



Agenda item 3:* Credentials of representatives to the thirtieth session of the General Assembly:

- (a) **Appointment of the Credentials Committee;**
- (b) **Report of the Credentials Committee**

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* For the discussion of this item, see: Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirtieth Session, Plenary Meetings, 2351st, 2369th and 2436th meetings.

DOCUMENT A/10270

First report of the Credentials Committee

Original: English
29 September 1975

1. At its 2351st plenary meeting, on 16 September 1975, the General Assembly, in accordance with rule 28 of its rules of procedure, appointed for its thirtieth session a Credentials Committee consisting of the following Member States: Belgium, China, Costa Rica, Libyan Arab Republic, Mali, Mongolia, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United States of America and Venezuela.

2. The Credentials Committee met for the first time during the session on 29 September 1975 (67th meeting), it being understood that the Committee would have a further meeting at an appropriate time in order to consider outstanding credentials.

3. Mr. Edouard Longerstaeck (Belgium) was elected Chairman unanimously.

4. The Committee had before it a memorandum by the Secretary-General, dated 29 September 1975, indicating that as of that date the Secretary-General had received credentials concerning 124 delegations participating in the thirtieth session of the General Assembly. Of these, credentials issued by the Head of State or Government or by the Minister for Foreign Affairs, as provided for by rule 27 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, had been submitted by 91 Member States. The appointment of the representatives of Grenada and Venezuela had been communicated to the Secretary-General in telegrams from the Head of State or Government or the Minister for Foreign Affairs. In 31 cases (Afghanistan, Australia, Austria, Barbados, Bolivia, Burundi, the Congo, Denmark, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Guinea-Bissau, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Malawi, Mali, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Portugal, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Spain, the Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Turkey, the United Arab Emirates, the United Republic of Cameroon and Yemen) the appointment of the representatives had been communicated to the Secretary-General in letters or notes verbales from the permanent representatives or permanent missions concerned. However, in the latter case the Permanent Representatives of Australia,

Austria, Barbados, the Congo, Denmark, Ecuador, Guinea-Bissau, India, Ireland, Malawi, Mali, Nigeria, Pakistan, Qatar, the Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia and Turkey have been empowered to represent their Governments without limitation as to session in all organs of the United Nations.

5. The Legal Counsel informed the Committee that it would be in accordance with past practice to permit the representatives of Member States participating in the session for whom formal credentials had not yet been submitted to be provisionally seated with the same rights as other representatives pending the receipt of formal credentials. A further memorandum by the Secretary-General would be issued in due course concerning the credentials of Member States still outstanding.

6. The representative of the Libyan Arab Republic made a statement regarding the credentials of the delegation of Israel to the thirtieth session of the General Assembly, the text of which is reproduced in an annex to this report.

7. Referring to paragraph 2 of the Secretary-General's memorandum, the representatives of the USSR and Mongolia stated that they did not recognize the credentials of Chile and requested that their views be reflected in the report of the Committee to the General Assembly.

8. The representative of the United States said that in his view the statements made by the members of the Committee with respect to the credentials of certain States constituted an abuse of the functions of the Credentials Committee, whose task was to verify the powers presented in the Secretary-General's memorandum and not to pass judgement on whether certain Governments were liked or disliked. Such statements were more appropriate for the floor of the General Assembly. He noted, however, that the statements made in the Committee did not challenge the credentials of the States referred to.

9. The Chairman then proposed that, in the light of the remarks made by the Legal Counsel and taking into account

the statements made by the members of the Committee, the Committee should decide to accept the formal credentials already received and allow all other representatives of Member States participating in the session to sit provisionally with the same rights as other representatives pending the receipt of formal credentials. Accordingly he proposed the following draft resolution for adoption by the Committee:

"The Credentials Committee,

"Taking into account the views expressed during the debate,

"1. Accepts the formal credentials of the representatives that have already been received;

"2. Proposes that, pending receipt of formal credentials as provided for in rule 27 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, the representatives for whom formal credentials have not yet been submitted be provisionally seated with the same rights as other representatives."

The draft resolution was adopted without a vote.

10. The Chairman then proposed that the Committee should recommend to the General Assembly the adoption of a draft resolution (see para. 12 below). The proposal was approved by the Committee unanimously.

