

United Nations
**GENERAL
ASSEMBLY**

THIRTY-NINTH SESSION

Official Records



**103rd
PLENARY MEETING**

Monday, 17 December 1984,
at 3.25 p.m.

NEW YORK

**President: Mr. Paul J. F. LUSAKA
(Zambia).**

AGENDA ITEM 40

**Commemoration of the Fortieth Anniversary of the
United Nations in 1985: Report of the Preparatory
Committee for the Fortieth Anniversary of the
United Nations**

1. The PRESIDENT: In section V of its report [A/39/49], the Preparatory Committee for the Fortieth Anniversary of the United Nations recommends to the General Assembly for adoption a draft resolution and a draft decision. In addition, the Assembly also has before it draft resolution A/39/L.45, and I call on the representative of India, who wishes to introduce that draft resolution.

2. Mr. KRISHNAN (India): I have the honour to address the General Assembly on behalf of all the members of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries.

3. The Movement of Non-Aligned Countries attaches the highest importance to the observance of the fortieth anniversary of the United Nations. This stems from its deep and abiding commitment to the United Nations, to preserving and strengthening the Organization, and to making it fulfil more effectively the purposes and principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations.

4. As the former Chairman of the Movement, the late Prime Minister of India, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, stated in the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session, "firm faith in the United Nations is central to the non-aligned" [9th meeting, para. 5]. That conviction was manifested at the Seventh Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at New Delhi from 7 to 12 March 1983, as indeed it has been at every earlier summit meeting. At that conference, the Heads of State or Government

"stressed the importance of the United Nations as the most appropriate international forum for finding solutions to major world issues such as the achievement of general and complete disarmament, the realization of the new international economic order, the elimination of colonialism and racism and the promotion of human rights."¹

5. In their "Conclusions and recommendations", the Heads of State or Government declared:

"The non-aligned countries reaffirm their firm adherence to the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and fully recognize the need to support and strengthen the world

Organization in order to make it an effective instrument for the fulfilment of its central role in the maintenance of international peace and security, in developing and strengthening co-operation among nations, in establishing equitable economic relations between States and in promoting fundamental rights and freedoms in the world."²

6. Further, the Heads of State or Government called upon the international community to observe 1985 as the Year of the United Nations.

7. If I have quoted at some length from the New Delhi Political Declaration, it is to illustrate the firm and continuing commitment of the non-aligned countries to the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and to the strengthening of the world Organization. In view of the importance they attach to the United Nations, the non-aligned countries are resolved to involve themselves actively in the preparation and observance of the fortieth anniversary of the United Nations. On 14 September 1984, my delegation officially introduced in the Preparatory Committee for the Fortieth Anniversary of the United Nations, on behalf of the delegations of all non-aligned countries, draft resolution A/AC.222/L.1 [A/39/49, para. 38].

8. It was our view that the draft resolution reflected the common interests and concerns of the international community. We subsequently conducted extensive negotiations on the text with delegations and groups of delegations in a spirit of compromise. Thus, consistent with our firm conviction that the activities and approaches that will govern the commemoration should enjoy universal consensus and support, we agreed to make numerous adjustments, with a view to meeting the concerns and interests of all delegations.

9. The constructive approach adopted by the non-aligned countries has been recognized by one and all. Nevertheless, the consensus so ardently sought by the non-aligned on that document—that is, draft resolution A/AC.222/L.1—eluded us. The non-aligned have always shown understanding for the concerns and sensitivities of others and have always remained, and still remain, ready to co-operate. Unfortunately, however, that same spirit of understanding for our concerns and sensitivities is not always displayed by others. It was with considerable regret, therefore, that we had to abandon our efforts.

10. The draft resolution submitted by India on behalf of the non-aligned countries stays on the record as reflecting the views of those countries in regard to the commemoration of the fortieth anniversary of the United Nations.

11. Subsequently, we submitted draft resolution A/AC.222/L.2, and draft decision A/AC.222/L.3, for consideration by the Preparatory Committee with a view to their recommendation for eventual adoption

by the General Assembly [A/39/49, paras. 71 and 72].

12. Draft resolution A/AC.222/L.2 was adopted by consensus in the Preparatory Committee on 14 December 1984, and it is now before the General Assembly for its consideration. It refers to the theme that the non-aligned countries have proposed for the anniversary—namely, “United Nations for a better world.” We believe that this theme underscores the abiding relevance and importance of the United Nations and its role in shaping a better future for humanity in a world without war. It suggests that the commemorative session of the General Assembly next year should be for a short period, culminating on 24 October 1985 and coinciding with the proclamation of the International Year of Peace. It requests the Preparatory Committee to draw up a suitable text for a final document or documents to be considered for signature and/or adoption during the commemorative session. It expresses the hope that Heads of State or Government will find it possible to participate in the commemorative session in order to enhance its significance. It recommends that 1985, the year of the anniversary, be observed as the Year of the United Nations.

13. The draft resolution is mainly procedural in nature, taking note of the programme and activities recommended by the Preparatory Committee, continuing the Committee’s mandate to function until the observance of the anniversary and requesting the Secretary-General to provide the necessary facilities.

14. On 14 December 1984, the draft decision was also adopted by consensus by the Preparatory Committee, after the deletion of subparagraph (e) from the draft text that had been submitted to the Preparatory Committee. The draft decision is also, in a sense, procedural and involves certain necessary matters of detail. It makes a number of recommendations in the context of the observance of the anniversary, addressed to Governments and Member States, specialized agencies and other international organizations of the United Nations system, the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat and the international mass media. The suggestion that the commemorative activities should reflect the fact that 1985 had been designated as International Youth Year was also considered in the Preparatory Committee’s report [A/39/49, para. 28]. Following consultations, the Chairman of the Preparatory Committee recorded the understanding that the commemorative activities of the fortieth anniversary of the United Nations should reflect in an appropriate manner the observance in 1985 of the International Youth Year. This understanding is reflected in the report [*ibid.*, para. 51].

15. Subparagraph (e) of the draft decision, which has since been deleted, took note of the twenty-fifth anniversary, also in 1985, of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and proposed that the events commemorating the fortieth anniversary of the United Nations should appropriately reflect that event. My delegation, on behalf of the non-aligned countries, reluctantly and with deep regret agreed to delete subparagraph (e) from the draft decision, in the interest of consensus, on the clear understanding that it retained the option to introduce, on behalf of the non-aligned countries, a draft resolution along the lines of this subparagraph for action by the General Assembly when the item came up for decision in the Assembly.

I refer to paragraph 53 of the report of the Preparatory Committee, in which this matter is set out. Accordingly, the draft resolution submitted by my delegation on behalf of the non-aligned countries Members of the General Assembly is before the General Assembly for consideration.

16. The non-aligned countries are conscious that the fortieth anniversary of the United Nations will be commemorated against the backdrop of an increasingly worsening international situation, characterized by tensions and conflicts which have been aggravated by the threat or use of force, acts of aggression, intervention, interference, bloc policies and confrontation; by a deepening world economic crisis which has had particularly adverse effects on developing countries; and by the growing threat to the very survival of mankind posed by the spiralling nuclear-arms race and the increased risk of nuclear war. The non-aligned countries are convinced of the vital need to reverse these trends. We firmly believe that the United Nations system is a unique and indispensable negotiating forum for harmonizing the actions of nations in the attainment of the objectives of the Charter of the United Nations. We are convinced that the fortieth anniversary of the United Nations should be an occasion for a determined rededication by the Member States to the purposes and principles of the Charter and a reaffirmation of their commitment to give those purposes and principles full effect. It should also be an occasion to review the performance of the United Nations system over the past four decades, with a view to enhancing its role and effectiveness towards the achievement of peace, security, justice and development. We are concerned that there have been attempts to weaken the role of the United Nations in international relations.

17. The non-aligned countries stress in particular that Member States should firmly commit themselves to give full effect to the principles of respect for the sovereignty, territorial integrity and independence of States, respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples, respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, the peaceful settlement of disputes, non-interference and non-intervention in the internal affairs of States, non-use or threat of use of force, the elimination of all forms of racism and racial discrimination, the right to independence of peoples under colonial domination and foreign occupation, the maintenance of international peace and security, disarmament and particularly nuclear disarmament, the development of friendly relations among nations, and the achievement of international co-operation in resolving global problems of an economic, social, cultural or humanitarian character.

18. As I stated earlier, the year 1985 will mark the twenty-fifth anniversary of the adoption of the historic Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960. The United Nations has played an important role in its implementation, and we expect that the Organization’s fortieth anniversary will reflect in an appropriate manner the observance of the twenty-fifth anniversary of this Declaration, with a view to strengthening the international commitment to the total eradication of colonialism.

