebanon". May I take it that the General Assembly wishes to adopt it?

Draft resolution XIX was adopted (resolution 38/220).

56. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): Draft resolution XX is entitled "Special economic assistance to Guinea Bissau". May I take it that the General Assembly wishes to adopt it?

Draft resolution XX was adopted (resolution 38/221).

57. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): Draft resolution XXI is entitled "Assistance to Bolivia,

Ecuador and Peru to alleviate the effects of natural disasters". May I take it that the General Assembly wishes to adopt it?

Draft resolution XXI was adopted (resolution 38/222).

58. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): Draft resolution XXII is entitled "Assistance to Nicaragua". May I take it that the General Assembly wishes to adopt it?

Draft resolution XXII was adopted (resolution 38/223).

59. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): Draft resolution XXIII is entitled "Assistance for the reconstruction, rehabilitation and development of Equatorial Guinea". May I take it that the General Assembly wishes to adopt it?

Draft resolution XXIII was adopted (resolution 38/224).

60. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): Draft resolution XXIV is entitled "Implementation of the medium-term and long-term recovery and rehabilitation programme in the Sudano-Sahelian region". May I take it that the General Assembly wishes to adopt it?

Draft resolution XXIV was adopted (resolution 38/225).

61. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): I call on the representative of Chad, who wishes to speak in explanation of vote.

62. Mr. KESSELY (Chad) (*interpretation from French*): The Assembly has just adopted by consensus draft resolution XIII, entitled "Special economic assistance to Chad", contained in document A/38/705. One more resolution, it might be said. A single reference, in operative paragraph 4, might justify that remark.

63. That paragraph asks the international community to contribute to the rehabilitation and reconstruction of Chad, which has been devastated by 18 years of war. It is a request that has been repeated since 1979 and is a repetitive element in resolutions on assistance to Chad. None the less, two very important elements this year have justified the submission of the resolution which we have just adopted.

64. The first is the general resumption of fighting since last summer. Besides further worsening the situation in Chad, above all it has created great needs among the civilian population, which is in the midst of the theatre of operations. That is why, in operative paragraphs 3 and 7, the international community is urgently asked to give humanitarian assistance to persons who have suffered as a result of the war, inasmuch as the Government itself cannot meet such needs.

65. The second element relates to organizing a conference of donors and contributors. There was a conference in 1982 [A/38/213, para. 2] at which time it was agreed to organize a second such conference in about 1984 [*ibid.*, para. 31] to summarize the situation. That conference seems more necessary than ever today because the resumption of fighting has not allowed the States and bodies participating in the first conference to recommit themselves.

66. We venture to hope that the international community will participate broadly in that conference, to be organized once circumstances permit.

AGENDA ITEM 38

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

67. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): At the 39th meeting of the General Assembly, on 28 October,

during the consideration of agenda item 38, I told the Assembly that in my capacity as President of the General Assembly I intended to bend every effort necessary to enable the Assembly to adopt a wise and constructive decision in order to launch global negotiations as soon as possible. I cordially invited delegations to co-operate in this effort in the common interest of the international community. That invitation was welcomed with satisfaction by all delegations that participated in the debate, and my proposal to renew the dialogue on global negotiations was entirely supported by the Assembly.

68. There ensued a series of bilateral meetings among representatives of countries and groups of countries which had displayed interest in global negotiations. Those meetings culminated on 3 November with high-level multilateral consultations in which those same representatives participated. At that time it was decided, at the request of various delegations, to conduct exploratory consultations, and the Chairman of the Group of 77, Mr. Porfirio Muñoz Ledo, of Mexico, in approving that exploratory process, stated his willingness to take all necessary initiatives to ensure an exchange of explanations in that process and thus establish the respective consultations among countries and groups of countries in order to make progress towards the launching of global negotiations.

69. Those initiatives seemed to me to offer good prospects for making such progress, and I urged the Chairman of the Group of 77 and others to begin that exploratory operation as expeditiously as possible. No deadline was established, but it was understood that the consultations should conclude before the end of the current session so that the global negotiations might be launched this year. It was a flexible period so that the exploratory period might conclude with some visible progress having been achieved. In the interval I conducted some bilateral consultations which made it possible for me to follow the course of the exploratory process, and finally, on 19 December, I decided to reconvene multilateral consultations with the delegations which participated in the exploratory process in order to hear their report.

70. I am most gratified to be able to report to the General Assembly that the exploratory period that began on 3 November proved extremely useful in enabling delegations to express their views and positions. There has been discernible progress in the dialogue since the exploratory process began. Viewpoints have been clarified by delegations participating most intensely in that process, and I am informed that for the first time there was a frank exchange of views regarding outstanding matters concerning the launching of global negotiations. Representatives of the Group of 77 provided the necessary clarifications regarding the two-phased negotiations as proposed by the heads of State or Government of the Non-Aligned Countries at New Delhi and the Ministers of the Group of 77 at Buenos Aires. Representatives of the Group of 77 in those consultations for their part received the views of representatives of countries and groups of countries concerning those proposals. Moreover, a pragmatic and constructive dialogue was initiated among all the delegations participating in that exercise.

71. It is my understanding that most of the elements of doubt or great controversy have now been resolved, which should make it possible for there to be more concrete progress. Delegations participating in those deliberations have told me that they were satisfied with the results of the exploratory process as well as with the spirit of understanding that characterized it. They also indicated to me their wish to continue consultations within a similar framework at an appropriate time.

*Resumed from the 39th meeting.

72. Mindful of the lengthy and difficult negotiations in the General Assembly in the past regarding the launching of global negotiations, and in the light of the progress made by the various parties, I have decided not to break off this consultation procedure at the end of the current session of the General Assembly. As a result, I have decided to propose to the Assembly that it continue this consultation process within a framework similar to the one that currently exists, beyond the current session. That process should be continued for a concentrated time period, preferably without interruption, so that delegations may pursue consultations and pinpoint differences of opinion that still may exist so that their Governments can take decisions concerning measures to be adopted in order to launch global negotiations.

73. I have decided to remain in permanent contact with countries and groups of countries participating in that consultation process, and I will convene a new multilateral meeting with representatives of those countries and groups of countries to hear a report on the progress of those consultations at a time agreeable to all interested delegations but not later than the end of March 1984, so that the General Assembly would be in a position, that very month, to adopt appropriate decisions in order to launch the global negotiations.

74. I now call upon the representative of Mexico, who will be speaking in his capacity as Chairman of the Group of 77.

75. Mr. MUÑOZ LEDO (Mexico) (*interpretation from Spanish*): We are about to conclude the most important phase of a difficult, tense session characterized by resistance to understanding and true negotiation. Once again the United Nations has been a faithful reflection of the international situation. Unfortunately, we have not been able to counteract sufficiently the prevailing trends which are leading to a policy of force and reducing this world forum's ability to act.

76. In this connection, the task that you have accomplished, Mr. President, is extremely meritorious and worthy of recognition. Due to your wisdom and skill, you have been able to preserve an atmosphere conducive to dialogue and to the adoption of important resolutions by consensus, thereby avoiding confrontation over fundamental issues and making it possible for there to be multilateral détente.

77. Among your most worthy initiatives, Mr. President, we would point to the one that led to the convening of informal consultations regarding item 38 of the agenda, on the launching of global negotiations on international economic co-operation for development. At the conclusion of the 39th meeting on 28 October, you proposed, as part of the process that would lead to a consensus, that these consultations be initiated in order to put to the Assembly negotiated proposals that were acceptable to all parties.