11. In the light of the foregoing the present report is submitted to the General Assembly.

Recommendation of the Credentials Committee

12. The Credentials Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

Credentials of representatives to the thirtieth session of the General Assembly

The General Assembly

Approves the first report of the Credentials Committee.

ANNEX

Statement by the representative of the Libyan Arab Republic at the 67th meeting of the Credentials Committee

My delegation would like to make the following statement regarding the credentials of the delegation of Israel to the thirtieth session of the General Assembly.

The United Nations has become seized with the problem of Palestine since the termination of the British Mandate for Palestine in 1947. Without going into a debate on the origins and historical developments accompanying the question of Palestine in the United Nations, the General Assembly, lacking all legal qualifications to approve the partition of any nation, issued its famous resolution 181 (II) of 29 November 1947, partitioning Palestine.

The United Nations by taking such an action not only contradicted or acted in variance with its Charter, but it inflicted a permanent and

relentless injustice upon the Arab people of Palestine, who represented the majority of the population. Thus, the United Nations not only denied the Arab Palestinian people their right to self-determination, but helped to evict them from their national home and turned them into hopeless refugees, making way for an alien régime to be established on usurpation of land, aggression and terrorism.

Imperialism, with the United States leading the initiative, manoeuvred to legitimize the racist Zionist régime by calling for a special session of the General Assembly of 51 Member States to be used as a rubber stamp to legalize the unjust scheme, thereby creating an alien régime in Palestine.

Notwithstanding that the fundamental tenet of the Charter was based on the rights of peoples to self-determination, the Palestine question was submitted at that time to the General Assembly and treated in a manner contradicting that very basic principle. Therefore, those who today decry the expulsion of a régime on the pretext of upholding the principle of universality of the United Nations should be silenced forever. There should be no double standards in the international ethical code of nations. Those are the same States that devised the illegal partition of Palestine in 1947, violating the Charter.

Further, those forces that helped to hatch the Zionist egg into a de facto régime sought a de jure recognition by ensuring its admission to the United Nations. The General Assembly adopted its qualified resolution 273 (III) of 11 May 1949, admitting the Zionist régime to membership in the United Nations. Resolution 273 (III) admitted a colonial, racial régime to membership in the United Nations on the condition that it unreservedly accepted the obligations provided in the United Nations Charter and compliance with the preceding resolutions of the General Assembly—in particular resolutions 181 (II) and 194 (III) on the partition of Palestine and the resettlement of the Palestinian refugees in their homeland.

On the contrary, succeeding Zionist policies have shown total disregard for the United Nations resolutions and decisions. Furthermore, the Zionists have not satisfied themselves with the area they have unlawfully acquired and like any colonial régime, they continued to covet the whole of Palestine, and perpetrated their aggression and expansionism against it and beyond it into the territories of other Arab States.

In their deliberate effort to liquidate the Palestinians they pursue a policy of genocide and mass slaughter aimed at the total destruction of the Arab people of Palestine.

At its twenty-ninth session, the General Assembly, in resolution 3236 (XXIX), recognized the Palestine Liberation Organization as the sole representative of the Palestinian people. Furthermore, the General Assembly reasserted the right of the Palestinians to self-determination and reaffirmed their inalienable right to return to their homeland and property in Palestine. However, the Zionist régime which was illegally granted home and membership in the United Nations persists in disregarding the overwhelming will of the United Nations.

Based on the foregoing, my delegation registers its strongest reservations on the credentials of the Zionist delegation to the thirtieth session of the General Assembly, and reserves its right to take any other further steps in the General Assembly.

I request that this statement appear in the minutes of the Committee and in its report to the General Assembly.

DOCUMENT A/10270/ADD.1

Second report of the Credentials Committee

*Original: English
9 December 1975*

1. The Credentials Committee held its 68th meeting on 8 December 1975.

2. The Chairman recalled the decision taken by the Committee at its 67th meeting, on 29 September 1975, that it would have a further meeting at an appropriate time in order to consider outstanding credentials.

3. The Committee had before it a memorandum by the Secretary-General dated 5 December 1975 indicating that, subsequent to his previous memorandum of 29 September 1975, credentials in the form provided for by rule 27 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly had been submitted by a further 48 Member States; that the appointment of the representatives of two States, the permanent representatives