19. On the occasion of the fortieth anniversary of the United Nations, we should recall certain historic General Assembly resolutions: resolution 3201 (S-VI)

and 3202 (S-VI), adopted on 1 May 1974 at the sixth special session, and containing the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order; resolution 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974, containing the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States; and resolution 3362 (S-VII), on development and international economic co-operation, adopted on 16 September 1975 at the seventh special session. We call upon Member States to take urgent steps towards the early establishment of the new international economic order as well as the new international information order.

20. We should also take note of significant documents adopted within the United Nations system, including in particular 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), annex*], the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security [*resolution 2734 (XXV)*], the Declaration on the Inadmissibility of Intervention and Interference in the Internal Affairs of States [*resolution 36/103, annex*], and the Manila Declaration on the Peaceful Settlement of International Disputes [*resolution 37/10, annex*].

21. On the occasion of the fortieth anniversary of the United Nations, we would also appeal to Member States to give urgent consideration to the ratification of or accession to those multilateral instruments that have been adopted and/or supported by the United Nations and that have not entered into force for lack of sufficient ratifications or accessions, or have entered into force but could be strengthened by additional ratifications or accessions, as well as to their effective implementation.

22. In this connection, we call, *inter alia*, for the acceptance, ratification and putting into effect of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea.

23. A befitting observance of the forthcoming event—the fortieth anniversary of the United Nations—is an exercise of common interest and concern; needless to say, this calls for a spirit of accommodation and understanding on all sides. I would like to assure you, Sir, that the non-aligned countries, for their part, will not be found wanting in this regard.

24. Mr. McDONAGH (Ireland): I have the honour to speak on behalf of the Ten member States of the European Community.

25. The United Nations and the European Community share a common origin: the terrible suffering and destruction wrought by the Second World War. The member States of the Community and the United Nations therefore share one overriding purpose: a determination to ensure that international disputes be resolved by peaceful means and that the recurrence of war be prevented. The Ten believe that 24 October 1985, the fortieth anniversary of the entry into force of the Charter of the United Nations, should be regarded not just as a time to review the achievements of the past four decades but also as an important opportunity for the international community to look to the future. We welcome whole-heartedly the note struck by the Secretary-General in his statement at the opening meeting of the Preparatory Committee for the Fortieth Anniversary of the United Nations, when he said that the occasion should be used above all to encourage a rededication

by Member States to the principles and purposes of the Charter, to promote interest in the work of the Organization and support for its efforts and to reinvigorate international co-operation in all fields of human endeavour.

26. We should recall that when the United Nations was established in 1945, its success was by no means assured. It is therefore a considerable achievement that, 40 years later, the Organization is firmly established as the premier international forum for the consideration of the world's problems, whether political, economic or social. It makes a vital contribution to the necessary dialogue between all countries of the world, be they Eastern or Western, developing or developed.

27. There are other major achievements to celebrate in the anniversary year. A further global conflict has been averted, and the United Nations has contributed significantly to the containment of regional conflicts, notably through its peace-keeping operations, in which the Ten are proud to have played a major part. The past 40 years has been a dramatic and successful period of decolonization which has led to an increase in the membership of the United Nations from 51 to 159. Moreover, the Organization and its specialized agencies have done much to tackle problems of human misery throughout the world. The efforts currently under way in Ethiopia and other African countries are but the latest examples of the effective action the Organization can take.

28. Nevertheless, Member States, in celebrating such achievements, must also ask why, despite the expressed commitment of all to the principle of international co-operation, the world continues to be plagued by regional conflicts, tensions between the super-Powers, economic and social injustices and abuses of human rights.

29. The Secretary-General, in his report to the thirty-seventh session on the work of the Organization, underlined the seriousness of the situation when he stated that “we have strayed far from the Charter in recent years”.³ He expressed concern that the possibilities of the United Nations, especially of the Security Council, as a negotiating forum for urgent international problems are not being sufficiently realized or used. The question of whether present practices in the United Nations are in all instances the best suited to promote concrete and just solutions and strengthen confidence in the Organization has been raised by the Secretary-General in his report on the work of the Organization in 1984 [*see A/39/1*]. The Ten would like to associate themselves with his admonition that “We should beware of blurring the separate and specific functions of the main organs and specialized agencies by treating them as interchangeable platforms for pursuing the same political aims. Issues must be dealt with primarily on their own merits and in their own context.”

30. The Ten share his concern at the weakening in recent years of the multilateral approach to international questions. The Minister for Foreign Affairs of Ireland, speaking in the general debate earlier in this session as President-in-Office of the Council of Ministers of the European Community, underlined the “evident need for a recommitment to a multilateral approach which would draw on the energy, the imagination and the potential for co-operation of the

majority of the Assembly” [see 6th meeting, para. 192].

31. In this regard, he expressed the support of the Ten for “the endeavours of the Secretary-General to increase the relevance of the Organization and to improve its functioning” [*ibid.*, para. 112].

32. Over its 40 years the Organization has been severely tested by a series of international political and economic crises. This anniversary, which coincides with the proclamation of the International Year of Peace, provides a timely opportunity for a reassertion of States Members’ commitment to multilateralism, not as a bureaucratic exercise but as an essential element in the endeavour to eliminate the horrors of war and to ensure the achievement by each human being of a life of freedom and dignity.

33. The principles underlying the approach of the Ten to international affairs have been stated before in this forum. In sum, we are committed to the purposes and principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations; we believe in the fundamental importance of human rights and in the need for States to respect, by their actions as well as their statements, internationally agreed human rights standards; we are committed to the rule of law and to dialogue in international relations; we recognize the right of all States to security and independence and of all peoples to the determination of their own destiny; we are committed to the promotion of the economic and social advancement of all peoples. In keeping with these principles we express the hope that the fortieth anniversary of the Charter will be marked not only by appropriate ceremony but also by real progress in the promotion and upholding of multilateralism.

34. Mr. GOLOB (Yugoslavia): This plenary meeting of the General Assembly marks the end of the first phase of the work of the Preparatory Committee for the Fortieth Anniversary of the United Nations.

35. The Committee, in our opinion, did achieve a measure of success through the adoption by consensus of the texts of a draft resolution and a draft decision that were so ably elaborated by the delegation of India and submitted by Mr. Krishnan. The delegation of Yugoslavia supports this effort by India in its entirety.

36. It is important and essential that the draft resolution before the Assembly [A/39/49, para. 71], envisages that the commemorative session of the General Assembly shall be held for a short period culminating on 24 October 1985; that the text of a final declaration will be prepared for adoption during the commemorative session; and that an invitation should be extended to heads of State or Government to participate in the commemorative session in order to enhance its significance.

37. It should be recalled here that at the recent Meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Heads of Delegation of the Non-Aligned Countries to the thirty-ninth session of the General Assembly, held in New York from 1 to 5 October 1984, stress was laid on “the importance of strengthening the role of the United Nations in dealing with the crucial issues concerning peace, security, disarmament and development” [see A/39/560, annex, para. 137].

38. They emphasized that the United Nations, particularly the General Assembly and the Security Council, offered the best framework for the promotion of those goals. We should do our best to make

reason prevail so as to leave the next generation a better future, they said. That view was reflected in the statements of almost all the participants in the general debate at this session of the Assembly.

39. The political and economic situation in the world is bleak, and even the existing fragile bases for peace are threatened. Unless the present situation starts changing, the dangers threatening the world will evade any control, and that may have unforeseeable consequences. The anniversary is going to be commemorated against the backdrop of an increasingly worsening international situation characterized by tensions and conflicts, aggravated by the threat or use of force, acts of aggression, intervention, interference, bloc policies and confrontation, domination and exploitation, a deepening world economic crisis with particularly adverse effects on developing countries and a growing threat to the very survival of mankind posed by the spiralling nuclear-arms race.

40. In an interdependent world, there is no better place where this gloomy perspective can be prevented than the United Nations. Only last week the Secretary-General delivered an inspiring statement on the nuclear-arms race that should serve as additional impetus in the preparations for the anniversary of the Organization as well.

41. The fortieth anniversary of the United Nations is an important event. It is testimony to the fact that the world Organization has justified its existence, that it is capable of adapting to changes in international relations, that its role as a forum for dialogue is indispensable for the maintenance of peace and security in the world and for the establishment of new political and economic relations based on the equality of all peoples and countries of the world.

42. The United Nations has also been and remains an indispensable factor in uniting and bringing together nations of different sizes and economic power. It is the indicator of the aspirations of the international community and the single multilateral forum for the harmonization of views on the basis of equality of all the members of the international community on all the crucial problems of today. However, the United Nations is not and should not be a forum for debate only. Rather, the United Nations should be ever more a forum for negotiations and dialogue, an instrument for progress and the strengthening of independence, sovereignty, equality and freedom.

43. Preparations for the United Nations anniversary are a unique opportunity for another effort towards the solution of present issues of peace, security and development. A political content and political character of the anniversary would best contribute to strengthening its role and seeking solutions by means of negotiations through the world Organization.