78. That consultation process was carried out as an intensive exploratory exercise. While we were unable to reach a definitive conclusion, as you proposed, Sir, and as we would have wished, we consider that the product of our exchange is encouraging. In less than two months, a lengthy silence has been broken, one that for almost two years had prevented any progress in the process leading to the launching of negotiations.

79. At the 39th meeting, the Group of 77 reaffirmed, through me, its commitment to global negotiations and appealed for serious and lasting responses to the paramount problems in the world economy. We offered to make the most honest and active contribution possible to efforts directed towards that purpose. And, in fact, we did so.

80. During those informal consultations, we were always open to dialogue, and we demonstrated our will to dispel doubts, to find means of understanding and to blaze the paths that we would have to traverse together.

81. The New Delhi proposal from the Seventh Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned countries, which was endorsed at Buenos Aires at the Fifth Ministerial Meeting of the Group of 77 and which put forward a two-phase scheme for economic negotiations, provided a point of reference for our exercise and proved to be both timely and valid. In informal consultations we achieved a better interpretation of the Versailles text from the June 1982 Economic Summit of Industrialized Countries, on which we may be able to agree if delegations continue to evince good faith and a genuine willingness to compromise.

82. The Group of 77 considers that at this time there are no valid objections to initiating negotiations. This view should be reaffirmed and fully shared by the various countries and groups of countries by concluding the dialogue that we have begun and by the appropriate government decisions.

83. This is why, Mr. President, we agree to your proposal to continue the consultation process over a concentrated period at the beginning of next year, in order to enable the General Assembly to adopt a final decision on negotiations by March 1984 at the latest. This is our understanding and our aim.

84. The decision to launch global economic negotiations has not been questioned; it was adopted by consensus at the thirty-fourth session of the General Assembly. Nor is the political will of States being questioned. The Governments of the countries involved, without exception, have, on various occasions and at the very highest level, reiterated their commitment to such negotiations. What has happened is that the procedural stage, the aim of which is to implement the political decision of States effectively to begin such negotiations, has dragged on for too long. We must not allow secondary differences or varying interpretations to become the focus of our concerns, nor should we allow them to become an obstacle to the initiation of a new era in international economic co-operation to which we are all committed.

85. It is our duty to the political decision of Member States to hold, above any other circumstances, to the objectives we are seeking. We must put our imaginations to work. We must use our capacities for dialogue and our negotiating aptitude in order to solve the still outstanding questions as speedily as possible.

86. Of course this is no mere academic exercise, still less a diplomatic routine. The economic crisis these negotiations are called to solve is very serious and affects peoples in all countries. The problems that we must confront will not wait; they will only deepen and become more complicated. Let us therefore pursue with renewed vigour our efforts to reach understanding, which the community of nations expects from us.

87. Mr. DOUNTAS (Greece): On behalf of the States members of the European Community I should like to thank you, Mr. President, for the report you have just given on recent developments with regard to the launching of global negotiations and for your persistent and inspired guidance and personal involvement in this issue.

88. The Community and its members have actively participated in several rounds of exploratory consultations held in the past few weeks. Progress has been made in obtaining some clarifications and in reaching better understanding of the positions of the participants. Nonetheless, more work needs to be done on procedures and

substance, and we welcome the fact that the Group of 77, under the able leadership of Mr. Muñoz Ledo, seems to share the same views. May I at this point reiterate our interest in continuing the exercise of exploring avenues, on this same experimental basis, with the aim of reaching concrete results as soon as possible.

89. Mr. LEE (Canada): Canada's position and activities over the years in support of the launching of global negotiations have been stated too often from this and other podiums to need repeating today. We have participated in each successive round of talks. We remain committed to the search for ways to move ahead on a practical and realistic basis.

90. Following the near miss over a year ago, despite the adoption by Canada and other countries of the Versailles approach, we were pleased by the pragmatic and flexible approach taken by the non-aligned countries and the Group of 77 at New Delhi and Buenos Aires. That approach has borne some fruit during the current session of the General Assembly in a series of informal discussions among interested delegations in which you yourself, Mr. President, have participated in stimulating and encouraging, as you have just described. In particular we would pay tribute to the Group of 77 through its Chairman, Mr. Muñoz Ledo, for its members' initiative in these informative talks aimed at clarifying the New Delhi proposals.

91. This is not the moment to go into detail on substance. Suffice it to say that these highly informal discussions have been intended to explore, on a hypothetical basis, how the proposal by the Group of 77 for a two-phase process would work. On the basis of the results of these explorations, decisions would be needed on next steps.

92. I am happy to be able to say that some progress has been registered. We have had useful clarification of a number of aspects of the Group of 77 Delhi proposals. And also very important, the discussions have taken place in a pragmatic, practical, open-minded spirit, in which each and every participant has shared and co-operated fully.

93. Of course, despite our joint best efforts, not all the exploratory work has been completed. A number of questions remain to be clarified for various delegations under each of the headings of the Group of 77 proposals being examined hypothetically. We consider it important that these talks be as frank, clear and specific as possible in order to enable Governments to assess the results and to avoid misunderstandings and possible recriminations.

94. Thus we concur in your proposal, Mr. President, that this agenda item be carried over, and we believe that the exploratory talks should be continued actively in the coming year on the same basis as over the past weeks. Canada will continue to play its full part in this process and trusts that progress will continue to prove possible. We are prepared to take stock of developments from time to time.

95. Mr. MÜLLER (German Democratic Republic) (*interpretation from Russian*): I have the honour to speak on behalf of the delegations of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, the German Democratic Republic, the Hungarian People's Republic, the Mongolian People's Republic, the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the Polish People's Republic, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

96. The delegations of these socialist States have repeatedly put forward their position on the question of global negotiations, and they have done so at the current session

of the General Assembly. That position has been confirmed in 1983 at the highest party, State and governmental levels among signatories to the Warsaw Treaty and members of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance. Our countries have stated their support for the prompt launching of global negotiations within the United Nations, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 34/138.

97. Governed by this consistent position, the delegations of the socialist States participated in the exploratory process. On the basis of that position, we are prepared to support the proposal to leave open agenda item 38 in order to continue consultations. Moreover, we are fully in agreement with the opinion of the Group of 77 that the purpose of such consultations should be the rapid achievement of agreement on starting global negotiations within the United Nations. We must not allow those consultations to be used as a pretext for continuing the impasse, the real reason for which is well known.

98. Mr. MI Guojun (China) (*interpretation from Chinese*): We have listened carefully to your statement, Mr. President, on the question of global negotiations. I should like, on behalf of the Chinese delegation, to express our appreciation for the efforts you have made towards the launching of global negotiations.

99. The Chinese delegation unreservedly supports the launching of global negotiations. We support the two-fold exploratory process proposed by the Group of 77. We believe that in the present international economic situation, which is being discussed in the North-South dialogue, we should launch the global negotiations as soon as possible. This would prove beneficial in improving the international economic situation and would start a new process of international co-operation.

100. We have also noted that since the beginning of this session the Group of 77 has made efforts in all fields and has conducted a series of informal consultations. We hope that these consultations will be successful. Therefore we endorse the proposal you have made, Mr. President, to keep this question of global negotiations on our agenda so that these consultations may continue and lead to a consensus on the problem.

101. The Chinese delegation, as in the past, will co-operate positively with you, Mr. President, and all other parties and endeavour to make our contribution to promoting the launching of global negotiations.

