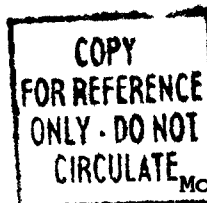


**United Nations**  
**GENERAL**  
**ASSEMBLY**

**THIRTY-NINTH SESSION**

**Official Records\***



SECOND COMMITTEE  
58th meeting  
held on  
Monday, 10 December 1984  
at 7.30 p.m.  
New York

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**SUMMARY RECORD OF THE 58th MEETING**

Chairman: Mr. HARLAND (New Zealand)

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**Distr. GENERAL**  
**A/C.2/39/SR.58**  
**17 December 1984**

**ORIGINAL: ENGLISH**  
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The meeting was called to order at 8.30 p.m.

ORGANIZATION OF WORK

1. The CHAIRMAN said that he had been informed by the President of the General Assembly that there would be no further extension of the deadline for the submission by the Second Committee of draft resolutions with financial implications. The current meeting would therefore continue until the Committee had taken action on all such texts.

AGENDA ITEM 12: REPORT OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL (continued)  
(A/C.2/39/L.25, L.33, L.79, L.81, L.107, L.117, L.125, L.127 and L.132)

Draft resolutions A/C.2/39/L.25 (programme budget implications: A/C.2/39/L.81) and L.125 (programme budget implications: A/C.2/39/L.127)

2. Mr. KAABACHI (Tunisia), reporting on the informal consultations in his capacity as Vice-Chairman, said that from further consultations on draft resolution A/C.2/39/L.125 it had become apparent that it no longer commanded consensus support and that he was therefore withdrawing it.

3. Mr. BORJESSON (Sweden) said that, under rule 122 of the rules of procedure, he wished to reintroduce draft resolution A/C.2/39/L.125, with a number of amendments. In the amended version, the last five preambular paragraphs were deleted, operative paragraph 4 was replaced by paragraph 5 of A/C.2/39/L.25, the words following "safe uses of the products" in paragraph 5 (d) were deleted, and paragraph 7 was replaced by the following:

"Requests the Secretary-General, with the assistance of the appropriate specialized agencies, to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-first session, a report on a review of various information exchange schemes now in operation within the United Nations system".

4. Mr. GOODMAN (United States) requested a recorded vote on draft resolution A/C.2/39/L.125, as orally amended.

5. Mr. de ROJAS (Venezuela), speaking on behalf of the sponsors of draft resolution A/C.2/39/L.25, said that he was grateful to the representative of Sweden for the new text, which the sponsors of draft resolution A/C.2/39/L.25 regarded as a compromise reflecting the work accomplished in the informal consultations. Although they regretted that the draft should be put to a vote, they hoped that it would be adopted by an overwhelming majority.

6. A recorded vote was taken on draft resolution A/C.2/39/L.125, as orally amended.

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belgium, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso,

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Burma, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Christopher and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, 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, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: United States of America.

Abstaining: None.

7. Draft resolution A/C.2/39/L.125, as orally amended, was adopted by 127 votes to 1.

8. Mr. RESHETNYAK (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic), speaking in explanation of vote on behalf of Bulgaria, the Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, the Ukrainian SSR and the USSR, said that those delegations had supported the draft resolution which provided for the continuation of United Nations activities in the exchange of information on banned hazardous chemical products, a subject of practical interest to the developing countries. The socialist countries attached great importance to those activities and supported their continuation in the form of a periodic updating of the list of the products concerned, for which purpose the Secretariat had been supplied with the necessary information. United Nations activities in that area must be focused on helping the developing countries in their efforts to counter the inhuman practice of imperialist monopolies, especially transnational corporations, which, in their search for profits, deliberately marketed abroad unsafe chemicals or pharmaceutical products which were harmful to health and the environment and had been banned in the West. Those practices lay at the root of the problem, and the work of the United Nations was being hampered by the efforts of some Western States to protect their monopolies. All appropriate organs and organizations of the United Nations system, as well as interested non-governmental organizations, should play an active part in the relevant United Nations activities.

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(Mr. Reshetnyak, Ukrainian SSR)

9. With respect to the financial implications of the draft resolution, the necessary resources should be found through savings and the redeployment of existing resources, with no increase in the regular budget.

10. Mr. MURRAY (Ireland), speaking on behalf of the States members of the European Community, said that the Ten had supported the draft resolution because they had always been in favour of the concept of a consolidated list. The Community had adopted directives on the matter, and it was therefore logical that the Ten should welcome the work carried out on the preparation of a consolidated list within the United Nations system. At the same time, the Secretary-General had made it clear in his most recent report (A/39/452) that there were many issues relating to the list yet to be resolved. The list complemented existing information mechanisms within the United Nations system and the question as to how it could relate to them in a manner that did not involve duplication was an open one. Those and all other relevant questions, including that of the most rational use of resources, should be encompassed by the review provided for in the draft resolution.

11. He recalled that resolution 37/137 had been considered in conjunction with a statement of financial and administrative implications. At the current session, a statement of programme budget implications (A/C.2/39/L.81) had been submitted in relation to draft resolution A/C.2/39/L.25. When the terms of that resolution had changed, there should have been a corresponding alteration in the magnitude of the programme budget implications. Instead, however, the financial provisions, which his delegation had understood to be required for the expansion of the scope of the list, were in fact needed to continue the current work. According to A/C.2/39/L.127, the Secretariat had continued to implement resolution 37/137 with inadequate resources. The conclusions to be drawn were that the statement of financial and administrative implications submitted to the General Assembly at its thirty-seventh session had seriously underestimated the costs involved; that the Secretariat had continued work in excess of the financial provisions made by the General Assembly; and, that the costs had been incorrectly presented in A/C.2/39/L.81. The Ten viewed the matter with grave concern and would pay close attention to the programme budget implications of the draft in the Fifth Committee.

12. While the Ten would have preferred the text submitted by the Vice-Chairman on a consensus basis, his delegation had supported the amended resolution because of its continued commitment to the production of a universally acceptable consolidated list.

13. Mr. GOODMAN (United States of America) said that his delegation had participated actively in the negotiations on the draft resolution and shared the concern about the need to disseminate information on national actions for banning or severely restricting certain products. His Government therefore provided full and complete information on its actions directly to other Governments and to the specialized agencies of the United Nations system.