44. In the programmes that we prepare a prominent place should be given to reaffirmation and recommitment to the Charter of the United Nations. Developments in the course of the past 40 years unequivocally prove the full validity and vitality of the Charter. They also show that the achievements of the world Organization have been positive and that it is an instrument for constructive changes and progress.

45. It would be useful to recall here the contribution of the United Nations to the anti-colonial revolution, which has substantially changed the political map of the world and thus the membership of the

United Nations as well. Therefore particular importance should be given to the observance of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.

46. In 1985, other anniversaries will be observed, such as those of 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), annex*] and the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security [*resolution 2734 (XXV)*].

47. In order to overcome the problems facing the United Nations it is necessary to comply with adopted decisions and resolutions. The implementation of declarations and accession to and respect for multilateral conventions concluded within the United Nations would enhance its role and credibility in international relations.

48. The new international economic order, the new world information and communication order, the Declaration on the Inadmissibility of Intervention and Interference in the Internal Affairs of States [*resolution 36/103, annex*], as well as others, are valuable concepts and documents that are not to be relegated to the archives. Reaffirmation of the commitment of Member States to implement them is certainly needed.

49. Some Member States are increasingly turning away from their previous commitment to multilateralism and are increasingly pursuing more and more of their interests through bilateral channels. We feel the anniversary will be an opportunity for all the Member States to manifest their commitment to negotiations and to multilateralism as a form of co-operation indispensable for overcoming crises and for substantial improvement of mutual relations.

50. The observance will be successful if it is done with the support and the consensus of all Member States. However, it may be necessary to recall here that consensus is a vehicle for moving forward rather than for limiting the scope of agreements arrived at earlier. And, finally, we feel that positive political will will be needed—more of it than we have seen during the present phase of the work of the Preparatory Committee.

51. We are looking forward to working under your chairmanship, Mr. President, and we of the Yugoslav delegation are offering our full co-operation in the joint efforts to make the United Nations more effective and enhance its role in the world.

52. Mr. TROYANOVSKY (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (*interpretation from Russian*): In respect of the imminent fortieth anniversary of the United Nations, quite naturally the desire arises to look at the path travelled by the Organization and at the situation in the United Nations at the present time, as well as at ways and means for enhancing its effectiveness.

53. The United Nations was established at a time when the battles of the Second World War were still going on. The great victory over fascism—the fortieth anniversary of which we will be solemnly celebrating next year—will never grow dim in the memory of mankind. That victory was dearly bought. The Soviet people lost 20 million lives, and it cost us unprecedented destruction in our history. The magnitude of the victory of the Soviet people is ever

greater because they made a decisive contribution to saving mankind from the fascist yoke. That feat was achieved in the name of peace and life on this earth.

54. The lessons of the Second World War are of abiding importance. The main lesson is that we have to fight against war before it starts. Historical experience teaches us that to defend peace we need harmonized, active efforts by all peace-loving forces.

55. The Soviet Union considered the task of maintaining international peace and security to be of the essence in establishing the United Nations and formulating its Charter. We continue to hold that position today and consistently support enhancing the role of the United Nations in these matters. As stressed in connection with the visit of the Secretary-General to the Soviet Union in July of this year: “The Soviet Union will continue to bring its political weight and moral authority to bear to enhance the role of the United Nations as the primary instrument for strengthening international security, peace and co-operation among peoples of the world.”

56. The question of principle is, how can we move closer to the goal of the Charter of the United Nations, namely, how can we “save succeeding generations from the scourge of war”? As experience has rightly shown, there is only one answer to this, and that is the answer provided by the Charter. Success in building a stable peace can be achieved only on the basis of the concerted actions of States against aggression, against the suppression of the freedom of peoples and in favour of strengthening the sovereignty and equality of States and reaffirming the principle of peaceful coexistence in relations between States irrespective of differences in their socio-political structures.

57. A realistic assessment of the role of the United Nations in the system of international relations enables us to state that the Organization has managed to make a positive contribution towards the resolution of acute international problems in instances when Member States demonstrated willingness to be guided by the provisions of the Charter and when they made persistent collective efforts to attain the goals of the Organization.

58. The Charter of the United Nations is a reliable basis for ensuring the peaceful life of peoples and for developing inter-State relations on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence. In this nuclear age, the link between ensuring international peace and security and halting the arms race is becoming ever closer. Attempts to damage the security of anyone or to seek to gain one-sided advantages over others must always be resisted. Any attempt to subvert the security of others subverts one's own security. The interests of one's own national security cannot be invoked in order to damage the security of other countries with impunity or to interfere in their internal affairs. Reliance on the use of force and on destabilizing inter-State relations carries the threat of nuclear war, with all its catastrophic consequences.

59. The only realistic prospect for strengthening international peace and security, therefore, lies in averting another world war. Alarm at the increasing threat of a nuclear war and the dangerous developments in the international situation is acutely felt by the United Nations. Suffice it to recall the declarations and resolutions adopted in recent years by the United Nations condemning nuclear war, the undertaking not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, the

freezing, both quantitatively and qualitatively, of nuclear arsenals, the prevention of the militarization of outer space, the strengthening of the cardinal principle of the Charter on the non-use of force and so forth. The results of the voting on these resolutions and the attitudes taken towards them are better testimony than any words to the true position of States on the key issues of the day and indicate a universal awareness of the need to bring about a decisive improvement in this dangerous situation and make genuine progress towards peace.

60. Over the years the United Nations has, to its credit, taken a number of practical steps to curb the arms race: the prohibition of bacteriological weapons, treaties on the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons, the use of outer space exclusively for peaceful purposes and so on. In this field, however, the United Nations will have to do much more than it has done heretofore. The efforts and decisions of the United Nations have promoted in a tangible way the break-up of the colonial system and the emergence of some 100 States that have become full Members of the United Nations. However, it is still important today to put a definitive end to the vestiges of colonialism, *apartheid* and racism and to the machinations of neo-colonialism.

61. In assessing the 40 years of the work of the United Nations, it can be said that, by and large, the balance is a positive one. The Organization has made a positive contribution towards implementing the purposes and principles enshrined in the Charter. The Security Council has helped to resolve a number of acute international crises. The search for a solution to existing conflicts is the overriding task of the United Nations today.

62. With regard to the Soviet Union, in the words of the General Secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, K. U. Chernenko:

“We favour the peaceful solution of international disputes through serious, equal, constructive negotiations. The USSR will co-operate fully with all States prepared to help to reduce international tension through practical deeds and to create an atmosphere of trust in the world—in other words, with those that truly seek not to prepare for war but, rather, to strengthen the foundations of peace. We believe that all existing machinery should be used fully to that end, including, of course, the machinery of the United Nations, which was created to maintain and strengthen peace.”

63. The Soviet Union would like to see the United Nations effective and authoritative and purposefully acting to implement the goals proclaimed in its Charter. We take an optimistic view of the Organization's future; we do not have a negative attitude to it, and we reject malicious attacks on the United Nations. With regard to the draft resolution and draft decision now before the Assembly relating to preparations for the fortieth anniversary of the United Nations [A/39/49, paras. 71 and 72], the Soviet Union has no objection to their adoption. At the same time, we regret that, as a result of the position taken by one delegation, the Preparatory Committee was unable to arrive at a consensus on the draft resolution submitted by India on behalf of the non-aligned countries. The important provisions contained in that draft resolution reflect, for the most part, the key issues that all States Members of the

Organization are interested in resolving. In the opinion of the Soviet delegation, those provisions should be the basis of the relevant document to be prepared for the fortieth anniversary session of the General Assembly. That document should also contain an objective analysis of the work of the Organization over the past 40 years and its positive contribution in many areas.

64. The commemoration of the fortieth anniversary of the Organization should lead to an increase in the real contribution by the United Nations to eliminating the threat of a nuclear war, curbing the arms race, improving the international climate and developing broad international co-operation. The vital tasks of the Organization must be translated into concrete action that will help to promote the implementation of the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations.

65. Mr. VELAZCO SAN JOSÉ (Cuba) (*interpretation from Spanish*): As we assess the work accomplished by the Preparatory Committee for the Fortieth Anniversary of the United Nations, we wish to put on record our thanks to India for its outstanding efforts to forge a consensus text on the basis of the draft resolution which, in its capacity as Chairman of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries and on behalf of its members, it submitted to the Preparatory Committee as a basis for negotiations.

66. It is regrettable that the constructive spirit of the non-aligned countries in preparing a moderate text which did not even reflect all the fundamental concerns and the preoccupations of our Movement regarding the complex international political situation was not matched by the same constructive spirit and the necessary political will on the part of some countries so as to reach a consensus on the draft that was originally submitted by the non-aligned countries. We trust that this position will change in the course of the preparatory period remaining until the commemoration of the fortieth anniversary next year.

67. My country attaches particular importance to the commemoration of the fortieth anniversary of the Organization, since, together with the broad majority of the international community—in particular the developing countries—Cuba considers that the United Nations system constitutes an appropriate and indispensable forum to find the solutions to major world problems, as was recognized by the Heads of State or Government at the Conference held at New Delhi in March 1983.

68. That is why we note with deep concern the pressures some countries have exerted on the United Nations system and, in particular, on some of its specialized agencies, such as UNESCO, UNCTAD and UNIDO.

69. The commemoration of the fortieth anniversary of the Organization should provide a timely opportunity for strengthening support for the United Nations system and for unambiguously rejecting any attempt to discredit and weaken its important role in international relations.

70. This historic commemoration should also provide an opportunity to reaffirm the commitment of Member States fully to abide by the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations in practice.

71. This objective is all the more important in an international situation characterized by heightened

tensions and conflicts due to the increasing threat or use of force, acts of aggression, intervention and interference in the internal affairs of States, a sharpening of the economic crisis in capitalism, which has particularly harmful effects on developing countries, as well as the dangers to the very survival of mankind inherent in the aggressive policy of imperialism and the dizzying acceleration of the arms race, in particular of nuclear weapons.

72. The fortieth anniversary of the Organization coincides with another date of particular importance to the international community in general and to the young States, in particular, which have swelled the ranks of the Organization after freeing themselves from the colonial yoke, in many cases after violent struggles for self-determination and independence. We are referring to the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.

73. Both dates are closely interconnected because of the important role played by the United Nations and its specialized bodies, such as the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, in the struggle of peoples to eradicate the last vestiges of colonialism in all its forms.

74. Accordingly, activities to commemorate the fortieth anniversary should appropriately reflect both the gains made in the process of decolonization and the important battles that still lie ahead of us to achieve full implementation of the Declaration contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV).

75. Our country, as a member of the Preparatory Committee for the Fortieth Anniversary of the United Nations, intends to make a contribution within the limits of its possibilities and in a constructive spirit to all of the preparatory work, in order to ensure that the observance of this important historic date will provide a real opportunity to strengthen the United Nations system and enhance its role in international relations and in the solution of the most urgent problems of mankind, such as the struggle for peace, justice and social and economic development on the basis of halting the arms race, achieving disarmament, establishing the new international economic order and a new world information and communication order and developing relations of good-neighbourliness and friendship among peoples.

76. Mr. LEWIS (Canada): Some 24 hours from now, the thirty-ninth session of the General Assembly will be suspended. It is therefore not the time for elaborate and lengthy speechifying. But my country cannot let this moment pass without making a few succinct and pointed observations.

77. To put matters quite simply, Canada is both weary and impatient with those who make a fetish of impugning the worth, legitimacy and relevance of the United Nations. It happens all too frequently outside this body; it even happens, on occasion, within.

78. In Canada's view, the time has come to launch a concerted campaign to defend and to strengthen the United Nations. There is no better moment to start than in the fortieth anniversary year.

79. No one in the Assembly would deny that the United Nations, and many of its organic parts, have frailties. The litany of deficiency is well rehearsed: time and again the detractors tell us that the polarization between the super-Powers reduces the United

Nations to impotence; that the rhetorical excesses are extravagant; that speeches and issues and arguments coagulate in the throes of repetition; that the institutional processes are antiquated; that the incremental changes are slow to the point of inertia.

80. To each allegation, there is, alas, some truth. There is some pardonable despair; one can understand the feelings of futility when behaviour at the United Nations turns to rancour or induces immobility. But to succumb to the allegations seems, to Canada, to miss the point on two fundamental grounds.

81. First, the expectations are pitched too high. The United Nations, with the greatest will and idealism in the world, was never meant to be a panacea. It is an institutional arrangement within which individual nations operate, and the commitment and co-operation of each of its sovereign States delimits the measure of its effectiveness.

82. Back in 1946, curiously, in the introduction to his first report on the work of the Organization, the first Secretary-General, Trygve Lie, put it well:

“The United Nations is no stronger than the collective will of the nations that support it. Of itself it can do nothing. It is a machinery through which the nations can co-operate. It can be used and developed in the light of its activities and experience, to the untold benefit of humanity, or it can be discarded and broken.”

83. That brings me directly to my second point. The United Nations has obviously not yet scaled the heights of untold benefit to humanity, nor is it yet, in any sense, discarded or broken. The reality lies somewhere in between, and the reality is impressive indeed.

84. Just take a look at this session. Whatever the inevitable frustrations of individual Member States, even at times over procedural matters such as those of last Friday, we have had a General Assembly session which galvanized itself around Ethiopia, adopted by consensus a formidable declaration on the economic crisis in Africa, achieved by consensus a potentially powerful convention on torture, accepted by consensus a resolution on international drug trafficking, and reached, as well, a consensus on outer space.

85. In other words, whatever the defects in process and substance, whether in plenary or in Committee meetings, the fact remains that this was a productive thirty-ninth session reflecting urgent human concerns, considerable vision and practical measures of response. As such, it stands as a microcosm of the continuing United Nations experience. That experience has, over the 40 years, nurtured the welfare of humankind, and that is why gratuitous, fashionable assaults on the United Nations, to diminish or to demean it, just will not do.

86. The various agencies—whether UNICEF, UNDP, WHO or UNRWA—represent, all in all, the finest expressions of human aspiration and dedication. The triumph of international peace-keeping is one of those rare reflections of sustained international sanity.

87. The prestige and influence of the office of the Secretary-General augur well for the future direction of the entire Organization. Indeed, the present incumbent has won the trust of every Member State, as well he might considering his skill and initiatives in Afghanistan, in Cyprus, in Lebanon and in the Iran-

Iraq conflict, to name but a representative few. It is not so much a solution which is required here; it is rather the inspired knack of keeping doors open, countries talking, a vital process going. These modest initiatives help to keep the world on track when all around us there is menace, alarm and hostility. If the United Nations system did not exist, it would be somehow created.

88. To be sure, that section of the Charter which speaks to the most important goal of all—international peace and security—has proved the most intractable. If human survival is the ultimate *raison d'être* of the United Nations—and what else could be?—then we have, admittedly, a long way to go.

89. But given all the other cumulative accomplishments, 1985 should be seen as the year when we marshal every conceivable energy to encourage the super-Powers to negotiate, to compromise and to agree. The process appears to have started. We should now heed the words of the Secretary-General, delivered so eloquently in the Assembly on 12 December [96th meeting].

90. None of this is meant to be sanguine. Canada understands just how tough and complex the issues are, and we understand equally that the United Nations is an easy target for invective and derision. But the quality of the critique is fundamentally unsound. There is more vilification than analysis, more axes to grind than hatchets to bury, and, sometimes, silence from those who fear the future or favour the *status quo*.

91. The fortieth anniversary is surely the occasion to turn it all around and to restore to the United Nations that central role envisaged in the Charter.

92. To do that, it will be necessary to attempt some internal reforms. They will be difficult to achieve. We shall have to approach every aspect of process, of procedure, of structure and of substance with immense caution and sensitivity. Here my delegation pays tribute again to the Secretary-General. His three annual reports, individually and collectively, provide us with clear, relevant observations on many of the problems which beset the Organization. More than that, he has offered constructive solutions. Those reports are the starting point for future work on ways and means to strengthen the role and effectiveness of the United Nations. This need not involve elaborate new structures or committees; that could even prove counter-productive. It might be best to begin with more informal contacts amongst interested Member States to identify those areas of common concern which are amenable to improvement, and then to identify improvements of real consequence.

93. In his first speech to the Economic and Social Council, Trygve Lie, if I may hark back again to the words of that first Secretary-General, said:

“While old problems will be solved, new problems will arise. The advance of science and the whims of nature and circumstances make that certain. But we are agreed to tackle our problems as we know them with stubborn and relentless energy. We will cross the other bridges when we come to them.”⁴

Now is the time to reinforce and then to cross those bridges.

94. Only the Assembly brings all of the international issues and all of the Member States together. That is its unique role. Improvements here will have a telling impact on other United Nations bodies and on the difficult issues facing us. You, Mr. President—

and I say this with heartfelt appreciation—have already instituted some much-needed reforms in the Assembly. Let us continue that example. Perhaps now is the time to streamline our agenda and to eliminate routine, undebated items. Perhaps we should reallocate more items from plenary meetings to the Committees. Perhaps we can arrange to have more current, less ritualistic, debates on individual items. Perhaps—dare I say it—some repetitive items have exhausted their utility and can be dropped from the agenda. Perhaps greater use of informal contacts across regional groups would generate greater agreement.

95. The Charter begins with the oft-quoted words, “We the peoples of the United Nations”. Now it is time that we, the peoples of the United Nations, gathered here in the General Assembly, reflected on our past, and, more important, tackled our future, particularly the fortieth anniversary year, with that self-same stubborn and relentless energy to which Trygve Lie referred.

96. Mr. SORZANO (United States of America): My delegation will be pleased to join in the consensus on both the draft resolution and the draft decision of the Preparatory Committee for the Fortieth Anniversary of the United Nations [A/39/49, paras. 71 and 72]. We of course look forward to the proper celebration of the fortieth anniversary of the United Nations, which has already achieved so much.

97. However, we wish to express our strong reservations concerning the second draft resolution on the fortieth anniversary, contained in document A/39/L.45. That draft resolution was not adopted by consensus in the Preparatory Committee; indeed, my delegation opposed including in the draft resolution discussed in that group the operative paragraph contained therein. In that draft resolution, the General Assembly would decide that the events commemorating the fortieth anniversary of the Organization should reflect the observance of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the 1960 Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.

98. We believe that the celebration of the fortieth anniversary of the United Nations should be made up of elements that all of us can support wholeheartedly. Certainly, there is no scarcity of United Nations achievements which all of us can celebrate. These certainly include, from our point of view, the achievements of the United Nations in the decolonization process. We are prepared to celebrate the achievements of that decolonization process and, indeed, look forward to and continue to work towards the full achievement of decolonization.

99. However, as the Assembly is well aware, the specific Declaration to which the draft resolution in question refers makes no mention of the principle of self-determination. For that reason we could not support it in 1960, nor do we find it possible to support that Declaration today as an integral part of the fortieth anniversary commemoration. Indeed, my delegation and others were unable to vote in favour of a draft resolution last week specifically calling for the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of that Declaration.

100. Given the fact that my delegation and others have not supported this Declaration, and in view of the fact that it is very desirable that commemoration of the fortieth anniversary should prove to be a unifying rather than a divisive occasion, we appeal to

the sponsors of the draft resolution not to press it to a vote.

101. Mr. HERRERA CÁCERES (Honduras) (*interpretation from Spanish*): On this date, 17 December, Honduras is celebrating the thirty-ninth anniversary of its entry as a Member State to the United Nations. That important date in the history of my country fortunately coincides with the date when we are discussing in the General Assembly activities relating to the commemoration of the fortieth anniversary of the United Nations. Accordingly, my delegation finds several reasons for participating in this debate on the recommendations of the Preparatory Committee for the Fortieth Anniversary of the United Nations, a Committee of which Honduras is a full member, and on the suggestions of each Member State for further marking this important event.

102. In 1985 there will be several memorable dates, as we shall be celebrating the fifteenth anniversary of the adoption of the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations as well as the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security, and the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples; while on 24 October 1985, the International Year of Peace will be proclaimed and will be connected with International Youth Year and the fortieth anniversary of the United Nations. Thus, this last anniversary will provide the best possible opportunity for Member States of the Organization to make a sharp and objective analysis of our achievements and the lacunae in various areas of our universal duties. We should also define specific activities to enhance those achievements or make good those lacunae, in order that the Organization may achieve better results and increase its effectiveness.

103. For Honduras, these are the hopes aroused by the fortieth anniversary of the United Nations. We believe that all the preparatory work will not be very meaningful if the occasion becomes a matter of simple protocol in which rhetoric and publicity take the place of an unequivocal expression of political will and a desire for action by all Member States in order to achieve the aims of peace, security and well-being sought by all our peoples.

104. The Minister for Foreign Affairs of my country, in his statement on 9 October before the Assembly, referred to the celebration of the fortieth anniversary of the United Nations as follows:

“We are on the eve of a great celebration. In 1985 an organization which was set up to respond to the highest ideals of mankind will celebrate its fortieth anniversary: an organization created to strengthen international peace and security, to develop the links of friendship and co-operation among States, to promote respect for the fundamental rights and freedoms of all human beings, to be the crucible in which all nations might work together to achieve their common objectives.

“A great deal still remains to be done if we are to bring to perfection a legal community of States governed by an order that effectively ensures the attainment of the objectives of the United Nations: the establishment of ‘an order for the promotion of peace’, as envisaged by the Viennese master, constitutes ‘one of the most urgent matters of our

times, one on the outcome of which depends the destiny of civilization’.

“In an era characterized by uncertainty, we are obliged to reflect on the factors that prevent us from rising above a legal order which is still primitive, in spite of the advances achieved in the past 39 years. The extremely dangerous situations confronting mankind at large make it essential that we not only speak of disarmament but also disarm; . . . that we not just speak of co-operation, but actually co-operate; that we not just talk of respect for the dignity of man, but dignify him.” [26th meeting, paras. 158 to 160.]

105. In this necessary review of our conduct as States, we must not overlook the unilateral and partial interpretation that we frequently give to the principles of the Charter of the United Nations. The international obligations that flow from it cannot be distorted by being implemented on the basis of a shameful policy of blocs that distorts the goals and aims of the United Nations.

106. Hegemonic ambitions should not vitiate the principles that govern the conduct of this world Organization. The interests of the North should not prevail over those of the South. The well-being of some must not and cannot be maintained by the misery of others. The principles of law among nations should not be separated one from the other, nor should they be separated from the obligations of each State to its own people.

107. It is necessary for us to return to the source, to the original ecumenical vision that sought to design a different world. There must be a clear-cut will to enhance efficiency, impartiality and the confidence that the United Nations, as the major international organization, provides the most suitable means of protecting the interests of the community of States, thereby placing the international standard above the individual interests of any of its Members and ensuring the respect of all without any kind of discrimination in regard to political, economic and social systems.

108. The principles set forth in the Charter of the United Nations continue to provide the guidelines that the peoples of Member States of the United Nations have recommended that their respective Governments follow by harmonizing their actions in the various bodies of this forum for universal diplomacy and multilateral action. That is Honduras’ understanding, and that is why we have continuously reiterated our consistent adherence to universal values and the unrestricted observance of the principles of international coexistence, solidarity and co-operation.

109. In the course of our recent statements, in particular regarding Central America, Kampuchea, the Malvinas, the critical economic situation in Africa, the International Year of Peace, Afghanistan, Namibia and Western Sahara, we have emphasized this, because we basically believe that there must be a common denominator of peace and progress which we all seek for the benefit of all our peoples, and which should prevail over current bilateral rivalries and the differing views of ideological groups.

110. We welcomed the statement made by the Secretary-General when he said:

“It is frequently said that the Charter of the United Nations is an example of confused idealism conceived without reference to the realities of

world policy. There can be no doubt that the very nobility of the concept of collective security, equal rights, world economic co-operation and the peaceful settlement of disputes has caused disappointment in many circles in view of the fact that from every angle such concepts reveal all too clearly the deficiencies inherent in unilateral and multilateral initiatives. Accordingly we have to reach the conclusion that idealism is an illusion that can confound and dilute pragmatism, which is the only solid basis for national policy. I do not think this is accurate. Any forecasts of the future that are based exclusively on international realities will lead not to improvement but rather to despair.

“Knowledge and understanding of events and circumstances are fundamental to forging solid policies. However, one unique characteristic of knowledge is that, because of its very purpose, it leads to something that transcends it: to a vision of what should be. The same thing occurs with the Charter. The principles governing international conduct provide a solid basis for overcoming the problems of war, injustice and deprivation that afflict mankind in so many regions. These principles can be incorporated in national policies. Indeed, in the years that have elapsed since the end of the Second World War and the beginning of the United Nations, these principles have promoted the achievement of felicitous results in many areas. The seriousness of current problems must not lead us to forget the outstanding achievements of that period. The progress made in the past 40 years in defining human rights and responding to mankind’s legitimate aspiration to independence after the period of colonialism and the achievements in health and education reaffirm our conviction that if we bend all our efforts to supporting the principles embodied in the Charter of the United Nations they will indeed be translated into action.”

111. It is clear that the United Nations, as an organization of Governments, is affected in its functioning and in the attainment of its common objectives by the persistent circumstances of unresolved crisis and economic tensions, unresolved ideological confrontations and political conflicts, and unrealized social hopes inherent in the States of which it is composed.

112. This is why each Government bears a clear responsibility in this universal centre and why each Member State has a responsibility to work to ensure that its foreign policy is increasingly in keeping with the purposes and principles of the Charter and also to show the will actively to encourage the efforts of the Organization on the basis of efficiency and impartiality, criteria that should indeed govern the activities of its various organs and organizations in seeking the common good of all mankind.

113. Such will, which is more necessary than ever in these uncertain times, must continuously be reaffirmed by the organs of the Organization. The forthcoming commemoration of the fortieth anniversary of the United Nations provides an extremely propitious opportunity for us to reread the Charter and show greater political will to give effect to the principles and achieve the purposes embodied in it. We should call upon all States, without exception, to discharge the duties incumbent on them *vis-à-vis* other States and to respect the rights of all. Only this objective attitude toward international relations can ensure for our peoples the peace, security, justice and

well-being that were the aims of our efforts to establish the international Organization.

114. We believe that the institutionalized activities carried out by all Member States within the United Nations bodies have made it possible for us to become increasingly aware of our collective role. Thus we should simplify and improve our working procedures and ensure that they are in keeping with the Charter, in order to ensure that the United Nations provides a forum where we can harmonize efforts to fulfil universal aspirations. Consequently, we must exclude anything that might lead to doubt or differences among Members because of positions of discriminatory and automatic solidarity that would indeed be a divergence from the aims that we all share.

115. The recent adoption by consensus on 3 December of the Declaration on the Critical Economic Situation in Africa [*resolution 39/29, annex*] is a milestone in the history of the Assembly on the historic path taken by the Organization. The solidarity with Africans thus expressed by all Governments is proof of the viability of the international understanding and co-operation that our peoples expect us to achieve on their behalf. This also strengthens our belief that the responsibilities incumbent on each body in the United Nations system should be fulfilled with commitment and unity by Member States in order to ensure the realization of the purposes and principles that are of interest to all mankind. We hope that this visionary perspective will increasingly inspire the political, juridical and administrative bodies of this Organization in their thought and action.

116. 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), annex*], and the International Development Strategy, with its necessary complement of global negotiations on economic co-operation, provide us with basic elements that must not be lost sight of. In this connection, we should also work out standards for our activities to improve and reinforce multilateral economic and social co-operation, and instruments and modalities for the implementation of such co-operation, and we should give further thought to the role of the United Nations in this connection.

117. As we stated on 29 November in the context of the discussion on the question of Namibia [*79th meeting*], we believe we should work together more closely to bring about self-determination, independence, freedom and unity for the Namibian people and to ensure the territorial integrity of that country and the preservation of its natural resources. We must ensure that our direct and special responsibility regarding Namibia is fulfilled, giving it priority consideration and increasing the support which the Secretary-General deserves from all States, thereby making possible the establishment of an international climate conducive to a solution that will mean as speedy an implementation as possible of the United Nations plan for Namibia—at the latest, on the occasion of the commemoration of the anniversary of the United Nations.

118. My delegation concurs with the Secretary-General when he states that:

“The fortieth anniversary of the United Nations provides one more opportunity, not only to consid-

er the performance of the Organization in the course of the past four decades, but also and in particular to ensure that Member States will further respect the purposes and principles of the Charter to promote interest in the endeavours of the Organization and to support its efforts and revitalize international co-operation in all areas of human activity. There can be very little doubt that the commemoration, if based on such an approach, could indeed promote the cause of international understanding.”

119. On the eve of the fortieth anniversary of the end of the Second World War and the creation of the Organization, I should like to reaffirm the political will of Honduras further to merge its efforts with those of all other States who also wish to make certain that their national policies will be free from ideological interests and mental reservations, so as to ensure that we shall be able to achieve the extremely important objectives of peace and universal well-being. Accordingly, we should like to reiterate our readiness to work with persistence and interest in order to achieve the peaceful, just and honourable solution of political problems confronting States in various regions of the world. We wish to ensure security for economic and social co-operation and to support and enhance the responsibilities borne by the respective continental organizations, as well as those of the world Organization.

120. This renewed political will on the part of all Member States would enable the United Nations to ensure a better world. It could preserve coming generations from the scourge of war and provide a future in which liberty, tolerance, justice and progress would indeed encompass harmonious and civilized co-existence among all peoples of the world. In this spirit, we shall worthily bequeath to succeeding generations a destiny which would be imbued with the message that we frequently repeat at the beginning of each new year, that is to say, “Peace on earth to men of good will”.

121. The PRESIDENT: The Assembly will now begin the voting process. The Assembly will first turn its attention to the recommendations contained in the report of the Preparatory Committee for the Fortieth Anniversary of the United Nations [A/39/49, paras. 71 and 72]. As indicated in paragraph 54 of the report, the recommendations of the Preparatory Committee would not entail any additional costs. The Committee recommends the adoption of the draft resolution contained in paragraph 71 of its report. May I take it that the General Assembly wishes to adopt that draft resolution?

The draft resolution was adopted (resolution 39/161A).

122. The PRESIDENT: The Preparatory Committee also recommends the adoption of the draft decision contained in paragraph 72 of its report. May I consider that the General Assembly wishes to adopt that draft decision?

The draft decision was adopted (decision 39/425).

123. The PRESIDENT: Finally, we come to draft resolution A/39/L.45. A recorded vote has been requested.

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulga-

ria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, 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, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: United States of America.

Abstaining: France, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

The draft resolution was adopted by 143 votes to 1, with 2 abstentions (resolution 39/161 B).⁵

AGENDA ITEM 80

Development and international economic co-operation:

(a) International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade:

(i) Report of the Committee on the Review and Appraisal of the Implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade;

(ii) Report of the Secretary-General;

(b) Review of the implementation of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States: report of the Secretary-General;

(c) Science and technology for development: report of the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development;

(f) Food problems:

(i) Report of the World Food Council;

(ii) Report of the Secretary-General;

(i) Environment:**(i) Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme;****(ii) Report of the Secretary-General;****(j) Human settlements:****(i) Report of the Commission on Human Settlements;****(ii) Reports of the Secretary-General;****(k) Effective mobilization and integration of women in development: report of the Secretary-General;****(l) United Nations Special Fund;****(m) New and renewable sources of energy: report of the Committee on the Development and Utilization of New and Renewable Sources of Energy;****(n) Implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries: report of the Secretary-General;****(o) Immediate measures in favour of the developing countries: report of the Secretary-General;****(p) Development of the energy resources of developing countries: report of the Secretary-General.**

124. Mr. AL-HADDAD (Democratic Yemen) (Rapporteur of the Second Committee) (*interpretation from Arabic*): I have the honour to submit to the General Assembly the reports of the Second Committee on all the agenda items allocated to it. The report on agenda item 80 is contained in documents A/39/790 and Add.1 to 17.

125. The report on item 82 is contained in document A/39/792.

126. The report on item 83 is contained in documents A/39/793 and Add.1.

127. Finally, the report on item 141 is contained in document A/39/652.

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

128. The PRESIDENT: Statements will therefore be limited to explanations of vote. The positions of delegations regarding the various recommendations of the Second Committee have been made clear in the Committee and are reflected in the relevant summary records.

129. May I remind members that under paragraph 7 of decision 34/401, the General Assembly agreed that when the same draft resolution is considered in a main Committee and in plenary meeting, a delegation should, as far as possible, explain its vote only once, that is, either in the Committee or 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 are limited to 10 minutes and should be made by delegations from their seats.

131. We turn now to part I of the report of the Second Committee on item 80 [A/39/790]. May I take it that the General Assembly wishes to take note of this part of the report?

It was so decided (decision 39/426).

132. The PRESIDENT: We now turn to part II of the report of the Second Committee on item 80 (a) [A/39/790/Add.1]. In paragraph 8, the Second Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of a draft resolution entitled "Review and appraisal of the implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade". May I take it that the General Assembly wishes to adopt that draft resolution?

The draft resolution was adopted (resolution 39/162).

133. The PRESIDENT: In paragraph 9 of the same part of the report, the Second Committee also recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of a draft decision entitled "Report of the Secretary-General on social aspects of development". May I take it that the General Assembly wishes to adopt that draft decision?

The draft decision was adopted (decision 39/427).

134. The PRESIDENT: We turn now to part III of the report of the Second Committee on item 80 (b) [A/39/790/Add.2]. The Assembly will now turn to paragraph 7. The draft resolution recommended by the Second Committee for adoption is entitled "Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States". The programme budget implications of this draft resolution are contained in the report of the Fifth Committee in document A/39/815. 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, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, 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, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu,

Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Finland, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden.

The draft resolution was adopted by 125 votes to 10, with 12 abstentions (resolution 39/163).⁶

135. The PRESIDENT: May I now invite members of the General Assembly to turn their attention to part VI of the report of the Second Committee on item 80 (e) [A/39/790/Add.5] In paragraph 11, the Second Committee recommends for adoption a draft resolution entitled "Report of the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development". May I take it that the General Assembly wishes to adopt that draft resolution?

The draft resolution was adopted (resolution 39/164).

136. The PRESIDENT: The Second Committee also recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the draft decision entitled "Long-term financial and institutional arrangements for the United Nations Financing System for Science and Technology for Development" contained in paragraph 12 [A/39/790/Add.5]. The report of the Fifth Committee on the programme budget implications of that draft decision is contained in document A/39/829. May I take it that the General Assembly wishes to adopt that draft decision?

The draft decision was adopted (decision 39/428).