102. Mr. KOBAYASHI (Japan): Mr. President, my delegation wishes, first of all, to express its deep appreciation to you for initiating and promoting dialogue on global negotiations under agenda item 38, one of the most important items on the agenda of this session. I am happy to state that, as a result of your initiative, an exploratory exercise, based on a pragmatic and constructive approach, is now under way and has already proved useful in clarifying specific mechanisms and procedures for global negotiations. My delegation attaches great importance to this exploratory process, believing that it will enhance greatly the understanding of Member States concerning specific ways and means of continuing the North-South dialogue. In this connection, I should also like to express my sincere appreciation to the Chairman of the Group of 77, Mr. Muñoz Ledo, for the realistic and flexible manner in which he has worked to make meaningful progress in that exercise.

103. My delegation is firmly committed to such an enterprise and is prepared to work closely with the other Member States to explore further what can be done here in New York that will lead as soon as possible to concrete actions in this vitally important area. For this reason

we are pleased to accept your proposal, Mr. President, to continue further the informal exploratory consultations for the purpose of clarification, and we are ready to cooperate fully with you and with our partners in the dialogue.

104. Mr. FISCHER (Austria): The Austrian delegation would like to express its appreciation to you, Mr. President, for your efforts to seek agreement on the launching of global negotiations. Since the Austrian Government has from the very outset supported the idea of such negotiations, my delegation actively participated in the consultations which took place during this session and which, in our view, have resulted in the clarification of important aspects of the proposals put forward by the Group of 77.

105. In this context I wish to thank also the Chairman of the Group of 77, Mr. Muños Ledo, for his endeavours.

106. We support the continuation of these consultations and will actively contribute to all efforts which may enable the international community to launch global negotiations at the earliest possible opportunity.

107. Mr. KEYES (United States of America): We have now completed an exploratory look at the question of launching global negotiations through a possible two-phased approach. My delegation believes this has been a useful exercise as far as it has gone. A dialogue such as this must be based on realism and proven credibility. It requires a frank exchange of views. We believe that, as we continue our work on this question, we have a greater need than ever for a clear authoritative articulation of positions from all interested parties, in particular the Group of 77.

108. The exploratory discussions thus far have been a small but significant start in the process of clarifying views, but we still have a considerable road to travel. Many basic questions remain to be addressed. We applaud the co-operative attitude on the part of all interested countries, and we look forward to continuing these discussions in 1984.

109. Mr. President, my delegation especially appreciates the strong personal interest you have shown in launching global negotiations and the time you have devoted to the task. It is not an easy task, as we all know, but it is one that we, like others here, remain committed to pursuing.

110. Mr. EKBLÖM (Finland): I have the honour to make this statement on behalf of the Nordic countries: Denmark, Iceland, Norway, Sweden and Finland. Mr. President, we have listened attentively to your remarks on the procedure to be followed with regard to agenda item 38. The Nordic countries have consistently supported the concept of global negotiations. We have on many occasions expressed our regret that the difficulties inherent in the matter and the complexities of the interests involved have prevented us from entering into such negotiations.

111. Against that background we welcomed the initiation of the exploratory and informal discussions held during the last months. We actively participated in those discussions. We consider them to have been highly useful in contributing to a clarification of the proposal for a two-phased approach. The discussions have also already dispelled some ambiguities and misconceptions.

112. There are, however, many aspects of the problems that have to be further clarified and elaborated upon before any major steps towards the actual launching of the negotiations can be taken. We therefore very much welcomed your proposal, Mr. President, that this agenda item be left open and that the exploratory sessions be continued early next year. We hope that the results will be as positive as the spirit in which we, for our part, have participated and are willing to continue to participate in the process.

113. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): I should like the Chairman of the Group of 77 and the representatives who have spoken to know how sincerely pleased I am with their statements. I believe all of them have made a positive contribution towards a climate of understanding and good will which provide us with new hope. By means of a process of consensus, we can realize constructive achievements.

114. May I take it that the General Assembly decides to hold this agenda item in abeyance so that informal consultations can be continued and the session can be reconvened within a short period to consider any agreements or decisions that may emerge from negotiation?

It was so decided (decision 38/448 A).

AGENDA ITEM 12

Report of the Economic and Social Council (*continued*):*

- (a) Report of the Council;
- (b) Reports of the Secretary-General

AGENDA ITEM 17

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

- (a) Appointment of six members of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;***
- (i) Appointment of a member of the International Civil Service Commission

AGENDA ITEM 108

Programme budget for the biennium 1982-1983

AGENDA ITEM 110

Programme planning:

- (a) Report of the Committee for Programme and Coordination;
- (b) Reports of the Secretary-General

AGENDA ITEM 111

Financial emergency of the United Nations:

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

AGENDA ITEM 113

Joint Inspection Unit: reports of the Joint Inspection Unit

AGENDA ITEM 116

Personnel questions:

- (a) Composition of the Secretariat: report of the Secretary-General .
- (b) Respect for the privileges and immunities of officials of the United Nations and the specialized agencies and related organizations: report of the Secretary-General;
- (c) Other personnel questions: reports of the Secretary-General

*Resumed from the 102nd meeting.

**Resumed from the 98th meeting.

***Resumed from the 18th meeting.

AGENDA ITEM 117

United Nations common system: report of the International Civil Service Commission

115. Mr. FONTAINE ORTIZ (Cuba) (Rapporteur of the Fifth Committee) (*interpretation from Spanish*): It is my honour to introduce the remaining reports of the Fifth Committee on the agenda items assigned to it, and with which the Committee has completed its work at this session.

116. I turn first to the report of the Fifth Committee on agenda item 12, which deals with the report of the Economic and Social Council; the report of the Fifth Committee is contained in document A/38/747. In paragraph 4 of the report, the Fifth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of a draft decision.

117. Next, I wish to present part II of the report of the Fifth Committee on sub-item (a), and the report of the Committee on sub-item (i), of agenda item 17, concerning appointments to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other appointments.

118. Part II of the report of the Fifth Committee on sub-item (a) of agenda item 17, concerning the appointment of six members of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, is contained in document A/38/461/Add.1. The recommendation of the Committee appears in paragraph 5 of the report.

119. The report of the Fifth Committee on sub-item (i) of agenda item 17, concerning the appointment of a member of the International Civil Service Commission, is contained in document A/38/466. The recommendation of the Commission appears in paragraph 3 of the report.

120. I now wish to present the report of the Fifth Committee on agenda item 108, concerning the programme budget for the biennium 1982-1983; this report is contained in document A/38/742.

121. Paragraph 9 of the report contains two draft resolutions, A and B, which were adopted in the Fifth Committee by 58 votes to 13, with 8 abstentions, and which are now being recommended to the General Assembly for adoption.

122. The next report, which I am honoured to present, is the one dealing with item 110, concerning programme planning; it is contained in document A/38/727. Paragraph 8 of this report contains two draft resolutions, A and B, which were adopted by the Fifth Committee without a vote and which are now being proposed to the General Assembly for adoption.

123. I now come to the report of the Fifth Committee on agenda item 111, concerning the financial emergency of the United Nations, which is contained in document A/38/743. Paragraph 6 of this report contains two draft resolutions, A and B, which the Fifth Committee recommends to the General Assembly for adoption. Draft resolution A was adopted by the Committee by 73 votes to 8. Draft resolution B was adopted without a vote.

124. The report of the Fifth Committee on agenda item 113, concerning the Joint Inspection Unit and the reports of the Unit, is contained in document A/38/692. The Fifth Committee, in paragraph 7 of the report, recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of a draft resolution which was adopted by the Committee without a vote.