14. Resolution 37/137 had brought to the surface a serious problem regarding the respective spheres of responsibility of the United Nations Secretariat and of the secretariats of other agencies in the United Nations system. If the discussions

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(Mr. Goodman, United States)

had indicated that there was room for improvement in the information programmes of UNEP, WHO, FAO and other agencies, action should be taken immediately, as requested in paragraph 7 of the draft resolution, to review the existing information-disseminating activities and to increase agency efforts, as required, but it was quite another matter for the United Nations Secretariat to duplicate the expertise and functions of other agencies. Such a practice ran counter to the efforts of Member States to eliminate duplication and waste of resources. While he agreed that Member States should have a reference source available for identifying regulatory actions by Member States, inquiries should be directed to the sources of complete information both in the notifying countries and in the competent specialized agencies. Sketchy information, as contained in the current consolidated list, was inappropriate as well as dangerous because it could be used as a substitute for a proper review of the complete information already available and thus lead to faulty decision-making. It was clearly duplicative and costly for the United Nations Secretariat to provide complete information when the information was available from specialized agencies and Member States. During the informal consultations, his delegation had suggested that the United Nations list should be transformed into a document which would direct inquirers to the appropriate sources of full and complete information. That proposal had received significant support, and his delegation hoped that it would form the ultimate basis for the United Nations approach to the subject.

15. While he appreciated the call, in paragraph 5 (c) of the draft resolution, for a review of the problems involved, he feared that in the meantime the resolution would continue the wasteful production and publication of the current version of the list for another two years. He did not understand the purport of paragraph 5 (d), except that it would increase the size and responsibility of the United Nations Secretariat so that it could do work that more properly fell within the purview of other United Nations organizations.

16. The United States strongly objected to the Secretariat's statement of financial implications for the draft resolution, which endorsed an ongoing project already provided for in the budget for 1984 and 1985. A draft resolution should have financial implications only when it provided for substantial new activities. In the current case, the Secretariat claimed that it had not requested sufficient resources in the course of the regular budget process in 1983. The financial implications under consideration were related to resolution 37/137, not to the resolution just adopted.

17. The Secretariat had indicated that the output of the subprogramme on water resources had suffered in quantity and timeliness because of work on the activities mandated by resolution 37/137. That reallocation of resources carried the idea of redeployment too far: redeployment should not be a way of terminating or decreasing mandated activities. If a programme could not be accomplished within the resources of the budget, there were procedures for requesting additional appropriations within the regular budget process. Resources should not be reprogrammed to the detriment of other mandated activities, as the budgetary statement implied, an implication that was not, however, substantiated by any

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(Mr. Goodman, United States)

evidence. His delegation did not believe that the water resources subprogramme had suffered because of resolution 37/137. If it had, its programmed resources should be restored to it, and the Secretariat should follow established procedures and request more funds for the consumer-protection programme rather than seek a back-door appropriation in the guise of a new resolution.

18. He appreciated the fact that the Secretariat had done its utmost to meet the requirements of resolution 37/137 with a minimum of new expenditures. That process should not be undermined by acquiescing in an improper additional appropriation by an unconventional device. When resolution 37/137 had been adopted, his delegation had feared that the Secretariat was under pressure to propose a minimum expenditure in order to increase support for the resolution, but at the time the Secretariat had assured the Committee that the work could be done within the proposed resources. That it should now be claiming otherwise was unacceptable and made a mockery of the budget process.

19. For all those reasons, his delegation could not accept the draft resolution. He hoped that those who were sincerely interested in disseminating accurate and useful information on national decisions for controlling potentially harmful products would soon be able to reach some useful conclusions about the appropriate role of each element of the United Nations system. In the meantime, his Government would continue to supply WHO, UNEP and other appropriate agencies, as well as Member Governments, with information on the decisions of the United States relating to the controls placed on particular products. He hoped that other nations would do the same.

20. Mrs. GREGORY (Canada) said that Canada had voted in favour of the draft resolution as it supported its underlying principle. The consolidated list should be continued. The review process was very important, since it was necessary to prepare a list that was as useful and as beneficial as possible to the developing countries. It was also very important to avoid duplication and any unnecessary expansion of the exercise. The initial purpose of the list and the way in which it had been and could be effectively used should therefore be borne in mind during future work.

21. The thorough and frank explanation of programme budget implications provided by the Secretariat during the informal negotiations had clarified a number of difficult points, including the need for additional resources to maintain the consolidated list as originally mandated by resolution 37/137. She therefore welcomed document A/C.2/39/L.127, particularly paragraphs 8 and 9 and trusted that careful attention would be paid to the fact that insufficient resources for the project had been allocated in the past.

22. The provision by the Secretariat of comprehensive statements of programme budget implications to help the substantive committees make decisions was a new procedure which would take time to perfect and institutionalize. Many unclear areas would remain in the foreseeable future, but she hoped that delegations and the Secretariat would work together towards a better and more accountable United Nations system.

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23. Mr. de ROJAS (Venezuela) said that the sponsors of draft resolution A/C.2/39/L.25, which he was withdrawing on their behalf, would have preferred the General Assembly to recognize the need to expand the consolidated list with respect to the legal, public health and commercial context of regulatory actions concerning the products in the list. The sponsors had agreed, in the interest of consensus, that the list would remain basically in its existing form until the next stage of the ongoing process of review had been completed. Unfortunately, although the sponsors had done their utmost to achieve a consensus, none had been reached. They believed, however, that the resolution adopted was a very important step forward in the implementation of General Assembly resolution 37/137 because it demonstrated the firm commitment of the overwhelming majority of the international community to the consolidated list.

Draft resolution A/C.2/39/L.33 (programme budget implications: A/C.2/39/L.79)

24. Mr. KAABACHI (Tunisia), introducing draft resolution A/C.2/39/L.33, said that a consensus text had not been agreed upon.

25. The CHAIRMAN announced that separate recorded votes would be taken on paragraphs 4 and 7, and then on the draft resolution as a whole.