137. The PRESIDENT: We now turn to part VII of the report of the Second Committee on item 80 (f) [A/39/790/Add.6]. The Assembly will take a decision on the two draft resolutions contained in paragraph 15, which are recommended for adoption. Draft resolution I is entitled "Critical situation of food and agriculture in Africa". May I take it that the General Assembly wishes to adopt this draft resolution?

Draft resolution I was adopted (resolution 39/165).

138. The PRESIDENT: Draft resolution II is entitled "Food and agricultural problems". May I consider that the General Assembly wishes to adopt this draft resolution?

The draft resolution was adopted (resolution 39/166).

139. The PRESIDENT: I invite members of the Assembly to turn their attention next to part X of the report on item 80 (i) [A/39/790/Add.9]. The Assembly will now take action on the recommendation of the Second Committee in paragraph 21 of this part of the report. Draft resolution I is entitled "Remnants of war". 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, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea,

Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: None.

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

Draft resolution I was adopted by 121 votes to none, with 24 abstentions (resolution 39/167).⁶

140. The PRESIDENT: Draft resolutions II A and B deal with the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification. Draft resolution II A is entitled "Implementation of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification" and draft resolution II B is entitled "Implementation in the Sudano-Sahelian region of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification". The Second Committee adopted draft resolutions II A and B without a vote. May I take it that the General Assembly wishes to do likewise?

Draft resolutions II A and B were adopted (resolutions 39/168 A and B).

141. The PRESIDENT: The Second Committee also recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the draft decision entitled "Environment", contained in paragraph 22 of part X of its report [A/39/790/Add.9]. May I take it that the General Assembly wishes to adopt that draft decision?

It was so decided (decision 39/429).

142. The PRESIDENT: I shall now call on representatives who wish to explain their position on the draft resolutions and the draft decision just adopted.

143. Ms. DANIELSEN (Norway): Under agenda item 80 (i), my delegation introduced a draft resolution on international co-operation on the environment. That draft resolution was contained in document A/C.2/39/L.24. We did so on the assumption that it would be possible during this General Assembly session to take international co-operation on the environment one step forward. The wide support for this effort was reflected in the fact that delegations from many parts of the world were willing to sponsor the text.

144. After lengthy consultations, we almost reached consensus. However, a controversial issue was introduced which diverted attention from the objective that we all shared—that is, to generate and promote international co-operation in the vital field of environmental protection.

145. During the second regular session of the Economic and Social Council, my delegation sponsored a similar draft resolution. Faced with the very same problem—namely, the introduction of an issue outside the framework of our text—we chose to withdraw it.

146. This course of action was certainly not foreseen as an outcome of the deliberations during this session of the General Assembly. However, a situation arose which made us feel impelled, together with the other sponsors, to follow the same path that we had taken during the Economic and Social Council session.

147. At this juncture, it seems more important to look to the future than to dwell on the question of distribution of blame. My delegation sincerely hopes that we shall be able to avoid repetition of this year's experience. We must join forces and work towards this end, making it possible for us next year to reach consensus on international co-operation on the environment, an issue of crucial importance to our common future.

148. Mr. GOETTELMANN (Federal Republic of Germany): This year the General Assembly has adopted only one procedural decision, which takes note of the report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on its twelfth session. The twelfth session of the Governing Council dealt with a number of important issues concerning international co-operation in the field of the environment.

149. My delegation was a sponsor of a draft resolution focused mainly on the substantive decisions of this year's session of the Governing Council and aiming at a better understanding of the important role of environmental issues in the broad context of economic and social development. Together with a great number of co-sponsors from many parts of the world, we submitted this draft resolution to the Second Committee for adoption by consensus, conscious of the international dimension of environmental problems, the importance of dialogue between developed and developing countries, and among them, and of the need to combine all efforts and undertake practical measures to protect the environment.

150. My delegation very much regrets that a possible consensus on the substantive text of draft resolution A/C.2/39/L.24/Rev.1 was made impossible by the introduction of a controversial amendment outside the framework of environmental co-operation, and that this draft resolution had to be withdrawn by the co-sponsors.

151. My delegation reiterates its concern at the increasing tendency to introduce political questions into technical draft resolutions. Questions relating to peace, security and disarmament are important. These questions, however, do not fall within the competence of the Second Committee and should be dealt with in the appropriate forums.

152. It is our sincere hope that we can avoid a repetition of this year's experience in the future and that we can maintain a genuine consensus on the very important issue of international co-operation in the field of the environment.

153. The PRESIDENT: I call on the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on a point of order.

154. Mr. LAVROV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (*interpretation from Russian*): The representatives of Norway and the Federal Republic of Germany said that the General Assembly had not been able to adopt a draft resolution [A/C.2/39/L.24] this year on the report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme, allegedly because a controversial amendment [A/C.2/39/L.55] had been submitted. I wish to say the following in order to make things clear to everyone. This "controversial" amendment was, in fact, submitted by my delegation. The "controversy" in it was that it reproduced word for word the consensus that the General Assembly had adopted last year [*see resolution 38/165*]. The sponsors of the draft resolution did not want to reaffirm that consensus.

155. Moreover, when the Second Committee discussed draft resolution A/C.2/39/L.118 on food and agricultural problems, those same sponsors did not want to reaffirm the consensus adopted by the World Food Council in June this year [*see A/39/19, part one, para. 15*].

156. That was all I wanted to say.

157. The PRESIDENT: The General Assembly will now consider part XI of the report of the Second Committee on item 80 (j) [A/39/790/Add.10]. The Assembly will now take a decision on the draft resolutions recommended for adoption in paragraph 17. Draft resolution I is entitled "Living conditions of the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territories". The report of the Fifth Committee on the programme budget implications of that draft resolution is contained in document A/39/699. A recorded vote has been requested.

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, 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, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland,

United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Israel, United States of America.

Abstaining: Gabon, Ivory Coast.

Draft resolution I was adopted by 143 votes to 2, with 2 abstentions (resolution 39/169).

158. The PRESIDENT: The following draft resolutions deal with human settlements. Draft resolution II A is entitled "Report of the Commission on Human Settlements" and draft resolution II B is entitled "Co-ordination of human settlements programmes within the United Nations system". May I consider that the Assembly wishes to adopt draft resolutions II A and B?

Draft resolutions II A and B were adopted (resolutions 39/170 A and B).

159. The PRESIDENT: Draft resolution III is entitled "International Year of Shelter for the Homeless". May I take it that the General Assembly wishes to adopt it?

Draft resolution III was adopted (resolution 39/171).

160. The PRESIDENT: We turn now to part XII of the report on item 80 (k) [A/39/790/Add.11]. The Assembly will take a decision on the draft resolution entitled "World survey on the role of women in development", contained in paragraph 6. May I take it that the General Assembly wishes to adopt that draft resolution?

The draft resolution was adopted (resolution 39/172).

161. The PRESIDENT: We turn now to part XIII of the report on item 80 (l) [A/39/790/Add.12]. May I take it that the General Assembly wishes to take note of this report?

It was so decided (decision 39/430).

162. The PRESIDENT: We now turn to part XIV of the report of the Second Committee on item 80 (m) [A/39/790/Add.13]. The Assembly will take a decision on the draft resolution contained in paragraph 7. The draft resolution is entitled "Implementation of the Nairobi Programme of Action for the Development and Utilization of New and Renewable Sources of Energy". May I take it that the General Assembly wishes to adopt this draft resolution?

The draft resolution was adopted (resolution 39/173).

163. The PRESIDENT: The Assembly will now turn to part XV of the report on item 80 (n) [A/39/790/Add.14]. In paragraph 9, the Second Committee recommends to the Assembly the adoption of a draft resolution entitled "Implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries". May I take it that the General Assembly wishes to adopt it?

The draft resolution was adopted (resolution 39/174).

164. The PRESIDENT: The Assembly will now consider part XVI of the report on item 80 (o) [A/39/790/Add.15]. The Assembly will turn to the draft resolution entitled "Immediate measures in favour of the developing countries", contained in paragraph 7. May I take it that the General Assembly wishes to adopt it?

The draft resolution was adopted (resolution 39/175).

165. The PRESIDENT: The Assembly will now turn to part XVII of the report of the Second Committee, on item 80 (p) [A/39/790/Add.16].

166. I call on the representative of Egypt on a point of order.

167. Mr. SAAD (Egypt): With regard to the draft resolution entitled "Development of the energy resources of developing countries", further consultations have taken place and there was general agreement that, in paragraph 2 of this draft resolution, the phrase starting by "taking into account the opinion of Member States expressed before the Second Committee of the General Assembly at its thirty-ninth session" should be deleted as it was unnecessary. Therefore, and on this understanding, I propose the deletion of that phrase.

168. The PRESIDENT: May I take it that the deletion is accepted by the Assembly?

It was so decided.

169. The PRESIDENT: The Assembly will now take a decision on the draft resolution entitled "Development of the energy resources of developing countries" contained in paragraph 10 of part XVII of the report [A/39/790/Add.16]. The report of the Fifth Committee on the programme budget implications of that draft resolution is contained in document A/39/814. The Second Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of that draft resolution. May I take it, in the light of what the representative of Egypt has just said and of the decision of the General Assembly, that the Assembly wishes to adopt it?

The draft resolution was adopted (resolution 39/176).

AGENDA ITEM 82

Training and research:

(a) United Nations Institute for Training and Research:

(i) Report of the Executive Director;

(ii) Report of the Secretary-General;

(b) United Nations University: report of the Council of the United Nations University

170. The PRESIDENT: I now invite the Assembly to turn its attention to the report of the Second Committee on item 82 [A/39/792]. The Assembly will now take a decision on the recommendation on the three draft resolutions contained in paragraph 21 of the report. Draft resolution I is entitled "Long-term financing and the future role of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research". The report of the Fifth Committee on the programme budget implications of that draft resolution is contained in document A/39/828. A separate recorded vote has been requested on paragraph 5 of draft resolution I.

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour: Algeria, Angola, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central

African Republic, Chad, China, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic,⁷ Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, 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 Tanzania, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Australia, Belgium, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Hungary, 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, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, France, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea-Bissau, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Portugal, Romania, Spain, Uruguay.

Paragraph 5 was adopted by 103 votes to 15, with 25 abstentions.

171. The PRESIDENT: I now put to the vote draft resolution I as a whole. 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, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, 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 Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

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: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Colombia, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Japan, Luxembourg, Romania, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Draft resolution I as a whole was adopted by 127 votes to 10, with 11 abstentions (resolution 39/177).

172. The PRESIDENT: Next we turn to draft resolution II, entitled "United Nations Institute for Training and Research". May I take it that the General Assembly wishes to adopt it?

Draft resolution II was adopted (resolution 39/178).

173. The PRESIDENT: Draft resolution III, entitled "United Nations University", was adopted by the Second Committee without a vote. May I take it that the General Assembly also wishes to adopt it?

Draft resolution III was adopted (resolution 39/179).

AGENDA ITEM 83

Special economic and disaster relief assistance:

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

174. The PRESIDENT: The Assembly will now consider the report of the Second Committee on item 83 [A/39/793 and Add.1]. First, we shall turn to part I of the report and take decisions on the 27 draft resolutions recommended for adoption in paragraph 79. Draft resolution I 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 this draft resolution?

Draft resolution I was adopted (resolution 39/180).

175. The PRESIDENT: Draft resolution II 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 II was adopted (resolution 39/181).

176. The PRESIDENT: Draft resolution III is entitled "Special economic assistance to Liberia". May I take it that the General Assembly wishes to adopt it?

Draft resolution III was adopted (resolution 39/182).

177. The PRESIDENT: Draft resolution IV is entitled "Assistance to Lesotho". May I take it that the General Assembly wishes to adopt it?

Draft resolution IV was adopted (resolution 39/183).

178. The PRESIDENT: 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 39/184).

179. The PRESIDENT: Draft resolution VI is entitled "Special economic assistance to Benin". May I take it that the General Assembly wishes to adopt it?

Draft resolution VI was adopted (resolution 39/185).

180. The PRESIDENT: Draft resolution VII is entitled "Special economic assistance to Guinea-Bissau". May I consider that the General Assembly wishes to adopt this draft resolution?

Draft resolution VII was adopted (resolution 39/186).

181. The PRESIDENT: Draft resolution VIII is entitled "Assistance to Sao Tome and Principe". May I consider that the General Assembly wishes to adopt it?

Draft resolution VIII was adopted (resolution 39/187).

182. The PRESIDENT: Draft resolution IX is entitled "Assistance to Uganda". May I consider that the General Assembly wishes to adopt it?

Draft resolution IX was adopted (resolution 39/188).

183. The PRESIDENT: Draft resolution X is entitled "Assistance to Cape Verde". May I take it that the General Assembly wishes to adopt it?

Draft resolution X was adopted (resolution 39/189).

184. The PRESIDENT: Draft resolution XI is entitled "Assistance to Yemen". May I take it that the General Assembly wishes to adopt it?

Draft resolution XI was adopted (resolution 39/190).

185. The PRESIDENT: Draft resolution XII is entitled "Assistance to Madagascar". May I take it that the General Assembly wishes to adopt it?

Draft resolution XII was adopted (resolution 39/191).

186. The PRESIDENT: Draft resolution XIII is entitled "Assistance to Sierra Leone". May I take it that the General Assembly wishes to adopt it?

Draft resolution XIII was adopted (resolution 39/192).

187. The PRESIDENT: Draft resolution XIV is entitled "Assistance to the Comoros". May I take it that the General Assembly wishes to adopt it?

Draft resolution XIV was adopted (resolution 39/193).

188. The PRESIDENT: Draft resolution XV is entitled "Special economic assistance for Swaziland". May I take it that the General Assembly wishes to adopt it?

Draft resolution XV was adopted (resolution 39/194).

189. The PRESIDENT: Draft resolution XVI is entitled "Special economic assistance to Chad". May I take it that the General Assembly wishes to adopt it?

Draft resolution XVI was adopted (resolution 39/195).

190. The PRESIDENT: Draft resolution XVII is entitled "Economic assistance to Haiti". May I take it that the General Assembly wishes to adopt it?

Draft resolution XVII was adopted (resolution 39/196).

191. The PRESIDENT: Draft resolution XVIII is entitled "Assistance for the reconstruction and development of Lebanon". May I take it that the General Assembly wishes to adopt it?

Draft resolution XVIII was adopted (resolution 39/197).

192. The PRESIDENT: Draft resolution XIX is entitled "Economic assistance to Vanuatu". May I take it that the General Assembly wishes to adopt it?

Draft resolution XIX was adopted (resolution 39/198).

193. The PRESIDENT: Draft resolution XX is entitled "Assistance to Mozambique". May I take it that the General Assembly wishes to adopt it?

Draft resolution XX was adopted (resolution 39/199).

194. The PRESIDENT: Draft resolution XXI is entitled "Assistance to Djibouti". May I take it that the General Assembly wishes to adopt it?

Draft resolution XXI was adopted (resolution 39/200).

195. The PRESIDENT: Draft resolution XXII is entitled "Assistance to the drought-stricken areas of Ethiopia". May I take it that the General Assembly wishes to adopt it?

Draft resolution XXII was adopted (resolution 39/201).

196. The PRESIDENT: Draft resolution XXIII is entitled "Economic and financial assistance to Guinea". May I take it that the General Assembly wishes to adopt it?

Draft resolution XXIII was adopted (resolution 39/202).

197. The PRESIDENT: Draft resolution XXIV is entitled "Assistance to the Gambia". May I take it that the General Assembly wishes to adopt it?

Draft resolution XXIV was adopted (resolution 39/203).

198. The PRESIDENT: Draft resolution XXV is entitled "Assistance to Nicaragua". May I take it that the General Assembly wishes to adopt it?

Draft resolution XXV was adopted (resolution 39/204).

199. The PRESIDENT: Draft resolution XXVI 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 XXVI was adopted (resolution 39/205).

200. The PRESIDENT: Draft resolution XXVII 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 XXVII was adopted (resolution 39/206).

201. The PRESIDENT: We now come to the draft decision recommended by the Second Committee in paragraph 80 of part I of its report [A/39/793]. The draft decision is entitled "Special programmes of economic assistance". May I take it that the General Assembly wishes to adopt it?

The draft decision was adopted (decision 39/431).

202. The PRESIDENT: Finally, the Assembly will turn to part II of the report of the Second Committee on item 83 [A/39/793/Add.1]. The Assembly will now take a decision on the recommendation contained in paragraph 7. The draft resolution is entitled "Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator". May I take it that the General Assembly wishes to adopt it?

The draft resolution was adopted (resolution 39/207).

AGENDA ITEM 141

Countries stricken by desertification and drought

203. The PRESIDENT: The Assembly will now consider the report of the Second Committee on item 141 [A/39/652]. The Assembly will take a decision on the draft resolution entitled "Countries stricken by desertification and drought", which the Second Committee adopted by consensus and which is recommended for adoption in paragraph 8 of the report.

May I take it that the General Assembly wishes to adopt this draft resolution?

The draft resolution was adopted (resolution 39/208).

The meeting rose at 5.40 p.m.

NOTES

¹See A/38/132 and Corr.1 and 2, annex, sect. I, para. 174.

²*Ibid.*, para. 189.

³See A/37/1.

⁴See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council*, first year, second session, p. 8.

⁵The delegation of Seychelles subsequently informed the Secretariat that it had intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution.

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

⁷The delegation of the Lao People's Democratic Republic subsequently informed the Secretariat that it had intended to abstain in the vote on paragraph 5 of the draft resolution.