125. The report of the Fifth Committee on agenda item 116, concerning personnel questions, is contained in document A/38/744. The Fifth Committee recommends to the General Assembly, in paragraph 18 of the

report, the adoption of two draft resolutions, I and II, and, in paragraph 19, one draft decision. Draft resolutions I and II were adopted by the Committee without a vote and the draft decision was adopted without objection.

126. The last report of the Fifth Committee is on agenda item 117, concerning the United Nations common system, and is contained in document A/38/745. In paragraph 17 of this report the Fifth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of a draft resolution which was adopted by the Committee by 91 votes to 9, with 5 abstentions. Moreover, in paragraph 18 of the report the Committee recommends a draft decision which it adopted by 24 votes to 6, with 37 abstentions.

127. The reports of the Fifth Committee on the United Nations pension system and on the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1984-1985 will be presented shortly during this meeting.

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

128. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): The positions of delegations regarding the various recommendations of the Fifth Committee have been made clear in the Committee and are reflected in the relevant summary records.

129. May I remind members 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 plenary meeting, a delegation should, as far as possible, explain its vote only once, that is, either in the Committee or in plenary meeting, unless that delegation's vote in plenary meeting is different from its vote in the Committee.

130. May I also remind members that, in accordance with the same decision, explanations of vote should be limited to ten minutes and should be made by delegations from their seats.

131. The Assembly will now consider the report of the Fifth Committee on agenda item 12 [A/38/747]; the report deals with those chapters of the report of the Economic and Social Council which were allocated to the Fifth Committee. The Assembly will now take a decision on the draft decision contained in paragraph 4 of the report of the Fifth Committee. May I take it that the Assembly adopts this draft decision?

It was so decided (decision 38/449).

132. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): I now invite members to turn their attention to part II of the report of the Fifth Committee on sub-item (a) of agenda item 17, concerning the appointment of six members of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions [A/38/461/Add.1]. The Fifth Committee recommends to the General Assembly, in paragraph 5 of this report, the appointment of the following persons as members of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 1984: Mr. Henrik Amnéus, Mr. Ma Longde, Mr. Andrew Robin Murray, Mr. Samuel Pinheiro-Guimarães, Mr. Banbit A. Roy and Mr. Yukio Takasu. May I consider that the Assembly adopts that recommendation?

It was so decided (decision 38/305 B).

133. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): We come now to the report of the Fifth Committee on sub-item (i) of agenda item 17, [A/38/466]. The report deals with the appointment of two members of the International Civil Service Commission. In paragraph 3 of its report, the Fifth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the appointment of Mr. Michel Auchère for a term beginning on 20 December 1983 and expiring on

31 December 1985, and Mr. Valery Vasilyevich Tsybukov for a term beginning on 20 December 1983 and expiring on 31 December 1984. May I consider that the General Assembly adopts that recommendation?

It was so decided (decision 38/321).

134. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): We turn now to the report of the Fifth Committee on agenda item 108 [A/38/742].

135. I give the floor to the representatives who wish to explain their votes before the vote.

136. Mr. YOACHAM (Chile) (*interpretation from Spanish*): My delegation will vote in favour of the additional amounts requested by the Secretary-General in the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1982-1983, contained in document A/38/742, despite our reservations regarding certain amounts under section 23 for human rights. They include funds for financing the activities of the Special Rapporteur for Chile. In the debates on the report of the Economic and Social Council in the Fifth and Third Committees, my delegation called attention to the basic reasons for our reservations. We take this opportunity to reiterate those reservations.

137. Hence, my delegation's favourable vote should in no way be construed as an acknowledgement on the part of my country of the Rapporteur or as acceptance of the exorbitant funds allocated to him.

138. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): The General Assembly will now take a decision on the two draft resolutions, A and B, recommended by the Fifth Committee in paragraph 9 of its report, which are entitled "Final budget appropriations for the biennium 1982-1983" and "Final income estimates for the biennium 1982-1983". A recorded vote has been requested.

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Burma, Burundi, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

Against: Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Hungary, Israel, Japan, Mongolia, Poland, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Australia, Belgium, Canada, France, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Romania.

Draft resolutions A and B were adopted by 120 votes to 14, with 9 abstentions (resolutions 38/226 A and B).

139. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): I now invite the members of the General Assembly to turn their attention to the report of the Fifth Committee on agenda item 110 [A/38/727]. The Assembly will now take a decision on the two draft resolutions, A and B, entitled "Programme planning" and "Co-ordination within the United Nations system", which were recommended by the Fifth Committee in paragraph 8 of its report. The two draft resolutions were adopted by the Committee without a vote. May I consider that the General Assembly also adopts these draft resolutions?

Draft resolutions A and B were adopted (resolutions 38/227 A and B).

140. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): The General Assembly will now consider the report of the Fifth Committee on agenda item 111 [A/38/743]. The Assembly will now take a decision on draft resolutions A and B, entitled "Issue of special postage stamps" and "Financial situation of the United Nations", which were recommended by the Fifth Committee in paragraph 6 of its report. The Assembly will vote first on draft resolution A. A recorded vote has been requested.

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Burma, Burundi, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, 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, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

Against: Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Abstaining: None.

Draft resolution A was adopted by 132 votes to 9 (resolution 38/228 A).

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

Draft resolution B was adopted (resolution 38/228 B).

142. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): The General Assembly will now consider the report of the

Fifth Committee on agenda item 113 [A/38/692]. The Assembly will now take a decision on the draft resolution recommended by the Fifth Committee in paragraph 7 of its report. That draft resolution was adopted by the Fifth Committee without a vote. May I consider that the General Assembly wishes to do the same?

The draft resolution was adopted (resolution 38/229).

143. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): The General Assembly will now consider the report of the Fifth Committee on agenda item 116 [A/38/744]. In paragraph 18 of its report, the Fifth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of two draft resolutions, I and II, entitled "Respect for the privileges and immunities of officials of the United Nations and the specialized agencies and related organizations" and "Composition of the Secretariat". In paragraph 19 of the report, the Committee recommends a draft decision entitled "Amendments to the Staff Rules".

144. Draft resolution I was adopted by the Fifth Committee without a vote. May I take it that the General Assembly wishes to do the same?

Draft resolution I was adopted (resolution 38/230).

145. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): Draft resolution II was adopted by the Fifth Committee without a vote. May I consider that the General Assembly wishes to do the same?

Draft resolution II was adopted (resolution 38/231).

146. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): The draft decision contained in paragraph 19 of the report of the Fifth Committee was adopted by the Committee without objection. May I take it that the General Assembly wishes to do the same?

The draft decision was adopted (decision 38/450).

147. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): The next report of the Fifth Committee concerns agenda item 117 [A/38/745]. The Assembly will now take a decision on the recommendations of the Fifth Committee contained in paragraphs 17 and 18 of its report and consisting of a draft resolution and a draft decision. The draft resolution is entitled "United Nations common system: report of the International Civil Service Commission". A recorded vote has been requested.

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour: Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Burma, Burundi, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, 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, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

Against: Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Abstaining: Afghanistan, Cuba.

The draft resolution was adopted by 128 votes to 10, with 2 abstentions (resolution 38/232).

148. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): The draft decision which appears in paragraph 18 of the report of the Fifth Committee is entitled "Statute of the International Civil Service Commission". A recorded vote has been requested.

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour: Algeria, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Burma, Burundi, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Democratic Kampuchea, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Vanuatu, Yemen, Zambia.

Against: Australia, Belgium, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, India, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Mongolia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Spain, Sweden, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Afghanistan, Argentina, Barbados, Congo, Cuba, Ecuador, Haiti, Ivory Coast, Mali, Mexico, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

The draft resolution was adopted by 82 votes to 31, with 13 abstentions (decision 38/451).

149. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): I call upon the representative of the Bahamas, who has asked to speak in explanation of vote.

150. Miss ZONICLE (Bahamas): The Bahamas delegation wishes to place on record its non-participation in the vote that has just taken place on the draft decision appearing in paragraph 18 of document A/38/745.

AGENDA ITEM 118

United Nations pension system: report of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board

151. Mr. FONTAINE ORTIZ (Cuba) (Rapporteur of the Fifth Committee) (*interpretation from Spanish*): The report of the Fifth Committee on agenda item 118, concerning the United Nations pension system, is contained in document A/38/746. In paragraph 9 of the report, the Fifth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of a draft resolution which was adopted by

the Committee by 78 votes to 9, with 2 abstentions. In paragraph 10 of the report, the Committee recommends the adoption of a draft decision.

152. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): The Assembly will now take a decision on the two recommendations of the Fifth Committee appearing in paragraphs 9 and 10 of its report [A/38/746].

153. The draft resolution contained in paragraph 9 is entitled "Report of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board". A recorded vote has been requested.

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour: Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Burma, Burundi, Canada, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, 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, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

Against: Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Abstaining: Afghanistan, Cuba.

The draft resolution was adopted by 127 votes to 10, with 2 abstentions (resolution 38/233).

154. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): The draft decision contained in paragraph 10 of the report of the Fifth Committee deals with the investments of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund. It was adopted by the Fifth Committee without objection. May I consider that the General Assembly wishes to adopt it?

The draft decision was adopted (decision 38/452).

AGENDA item 109

Proposed programme budget for the biennium 1984-1985

155. Mr. FONTAINE ORTIZ (Cuba) (Rapporteur of the Fifth Committee) (*interpretation from Spanish*): The Fifth Committee, which is entrusted with ensuring the financial and administrative health of the United Nations, made an effort to conclude its work today.

156. I now have the honour to present the report of the Fifth Committee on agenda item 109, which deals with the most complex matter the Committee has had to address at this session, that is, the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1984-1985. The report is contained in document A/38/760.

157. The recommendation of the Fifth Committee appears in paragraph 153 of the report, and consists of six draft resolutions, I to VI.

158. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): The General Assembly will now take a decision on draft resolutions I to VI recommended by the Fifth Committee in paragraph 153 of its report on agenda item 109 [A/38/760].

159. The Assembly will consider first draft resolution I, which is entitled "Questions relating to the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1984-1985", and which consists of 23 sections, I to XXIII.

160. The Fifth Committee adopted sections I to XII of that draft resolution without a vote. May I take it that the General Assembly wishes to do the same?

Sections I to XII of draft resolution I were adopted (resolution 38/234, sections I to XII).

161. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): Section XIII of draft resolution I is entitled "Staff training activities (Headquarters, Geneva and the regional commissions): contractual status of language teachers". A recorded vote has been requested.

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour: Algeria, Australia, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Burma, Burundi, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Cyprus, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Nepal, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Qatar, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Vanuatu, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

Against: Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Hungary, India, Italy, Japan, Mongolia, Poland, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Afghanistan, Argentina, Austria, Bahamas, Costa Rica, Cuba, Israel, Mexico, Netherlands, Pakistan, Panama, Portugal, Romania, Spain, Uruguay, Venezuela.

Section XIII of draft resolution I was adopted by 106 votes to 16, with 16 abstentions (resolution 38/234, section XIII).

162. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): Sections XIV to XXIII of draft resolution I were adopted by the Fifth Committee without a vote. May I consider that the General Assembly wishes to do the same?

Sections XIV to XXIII of draft resolution I were adopted (resolution 38/234, sections XIV to XXIII).

163. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): We turn now to draft resolution II, entitled "Health insurance contributions by the organizations of the United

Nations common system". A recorded vote has been requested.

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Burma, Burundi, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

Against: Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Abstaining: France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Italy, Japan, Romania, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Draft resolution II was adopted by 126 votes to 9, with 7 abstentions (resolution 38/235).

164. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): We turn now to draft resolutions III A, B and C, grouped under the general title "Programme budget for the biennium 1984-1985". Draft resolution III A is entitled "Budget appropriations for the biennium 1984-1985". A recorded vote has been requested.

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Burma, Burundi, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda,

United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

Against: Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Abstaining: Belgium, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Romania, Spain, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Viet Nam.

Draft resolution III A was adopted by 122 votes to 9, with 13 abstentions (resolution 38/236 A).

165. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): Draft resolution III B is entitled "Income estimates for the biennium 1984-1985". The Fifth Committee adopted it without a vote. May I take it that the General Assembly wishes to do the same?

Draft resolution III B was adopted (resolution 36/236 B).

166. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): Draft resolution III C is entitled "Financing of appropriations for the year 1984". A recorded vote has been requested.

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Burma, Burundi, Canada, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

Against: Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Abstaining: Belgium, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Israel, Italy, Japan, Liberia, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Romania, Spain, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Viet Nam.

Draft resolution III C was adopted by 119 votes to 9, with 14 abstentions (resolution 38/236 C).

167. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): We turn next to draft resolution IV, entitled "Unforeseen and extraordinary expenses for the biennium 1984-1985". A recorded vote has been requested.

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil,

Burma, Burundi, Canada, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

Against: Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Abstaining: Romania.

Draft resolution IV was adopted by 131 votes to 9, with one abstention (resolution 38/237).

168. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): Draft resolution V is entitled "Working Capital Fund for the biennium 1984-1985". A recorded vote has been requested.

A recorded vote was taken.

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

Against: Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary,

Mongolia, Poland, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Abstaining: None.

Draft resolution V was adopted by 133 votes to 9 (resolution 38/238).

169. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): Draft resolution VI is entitled "Pension scheme for members of the International Court of Justice". A recorded vote has been requested.

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Burma, Burundi, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Spain, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

Against: Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United States of America.

Abstaining: Belgium, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Italy, Liberia, Sri Lanka, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Draft resolution VI was adopted by 124 votes to 10, with 7 abstentions (resolution 38/239).

170. the PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): I now call upon the representative of Barbados for an explanation of vote.

171. Mr. MAYCOCK (Barbados): This statement is being made in reference to organization and methods for official travel and first-class travel. It is also being made on behalf of the delegations of Norway and the United States of America. The delegations of Barbados, Norway and the United States of America were three of the sponsors of General Assembly resolution 37/241 adopted last year on the organization and methods for official travel. We are pleased by the measures taken by the Secretary-General to implement the resolution. We acknowledge the efforts of the Committee on Contracts, established by the Secretary-General, in selecting a new travel agency through a competitive bidding process, and we commend the Secretary-General for negotiating a favourable contract.

172. We would welcome the implementation of a coordinated approach to travel arrangements in Geneva and Vienna.

173. We are concerned with the provisions with regard to the standard of travel for United Nations Secretariat staff and do not believe that these changes reflect the intent of the resolution, paragraph 6 of which provided that travel expenses should be limited to the least costly air fare structure, taking into account the nature of the mission and the conditions of travel. We expect that the Secretary-General will take the necessary steps to implement the directives of the General Assembly and, as a first step, we request the Secretary-General to emphasize greater use of business-class accommodations when appropriate and economical as a substitute for first-class travel accommodations.