26. A recorded vote was taken on paragraph 4 of draft resolution A/C.2/39/L.33.

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: United States of America.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Liberia, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway,

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Portugal, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

27. Paragraph 4 of draft resolution A/C.2/39/L.33 was adopted by 102 votes to 1 with 22 abstentions.\*

28. A recorded vote was taken on paragraph 7 of draft resolution A/C.2/39/L.33.

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burma, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gambia, Ghana, Greece, Guyana, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

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

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Luxembourg, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden.

29. Paragraph 7 of draft resolution A/C.2/39/L.33 was adopted by a vote of 94 to 14, with 17 abstentions.

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\* See paragraph 32 below.



30. A recorded vote was taken on draft resolution A/C.2/39/L.33 as a whole.

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burma, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, Gambia, Ghana, Greece, Guyana, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Israel, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Christopher and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: United States of America.

Abstaining: Belgium, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Mongolia, Netherlands, Poland, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

31. Draft resolution A/C.2/39/L.33 was adopted by 105 votes to 1, with 20 abstentions.

32. Mr. TUAN (Liberia) said that, because of the malfunctioning of the voting machine, his delegation's vote in favour of paragraph 4 of the draft resolution had been recorded as an abstention.

33. Mr. GOODMAN (United States of America), speaking in explanation of vote, said that his delegation had voted against the draft resolution because of its financial implications.

34. Mr. KANEKO (Japan) said that his delegation had abstained in the vote on draft resolution A/C.2/39/L.33 as a whole and on paragraph 4 and had voted against paragraph 7. It had done so because the draft resolution, in particular paragraph 7 (a), contravened the arrangement set forth in General Assembly resolution 38/150, which requested the Secretary-General to provide the ECA with \$1 million from the regular budget of the United Nations to enable it to organize the four consultative technical meetings planned for 1984 and 1985.

35. Mr. RESHETNYAK (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic) said that he would explain the votes of the socialist countries on draft resolution A/C.2/39/L.33 and on draft resolutions A/C.2/39/L.34 and L.35 later in the meeting.

36. Mr. EL-NASR (Egypt), speaking on behalf of the members of the Group of 77, said that the Group had spared no effort in accommodating the different views of delegations. Unfortunately, some delegations had not been as forthcoming as he had been hoped and had not reciprocated the Group's spirit of compromise.

Draft resolutions A/C.2/39/L.107 and L.132 (programme budget implications: A/C.2/39/L.117)

37. Mr. KAABACHI (Tunisia), introducing draft resolution A/C.2/39/L.132, which he had submitted on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/39/L.107, said that the text was based on a consensus and that he hoped that the Committee would deal with it as such.

38. Mr. EL-NASR (Egypt) drew attention to paragraph (c) of draft resolution A/C.2/39/L.107, which referred to the reconvening of the special session of the Commission on Transnational Corporations for one week in June 1985, whereas paragraph 7 of draft resolution A/C.2/39/L.117 mentioned that the session might be accommodated in New York from 1 to 5 July 1985. His delegation preferred the earlier date.

39. Draft resolution A/C.2/39/L.132 was adopted without a vote.

40. Mr. RESHETNYAK (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic), speaking in explanation of vote on behalf of Bulgaria, the Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, the Ukrainian SSR and the USSR, said that those delegations attached great importance to United Nations efforts to draft a code of conduct on transnational corporations. The main aim of the code should be to establish effective control over the activities of the corporations with a view to curtailing their detrimental effects on international relations and the process of development, especially that of the developing countries. It followed from the basic United Nations decisions on the establishment of a new international economic order that the limitation and removal of those adverse effects was an essential condition for the restructuring of international economic relations on a just and democratic basis. His delegation shared the concern of the Group of 77 about the situation with respect to the drafting process. Negotiations on the subject had already been in progress for eight years and had reached an impasse as a result of the negative and obstructionist position of certain Western countries which were blocking the "package proposal" of the Chairman of the special session of the Commission. The socialist countries continued to view the "package proposal" as a sensible compromise offering a realistic solution to the basic outstanding issues, and consequently supported completion of the work on the draft code on the basis of that proposal at the earliest possible date. For those reasons, his delegation had supported draft resolution A/C.2/39/L.132 and hoped that the procedure outlined therein would lead to the rapid acceptance of the "package proposal" and enable the special session of the Commission to make appropriate recommendations on the completion of the work on the code of conduct at the earliest possible date.

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41. Mr. GOODMAN (United States of America) said that his delegation's support of draft resolution A/C.2/39/L.132 was predicated both on substantive grounds and on expectation that the Secretary-General would fully absorb the conference-servicing costs of the activity when he presented his consolidated statement on conference-servicing towards the close of the current session.

42. Mr. FIELD (United Kingdom), referring to paragraph (c) of the draft resolution, said that his delegation hoped that the date would be chosen with a view to minimizing the cost of conference services.

43. The CHAIRMAN said that he would take it that draft resolution A/C.2/39/L.107 had been withdrawn by the sponsors.

44. It was so decided.

AGENDA ITEM 80 (c): TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT (continued) (A/C.2/39/L.3, L.76 and L.134)

Draft resolution reproduced in A/C.2/39/L.3 (proposed amendments: A/C.2/39/L.134)

45. Mr. DE LA TORRE (Argentina), introducing the draft resolution reproduced in document A/C.2/39/L.3, said that no consensus had yet been reached on the text.

46. The CHAIRMAN drew attention to the amendments in document A/C.2/39/L.134, submitted by Nepal.

47. Mr. SIJWAL (Nepal), speaking on behalf of the land-locked developing countries, said that the proposed amendments referred to two important developments of the past two years: the adoption of the Convention on the Law of the Sea and the report of the Ad Hoc Group of Experts to Study Ways and Means of Improving Transit-transport Infrastructures and Services for Land-Locked Developing Countries. The amendments were self-explanatory and were a follow-up to UNCTAD resolution 137 (VI).

48. Mr. FARIED (Pakistan) suggested that paragraph 2 of the amendments should read "Recalling the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, adopted 10 December 1982".

49. Mr. SIJWAL (Nepal) said that he had no objection to the suggestion.

50. At the request of the representative of Ireland, a recorded vote was taken on operative paragraph 1 of the draft resolution reproduced in document A/C.2/39/L.3, as amended by paragraph 3 of document A/C.2/39/L.134.