AGENDA ITEM 12

Report of the Economic and Social Council (concluded):

- (a) Report of the Council;
- (b) Reports of the Secretary-General

174. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): Members will recall that chapters I, VI (sections B and E), VIII and IX (sections A to C) of the report of the Economic and Social Council [A/38/3] were assigned to plenary meetings. May I take it that the Assembly wishes to take note of those chapters of the report?

It was so decided (decision 38/453).

AGENDA ITEM 15

Elections to fill vacancies in principal organs (continued):*

- (b) Election of eighteen members of the Economic and Social Council

175. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): The Assembly will now consider the election of one member of the Economic and Social Council. Inasmuch as the balloting for one seat has been inconclusive, may I take it that the General Assembly wishes to retain this item on the agenda of the thirty-eighth session?

It was so decided (see decision 38/456).

AGENDA ITEM 39

Question of equitable representation on and increase in the membership of the Security Council

176. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): I understand that there is no request to consider the question of equitable representation on and increase in the membership of the Security Council at the present session. If this is the case, may I take it that the Assembly decides to include the item in the provisional agenda of the thirty-ninth session?

It was so decided (decision 38/454).

AGENDA ITEM 40

Observance of the quincentenary of the discovery of America

177. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): I have received a request that the item on the observance of the quincentenary of the discovery of America be kept on the agenda of the thirty-eighth session in order to allow for further consultations. May I take it that it is the wish of the General Assembly to accede to that request?

It was so decided (see decision 38/456).

AGENDA ITEM 41

Question of Cyprus

178. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): Members will recall that on 23 September [4th meeting] the Assembly decided to include the question of Cyprus in the agenda of the current session but deferred a decision on the allocation of the item to an appropriate time in the future.

179. It is my understanding that it would be desirable to leave the question of Cyprus open at the current session. May I take it that the General Assembly agrees to that understanding and decides to retain the item on the agenda of its thirty-eighth session?

It was so decided (see decision 38/456).

AGENDA ITEM 42

Implementation of the resolutions of the United Nations

180. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): I have received a request that the item on implementation of the resolutions of the United Nations be retained on the agenda of the current session. May I take it that it is the wish of the General Assembly to accede to that request?

It was so decided (see decision 38/456).

AGENDA ITEM 138

Consequences of the prolongation of the armed conflict between Iran and Iraq

181. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): I have received a request that the item on the consequences of the prolongation of the armed conflict between Iran and Iraq be kept on the agenda of the current session. May I take it that it is the wish of the General Assembly to accede to that request?

It was so decided (see decision 38/456).

AGENDA ITEM 146

Commemoration of the fortieth anniversary of the United Nations in 1985

182. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): Before presenting a draft decision for approval by the Assembly, I should like to give some very brief background on the item on commemoration of the fortieth anniversary of the United Nations in 1985.

183. I believe everyone would agree, particularly at this difficult and dangerous time in history, that we should give careful thought to how the fortieth anniversary of the Organization, which falls in 1985, should be commemorated. To provide adequate time for the consideration of proposals that would be constructive and appropriate, it was felt that at this session the Assembly should establish a preparatory committee for the purpose of formulating proposals that would be placed before the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session for consideration and decision.

184. In examining how to achieve this objective, there was widespread support for the idea of building on the existence of the General Committee of the present session. Obviously, given the nature of the exercise, the widest possible participation by Member States would be desirable. Accordingly, the draft decision I am about to submit would have the Preparatory Committee consist

*Resumed from the 99th meeting.

not only of all the members of the General Committee of this session, but also, on a full and equal basis, of any Member of the United Nations that wishes to become a member of the Committee.

185. Following consultations with the chairmen of the regional groups, I therefore propose that the General Assembly decide to establish a Preparatory Committee for the Fortieth Anniversary of the United Nations, consisting of the members of the General Committee of the thirty-eighth session and open to participation by all Member States on an equal basis. The Preparatory Committee would be entrusted with the task of considering and recommending to the General Assembly at its thirty-ninth session proposals for suitable activities in connection with the observance of the fortieth anniversary, on the understanding that its decisions would be taken by consensus.

186. I have been informed that conference servicing requirements related to the meeting of the Preparatory Committee could be met by the Secretariat from existing resources on an as-available basis. Therefore no financial implications would arise from the adoption of the draft decision. May I take it that the General Assembly approves the draft decision that I have just outlined?

The draft decision was adopted (decision 38/455).

Pending appointments

187. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): I should like now to draw the Assembly's attention to three pending appointments.

188. First, in resolution 38/32 B of 25 November, the General Assembly requested its President to appoint the members of the Committee on Conferences.

189. Secondly, in connection with resolution 38/129 of 19 December, the Assembly decided to entrust its President with the task of appointing the members of the Advisory Committee on the United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law.

190. Thirdly, in connection with resolution 38/191 of 20 December, the Assembly also entrusted its President with appointing the members of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Implementation of the Collective Security Provisions of the Charter of the United Nations.

191. In compliance with those decisions, I shall proceed with the necessary consultations and announce the appointments as soon as possible.

Suspension of the session

192. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): In the light of the action already taken at this meeting, the General Assembly has decided to resume its thirty-eighth session, on a date to be announced, for the sole purpose of considering the following agenda items: item 15 (b), "Election of eighteen members of the Economic and Social Council"; item 38, "Launching of global negotiations on international economic co-operation for development"; item 40, "Observance of the quincentenary of the discovery of America"; item 41, "Question of Cyprus"; item 42, "Implementation of the resolutions of the United Nations"; and item 138, "Consequences of the prolongation of the armed conflict between Iran and Iraq" [decision 38/456]. With those exceptions, therefore, we have concluded our consideration of all the items on the agenda of the thirty-eighth session.

Statement by the President

193. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): This session of the General Assembly has been nothing more nor less than the mirror in which mankind has seen reflected the multifaceted aspects of the profound crisis of the modern world. In the face of this crisis, the Assembly, as an essentially deliberative body, cannot lose sight of the fact that the primary function of the United Nations is the maintenance of peace and security and that it is also committed to promoting among nations relationships of friendship and bringing about international co-operation in the economic, social, cultural and humanitarian fields.

194. It is customary at the closing meeting for the President of the Assembly to offer an assessment of the session over which he has presided. I consider that correct and appropriate. However, following tradition, and with members' permission, I suggest that we ask ourselves not only to what extent we have contributed to attaining the purposes and principles of the Charter but also where we have failed and what more the Organization ought to do in this age which is one of the most dangerous in history. Therefore we have to assess the work performed to see to what extent the United Nations has adequately met the hopes of its founders, the principles of the Charter and the interests of the Member States.

195. At the start of this session, I outlined my concerns as to the main threats to mankind. In considering what has occurred since then, over those three months, I am very much afraid that one is bound to conclude that, despite our best efforts, the world situation has rapidly and acutely deteriorated: international violence has increased; we have seen new uses of military might; there has been a surprising increase in violent acts of international terrorism; and the nuclear arms race has escalated even further and has become even more threatening. We might legitimately ask ourselves to what extent our efforts have been positive.

196. In this regard, I believe that the meeting here of outstanding world statesmen has been fundamental. Thanks to the initiative of the Prime Minister of India, Indira Gandhi, Chairperson of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, we were honoured by the presence here of 18 heads of State, two vice-presidents, eight prime ministers, and 100 ministers, including 99 foreign ministers. That participation constitutes recognition by a considerable number of outstanding leaders of the permanent importance of the United Nations. To have this forum as a centre for communications is, I think, a great advantage, particularly at times such as this, when dialogue is more important than ever.

197. I also believe that our activities this autumn have dispelled the myth that the Organization has lost contact with reality and is no longer relevant, given the problems at present besetting the world. After all, we did deal quickly and decisively with the invasion of Grenada and the situation in Central America. Elsewhere in that region, in spite of the wide difference in opinions of the States there, it is encouraging that differences have been diminished and that the Assembly has given its unanimous support to the efforts of the Contadora Group to bring about peace and stability in Central America.

198. As to the peaceful settlement of disputes, although the Assembly has not made progress on such difficult issues as Afghanistan, Kampuchea and the Malvinas Islands, at least the process of dialogue and negotiation has been kept going by the request that the Secretary-General continue to use his good offices with the parties concerned with his familiar devotion and wisdom. It only

remains for us to wish him success in his extremely difficult undertaking, which serves to remind us of the essential role of the Organization in the peaceful settlement of disputes. Certainly the maintenance of peace is primarily the function of the Security Council, but the Assembly has also performed its role by approving the financing of various activities.

199. Unfortunately, no progress has been made in the settlement of problems affecting southern Africa, but the Assembly has demonstrated its firm determination to ensure the liberation of Namibia and the eradication of *apartheid*.

200. We have also launched by consensus the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination and have proclaimed that that Decade begins on 10 December, the thirty-fifth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. This anniversary has served to remind us of the central role which the question of human rights should play in all our activities. I think that we have made our modest contribution to progress in this area, even though the frequency of violations of human rights continues to be extremely high and constitutes a constant challenge to our most dedicated efforts.

201. At this session, the Assembly laid special emphasis on the human rights of youth, particularly in connection with the rights to education and employment. In that connection, it made plans to celebrate the International Youth Year in 1985. The Assembly also adopted measures to promote co-operation for the welfare of the handicapped and the elderly as well as of children. As President I thought the presence in the Assembly of Treana Bron, an 11-year-old Canadian child who had won a poster contest among sixth-grade students in Manitoba, would help create an atmosphere here of human solidarity, harmony and understanding. It is to be hoped that in years to come it will be the practice, when the Assembly discusses human rights, to invite children from Africa, Asia, Latin America and Europe—from all parts of the world—so that from the seats of the delegations they will refresh with the purity of their spirits the ideals and aspirations of mankind enshrined in the Charter of the Organization.

202. In connection with the activities of the Legal Committee—the Sixth Committee—I note its growing agenda, which during the current session comprised 19 items, the most it has ever had to deal with in its history. The report of the International Law Commission on its activities at its thirty-fifth session covers in separate chapters seven items relating to international law which are clearly differentiated, each of which by virtue of its importance and complexity deserves to be dealt with as if it were a separate item. The activities for the progressive development and codification of international law carried out under the auspices of the United Nations are characterized by the supplementary activities of the International Law Commission and its mother-body, the General Assembly, through the Sixth Committee. The International Law Commission is the central body created by the Assembly to exercise the functions specified by Article 13, paragraph 1 *a*, of the Charter, but it is the Sixth Committee which establishes the codifying policies to help the Committee in its scientific activities. Hence the significance and value of a detailed study by the Sixth Committee of the report annually submitted by the International Law Commission, and thus we should study the advisability of reconsidering the organization of the Sixth Committee's future activities so that, without undermining the importance of items on its agenda, these could be studied with due attention in a time frame that would not necessarily be limited to a given session of the General Assembly.

203. I am bound to recall with great satisfaction the extremely positive fact that it has been possible this session to create among Member States a climate of confidence conducive to dialogue on agenda item 38, "Launching of global negotiations on international economic co-operation for development". Today's meeting was no doubt one of the most stimulating expressions in that regard. As President I have held bilateral and multilateral consultations with representatives of countries and groups of countries which have manifested interest in the global negotiations. They were frank and positive talks and led to an encouraging exchange of views for the first time. The Chairman of the Group of 77, Mr. Porfirio Muñoz Ledo of Mexico, and other prominent figures from that Group offered the necessary clarifications on the two-phased negotiations proposed by the heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries at New Delhi and the Ministers of the Group of 77 at Buenos Aires. They in turn received the views of representatives of highly developed countries and groups of such countries on these proposals. The dialogue was a practical and constructive one, and those taking part expressed their satisfaction at the positive results of the exploratory phase as well as at the spirit of understanding characterizing it.

204. In such circumstances, I decided not to interrupt the process of consultations which began at this session. This morning the General Assembly endorsed my proposal and decided to press ahead with consultations along the same lines, and I shall be convening a multilateral meeting with the representatives of those countries and groups of countries in order to receive reports on the progress of the consultations at a date to be decided on with delegations of the countries concerned and which should not extend beyond the end of March 1984, when we hope that the General Assembly will be able to begin taking the appropriate decisions on the launching of global negotiations.

205. Whatever our achievements, this is also a fitting occasion for self-criticism and for us to ask ourselves whether we can improve our efficiency and effectiveness through an improvement in our working procedures. At the start of this session I said there were reasons for believing that present international tension and the proliferation of conflicts were rooted in problems with which the United Nations has to deal year after year and which so far it has been unable to resolve. I stressed that at this session it was necessary to seek a solution to these problems. Now we may well wonder whether we have put our energies to the most practical use.

206. Have we not undermined our efficiency and debased our influence by considering so many items and adopting so many resolutions, rather than concentrating our efforts on the most important problems and seeking genuine progress or practical solutions? Doubtless on many occasions the political will has been lacking. For example, does it really help the cause of disarmament and do we obtain the desired results by adopting 63 resolutions on the subject at just one session? Bearing in mind that figure and the complexity of the issue, I have the unpleasant feeling that many of those resolutions are known and understood almost exclusively by the group of experts that drafted them and are incomprehensible to the ordinary person.

207. In connection with the question of Palestine, one wonders whether we have dealt realistically with the problems of the Middle East, truly determined to achieve concrete results. One way or another we have considered the Arab-Israeli issue under various agenda items, directly in plenary meetings, in the First Committee, in the Special

Political Committee and in the Second and Third Committees. Overall this has yielded a total of 20 resolutions on various aspects of the problem; yet we still lack the political will to achieve a just and lasting solution to the problem of the Middle East.

208. Similarly, there is no doubt that *apartheid* deserves emphatic condemnation. Have we truly made substantial progress towards the eradication of this scourge by adopting 11 resolutions at this session? Where is the political will to reach a solution to this problem?

209. Perhaps the time has come for us to revise our procedures and to harness the political will which could help us find the way to genuine solutions to problems. Perhaps we should reverse the trend towards the constant growth of our agenda and start concentrating on the basic questions so as to achieve effective solutions. Members could consider the advisability of making more serious efforts to rationalize our procedures. With a threefold increase, since the creation of the United Nations, in the membership of the Organization and in the number of items considered during the session, the burden on all delegations and on the staff and material resources of the Organization has increased enormously. Although it could be difficult to make changes in established practices, there is no doubt that much could be done to improve our working methods.

210. In conclusion, I should like next to make a few observations which I consider to be of fundamental importance; I do this out of the sense of responsibility instilled in us by the Charter. As we all know, the Charter begins with the words, "We the peoples of the United Nations determined to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war". Since this Assembly did me the honour of electing me President of its present session, I venture to speak, not as a Panamanian nor as a Latin American nor as a member of the Non-Aligned Movement or of the Group of 77, but as a person upon whom the Assembly conferred by election the specific power to speak on behalf of the peoples of the world. If that can be taken as claiming excessive authority, permit me to ask: if I do not speak, and with the greatest candour and humility—who will? I do so because I greatly fear that never before has mankind been faced with so great a threat to survival. I am doing it because I am convinced that an appeal from this podium to reason and wisdom is more urgently needed, more justified and more vital today than at any time in our past.