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Bolivia, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Finland, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland,

India, Indonesia, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mexico, Mongolia, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Norway, Oman, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Spain, Sri Lanka, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Belgium, Cameroon, Congo, Denmark, Egypt, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Liberia, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Morocco, Mozambique, Netherlands, Nigeria, Pakistan, Romania, Senegal, Sudan, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Yemen.

51. Operative paragraph 1, as amended, was adopted by 86 votes to none, with 29 abstentions.

52. The remaining amendments proposed in document A/C.2/39/L.134 were adopted.

53. Draft resolution A/C.2/39/L.3, as amended, was adopted.

54. Miss ZANABRIA ISHIKAWA (Peru) said that her delegation had voted in favour of operative paragraph 1, as amended, and had joined in the consensus on the understanding that the rights to transit States and existing agreements would be respected.

55. Mr. BA (Senegal) said that his delegation had abstained in the vote on operative paragraph 1, as amended, because of its reservations on the content thereof.

56. Mr. OULD SID' AHMED UALL (Mauritania) said that the fact that his delegation had not participated in the vote on operative paragraph 1, as amended, did not affect its readiness to co-operate closely with neighbouring land-locked countries.

57. Mr. BASAGA (Turkey) said that the fact that his delegation had joined in the consensus did not in any way imply that Turkey accepted the Convention or indeed any provision thereof.

58. Mr. TUAN (Liberia) said that his delegation had abstained in the vote on operative paragraph 1, as amended, because of its conviction that the right of access was an issue that should be discussed bilaterally. It had gone along with the draft resolution as a whole because it understood the serious problems faced by the land-locked developing countries.

59. Mr. LOPEZ (Ecuador) said that his delegation's vote in favour of operative paragraph 1, as amended, did not imply acceptance by his Government of the Convention and had been based on the understanding that the laws and rights of transit States would be respected.

60. Mr. GOODMAN (United States of America) said that, while his delegation had not opposed the adoption of the draft resolution, it did not find the category of land-locked countries to be particularly meaningful; it was opposed to the institution of special categories of developing countries other than that of least developed countries.

61. Mr. HASSAN (Djibouti) said that his delegation had reservations regarding the operative part of the draft resolution.

62. Mrs. GREGORY (Canada) said that her delegation had voted in favour of operative paragraph 1, as amended, because it had not wanted to stand in the way of a consensus. However, although it supported the development of land-locked developing countries, it did not consider them a separate category in its development assistance programme.

63. Mr. HAYFORD (Ghana) said that, while his delegation had abstained in the vote on operative paragraph 1, as amended, Ghana would continue to co-operate closely with its land-locked neighbours.

64. Mr. MANNIX (Ireland), speaking on behalf of the States members of the European Economic Community, said that matters relating to the sovereignty of a State should be decided only by consensus. The Ten had therefore been unable to support operative paragraph 1, as amended, although they endorsed the draft resolution as a whole.

65. Mr. EKBLÖM (Finland) said that his delegation's support for operative paragraph 1, as amended, should not be construed as implying acceptance of any interference in the decision-making processes of multilateral financial institutions with respect to the allocation of their resources, to which operative paragraph 4 might be interpreted as referring.

66. Mr. GAYAMA (Congo) said that his delegation had abstained in the vote on operative paragraph 1, as amended, because of the institutional arrangements that existed between his country and neighbouring land-locked countries. The position it had taken did not detract from his Government's willingness to co-operate with the countries concerned.

67. Mr. MALIK (India) said that his delegation had voted in favour of operative paragraph 1, as amended. India had bilateral agreements with neighbouring countries that used its territory for transit purposes. The arrangements included in bilateral agreements would remain intact irrespective of the consequences of the draft resolution.

68. Mr. HADID (Algeria) said that his delegation had voted in favour of operative paragraph 1, as amended. Application of the principle referred to in that paragraph remained subject to the principles which had been made explicit during discussions at the thirty-fifth session of the General Assembly.

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69. Mr. BAHADIAN (Brazil) said that his delegation's support for operative paragraph 1, as amended, did not affect any relevant bilateral agreements between Brazil and neighbouring States.

Draft resolution A/C.2/39/L.76

70. Mr. DE LA TORRE (Argentina) said that a consensus had not yet been reached on the text of draft resolution A/C.2/39/L.76.

71. Mr. EL-NASR (Egypt) said that, since the draft resolution had not programme budget implications, the sponsors would appreciate an extension of the deadline for 24 hours.

72. The CHAIRMAN announced that the discussion of draft resolution A/C.2/39/L.76 would be postponed until the following day.

73. It was so decided.

74. The CHAIRMAN said that agenda item 80 (d) would be taken up later in the meeting.

AGENDA ITEM 80 (e): SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY FOR DEVELOPMENT: REPORT OF THE INTERGOVERNMENTAL COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY FOR DEVELOPMENT (continued) [A/C.2/39/L.108, L.131 (programme budget implications: A/C.2/39/L.120), and L.126]

Draft decisions A/C.2/39/L.108 and L.131 (programme budget implications: A/C.2/39/L.120)

75. Mr. KAABACHI (Tunisia) said that he hoped that the Committee would adopt the text by consensus.

76. Draft decision A/C.2/39/L.131 was adopted without a vote.

77. Mr. RESHETNYAK (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic), speaking in explanation of vote on behalf of the delegations of Bulgaria, the Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, the Ukrainian SSR and the USSR, said that the position of those delegations on the United Nations Financing System for Science and Technology for Development was well known and remained fully valid. The socialist countries attached great importance to international scientific and technical co-operation as a basis for further social and economic progress and developed such co-operation primarily on a bilateral basis. They did not participate in the financing system for science and technology and did not support the concomitant financial and institutional arrangements. They did not think it was appropriate to allocate resources from the regular budget for those purposes. If the corresponding provisions of draft resolution A/C.2/39/L.108 had been put to a vote, they would not have supported them and they would maintain that position in the Fifth Committee.

78. Mr. GOODMAN (United States of America) said that his delegation's support of the draft decision was predicated both on substantive grounds and on its expectation that the Secretary-General would fully absorb the costs involved when presenting his consolidated statement towards the close of the current session.

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79. The CHAIRMAN said that he would take it that draft decision A/C.2/39/L.108 had been withdrawn.

80. It was so decided.

Draft resolution A/C.2/39/L.126

81. Mr. KAABACHI (Tunisia) said that there were no objections to adopting the draft resolution by consensus.

82. Draft resolution A/C.2/39/L.126 was adopted without a vote.

83. The CHAIRMAN announced that the Committee had concluded its consideration of agenda item 80 (e).

AGENDA ITEM 80 (i): ENVIRONMENT (continued) (A/C.2/39/L.24/Rev.1 and L.55)

84. Mr. KAABACHI (Tunisia) said that a consensus had not been reached on the text of draft resolution A/C.2/39/L.24/Rev.1.

85. The CHAIRMAN asked whether the amendment in document A/C.2/39/L.55 was acceptable to the sponsors.

86. Ms. DANIELSEN (Norway), speaking on behalf of the sponsors, replied that the amendment was not acceptable to some of the sponsors.

87. Mr. FAREED (Pakistan), in the hope of achieving consensus, proposed the following rewording as a sub-amendment:

"Aware that the continuing arms accumulation in many regions of the world, as well as the risk of their use, constitutes a major danger for the environment and competes for limited resources that could be better used for development".

88. Mr. MALIK (India), supported by Mr. ZIADA (Iraq), said that he could not endorse the rewording which departed substantially from the intent of the Soviet amendment.

89. Mr. SCHUMANN (German Democratic Republic) found it strange that some delegations could not accept the Soviet amendment which was exactly the same as the fifth preambular paragraph of General Assembly resolution 38/165, adopted by consensus. Since at its 12th session the UNEP Governing Council had not objected to resolution 38/165, it was still valid and should logically be included in the draft resolution under consideration. Accordingly, he called for a vote on the Soviet amendment.

90. Mr. ST. AIMEE (Saint Lucia) said that he did not consider the language of the Soviet amendment to be binding. The Pakistani sub-amendment put the draft resolution in its proper perspective in the context of the Committee's work which should not be paralysed by the inclusion of extraneous subjects.

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91. Mr. PLECHKO (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) stressed that consensus had previously been reached both in the Committee and in the plenary Assembly on the language of his delegation's amendment. Moreover, UNEP had a programme dealing with the question of the arms race and the environment, and the General Assembly had discussed the effect which weapons of mass destruction had on the environment of States which did not possess such weapons. Accordingly, the amendment was relevant, and he called upon delegations to confirm the position they had adopted the previous year on the subject.
92. Mr. KEYES (United States of America) agreed with the representative of Saint Lucia that the draft resolution should not contain a reference to weapons. Some delegations consistently sought to further their political ends in the context of a common endeavour. It was important not to violate the principle that political and non-political issues should be kept separate. His delegation could agree to the inclusion of a limited reference to weapons only in the interest of a consensus.
93. Mr. KOLEV (Bulgaria) supported the comments of the representatives of India and Iraq and drew attention to the consistent efforts to revise important provisions of previous resolutions.
94. Ms. DANIELSEN (Norway) thanked the representative of Pakistan for his efforts to achieve consensus. The sponsors of the draft resolution had not included the language of the Soviet amendment in the hope of avoiding a vote on the important question of the environment. General Assembly resolution 38/165 dealt with the eleventh session of the UNEP Governing Council, which had discussed the question of weapons, whereas the twelfth session had not. Accordingly the Soviet amendment did not seem relevant. Moreover, the crucial question of disarmament should be discussed in the appropriate General Assembly committee.
95. Mr. DE LA TORRE (Argentina) said that his delegation, a sponsor of the draft resolution, was willing to include a text such as that proposed by the Soviet Union.
96. Mr. DIECKMANN (Federal Republic of Germany) said that, although his delegation, also a sponsor of the draft resolution, was deeply concerned about the environment, the question of arms accumulation was of marginal importance in that context.
97. Mr. PLECHKO (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) requested a vote on the proposed amendment.
98. Ms. DANIELSEN (Norway) requested a vote on the Pakistani sub-amendment.
99. Mr. MALIK (India) said that, if the Pakistani sub-amendment was adopted, his delegation would reluctantly vote against the draft resolution.
100. Mr. KEYES (United States of America) said that neither amendment was acceptable. Since the adoption of the Soviet amendment would cast a pall over the vote on the draft resolution as a whole, he proposed that no action should be taken on either amendment.



101. The CHAIRMAN moved that the meeting should be suspended in order to settle the issue.

102. Mr. ZIADA (Iraq) requested a vote on the motion.

103. The motion was adopted.

104. The meeting was suspended at 11 p.m. and resumed at 11.40 p.m.

105. Mr. ZIADA (Iraq) proposed that the words "arms accumulation" in the sub-amendment should be replaced by the words "stockpiling and risk of use of weapons of mass destruction".

106. Ms. DANIELSEN (Norway) said that, since no consensus could be reached, the sponsors had decided to withdraw their draft resolution.

107. The CHAIRMAN announced that the Committee had concluded its consideration of agenda item 80 (i).

AGENDA ITEM 80 (d): INDUSTRIALIZATION (continued) (A/C.2/39/L.32, L.34, L.35, L.78, L.93, L.94, L.121, L.123 and L.130)

Draft resolutions A/C.3/39/L.121 and L.32 (programme budget implications: A/C.2/39/L.123 and L.78)

108. Draft resolution A/C.2/39/L.121 was adopted by consensus.

109. Mr. RESHETNYAK (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic), speaking on behalf of the delegations of Bulgaria, the Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, the Ukrainian SSR and the USSR, said that implementation of the draft resolution would expedite ratification of the constitution of UNIDO and the conversion of that organization into a specialized agency.

110. The CHAIRMAN said that, as draft resolution A/C.2/39/L.121 had been adopted, draft resolution A/C.2/39/L.21 was withdrawn.

Draft resolution A/C.2/39/L.34 (programme budget implications: A/C.2/39/L.93)

111. Mr. SEVAN (Secretary of the Committee) drew attention to a typographical error in part I, paragraph 8, of the draft resolution: the word "announcement" should be in the plural.

112. Mr. PLECHKO (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) said that his delegation recognized the importance of the goals of draft resolution A/C.2/39/L.34 and had participated in the informal consultations on it and on draft resolution A/C.2/39/L.35. While its views on the best means of achieving those goals differed in a number of respects from those of other delegations, it believed that there was a good chance of achieving consensus on those two texts and on draft resolution A/C.2/39/L.33. It regretted that, owing to lack of time, it had not been possible to continue the efforts to achieve a consensus.

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113. A recorded vote was taken, by request, on part II, paragraph 2 of draft resolution A/C.2/39/L.34.

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Bolivia, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burma, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gambia, Ghana, Greece, Guyana, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

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

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Luxembourg, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden.

114. Part II, paragraph 2 was adopted by 91 votes to 14, with 17 abstentions.

115. A recorded vote was taken by request, on draft resolution A/C.2/39/L.34 as a whole.

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Bolivia, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burma, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gambia, Ghana, Greece, Guyana, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic,

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Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Israel, United States of America.

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

116. Draft resolution A/C.2/39/L.34 was adopted by 92 votes to 2, with 28 abstentions.

117. Mr. SCOTT (United States of America) said that his delegation considered the draft resolution faulty because, instead of noting the positive trends in world economic activities and the opportunities they presented to the developing countries, it continued to speak of the continuing negative impact of the world economic crisis. It made no mention of the domestic policy decisions that were needed for industrial development to take place in the third world and focused only on the implications of the policies of the developed countries.

118. The draft resolution was deficient on two fronts. Firstly, it gave an all too negative view of the results of the Fourth General Conference of UNIDO, at which 12 resolutions on matters of immediate concern to UNIDO had been adopted, leaving only 2 to be referred to the General Assembly. Secondly, it allocated over \$1 million to the Senior Industrial Development Field Advisers (SIDFA) Programme which UNDP had refused to fund because to do so would be an inefficient use of its scarce resources. The sponsors had decided that the fact that they had a voting majority was reason enough to fund that programme from the regular budget of the United Nations. His delegation could not agree.

119. Mr. KANEKO (Japan) said that his delegation had abstained in the vote on the draft resolution as a whole. It had voted against part II, paragraph 2, because the decision taken in 1983 authorizing an allocation from the regular budget of the United Nations for the SIDFA Programme had been made in response to very exceptional circumstances. Those circumstances no longer prevailed.

120. Mr. LADOR (Israel) said that his delegation had voted against the draft resolution as a whole because part I, paragraph 3, endorsed some resolutions which his delegation had opposed. It none the less supported the aims of UNIDO.

121. Mr. SAAD (Egypt) said that the difficulties which some delegations had felt concerning the analysis of the world economic situation had been solved during the informal consultations. The sponsors had not imposed their voting authority; in

(Mr. Saad, Egypt)

fact, they had done their utmost to be accommodating. The account the Committee had just heard of what had happened during the informal consultations was not correct. It was regrettable that the Committee had had to adopt the draft resolution by means of a vote.

Draft resolution A/C.2/39/L.35 (Programme budget implications: A/C.2/39/L.94)

122. A separate recorded vote was taken, by request, on operative paragraph 5.

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Bolivia, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burma, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gambia, Ghana, Greece, Guyana, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Israel, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, 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, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

123. Operative paragraph 5 was adopted by 90 votes to 10, with 21 abstentions.

124. A separate recorded vote was taken, by request, on operative paragraph 6.

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Bolivia, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burma, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gambia, Ghana, Greece, Guyana, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Israel, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya,

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Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

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

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Denmark, France, Ireland, Italy, Portugal, Spain.

125. Operative paragraph 6 was adopted by 91 votes to 22, with 8 abstentions.

126. A recorded vote was taken, by request, on the draft resolution as a whole.

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Bolivia, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burma, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gambia, Ghana, Greece, Guyana, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Israel, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: United States of America.

Abstaining: Australia, Belgium, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Mongolia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Spain,

Sweden, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

127. Draft resolution A/C.2/39/L.35 was adopted by 93 votes to 1, with 28 abstentions.

128. Mr. EKBLOM (Denmark) said that his delegation had abstained in the votes on draft resolutions A/C.2/39/L.33, L.34 and L.35 because of its serious concern regarding the principles involved in, and the significant financial implications of, the texts. The adoption of those draft resolutions disregarded the Committee's efforts to adopt resolutions having financial implications by consensus. In the long term that practice would be detrimental not only to the Committee but to the Organization as a whole.

129. Mr. FIELD (United Kingdom) said that his delegation had been unable to support draft resolutions A/C.2/39/L.33, L.34 and L.35, which dealt with matters that his delegation would normally have supported, because they contained elements which it could not accept. Operative paragraph 7 (a) of draft resolution A/C.2/39/L.33 did not reflect the agreement reached in General Assembly resolution 38/150 whereby financing was assured for the biennium. Draft resolution A/C.2/39/L.34 did not reflect a balanced assessment of the results of the Fourth General Conference of UNIDO and provided for financing the SIDFA Programme out of the regular budget. His delegation had been unable to accept the financing of operational activities from the regular budget, as proposed in draft resolution A/C.2/39/L.35, or the idea in its operative paragraph 6 that that should be done on a permanent annual basis.

130. Mr. SCOTT (United States of America) said that his delegation had opposed draft resolution A/C.2/39/L.35 because of the financial implications it had for the regular budget. It was especially inappropriate to spend large sums of money for the purposes outlined in the draft resolution at a time when millions were starving.

131. Mr. SCHUMANN (Federal Republic of Germany) said that, while his delegation fully supported the objectives of draft resolutions A/C.2/39/L.33, L.34 and L.35, it could not go along with their financial implications. Once UNIDO became a specialized agency, the SIDFA Programme should be financed from voluntary contributions.

132. Mr. OLSSON (Sweden) said that his delegation had voted against paragraph 6 of draft resolution A/C.2/39/L.35; it had abstained in the vote on the draft resolution as a whole because it went much further than the resolution on the same subject which had been adopted by UNIDO by consensus.

133. Mr. RESHETNYAK (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic), speaking on behalf of the delegations of Bulgaria, the Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, the Ukrainian SSR and the USSR, said that they fully supported the position of principle regarding the need to hold down budgetary growth. They had therefore been forced to vote against paragraph 7 of draft resolution A/C.2/39/L.33, part II, paragraph 2, of draft resolution

(Mr. Reshetnyak, Ukrainian SSR)

A/C.3/39/L.34, and paragraphs 5 and 6 of draft resolution A/C.2/39/L.35 and to abstain in the vote on the draft resolutions as a whole. That did not reflect any change in their support for the national economic development plans of the developing countries.

134. Mr. SAAD (Egypt) expressed regret at the wholly inappropriate statement made by the representative of the United States.

135. Mr. KEYES (United States of America), speaking in right of reply, explained that his Government's problems with the draft resolutions derived from the fact that the texts were quite clearly not designed to benefit the people who should be benefiting. His delegation would continue to encourage a more serious attitude towards the United Nations budget in order to make the United Nations more effective. He expressed regret at what his delegation considered to be the irresponsible attitude sometimes taken in that regard by other delegations.

Draft decision A/C.2/39/L.130

136. Draft decision A/C.2/39/L.130 was adopted.

AGENDA ITEM 81: OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES FOR DEVELOPMENT (continued)  
(A/C.2/39/L.85/Rev.1 and L.124)

137. Draft resolution A/C.2/39/L.124 was adopted.

138. The CHAIRMAN said that, as draft resolution A/C.2/39/L.124 had been adopted, draft resolution A/C.2/39/L.85/Rev.1 had been withdrawn by the sponsors.

AGENDA ITEM 81 (f): UNITED NATIONS SPECIAL FUND FOR LAND-LOCKED DEVELOPING COUNTRIES (continued) (A/C.2/39/L.97)

139. A recorded vote was taken on draft resolution A/C.2/39/L.97.

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Bolivia, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Israel, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Christopher and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland,

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Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: None.

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

140. Draft resolution A/C.2/39/L.97 was adopted by 101 votes to none, with 22 abstentions.\*

141. Mr. GOODMAN (United States of America) explained that his delegation had abstained because it felt that the category of land-locked countries was not a particularly meaningful one and because it was opposed to the establishment of special categories of developing countries other than that of the least developed.

142. Mr. MANNIX (Ireland), speaking on behalf of the 10 members of the European Economic Community, said that they believed that specific action in favour of land-locked developing countries must be related to their individual situation and level of development and be aimed at directly offsetting their geographical handicaps. It remained the intention of the Ten to channel aid to such countries through existing bilateral and multilateral institutions. They had therefore abstained in the vote.

143. Mr. PLECHKO (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) said that his delegation had voted in favour of the draft resolution. The Soviet Union understood the special needs of the land-locked developing countries and took them into consideration in its trade relations, in practice assisting them with their special transport problems. He noted from operative paragraph 4 that each country concerned should receive appropriate technical and financial assistance. His delegation assumed that the Committee was therefore in favour of a non-discriminatory approach to assistance to all land-locked developing countries.

144. Mr. ALHOSENI (United Arab Emirates) said that if his delegation had been present during the voting, it would have voted in favour of the draft resolution.

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\* See paragraph 144 below.



AGENDA ITEM 82: TRAINING AND RESEARCH (continued)

(a) UNITED NATIONS INSTITUTE FOR TRAINING AND RESEARCH (continued)  
(A/C.2/39/L.66/Rev.1, L.66, L.105 and L.133)

Draft resolution A/C.2/39/L.66/Rev.1

145. Mr. FAREED (Pakistan) drew attention to the fact that in the French text of the draft resolution, Cameroon was wrongly listed as being a sponsor, instead of Bangladesh. He also drew attention to some minor errors in the English text.

146. Mr. PIRSON (Belgium) said that he was deeply concerned for reasons of principle about paragraph 5. It was proposed to grant a sum of up to \$1.5 million from the regular budget to finance an autonomous body, UNITAR. The resolutions of the General Assembly that had authorized the establishment of UNITAR had specified that it would be financed by voluntary contributions and article 1 of UNITAR's Statute related to that point. It could not reasonably be claimed that United Nations expenditures, funded by Member States under Article 17 of the Charter, were involved. UNITAR programmes were not submitted for approval to Member States as a whole, but under the draft resolution they would be expected to finance them. Belgium had generously supported UNITAR since its establishment, voluntarily contributing some 5 per cent of its budget. UNITAR was in financial difficulties, which must be remedied; meanwhile it should confine its resources to essential programmes and vigorously restrict general expenditure.

147. The adoption of paragraph 5 might lead to new mandatory contributions and diminish voluntary contributions to UNITAR. His delegation requested a separate recorded vote on that paragraph and would vote against it.

148. Mr. KEYES (United States of America) said that the financing of UNITAR was an ongoing problem. The General Assembly had been called on three times in the past five years to cover UNITAR's budget deficit. Grants to that Institute on an exceptional basis were becoming the rule. If the General Assembly approved a grant to UNITAR for 1985 from its regular budget, the United States would seriously consider reducing its voluntary contribution to UNITAR for 1985 up to the amount of the United States share of that funding from the regular budget.

149. Mr. NKWELLE EKANEY (Cameroon) noted a trend in the Committee towards punishing UNITAR for a crime it had not committed. The current administration was not responsible for UNITAR's problems. The report of the Executive Director had clearly shown that both he and the Board of Trustees had done everything possible to improve the situation. Under its Statute, UNITAR's funds must come from voluntary sources: if the Statute had been complied with, there would have been no need to request funds from the United Nations regular budget. Statements made in the Committee to the effect that some programmes were important and others were not were fallacies: all of its programmes were important to third world countries. His delegation was disappointed that a separate vote had been called for on paragraph 5, for which it would vote.

150. At the request of the representative of Belgium, a recorded vote was taken on paragraph 5 of draft resolution A/C.2/39/L.66/Rev.1.

In favour: Algeria, Angola, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Bolivia, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burma, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, China, Congo, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, Gambia, Ghana, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Rwanda, Saint Christopher and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela, Viet Nam, 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, Ecuador, France, Greece, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Portugal, Romania, Spain, Uruguay, Yemen.

151. Paragraph 5 of draft resolution A/C.2/39/L.66/Rev.1 was adopted by 83 votes to 15, with 23 abstentions.

152. A recorded vote was taken on draft resolution A/C.2/39/L.66/Rev.1 as a whole.

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Bolivia, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burma, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, Gambia, Ghana, Greece, Guyana, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Rwanda, Saint Christopher and Nevis, Saint Lucia,

Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, 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, Yemen.

153. Draft resolution A/C.2/39/L.66/Rev.1, as a whole, was adopted by 101 votes to 10, with 12 abstentions.

154. Mr. GAJENTAAN (Netherlands) said that his delegation had voted in favour of the draft resolution because of the great importance it attached to achieving agreement in the Committee on the study that would determine the future of UNITAR when the General Assembly considered the item at its fortieth session. He appreciated the efforts made by the sponsors in intensive formal consultations, but his delegation was opposed to paragraph 5 in view of its general position of restraint vis-à-vis the regular budget.

155. Mr. JOENCK (Denmark) said that his delegation had voted for the draft resolution because of its general support for UNITAR and because it welcomed agreement to initiate a comprehensive study on UNITAR's activities, but he was seriously concerned about the deviation from normal budgetary practice implied in operative paragraph 5, on which he had abstained. It was unjustifiable that the budget for 1985 should involve increased activities. Funds should be transferred from the regular budget only by consensus. The lack of consensus on paragraph 5 could damage the future financial situation of UNITAR unless the Board of Trustees made serious efforts to make substantial savings in its 1985 budget.

156. Mr. DE LA TORRE (Argentina) said that Argentina had always supported UNITAR. While it had voted in favour of the draft resolution as a whole, his delegation had abstained in the vote on paragraph 5, because it established a practice that departed from the regulations established for the budgetary activities of the United Nations and might have negative effects on the funding of UNITAR's activities.

157. Mr. ZUCCONI (Italy) said that his country had always demonstrated its interest in UNITAR, contributing generously to its resources and co-operating on specific projects. It was therefore looking forward to the comprehensive study in the hope that it would include practical proposals to enable UNITAR to discharge its functions effectively. His delegation was convinced that UNITAR should be financed through voluntary contributions and had abstained in the vote on paragraph 5 to express its dissatisfaction with the financial formula proposed.

158. Mr. AARDAL (Norway) said that his Government's consistent support of UNITAR was reflected in his delegation's vote in favour of the draft resolution. It was its understanding, however, that the General Assembly, at its fortieth session, would discuss all aspects of UNITAR's activities and its future.

159. Mr. MULLER (Australia) said that his delegation had voted against paragraph 5 and had abstained in the vote on the text as a whole. It supported a comprehensive study and looked forward to the results and to participating in the discussions at the next session on the future funding and programme of the Institute. However, voluntarily funded institutions should not receive supplementary funding from the regular budget and should formulate work programmes that were feasible on the basis of voluntary contributions.

160. Mr. KANEKO (Japan) said that his delegation had voted against paragraph 5 and had abstained in the vote on the resolution as a whole. The Statute of the Institute clearly stated that it should be funded from voluntary contributions and paragraph 5 was incompatible with that principle. UNITAR should work within the resources available to it. Paragraphs 3 and 4 were of particular importance in determining the future activities, funding and role of UNITAR. He hoped that the study would be undertaken. His delegation's position on the draft resolution did not lessen its appreciation of the vigorous action taken by the Executive Director of UNITAR to put its house in order.

161. Ms. HILTON (United Kingdom) said that her delegation had been unable to support the resolution and had voted against paragraph 5 because an important point of principle was at issue. UNITAR's activities were a facet of United Nations operational activities and as such should be funded voluntarily. While her delegation appreciated the Executive Director's efforts to address UNITAR's difficulties, it could not support assistance from the regular budget. The fact that UNITAR's programmes were being expanded was a source of even greater concern. UNITAR should match its expenditure with its income.

162. Mr. FAURE (France) said that his delegation had abstained in the vote on paragraph 5 and also on the text as a whole. He appreciated the efforts of the Executive Director and the Board of Trustees of UNITAR to limit expenditure while maintaining a satisfactory level of activity, and hoped that those efforts would continue. His delegation was also interested in the overall study to be prepared by the Secretary-General, but he regretted that UNITAR had had to resort to a method of financing its activities that caused his delegation problems. The Institute should remain an autonomous body financed by voluntary contributions. Its Statute was very clear on that point.

Draft resolution A/C.2/39/L.133

163. Draft resolution A/C.2/39/L.133 was adopted.

164. The CHAIRMAN announced that draft resolution A/C.2/39/L.67 had been withdrawn by its sponsors.

165. Mr. RESHETNYAK (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic), speaking in explanation of vote on behalf of the delegations of Bulgaria, the Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, the Ukrainian SSR and the USSR, said that those delegations had not objected to the adoption without a vote of the draft resolution. On the whole, UNITAR was doing useful work in research and in training specialists. The Soviet Union, in particular, supported its activities through annual voluntary contributions. Academics and specialists from the socialist countries participated in research for UNITAR and hosted scientific and academic seminars for representatives of developing countries. At the same time, however, they considered that the Institute was not being managed efficiently. Its administration must take immediate measures to comply with the Institute's Statute which dealt with the main priorities of its work, including research on such important topics as the means of ending the arms race, the establishment of genuine disarmament, the development of equal and mutually advantageous co-operation among all States, and the implementation of United Nations decisions on the restructuring of international economic relations on a just and democratic basis.

166. As far as draft resolution A/C.2/39/L.66/Rev.1 was concerned, the socialist countries could not fail to be concerned by the continuing attempts to change the existing method of financing the Institute. The Institute's budget must be planned on the basis of its existing financial potential, as the Board of Trustees had recommended in March 1984. He opposed the allocation to UNITAR of annual financial subsidies from the regular budget and any other proposals to change the existing voluntary method of financing it. The socialist countries had therefore voted against the draft resolution which recommended the allocation to UNITAR of additional resources from the regular budget.

The meeting rose at 1.30 a.m.