211. All of us are well aware of the recent intensification of the arms race. In reply to the previous deployment in Europe of Soviet SS-20 missiles, the forces of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization began to deploy cruise and Pershing missiles. In its turn, the Soviet Union withdrew from the Geneva negotiations on medium-range missiles and announced its intention to deploy new missiles in Eastern Europe and in areas near the United States. Other disarmament negotiations too are facing an increasingly uncertain future. So we are witnessing the vicious circle of action and reaction, this time in an extremely dangerous form. For example, the time available to each party to determine whether its territory is the target of a missile attack has been reduced to a minimal 8 minutes. It should be recalled that all of this is taking place at a time when international tension, suspicion and hostility have increased considerably.

212. This means that the time available for officials to take political decisions to determine the need for and nature of a response has shrunk to a point which virtually precludes an intelligent assessment and a well-considered reaction. We are becoming the hostages of the technology of surveillance systems; we must always remember that

even the most advanced electronic products are liable to malfunction, as we have seen in the case of the computer which records the Assembly's votes. We have read about the former United States national security analyst who was on the verge of waking up his President with the report of an imminent missile attack when it was realized that this was apparently a computer error. I would recall that this took place when 30 minutes were available to decide whether one was actually the target of an inter-continental ballistic missile attack.

213. At this crossroad, when the arms race has taken on a new dimension, what has taken place in arms control negotiations between the East and the West? The Geneva talks on the deployment of medium-range missiles have been suspended and no date has been set for their resumption. The parallel strategic talks on long-range weapons have also been suspended *sine die*, and the Vienna talks on the reduction of conventional forces in central Europe have similarly been suspended without the announcement of a resumption date. It is truly alarming that at a tragic time when tensions are at their highest and when the threat of a new global conflict has increased greatly, the bridges of dialogue and negotiation have collapsed one after another, creating a gloomy atmosphere of fear and despair.

214. The present situation prompts us to ponder, with the greatest seriousness and concern, and in the name of "We the peoples", the following points: How can one of the parties accurately determine in a few minutes if its radar reports of a missile attack are accurate? How can decision-making bodies be expected to make well-founded, prudent judgements in conditions of great tension and within such time limits? How can short-range nuclear weapons be managed responsibly when they have been put under the control of battalion commanders? Have not various incidents demonstrated, on a much reduced scale, the destructive capacity available to a Government which considers that its security is under imminent threat, even dealing with conventional weapons and given a greater time for decision-making? Is there not now a greater chance that a single non-interceptable missile could propel the world into a nuclear holocaust?

215. Considering all that, does the present series of missile deployments strengthen the real security of each of the parties? Does it not bring about greater insecurity for all the inhabitants of the planet? Considering that the present stock of nuclear warheads stands at 40,000, with a destructive power a million times greater than the Hiroshima bomb, and considering that either party could destroy the other many times over, are not present arsenals sufficient? Is not the arms race gaining its own irrational momentum, which is beyond the control and independent of the will of either party? Has not the time come for us to make a concentrated effort to stabilize the arms race and reduce the risks of conflict?

216. Those are some of the questions which I believe that "We the peoples" have the right to ask ourselves. They do not spring from any illusory pacifism and have no political motive in support of any party. They are questions which, I believe, are the growing concern of millions and millions of people throughout the world.

217. The massive increase in the nuclear arsenal and the proliferation of hotbeds of local tension with international repercussions have, along with other factors, brought about a climate of growing suspicion, which has lessened points of contact to the point of endangering the stability of the relations between the two great Powers. A strengthening of this stability is an essential prerequisite of international peace and security, the maintenance

of which constitutes the fundamental goal of the United Nations.

218. The system of collective security laid down in the Charter for the attainment of this end does not rule out bilateral dialogue. However, such dialogue is a complement of and not a substitute for the machinery whose effective functioning has been habitually compromised by the Member States of the Organization. At a time when bilateral dialogue is becoming more difficult it is all the more necessary to reactivate the multilateral forum which has been charged with primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security—the Security Council.

219. It is within the Security Council that the Charter conferred upon the two great Powers a position of pre-eminent equality, and that position is a sufficient guarantee for the resumption of fruitful dialogue within a broader framework. Under the present circumstances of disturbing international tension, the procedure set forth in Article 28, paragraph 2, of the Charter offers an opportunity second to none. As President of this United Nations body of universal representation, I venture to make an urgent appeal to the members of the Security Council, especially the five permanent members, to act in accordance with their responsibilities and to meet at the highest Government level, making effective use of the instruments entrusted to them by the international community to safeguard the human race.

220. It has been quite rightly said that it is not peoples but Governments that start wars. Therefore, on behalf of all the peoples, I urge in particular the two Governments most directly concerned, the United States and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, carefully to study these questions, and I urge them to stop where they are and work to achieve broader solutions. Both parties have reliably shown that they can make sacrifices when they regard them as vital to their own defence. However, to my mind, this chain of action and reaction has reached such a point that it is now becoming counter-productive, and if it continues it will inevitably increase the risks of war, with all that that entails for the survival of mankind in the nuclear age. Accordingly, I request them to halt now and, as a demonstration of good will during the New Year festivities, a time eminently suited to peace, voluntarily to abstain from any new expansion of nuclear confrontation and to return to the negotiating table determined to call a halt to all this madness.

221. At the conclusion of this session I wish to express my deepest and most sincere appreciation to the Secretary-General and his competent staff. I am convinced that the Vice-Presidents of the Assembly and all the Chairmen of the Main Committees—to whom I am very grateful—share my feelings about the dedication and efficiency of

the international civil servants working under the inspiring leadership of the Secretary-General, whose dedicated work on behalf of the ideals of the Organization we all admire and acknowledge. I wish to place on record my very special thanks to William Buffum, the Under-Secretary-General for Political and General Assembly Affairs, and to his colleagues. Mr. Buffum, with his wisdom, prudence and fairness, has been an immeasurable source of support for me.

222. Our thanks also go to the Director of Protocol, Aly Teymour, and his assistants and support staff, who greatly facilitated our social activities. I also wish to thank the Department of Conference Services, particularly our marvellous interpreters and translators, the conference and document officers, the staff of the Office of the President and to all those who, inside or outside this Hall, have contributed their efforts and patience, including the Department of Public Information, our kind hosts on the fourth floor, the telephone operators, and the security guards who work so zealously to ensure order in the Organization's property. I cannot mention all those who have enabled our work to proceed, but I do believe I should mention the excellent impression I have gained of the high level of competence of the Secretariat employees, who deserve our full respect and esteem.

223. I must confess that for the rest of my life I shall treasure the rewarding experience of having presided over this Assembly of nations, and I shall attempt to live up to the trust, friendship and spirit of understanding that the members of all delegations, without exception, have shown me throughout the three months of the session, and I express my gratitude.

224. I express the warmest thanks for the meaningful and kind words addressed by heads of State or Government, foreign ministers and delegations of Member States to me personally and to my country, the Republic of Panama. They are a source of pride and satisfaction. I have accepted their kind and valued words as a tribute of great meaning for my country and for Latin America.

225. To all of you, your families and your peoples I extend my best wishes for the happiest of holidays, a happy New Year and all good things.

226. I declare suspended the thirty-eighth session of the General Assembly.

The meeting rose at 8.10 p.m.

NOTE

¹ The delegation of Colombia subsequently informed the Secretariat that it had intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution.