



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

#### AGENDA ITEM 12

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

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

#### AGENDA ITEM 78

Development and international economic co-operation:

- (a) International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade;
- (b) Trade and development:
  - (i) Report of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on its sixth session;
  - (ii) Report of the Trade and Development Board;
  - (iii) Report of the Secretary-General;
  - (iv) Reports of the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development;
- (c) Industrialization: report of the Industrial Development Board;
- (d) Science and technology for development: report of the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development;
- (e) Food problems:
  - (i) Report of the World Food Council;
  - (ii) Reports of the Secretary-General;
- (f) Economic and technical co-operation among developing countries:
  - (i) Report of the High-level Committee on the Review of Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries;
  - (ii) Report of the Secretary-General;
- (g) Environment:
  - (i) Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme;
  - (ii) Reports of the Secretary-General;
- (h) Human settlements:
  - (i) Report of the Commission on Human Settlements;
  - (ii) Reports of the Secretary-General;
- (i) International Year of Shelter for the Homeless: report of the Secretary-General;
- (j) Effective mobilization and integration of women in development;
- (k) United Nations Special Fund;

- (l) New and renewable sources of energy:
  - (i) Report of the Committee on the Development and Utilization of New and Renewable Sources of Energy;
  - (ii) Report of the Secretary-General;
- (m) Implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries: report of the Secretary-General;
- (n) New international human order: moral aspects of development

#### AGENDA ITEM 79

Operational activities for development:

- (a) Operational activities of the United Nations system: report of the Secretary-General;
- (b) United Nations Development Programme;
- (c) United Nations Capital Development Fund;
- (d) United Nations Fund for Population Activities;
- (e) United Nations Volunteers programme;
- (f) United Nations Special Fund for Land-locked Developing Countries: report of the Secretary-General;
- (g) United Nations Children's Fund;
- (h) World Food Programme;
- (i) Technical co-operation activities undertaken by the Secretary-General

#### AGENDA ITEM 80

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;
- (c) Unified approach to development analysis and planning: report of the Secretary-General

#### AGENDA ITEM 81

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;
- (c) Implementation of the medium-term and long-term recovery and rehabilitation programme in the Sudano-Sahelian region: report of the Secretary-General

1. Mr. ARCE-ROJAS (Colombia), Rapporteur of the Second Committee (*interpretation from Spanish*): I have the honour to submit to the General Assembly the reports of the Second Committee on the items which were allocated to it in the course of the present session.

\*Resumed from the 100th meeting.

2. The report on item 12 is contained in documents A/38/701 and Add.1, and the report on item 78 is contained in documents A/38/702 and Add.1-13.

3. The report on item 79 is contained in document A/38/703, that on item 80 is in document A/38/704 and that on item 81 is in document A/38/705.

4. Since the reports do not require any additional explanations, I shall refrain from speaking about them in detail, in order to expedite the work of the General Assembly, to which I submit the recommendations of the Second Committee for adoption.

5. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): Before proceeding to the first item on the agenda for this afternoon, I should like to inform the Assembly that owing to the need for further consideration of the administrative and financial implications of item 78 (c), entitled "Industrialization", and of agenda item 81, on special economic and disaster relief assistance, it will not be possible to take a decision on these two items today.

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

6. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): 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 official records.

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

8. I remind members that, also in accordance with the same decision, explanations of vote are limited to 10 minutes and should be made by delegations from their seats.

9. The Assembly will now take up the report of the Second Committee on agenda item 12 [A/38/701 and Add.1].

10. The Assembly will first take a decision on the recommendation of the Committee on six draft resolutions in paragraph 34 of part I of its report [A/38/701].

11. Draft resolution I is entitled "Particular problems facing Zaire with regard to transport, transit and access to foreign markets". May I take it that the General Assembly adopts this draft resolution?

*Draft resolution I was adopted (resolution 38/143).*

12. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): The Assembly will now take a decision on draft resolution II, entitled "Permanent sovereignty over national resources in the occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories". The report of the Fifth Committee on the administrative and financial implications of this draft resolution is in document A/38/751. A recorded vote has been requested.

*A recorded vote was taken.*

*In favour:* Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cape Verde, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica,

Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

*Against:* Israel, United States of America.

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

*Draft resolution II was adopted by 120 votes to 2, with 18 abstentions (resolution 38/144).<sup>1</sup>*

13. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): Draft resolution III is entitled "Assistance to the Palestinian people". A recorded vote has been requested.

*A recorded vote was taken.*

*In favour:* Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, 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, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, 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 Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

*Against:* Israel, United States of America.

*Abstaining:* Ireland.<sup>2</sup>

*Draft resolution III was adopted by 140 votes to 2, with 1 abstention (resolution 38/145).<sup>3</sup>*

14. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): Draft resolution IV is entitled "World Tourism Organization". May I take it that the General Assembly wishes to adopt draft resolution IV?

*Draft resolution IV was adopted (resolution 38/146).*

15. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): Draft resolution V is entitled "Consumer protection". May I take it that the General Assembly wishes to adopt that draft resolution?

*Draft resolution V was adopted (resolution 38/147).*

16. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): Draft resolution VI is entitled "International Conference on Population". May I take it that the General Assembly wishes to adopt draft resolution VI?

*Draft resolution VI was adopted (resolution 38/148).*

17. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): The Assembly will now take a decision on the three draft resolutions recommended for adoption in paragraph 28 of part II of the report of the Second Committee [A/38/701/Add.1].

18. Draft resolution I is entitled "Protection against products harmful to health and the environment". May I take it that the General Assembly wishes to adopt that draft resolution?

*Draft resolution I was adopted (resolution 38/149).*

19. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): Draft resolution II is entitled "Transport and Communications Decade in Africa". The report of the Fifth Committee on the administrative and financial implications of that draft resolution is in document A/38/751. A recorded vote has been requested.

*A recorded vote was taken.*

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

*Against:* United States of America.

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

*Draft resolution II was adopted by 137 votes to 1, with 8 abstentions (resolution 38/150).*

20. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): Draft resolution III is entitled "Development of the energy

resources of developing countries". The report of the Fifth Committee on the administrative and financial implications of that draft resolution is contained in document A/38/751. May I take it that the Assembly wishes to adopt draft resolution III?

*Draft resolution III was adopted (resolution 38/151).*

21. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): The Assembly will now turn to the eight draft decisions recommended for adoption by the Second Committee in paragraph 29 of part II of the report.

22. Draft decision I relates to the special session of the Commission on Transnational Corporations. The administrative and financial implications of that draft decision appear in the report of the Fifth Committee in document A/38/751. May I take it that the General Assembly wishes to adopt this draft decision?

*Draft decision I was adopted (decision 38/428).*

23. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): Draft decision II is entitled "Rationalization of the work of the Second Committee". May I take it that the General Assembly adopts it?

*Draft decision II was adopted (decision 38/429).*

24. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): Draft decisions III to VIII are also contained in paragraph 29 of the report. May I take it that the General Assembly wishes to adopt them?

*Draft decisions III to VIII were adopted (decisions 38/430-38/435).*

25. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): The Assembly has thus concluded its consideration of the chapters of the report of the Economic and Social Council allocated to the Second Committee.

26. We shall now consider the report of the Second Committee on all the sub-items of agenda item 78, with the exception of sub-item (c) [A/38/702 and Add.1 and 3-13].

27. I draw members' attention to part I of the report [A/38/702]. May I take it that the General Assembly wishes to take note of this part of the report?

*It was so decided (decision 38/436).*

28. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): We turn now to part II of the report [A/38/702/Add.1], on agenda item 78 (a). In paragraph 6 the Second Committee recommends 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 38/152).*

29. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): I now invite members to turn to part III of the report [A/38/702/Add.2], on agenda item 78 (b). The Assembly must take a decision on the four draft resolutions recommended for adoption by the Second Committee in paragraph 23 of the report.

30. Draft resolution I is entitled "International code of conduct on the transfer of technology". The report of the Fifth Committee on the administrative and financial implications of that draft resolution has been issued in document A/38/752. May I take it that the General Assembly wishes to adopt this draft resolution?

*Draft resolution I was adopted (resolution 38/153).*

31. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): Draft resolution II is entitled "Development aspects of the reverse transfer of technology". A recorded vote has been requested.

*A recorded vote was taken.*

*In favour:* Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cape Verde, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, 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, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, 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 Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

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

*Abstaining:* Greece.

*Draft resolution II was adopted by 122 votes to 21, with 1 abstention (resolution 38/154).*

32. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): Draft resolution III is entitled "Report of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on its sixth session". May I take it that the General Assembly adopts this draft resolution?

*Draft resolution III was adopted (resolution 38/155).*

33. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): Draft resolution IV is entitled "Signature and ratification of the Agreement Establishing the Common Fund for Commodities". May I take it that the General Assembly adopts that draft resolution?

*Draft resolution IV was adopted (resolution 38/156).*

34. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): I now invite members to turn to the three draft decisions recommended for adoption by the Second Committee in paragraph 24 of part III of the report.

35. Draft decision I is entitled "Specific action related to the particular needs and problems of land-locked developing countries". May I take it that the General Assembly wishes to adopt that draft decision?

*Draft decision I was adopted (decision 38/437).*

36. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): Draft decision II, entitled "Protectionism and structural adjustment", is also recommended to the General Assembly for adoption. May I take it that the General Assembly wishes to do so?

*Draft decision II was adopted (decision 38/438).*

37. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): Draft decision III relates to the report of the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on the strengthening of the technological

capacity of the developing countries in the development of their energy resources. May I take it that the General Assembly adopts that draft decision?

*Draft decision III was adopted (decision 38/439).*

38. May I now invite members to turn their attention to part V of the report [A/38/702/Add.4], on agenda item 78 (d).

39. In paragraph 7 the Committee recommends for adoption the draft resolution entitled "Long-term financial and institutional arrangements for the United Nations Financing System for 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 38/157).*

40. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): The Second Committee also recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the draft decision relating to the report of the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development, which is contained in paragraph 8 of the report. May I take it that the General Assembly wishes to adopt that draft decision?

*The draft decision was adopted (decision 38/440).*

41. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): We turn now to part VI of the report [A/38/702/Add.5], on agenda item 78 (e). The Assembly has to take a decision on the recommendation relating to two draft resolutions, contained in paragraph 11.

42. Draft resolution I is entitled "Food problems". The Second Committee adopted this draft resolution without a vote. May I take it that the General Assembly wishes to do the same?

*Draft resolution I was adopted (resolution 38/158).*

43. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): Draft resolution II is entitled "Critical situation of food and agriculture in Africa"; it was also adopted by the Second Committee without a vote. May I consider that the General Assembly wishes to do the same?

*Draft resolution II was adopted (resolution 38/159).*

44. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): We turn now to part VII of the report of the Second Committee [A/38/702/Add.6], on agenda item 78 (f).

45. The Assembly will first take a decision on the draft resolution entitled "Co-operation between the United Nations and the Southern African Development Coordination Conference", contained in paragraph 6. The Second Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of that draft resolution. May I take it that the General Assembly wishes to adopt it?

*The draft resolution was adopted (resolution 38/160).*

46. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): The Assembly will now turn to the draft decision relating to the report of the High-level Committee on the Review of Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries, contained in paragraph 7. The Second Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of that draft decision. May I take it that the General Assembly wishes to adopt it?

*The draft decision was adopted (decision 38/441).*

47. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): I now invite members to turn their attention to part VIII of the report of the Second Committee [A/38/702/Add.7], on agenda item 78 (g). The Assembly will now take a decision on the recommendations of the Committee relating to five draft resolutions and one draft decision, contained in paragraphs 26 and 27.

48. Draft resolution I is entitled "Process of preparation of the Environmental Perspective to the Year 2000

and Beyond". May I take it that the General Assembly wishes to adopt draft resolution I?

*Draft resolution I was adopted (resolution 38/161).*

49. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): Draft resolution II is entitled "Remnants of war". A recorded vote has been requested on operative paragraph 5 of that draft resolution.

*A recorded vote was taken.*

*In favour:* Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ivory Coast, 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, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, 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 Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

*Against:* Belgium, Germany, Federal Republic of, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

*Abstaining:* Australia, Austria, Denmark, Finland, France, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Japan, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, United States of America.

*Operative paragraph 5 of draft resolution II was adopted by 123 votes to 6, with 15 abstentions.*

50. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): We shall now vote on draft resolution II as a whole. A recorded vote has been requested.

*A recorded vote was taken.*

*In favour:* Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ivory Coast, 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, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, 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 Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

*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, Senegal, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

*Draft resolution II was adopted by 121 votes to none, with 23 abstentions (resolution 38/162).*

51. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): Draft resolution III is entitled "Study on financing the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification". May I consider that the General Assembly wishes to adopt it?

*Draft resolution III was adopted (resolution 38/163).*

52. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): Draft resolution IV is entitled "Implementation in the Sudano-Sahelian region of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification". May I take it that the General Assembly wishes to adopt it?

*Draft resolution IV was adopted (resolution 38/164).*

53. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): Draft resolution V is entitled "International co-operation in the field of the environment". May I take it that the General Assembly wishes to adopt it?

*Draft resolution V was adopted (resolution 38/165).*

54. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): The Second Committee also recommends the adoption of the draft decision relating to the environment, contained in paragraph 27 of part VIII of the report. May I take it that the General Assembly wishes to adopt that draft decision?

*The draft decision was adopted (decision 38/442).*

55. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): The General Assembly will now consider part IX of the report [A/38/702/Add.8], on agenda items 78 (h) and (i). The Assembly must take a decision on draft resolutions I, II A, II B and III recommended for adoption by the Second Committee in paragraph 16.

56. Draft resolution I is entitled "Living conditions of the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territories". A recorded vote has been requested.

*A recorded vote was taken.*

*In favour:* Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, 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, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, 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 Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

*Against:* Israel, United States of America.

*Abstaining:* None.

*Draft resolution I was adopted by 142 votes to 2 (resolution 38/166).*

57. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): Draft resolutions II A and B refer to human settlements. May I take it that the General Assembly wishes to adopt them?

*Draft resolutions II A and B were adopted (resolutions 38/167 A and B).*

58. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): 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 38/168).*

59. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): I now call on the representative of the German Democratic Republic, who wishes to speak in explanation of vote, on behalf of the group of Eastern European States.

60. Mr. H. MÜLLER (German Democratic Republic) (*interpretation from Russian*): In connection with the adoption of draft resolution I, entitled "Process of preparation of the Environmental Perspective to the Year 2000 and Beyond", contained in document A/38/702/Add.7, I should like to make the following statement on behalf of the delegations of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, the Hungarian Socialist People's Republic, the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the Polish People's Republic, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and the German Democratic Republic.

61. Our delegations did not object to the adoption of the draft resolution recommended in the report of the Second Committee, in which mention is made *inter alia* of the establishment of a special commission for the preparation of the Environmental Perspective to the Year 2000 and Beyond. In so doing, the delegations I have enumerated based themselves on the condition that the special commission be made up of major scholars who are specialists in the area of the environment, people whose present or past activities have not been and are not connected with matters which are incompatible with the provisions of the "World Charter for Nature" (resolution 37/7, annex) and the "Historical responsibility of States for the preservation of nature for present and future generations" (resolution 36/7).

62. It is on the fulfilment of that condition that the attitude of our countries towards participation in the commission and its future activities will depend.

63. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): We now turn to part X of the report [A/38/702/Add.9], on agenda items 78 (i) and (k). May I take it that the

General Assembly wishes to take note of this part of the report?

*It was so decided (decision 38/443).*

64. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): We now turn to part XI of the report [A/38/702/Add.10], on agenda item 78 (l). The Assembly will take a decision on the draft resolution entitled "Immediate implementation of the Nairobi Programme of Action for the Development and Utilization of New and Renewable Sources of Energy", contained in paragraph 7. The Second Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of that draft resolution. May I take it that the General Assembly wishes to adopt it?

*The draft resolution was adopted (resolution 38/169).*

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

66. I call on the representative of the United States on a point of order.

67. Mr. MILLER (*United States of America*): The United States requests that the Assembly defer consideration of the reports of the Second Committee in documents A/38/702/Add.11 and 13, until the plenary meeting tomorrow when the remaining reports of the Second Committee will be considered.

68. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): The Assembly has heard the request made by the representative of the United States. If there is no objection, the consideration of items 78 (m) and (o) will be deferred until tomorrow, when the remaining reports of the Second Committee will be available.

*It was so decided.*

69. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): The Assembly will now turn to part XIII of the report of the Second Committee on agenda item 78 (n) [A/38/702/Add.12]. The Assembly will take a decision on the draft resolution entitled "New international human order: moral aspects of development", recommended for adoption in paragraph 10. The Second Committee adopted the draft resolution without a vote. May I take it that the General Assembly wishes to do the same?

*The draft resolution was adopted (resolution 38/170).*

70. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): We shall now consider the report of the Second Committee on agenda item 79 [A/38/703]. The Assembly will take decisions on the recommendations of the Second Committee in paragraphs 31 and 32 of the report.

71. Draft resolution I is entitled "Comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development". May I take it that the General Assembly wishes to adopt it?

*Draft resolution I was adopted (resolution 38/171).*

72. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): Draft resolution II deals with the situation of financial resources of the United Nations Development Programme. The Second Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of draft resolution II. May I take it that the General Assembly wishes to adopt it?

*Draft resolution II was adopted (resolution 38/172).*

73. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): Draft resolution III is entitled "United Nations Volunteers programme". May I take it that the General Assembly wishes to adopt it?

*Draft resolution III was adopted (resolution 38/173).*

74. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): Draft resolution IV is entitled "United Nations Special Fund for Land-locked Developing Countries". A recorded vote has been requested.

*A recorded vote was taken.*

*In favour:* Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Israel, 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, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, 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 Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

*Against:* None.

*Abstaining:* Australia, 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.

*Draft resolution IV was adopted by 123 votes to none, with 21 abstentions (resolution 38/174).*

75. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): Draft resolution V is entitled "United Nations Children's Fund". May I take it that the General Assembly wishes to adopt it?

*Draft resolution V was adopted (resolution 38/175).*

76. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): Draft resolution VI is entitled "Target for World Food Programme pledges for the period 1985-1986". May I take it that the General Assembly wishes to adopt it?

*Draft resolution VI was adopted (resolution 38/176).*

77. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): In paragraph 32 of document A/38/703, the Second Committee also recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of two draft decisions.

78. We shall first consider draft decision I, relating to the report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities on the United Nations Population Award. May I take it that the General Assembly wishes to adopt that draft decision?

*Draft decision I was adopted (decision 38/444).*

79. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): May I take it that the General Assembly wishes also to adopt draft decision II, relating to the report of the Secretary-General on United Nations technical co-operation activities?

*Draft decision II was adopted (decision 38/445).*

80. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): I now invite the Assembly to turn to the report of the Second Committee on agenda item 80 [A/38/704]. The

Assembly must take a decision on the recommendation of the Committee on three draft resolutions contained in paragraph 15 of the report.

81. Draft resolution I is entitled "United Nations Institute for Training and Research". The report of the Fifth Committee on the administrative and financial implications of that draft resolution is contained in document A/38/754.

82. A separate recorded vote has been requested on paragraph 8 of draft resolution I.

*A recorded vote was taken.*

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

*Against:* Australia, Belgium, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Hungary, Luxembourg, New Zealand, Poland, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

*Abstaining:* Canada, Israel, Italy, Japan, Portugal.

*Paragraph 8 of draft resolution I was adopted by 121 votes to 15, with 5 abstentions.*

83. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): We shall now take a decision on draft resolution I as a whole. A recorded vote has been requested.

*A recorded vote was taken.*

*In favour:* Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Burma, Burundi, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, 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, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New

Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

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

*Abstaining:* Australia, Belgium, Japan, Luxembourg, New Zealand, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

*Draft resolution I was adopted by 128 votes to 9, with 6 abstentions (resolution 38/177).*

84. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): In connection with the resolution just adopted, I wish to refer to paragraph 4 of the report of the Fifth Committee [A/38/754], in which the Committee recommends that the General Assembly endorse the recommendation of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions contained in paragraph 7 of its report [A/38/7/Add.20]. May I take it that the Assembly adopts the recommendation of the Fifth Committee?

*It was so decided (decision 38/446).*

85. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): Next we turn to draft resolution II, entitled "United Nations University". May I take it that the General Assembly wishes to adopt it?

*Draft resolution II was adopted (resolution 38/178).*

86. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): Draft resolution III adopted by the Second Committee is entitled "Unified approach to development analysis and planning". May I take it that the General Assembly also wishes to adopt that draft resolution?

*Draft resolution III was adopted (resolution 38/179).*

## AGENDA ITEM 16

### Elections to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs (*concluded*):\*

#### (a) Election of fifteen members of the Industrial Development Board

87. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): The Assembly will now proceed to the election of 15 members of the Industrial Development Board to replace those members whose term of office expires on 31 December 1983.

88. The 15 outgoing members are Brazil, Denmark, Ecuador, France, the German Democratic Republic, Guinea, India, Japan, Mongolia, the Netherlands, Pakistan, Romania, Sri Lanka, the United States of America and Zambia. Those 15 States are eligible for immediate re-election.

89. I should like to remind members that after 1 January 1984 the following States will still be members of the Industrial Development Board: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Chad, Chile, China, Finland, Germany, Federal Republic of, Indonesia, Iraq, Italy, Lesotho, Liberia, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Mexico, Panama, Peru, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Spain, Sudan, Switzerland, Turkey, Uganda, the Ukrainian Soviet

Socialist Republic, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Venezuela. Therefore, those 30 States are not eligible for election.

90. Under rule 92 of the rules of procedure, all elections must be held by secret ballot and there shall be no nominations. May I, however, remind members of paragraph 16 of General Assembly decision 34/401, which states that the practice of dispensing with the secret ballot for elections to subsidiary organs when the number of candidates corresponds to the number of seats to be filled should become standard, unless a delegation specifically requests a vote on a given election. In the absence of such a request, may I take it that the Assembly decides to proceed to the election on that basis?

*It was so decided.*

91. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): I shall first read out the names of the candidates which have been endorsed by their respective groups: five States for five seats from list B—France, Japan, the Netherlands, Norway and the United States of America; two States for two seats from list D—Hungary and Romania.

92. Since the number of candidates endorsed by groups B and D corresponds to the number of seats to be filled in those groups, I declare those candidates elected members of the Industrial Development Board for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 1984.

93. I now call upon the representative of Somalia in his capacity as chairman of the Group of African States.

94. Mr. A. M. ADAN (Somalia): The candidates endorsed by the African Group are Ghana and Malawi.

95. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): I now call on the representative of Turkey in his capacity as chairman of the Group of Asian States.

96. Mr. KIRCA (Turkey) (*interpretation from French*): As chairman of the Group of Asian States, I should like to inform the Assembly that the Philippines has withdrawn its candidacy. The Secretariat has already been notified of this.

97. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): I now call on the representative of Guatemala in his capacity as chairman of the Group of Latin American States.

98. Mr. QUIÑONES-AMÉZQUITA (Guatemala) (*interpretation from Spanish*): The Permanent Mission of Bolivia to the United Nations has informed me, as chairman of the Group of Latin American States, that it has decided to postpone until 1984 submitting Bolivia's candidacy for a position on the Industrial Development Board. Thus, the Latin American candidates for the two forthcoming vacancies are Argentina, Brazil and Trinidad and Tobago.

99. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): In accordance with the statement just made by the chairman of the Group of Latin American States, the candidates for the two Latin American seats are Argentina, Brazil and Trinidad and Tobago.

100. I would now ask the representative of Turkey, as chairman of the Group of Asian States, to give us the list of candidates of that Group.

101. Mr. KIRCA (Turkey) (*interpretation from French*): The candidates of the Group of Asian States for the Industrial Development Board are Democratic Yemen, India, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Pakistan and the United Arab Emirates.

102. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): We now find ourselves in the following situation. From list A—African and Asian States, as well as Yugoslavia—there are six seats to be filled, two of which fall to Africa,

\*Resumed from the 98th meeting.



those being Ghana and Malawi. For the four remaining seats, the candidates are Democratic Yemen, India, Iran, Islamic Republic of, Pakistan and the United Arab Emirates, in other words, five candidates for four vacancies. There are three candidates for two Latin American seats: Argentina, Brazil and Trinidad and Tobago. We shall therefore proceed to a secret ballot in accordance with the rules of procedure.

103. In accordance with existing practice, the candidates which receive the largest number of votes and not less than the required majority will be declared elected. In case of a tie vote for the last seat, there will be a restricted ballot, limited to those candidates which have obtained an equal number of votes. May I take it that the General Assembly agrees to that procedure?

*It was so decided.*

104. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): The ballot papers will now be distributed. I request members of the Assembly to use only those ballot papers and to place a cross opposite the names of the States for which they wish to vote. The ballot papers indicate the number of members to be elected. Ballot papers containing more than that number will be declared invalid.

105. I call on the representative of Somalia on a point of order.

106. Mr. A. M. ADAN (Somalia): Mr. President, there seems to be some confusion. As you will remember, you asked my delegation to announce those African countries which have the support of the Group of African States, and I indicated two: Ghana and Malawi. But I am now told that some delegations have voted for those two countries and some have not, because there is some confusion about whether or not you declared them elected. I am afraid that when the voting for the six countries on the ballot is shown the fact that many countries did not vote for the Africans will not be reflected there. Could you please clarify the position, Mr. President?

107. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): The chairman of the Group of African States has made a very well-founded observation. I have been informed that there is some confusion.

108. List A is made up of African and Asian States, as well as Yugoslavia. Of the six seats reserved for list A, two go to Africa, and the chairman of the Group of African States has stated that that Group supports Ghana and Malawi. However, I did not declare them elected, and this might account for the confusion. The balloting should in fact be for the six seats. Therefore, to avoid any injustice, I think it would be wise and prudent to take the ballot again, bearing in mind that the election is for the six seats from list A and that, for the two seats for Africa, the Group of African States has endorsed Ghana and Malawi. However, I cannot declare those two States elected since they are part and parcel of the countries in list A. So we shall start the balloting again in order to avoid any confusion which could lead to irreparable consequences.

109. In order that the voting may proceed smoothly, I wish to remind representatives that the Assembly must elect six States from list A and two from list C. Of the six members which have completed their term, two are from Africa and four from Asia. Therefore, according to established precedent, it is expected that the Assembly will elect two States from the Group of African States and four from the Group of Asian States. The chairman of the Group of African States today informed us that Ghana and Malawi have been endorsed as the candidates of that Group, and the chairman of the Group of Asian States has informed us that there are five candidates for

the four vacant seats: Democratic Yemen, India, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Pakistan and the United Arab Emirates.

110. As to the two vacancies to be filled from list C, the chairman of the Group of Latin American States has indicated that there are three candidates for two vacancies: Argentina, Brazil and Trinidad and Tobago.

111. Ballot papers will now be distributed. I would ask members to use only those papers and to place a cross next to the name of each State for which they wish to vote. Any ballot paper containing more than six names from list A and two from list C will be declared invalid.

*At the invitation of the President, Mr. Edon (Benin), Mr. Pavlovsky (Czechoslovakia), Mr. Ibrahim (Iraq) and Mr. Schiller (Sweden) acted as tellers.*

*A vote was taken by secret ballot.*

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

*The meeting was suspended at 6.10 p.m. and resumed at 6.55 p.m.*

113. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): The result of the voting is as follows:

#### LIST A

<i>Number of ballot papers:</i>	150
<i>Number of invalid ballots:</i>	1
<i>Number of valid ballots:</i>	149
<i>Abstentions:</i>	0
<i>Number of members voting:</i>	149
<i>Required majority:</i>	75
<i>Number of votes obtained:</i>	
Ghana .....	123
Malawi .....	119
India .....	113
Pakistan .....	109
United Arab Emirates .....	108
Democratic Yemen .....	90
Islamic Republic of Iran .....	58
Yemen .....	8
Algeria .....	1
Egypt .....	1
Gambia .....	1
Nepal .....	1
Nigeria .....	1
Papua New Guinea .....	1
Philippines .....	1
Singapore .....	1
Yugoslavia .....	1

#### LIST C

<i>Number of ballot papers:</i>	150
<i>Number of invalid ballots:</i>	1
<i>Number of valid ballots:</i>	149
<i>Abstentions:</i>	1
<i>Number of members voting:</i>	148
<i>Required majority:</i>	75
<i>Number of votes obtained:</i>	
Brazil .....	98
Argentina .....	92
Trinidad and Tobago .....	89
Bolivia .....	3
Nicaragua .....	2
Cuba .....	1

*Having obtained the required majority, Argentina, Brazil, Democratic Yemen, Ghana, India, Malawi, Pakistan*

and the United Arab Emirates were elected members of the Industrial Development Board for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 1984.

114. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): On behalf of the General Assembly, I congratulate the States which have been elected members of the Industrial Development Board, and I thank the tellers for their assistance in this election.

#### AGENDA ITEM 34

##### The situation in the Middle East: reports of the Secretary-General (*continued*)\*

115. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): I call on the representative of Qatar, who will introduce draft resolution A/38/L.50.

116. Mr. JAMAL (Qatar) (*interpretation from Arabic*): It is my pleasure to introduce draft resolution A/38/L.50.

117. We consider that this draft resolution is the least we can do in solving the deteriorating situation in the Middle East, which is the result of the policy of territorial expansion and aggression pursued by Israel against Arab States, in particular Lebanon and Syria, and against the Palestinian people. We are aware of recent agreements following the memorandum of understanding between the United States and Israel which will lead to increased tensions and encourage Israel in the pursuit of its policies of aggression, thus seriously jeopardizing international peace and security.

118. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): I shall now call on representatives who wish to explain their vote before the voting, on any or all of the six draft resolutions before the Assembly. I should like to remind representatives that, under rule 88 of the Assembly's rules of procedure, "The President shall not permit the proposer of a proposal or of an amendment to explain his vote on his own proposal or amendment." I also remind members that statements in explanation of vote are limited to 10 minutes and should be made from their seats in the Assembly Hall.

119. Mr. ALBORNOZ (Ecuador) (*interpretation from Spanish*): Ecuador is fully convinced that the Palestinian problem is at the core of the Middle East conflict, a conflict which has been growing in an alarming way for 40 years and which endangers world peace. We believe that no just and comprehensive solution of the situation in the Middle East will be achieved without the participation on an equal footing of all the parties involved in the conflict, including the Palestine Liberation Organization [PLO], in the relevant negotiations. Another essential condition is the withdrawal of Israel from all the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories, including Jerusalem, in accordance with Security Council resolutions 242 (1967) and 338 (1973), and the cessation of all hostile acts in those territories.

120. We further believe that Syrian and other troops—other than United Nations troops and those requested by the Lebanese people—must be withdrawn from Lebanon. It is the duty of all States Members of the United Nations to respect and promote respect for the territorial integrity, sovereignty and independence of Lebanon, a country with which Ecuador has a long tradition of cordial relations.

121. There must also be respect for the Palestinian people's right to return to its country and to self-determination, independence and sovereignty. Furthermore, all States of the region, including the State of Israel, have the right to live in peace within internationally recognized

boundaries. In conformity with its unchanging policy of rejecting the occupation of territory by force, the delegation of Ecuador repeats its call for this withdrawal of foreign troops and for the restoration of the occupied territories in the Middle East.

122. My delegation of course cannot agree with one-sided condemnations of specific agreements or accept the adoption or suggestion by the Assembly of measures such as severing diplomatic, consular, trade, cultural or other relations with Israel, for we believe that such decisions must be made by Ecuador as a sovereign State. In addition, I must recall that Ecuador moved its diplomatic representation from Jerusalem to Tel Aviv before the adoption by the Security Council of its resolution 478 (1980).

123. I would point out that in the Assembly Ecuador has opposed condemnation of attempts to legalize the acquisition of territory by force through a unilateral declaration which, in the case of the Golan Heights, sought to give the appearance of legality to an annexation of territory by force of arms. My country considers such actions to be null and void; they do not contribute to a relaxation of tensions or to the pacification of an area where an explosive situation threatens world peace. We also consider as null measures taken by Israel which could modify the physical character, demographic composition, institutional structure and status of the Palestinian and Arab territories occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, the Holy City for the three great religions. Our country has also condemned policies which violate the individual and collective human rights of the inhabitants of the occupied territories of the West Bank and Gaza.

124. For those reasons, Ecuador will vote in favour of draft resolutions A/38/L.44 to L.46 and will abstain in the voting on draft resolutions A/38/L.43, L.49 and L.50.

125. Mr. BHATT (Nepal): The position of Nepal with respect to the situation in the Middle East has already been made clear in different forums. Nepal is firmly committed to the principle of the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by force. Israeli actions in the Syrian Golan Heights and other territories occupied since 1967 negate the principles embodied in Security Council resolution 242 (1967) and in the 1949 Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, as well as other relevant resolutions of the United Nations. Accordingly, we shall vote in favour of draft resolution A/38/L.43.

126. We are not in a position, however, to support all the provisions and language in that draft resolution. The delegation of Nepal reserves its position on the fourth and eighth preambular paragraphs and on paragraphs 8, 9 and 12 to 14 of that draft resolution. The provisions of these paragraphs run counter to the declared policies and perceptions of my Government with regard to the situation in the Middle East. Furthermore, the initiation of the measures called for in the operative paragraphs is the prerogative of the Security Council, which alone has the power to adopt the measures it deems necessary under the Charter of the United Nations. My delegation would have liked reference to be made to Security Council resolutions 242 (1967) and 338 (1973), which, in our opinion, constitute the only realistic basis for a peaceful settlement of the Middle East dispute.

127. Mr. HARLAND (New Zealand): New Zealand has always supported Security Council resolution 242 (1967) as the basis for a comprehensive peace settlement in the Middle East. That resolution affirms the right of every State to live in peace within secure and recognized boundaries, free from threats or acts of force. We regard that as fundamental. No less fundamental is the right of the

\*Resumed from the 95th meeting.

people of Palestine to decide their own future and to establish their own State if they so wish.

128. Resolution 242 (1967) reaffirms the principle that territory cannot legitimately be acquired by force. New Zealand believes that Israel should withdraw from the territories it seized by force in 1967 and has occupied ever since. We do not recognize the validity of a number of acts taken by Israel in defiance of this principle. These acts include the annexation of East Jerusalem; the extension to the Golan Heights of Israeli law, jurisdiction and administration; and the establishment of new settlements on land that has been seized in the occupied West Bank.

129. New Zealand has always recognized Israel's right to live in peace behind secure borders. But Israel's recent actions do not bring that goal any closer. In a land so crowded with people and memories, peace cannot be achieved by conquest and subjection. When Israel recognizes the right of the Arab people of Palestine to decide their future for themselves, it will have taken the first firm step towards its own cherished goal.

130. My delegation is disappointed that several of the resolutions before us do not adequately reflect the balance of principles embodied in resolution 242 (1967) and are not well calculated to contribute to a negotiated settlement. We shall be unable to support draft resolutions A/38/L.43 and L.46.

131. New Zealand has noted the views that have been expressed by others about the recent agreement between the United States and Israel which is referred to in document A/38/L.50. Though it may be doubted whether this agreement will contribute to a peaceful settlement in the Middle East, we do not consider it appropriate for the General Assembly to express a judgement on arrangements or agreements arrived at between sovereign States in the manner of this text. We are therefore unable to support draft resolution A/38/L.50.

132. We shall vote in favour of draft resolution A/38/L.45 concerning Jerusalem. New Zealand does not recognize Israel's annexation of Jerusalem, nor do we recognize Jerusalem as the capital of Israel. New Zealand has consistently supported the principle of internationalization, which was incorporated in the original General Assembly resolution of November 1947.

133. Mr. BARBOSA DE MEDINA (Portugal) (*interpretation from French*): During the International Conference on the Question of Palestine, which was held at Geneva a few months ago, I had the opportunity, as the representative of Portugal, to stress how the Palestinian crisis dominated the question of the Middle East and how such a situation, fraught with danger, would continue so long as the legitimate interests of the Palestinians were not guaranteed.

134. Today this fact seems to be confirmed in the draft resolutions on which we shall be voting. They make clear that no solution will be found except in the framework of a negotiated settlement based on the readiness of all the parties concerned to join in a common effort to consider all the fundamental questions concerning the Middle East, keeping in mind their relationship to the entire conflict and the legitimate interests of the parties to it.

135. The position of my Government continues to be firmly guided by the principle of the non-use of force in international relations, as well as by the principle that armed occupation does not create territorial rights, nor can it give rise to valid agreements or treaties unless they go hand in hand with the restoration of territories occupied by force. We are similarly guided by the rule which nullifies any unilateral decision which might change the legal status of territories subjected to military occupation

in violation of the applicable standards of international law. These are principles the theoretical basis of which cannot be challenged and which, indeed, have been enshrined in various Assembly resolutions relating to the question before us.

136. We are deeply convinced of the need for a negotiated, comprehensive and peaceful solution to the problem of the Middle East, a solution which, my delegation maintains, should exclude any unilateral act that might further complicate joint efforts. In this context, addressing the Assembly in September, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Portugal stated, in particular:

"The condemnation of the use of force, so often used in this area, entails Israel's withdrawal from the Arab territories occupied since 1967 and the breaking up of settlements established in those territories, as well as the departure from Lebanese soil of the foreign forces not entrusted with an international role. The international community of States has a duty to restore to Lebanon the legitimate and universal right to territorial integrity and to the free exercise of national sovereignty. Portugal will continue to support all diplomatic activities and efforts aimed at the full implementation of all pertinent resolutions of the Security Council, in the conviction that only peaceful and negotiated solutions of the problems afflicting the region can stop the present escalation of violence and avert the implicit danger to international security, namely, that resulting from a disproportionate involvement by the super-Powers." [*6th meeting, para. 213.*]

137. Those are the basic criteria for my delegation's vote on the draft resolutions before us. Therefore we will support all the provisions which can bring success to the efforts towards a negotiated, comprehensive and peaceful solution to the problems of the Middle East. This applies particularly to draft resolutions A/38/L.44 and L.45. Moreover, my delegation will disassociate itself from any act or appeal prejudicial to joint efforts, and in particular any draft resolutions which, because of their language, the measures which they advocate, the discriminatory references which they contain or their legal implications might harm the constructive efforts which the circumstances require.

138. Mr. PAPAPOULOS (Greece): I am speaking on behalf of the 10 member States of the European Community. The views of the Ten on the principles which could secure peace in the Middle East have been set out in the Venice declaration of 1980 and in subsequent statements on the issue, particularly in the Ten's statements in Brussels on 29 June and 20 September 1982 and the European Council's declaration of last March.

139. In their common statement in the Assembly's debate on this item, the Ten reiterated that their commitment to the right of Israel to live in peace and security is fundamental and unwavering. In parallel, they confirmed that there can be no real peace or stability in the region unless the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people are recognized. In particular, self-determination for the Palestinian people, with all that this implies, remains an essential element of any comprehensive, just and durable settlement of the conflict. The Ten are convinced that negotiations are the key to the problem and that it is for the parties directly concerned to negotiate a lasting settlement. These negotiations will have to include all the parties concerned, including the Palestinian people, and the PLO will have to be associated with them.

140. It will be clear that the Ten have serious reservations on those resolutions which address themselves to important aspects of the question of a comprehensive settlement of the Arab-Israeli dispute and which are not in

accordance with their common position regarding principles for a comprehensive peace settlement. Consequently, the Ten have repeatedly stressed the need for such resolutions to adopt a balanced approach. Furthermore, the Ten cannot accept formulations criticizing a permanent member of the Security Council for exercising its right under the Charter.

141. Concerning draft resolution A/38/L.44, the Ten recall their support for resolution 37/123 B. They note, however, that there is now some uncertainty about the facts concerning restitution of the material in question.

142. In connection with draft resolution A/38/L.45, which the Ten will support, they recall the importance that they attach to Security Council resolution 478 (1980).

143. Mr. ALI (Singapore): Before we vote on the draft resolution on the Middle East, my delegation would like to urge all parties concerned to refrain from further acts of violence and help to end the killing and destruction in Lebanon and other parts of the troubled region. We can only add our voice to those calling for a halt to hostilities and a renewed effort to seek a negotiated settlement that will include the following elements: first, withdrawal of all foreign forces from Lebanon other than those invited in by the Government of Lebanon; secondly, withdrawal of Israel from all Arab territories occupied since 1967; thirdly, self-determination and a homeland for the Palestinian people; and fourthly, the right of all States in the region, including Israel, to live in peace with secure and recognized boundaries, free from threats or acts of force, in accordance with Security Council resolutions 242 (1967) and 338 (1973).

144. On the basis of that understanding, my delegation is unable to support draft resolutions that do not recognize the legitimate rights of the State of Israel, or those that are selective and unbalanced in their condemnation or those impinging on the sovereign right of third countries having diplomatic relations with Israel. However, we support all efforts aiming at restoring the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people and a return to a just and durable peace in the Middle East.

145. My delegation will accordingly vote in favour of draft resolutions A/38/L.44 to L.46 and will abstain on draft resolutions A/38/L.43 and L.50.

146. Mr. VELLA (Malta): The positive position of my Government on the problem of the Middle East does not require repetition, as it is too well known. We therefore support all the draft resolutions which will be put to the vote, as a further demonstration of this position. It must be said, however, that while we concur with the general thrust and trend of the draft resolutions, it should not be concluded that we are necessarily in agreement with each and every provision contained therein.

147. Mr. de PINIÉS (Spain): (*interpretation from Spanish*): The debate on the Middle East at this session has once again placed us face to face with the painful reality of the lack of progress in solving the serious conflict which has confronted the countries and peoples of that region for so many years. The Spanish Government has repeatedly expressed its concern and its desire to cooperate in the quest for a just, peaceful and lasting solution to the conflict. It is my Government's understanding that such a solution must be based on respect for the right of all countries in the area, including Israel, to live in peace within secure and recognized boundaries, on the withdrawal of Israel from all the Arab territories that it has been occupying since 1967 and on respect for and recognition of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, including its right to self-determination.

148. In accordance with that position, my delegation will vote in favour of draft resolutions A/38/L.44 and L.45. We also appreciate the spirit which inspired draft resolution A/38/L.43, in so far as it reflects the principles underlying our own position, particularly the rejection of the Israeli authorities' policy of annexation and the condemnation of their annexation of the Golan Heights. However, the eighth preambular paragraph and paragraphs 12 to 14 of this draft resolution raise sensitive legal problems and also have serious political implications which prevent us from voting in favour of it.

149. Draft resolution A/38/L.46 contains some of the elements which the Spanish Government deems essential for the solution of the Middle East conflict. My delegation can also support paragraphs 4, 6 and 13 of that draft resolution, because we believe that they do not exclude other possible plans or ways for a peaceful and negotiated solution to the Middle East problem, as we had occasion to state at the International Conference on the Question of Palestine and, more recently, in the General Assembly when the draft resolutions on the question of Palestine were put to the vote. The Spanish delegation cannot, however, support the contents of paragraphs 10 to 12. For that reason, although we repeat our positive view of the general spirit of this draft resolution, my delegation will have to abstain in the vote on it.

150. Ms. BETHEL-DALY (Bahamas): The Bahamas delegation will vote in favour of draft resolutions A/38/L.44 to L.46. My delegation will, however, abstain on draft resolutions A/38/L.43 and L.50, and we shall not participate in the vote on draft resolution A/38/L.49.

151. Ms. GONTHIER (Seychelles): The Republic of Seychelles supports, and will continue to support, the PLO and Palestinian struggle. However, we should like to make the following statement about draft resolution A/38/L.50.

152. The Republic of Seychelles is now seven years old. Only four of the sponsors of that draft resolution have officially recognized the Republic of Seychelles and have diplomatic relations with us. Most of the sponsors do not have contacts with us, although several approaches have been made. Our close friends, such as Libya and Algeria, cannot always shoulder the burden for the rest.

153. As for mentioning the United States, I want to take this opportunity to thank the State Department and the Pentagon for having the courage to refute publicly false, unfounded and foolish allegations made recently by some of the Western media concerning the Republic of Seychelles.

154. Two years ago this month Seychelles was experiencing its national nightmare. We not only survived it but triumphed, with the help of our many friends. As people in the Middle East are now going through their horrors, we offer our hope that they also can triumph over their problems.

155. Having said all this, I would add that the Republic of Seychelles will vote in favour of draft resolution A/38/L.50 for reasons of principle, but it must be understood that we must also be treated in a dignified and principled manner.

156. Mr. GUMUCIO GRANIER (Bolivia) (*interpretation from Spanish*): The delegation of Bolivia reaffirms its position on the Middle East conflict, which is fundamentally based on respect for the territorial integrity of all States. We reject the acquisition or conquest of territory by force. Therefore, we regard as null and void Israel's actions relating to the occupied territories, and we urge it to return the Golan Heights to Syria and to restore Arab sovereignty over the occupied West Bank

and Gaza, enabling the Palestinian people to exercise freely self-determination, including the establishment of its own State. We repeat our support also for the integrity and sovereignty of Lebanon as an independent State.

157. For those reasons, my country will support draft resolutions A/38/L.44 to L.46. However, we shall abstain on draft resolutions A/38/L.43, L.49 and L.50, because we do not agree with their drafting style or in some cases with their content.

158. Mr. PORTUGAL RODRÍGUEZ (Peru) (*interpretation from Spanish*): The Peruvian delegation would like to explain its vote on draft resolutions A/38/L.43 and L.46.

159. My delegation will abstain on draft resolution A/38/L.43, because we believe that it contains certain statements and recommendations which, far from contributing to a just, comprehensive and lasting solution to the problem of the Middle East, would tend to prejudice the efforts to achieve such a solution within the framework of the United Nations, and the chances of doing so, in keeping with relevant provisions already adopted by the Security Council and the General Assembly. We do not believe that adopting the measures proposed in draft resolution A/38/L.43 constitutes the best way to begin a peace process in the troubled region. On the contrary, it could lead to even greater scorn for the principles and rules of international law and to an equally serious erosion of the effectiveness of this Organization.

160. We shall vote in favour of draft resolution A/38/L.46. However, I wish to make clear our objections to the interpretation that could be given to the wording of paragraphs 6, 10 and 11. Bearing in mind the gravity and continuing deterioration of the situation in the Middle East, we interpret none of these paragraphs to imply a disregard for the relevance of every effort and initiative to achieve peace and stability in the region; moreover, it is our understanding that the references to relations between specific States and others are strictly linked to the question of Palestine as the core of the problem, respect for the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people and the need to reject and avoid policies or acts which run counter to the purpose of achieving a final political solution to the Middle East problem. Finally, my delegation would have liked to see specific references in draft resolution A/38/L.46 to Security Council resolutions 242 (1967) and 338 (1973), which my country believes continue to be an acceptable and just basis on which the parties involved can reach an understanding.

161. Mr. HERRERA CÁCERES (Honduras) (*interpretation from Spanish*): In previous years Honduras voted in favour of draft resolutions like those today contained in documents A/38/L.44 and L.45, and we shall continue doing so at this session.

162. With regard to draft resolutions A/38/L.43 and L.46, my delegation finds both positive and negative elements, and we have already stated the position of Honduras on these in the context of our international bilateral and multilateral relations. Thus we have already, *inter alia*, expressed in explanations of vote on earlier draft resolutions our support for the legitimate and inalienable right of the Palestinian people to self-determination and the establishment of its own State, safeguarding the integrity of its territory. For this reason we have also spoken out against the occupation of territory and against the use of force in international relations. We regard as positive all the elements in the draft resolutions which are in keeping with those aspects, and we repeat our support for those elements.

163. However, there are negative elements intermingled with the positive elements that I have mentioned, and the

delegation of Honduras has already stated its clear position on them. They are not in keeping with the respect that Honduras has for its bilateral relations with the States of the international community and its role in this international forum. Thus, in this connection, on 1 December we stated that Honduras did not consider it to be a justifiable practice to single out certain countries selectively. This is all the more clear when the States singled out are ones with which Honduras maintains diplomatic and consular relations and when we are urged to use selective measures incompatible with those relations. This is a matter of principle that we cannot fail to take into account. If we were to do that we should endanger the security, confidence and good faith which there must be in diplomatic relations between States. Further, it would run counter to the goals of the United Nations, which can be achieved not by promoting division in its ranks but, rather, by promoting co-operation between Member States.

164. Because of the positive and negative elements to which I have referred in draft resolutions A/38/L.43 and L.46, Honduras will abstain in the vote on them. As draft resolution A/38/L.50 lacks positive elements, we shall have to vote against it.

165. Mr. ASSADI (Islamic Republic of Iran): First, I apologize for the fact that my Ambassador has had to leave the Assembly; otherwise, he would himself have given this explanation of vote.

166. My delegation was enchanted by the eloquent speeches made by so many delegations on 29 November as they delivered messages from heads of State and Government on the International Day of Solidarity with the Palestinian People. On the same day we saw that the United States of imperialism and the Zionist base of imperialism were concluding a new political, military and technological agreement.

167. All of a sudden, we thought that a draft resolution to condemn that Americo-Zionist alliance against the people of the Middle East primarily and also against all those who supported the Palestinian people on 29 November, could probably be a humble contribution on the part of our delegation. The situation now is that our Arab brothers have decided upon something that, although it does not really satisfy us, is at least the maximum they could unanimously agree upon. In draft resolution A/38/L.50, there is, regrettably, only one paragraph, paragraph 2, in favour of which my delegation can vote and because of which my delegation will vote in favour of the draft resolution. As for the rest of it, however, we have reservations.

168. As for draft resolution A/38/L.49, it has already been adopted—

169. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): I call upon the representative of Israel on a point of order.

170. Mr. BLUM (Israel): I wish to draw your attention, Mr. President, to rule 88 of the rules of procedure, under which the President shall not permit the proposer of a proposal or of an amendment to explain his vote on his own proposal or amendment.

171. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): I would ask the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran in his statement in explanation of vote not to explain his vote with respect to draft resolution A/38/L.49, which was introduced by his country.

172. Mr. ASSADI (Islamic Republic of Iran): Mr. President, somebody should apologize for that interruption.

173. As for draft resolution A/38/L.49, as it has already been adopted in the Fifth Committee we have decided not to insist upon a vote on it because among us there is

no competition on the issue. Therefore, the delegation of the Islamic Republic of Iran will not insist upon a vote on the draft resolution. However, we will not withdraw it as it has already been adopted in the Fifth Committee.

174. Mr. ALBÁN-HOLGUÍN (Colombia) (*interpretation from Spanish*): The delegation of Colombia has always defended the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people in accordance with the resolutions adopted on that subject by the General Assembly and the Security Council, and we believe that the full exercise of these rights is a fundamental element for the achievement of a just and lasting peace in the Middle East. My country has also rejected the use of force and the occupation of territories by means of the use of force, which violates the principles of international law and the Charter of the United Nations.

175. Colombia is aware of the danger to world peace posed by a continuation of the problems of the Middle East and the violence taking place in that region. We believe that all foreign forces must leave the territory of Lebanon, not merely one group of them. Each country should be enabled to live in peace within clearly recognized boundaries, including Israel. My country cannot accept draft resolutions which condemn the conduct of only one of the parties.

176. For those reasons my delegation will vote in favour of draft resolutions A/38/L.44 to L.46, and it will abstain in the voting on draft resolutions A/38/L.43, L.49 and L.50.

177. Mr. BLUM (Israel): The draft resolutions before us and the debate which preceded them demonstrate just how adept at ignoring reality the Assembly has become. Rather than address the situation in the Middle East—the item ostensibly under consideration—they focus solely upon one small corner of our region while remaining oblivious to the many other problems and dangers throughout the area. Moreover, when dealing with the Arab-Israel conflict, instead of defusing tensions and promoting conciliation, they add more fuel to the fire and heighten discord. What is more, in the course of the debate the Assembly sank to another low, disgraced by the vicious anti-Semitic outbursts of certain speakers, who were permitted to make their malicious and scandalous remarks uninterrupted. Thus, both by omission and by commission the Assembly has subverted the need for stability, security and peace in the Middle East as a whole.

178. None of the draft resolutions pertaining to the "Situation in the Middle East" attempts to address the menace embodied in the brutal conduct of Syria, both domestically and externally. Likewise, the brutal repressive policies of Libya's Colonel Muammar Qaddafi and Iraq's Saddam Hussein at-Takriti have been disregarded—

179. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): I call upon the representative of Iraq on a point of order.

180. Mr. AL-QAYSI (Iraq): The Zionist representative is making an explanation of vote. He should be called to order and told to confine his statement precisely to an explanation of vote. The policies, external and internal, of Governments of Member States are not involved in the draft resolutions here, and he should be called to order.

181. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): I should like to ask the representative of Israel to continue his statement in explanation of vote and to focus on explaining his vote. If he needs to speak in exercise of his right of reply he can do that at the end of the consideration of the item.

182. Mr. BLUM (Israel): Before I proceed I must express some astonishment at your statement, Mr. President. I am addressing myself to the agenda item. I have

said in my introductory remarks that the draft resolutions before us concentrate on one corner of the Middle East. The situation in the Middle East, properly handled, would have warranted other draft resolutions; they are sorely missing here. Therefore, if I point out those draft resolutions that were not introduced I am only pointing out the imbalance of the draft resolutions before us. I am addressing myself fully to the draft resolutions before us; this is an explanation of vote in the proper sense. Moreover, I was surprised to hear that the representative of Iraq is so sensitive to draft resolutions or remarks which refer to the sovereign rights of Member States, including their bilateral relations, externally, and their situations, domestically.

183. I would now like to go on with my explanation of vote, on the understanding that the time taken by the interruption caused by the point of order of the representative of Iraq will not be deducted from the 10 minutes available to me.

184. The Iran-Iraq war has now entered its fourth year—

185. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): I call upon the representative of Iraq on a point of order.

186. Mr. AL-QAYSI (Iraq): I really apologize to you, Mr. President, and to my colleagues members of the Assembly. I do not want to create a show-down here. The representative of Israel can ask to speak in exercise of his right of reply. That is the only democratic way. If he does, I can also ask to speak in exercise of my right of reply. He has asked to speak to explain his vote on a number of draft resolutions before us. By his own admission he is addressing himself to a number of fictitious draft resolutions on which, had they been submitted, he would have explained his votes. Since they are not before us I do not know what kind of an explanation of vote that is. If he believes in the democratic traditions of the Assembly he should stick to an explanation of vote. He will have ample opportunity to say whatever he likes in exercise of his right of reply and I shall have ample time to say whatever I wish to say in exercise of my right of reply.

187. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): I ask the representative of Israel to be good enough to focus on explaining his vote on the draft resolutions which are now before this Assembly.

188. Mr. BLUM (Israel): Some minutes ago we heard an explanation of vote which referred to the dignity of a Member State totally unrelated to the situation in the Middle East. That speaker was not interrupted on a point of order or otherwise. I refer here to the situation in the Middle East. The Iran-Iraq war, which has not been discussed at all by the Assembly, either within the context of the situation in the Middle East or within the framework of the agenda item specifically inscribed—"Consequences of the prolongation of the armed conflict between Iran and Iraq"—is certainly part of the situation in the Middle East. The fact that the Assembly has not seen fit to discuss that part of the situation only highlights the total imbalance of the draft resolutions before us and explains, amongst other things, why we shall have to vote against those draft resolutions.

189. What we have just heard are not points of order; I do not want to characterize them. I am fully within my right to address myself to the various trouble-spots within the Middle East which have not been dealt with under the draft resolutions before us, so as to demonstrate the partiality and the total bias displayed by this Assembly when it comes to my country. With your permission, Mr. President, I intend to proceed.

190. The Iran-Iraq war has now entered its fourth year; yet the General Assembly's response this year has been nil—and not only within the framework of the agenda item before us. The item entitled "Consequences of the prolongation of the armed conflict between Iran and Iraq" has been inscribed on the agenda but no debate has been held under that agenda item despite the fact that the Iran-Iraq war constitutes a far greater danger to both the peace and the economy of the world than the Arab-Israel conflict ever did; that the number of its victims has already surpassed by far that of the Arab-Israel conflict; and that the number of refugees it has created by far exceeds even the inflated numbers of UNRWA concerning the Palestinian Arab refugees—

191. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): I call upon the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya on a point of order.

192. Mr. TREIKI (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya) (*interpretation from Arabic*): I think that it is the moral duty of the speaker to conform to the rulings of the President. We are not discussing now the war between Iran and Iraq. We are discussing the situation in the Middle East stemming from Israeli occupation of territory belonging to other States. That is why I think that the attention of the representative of the Zionist entity should be drawn to the fact that he must confine himself to the subject before us.

193. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): I request the representative of Israel to continue his statement in explanation of vote.

194. Mr. BLUM (Israel): Lest the last sentence of what I said got lost because of the so-called point of order, let me repeat that the number of refugees the Iran-Iraq war has created by far exceeds even the inflated numbers of UNRWA concerning the Palestinian Arab refugees—

195. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): I call on the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran on a point of order.

196. Mr. LATIFY (Islamic Republic of Iran): I think the Zionist entity agent with the retarded mind and archaic logic and with a polluted reasoning, who is filthily referring to my country in the phrase "Iran-Iraq", has no right, no legitimacy and no spiritual authority to refer to the Iran-Iraq war; he is no party to this matter. The Iran-Iraq war is something else. The Zionist entity, which is the surrogate of the Pentagon and is the extended arm of filthy American imperialism in the region, should be removed like a cancerous tumour. He should be removed from the General Assembly, he should be removed from every international body, if the legitimacy of the international body is going to be kept integral.

197. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): I should like to appeal to the Assembly to conduct the debate within the order that is established for parliamentary bodies so that each delegation may be able to make its statements, in explanation of vote or otherwise.

198. I call on the representative of the United States on a point of order.

199. Mr. SOLARZ (United States of America): In the light of the fact that the previous speaker finished his remarks, it is hardly necessary for me to rise to the point of order which I had intended to make when he launched an *ad hominem* attack against the representative of the State of Israel. I was under the impression that such attacks of an *ad hominem* nature are proscribed by the rules of the Assembly.

200. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): I call on the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic on a point of order.

201. Mr. EL-FATTAL (Syrian Arab Republic) (*interpretation from Arabic*): We have a limited amount of time. There are attempts in this Hall on the part of the United States representative to gain the Jewish vote through the voice of the representative of Israel. Now what is this point of order that has been raised? Against what and against whom was it raised? Cannot the representative of Israel reply for himself? What was raised by the United States representative was not a point of order but was an attempt to feed the rancour against the Arabs, in order to support the occupation representative, the Zionist representative, the racist representative.

202. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): I call on the representative of Israel to continue his explanation of vote. I should like once again to state how important it is for the Assembly, in the final stages of its work, to proceed as harmoniously as possible. We must try to make an effort to maintain the serenity required in the Assembly to deal with the remaining business before us.

203. Mr. BLUM (Israel): Before proceeding with my explanation of vote, I should like to make an earnest appeal to you, Mr. President, with regard to the tone that is being permitted in references to my country. I am not referring to references to me; *ad hominem* attacks against me have never served as a pretext for me to make any intervention. But we have been treated again here tonight to at least two outbursts of anti-Semitism. I know that the position of the President has been that it is the sovereign right of representatives to speak without interruption. But surely the sovereign right to speak is not a sovereign right to utter obscenities. This is no longer freedom of speech and it cannot be excused by any reference to the freedom of speech and expression. Surely if somebody were to use four-letter words in respect of the President, he would see fit—and very rightly—to interrupt the speaker thus expressing himself. I cannot quite see why similar four-letter statements made with regard to a Member State should be permitted to go on without being interrupted by the President. This is no longer a matter of sovereign rights. Certainly the sovereign right to utter obscenities should be subordinated to the sovereign equality of Member States, which is explicitly regulated in Article 2, paragraph 1, of the Charter. That means that a certain Member State cannot be singled out for the kind of statements and references which would be impermissible with regard to other Member States. I believe it is not only the privilege but also the duty of the President to stop statements of that kind.

204. I shall now proceed with my explanation of vote. Predictably, the agenda item before us has been exploited to assist the Arab States' ongoing campaign of political warfare against Israel and thereby also to undermine a peaceful solution of the Arab-Israel conflict. The draft resolutions before us illustrate that objective vividly.

205. Draft resolution A/38/L.43 is a blatant attempt to harm Israel and legitimize Arab aggressions of the past. For years the Golan Heights served as a launching pad for Syrian aggression against Israel. However, instead of condemning Syria—the chief menace in our region today—the draft resolution castigates Israel. The attempts to vilify Israel as a non-peace-loving State are surely bizarre and ridiculous in the light of the well-known sacrifices that Israel has already made for peace and in view of the notorious character of those régimes that would vilify my country. Instead of calling for negotiations and conciliations, the draft resolution grotesquely calls on States to refrain from supplying Israel—the intended victim of repeated Arab aggression—with the necessary means of defence and seeks to isolate Israel so that Arab warmakers may be emboldened to strike across my country's borders.

206. The same intent underlies draft resolution A/38/L.50, which goes even further in the campaign of vilification against Israel and in the Assembly's overstepping the bounds of its jurisdiction. It is clearly beyond the General Assembly's authority to dictate to any State as to the nature of that State's bilateral relations, which lie solely within the sovereign jurisdiction of the States involved. Looking at the Middle East alone, we have seen each of the Arab States, at one time or another, reach bilateral agreements with other States, both inside and outside the region. The audacity of the sponsors of draft resolution A/38/L.50 is further heightened by the well-known fact—referred to also in my letter to the Secretary-General dated 16 December 1983 [A/38/750 and Corr.1]—that the Arab States which consider themselves "confrontation States" with Israel, namely, Syria, Iraq, Jordan, Saudi Arabia and Libya, have over the past decade contracted for the delivery of armaments for a total value considerably exceeding \$100 billion. The General Assembly has never criticized such arrangements in the past, but the draft seeks to do so in Israel's case. The United States-Israel memorandum of understanding has as its sole objective the promotion of peace and security in our region. By contrast, the sponsors of the draft resolution seek to perpetuate regional instability and tension.

207. Draft resolution A/38/L.44 demonstrates to what absurd lengths Israel's enemies are willing to go in their verbal onslaught upon my country. The fact that, in keeping with my statement at the 108th meeting of the thirty-seventh session, Israel has returned the files taken last summer referred to in the draft resolution is completely immaterial to its sponsors. Moreover, they deliberately ignore the so-called Palestine Research Centre's true function, which was not research at all but the production of anti-Israel propaganda as well as the collection of diverse operational intelligence data for use by terrorist groups against Israel and Jewish civilian targets in Israel and throughout the world.

208. Regarding Jerusalem, dealt with in draft resolution A/38/L.45, Israel's position is well known and has been stated in numerous debates held in this and other forums of the United Nations. The Jewish people—and only the Jewish people—have considered Jerusalem as the centre of their national and spiritual life. Reunited since 1967, Jerusalem enjoys freedom and prosperity unprecedented in the city's history. In glaring contrast with the situation which prevailed before 1967, since the city's reunification the adherents of all faiths are guaranteed free access to and worship at their Holy Places. Israel will steadfastly continue to advance the peace and well-being of our capital and its inhabitants, as well as the preservation of Jerusalem's unique place in the hearts of people of diverse faiths around the globe.

209. Draft resolution A/38/L.46 is largely a synopsis of the elements underlying the draft resolutions under agenda item 33. Indeed, it is a convenient catch-all for a highly selective list of matters which were not explicitly covered by the draft resolutions on item 33. Its purpose is precisely the same as that of the others, namely, to impede the peaceful solution of the Arab-Israel conflict. It is, consequently, an anti-peace draft resolution and, as such, must be rejected.

210. As has become the custom in the General Assembly, the current draft resolution also blatantly contradicts the provisions of Security Council resolution 242 (1967). Resolution 242 (1967) remains one of the very few positive and proven contributions which this Organization has made to the cause of an Arab-Israel peace. Carefully balanced, it constitutes the only agreed-upon basis for a negotiated settlement of the Arab-Israel conflict.

Intentionally unbalanced, the draft resolution before us is intended to bypass resolution 242 (1967) and thereby to sabotage efforts to effect a conciliation between Israel and the Arab States.

211. In my statement on 8 December on the agenda item before us [88th meeting], I noted that the distorted presentation of the Arab-Israel conflict as the root of all Middle East problems and as the sole danger in our region to world peace must lead to the conclusion that this Organization has no intention of dealing with the real world. Indeed, not only does the Assembly blind itself to the tensions in our region, but in focusing solely on the Arab-Israel conflict within the context of the "Situation in the Middle East"—and by doing so in the usual biased manner—the General Assembly is doing considerable harm to the chances for peace. My delegation will not lend a hand to such a destructive enterprise. Consequently, we shall vote against the draft resolution on this agenda item and call upon the delegations of those States sincerely committed to peace to do likewise.

212. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): I shall now read out the names of the additional sponsors of the draft resolutions under consideration: draft resolutions A/38/L.43 and L.46—Afghanistan, Guinea, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Mongolia, Nicaragua and Sri Lanka; draft resolution A/38/L.44—Afghanistan, Gambia, Guinea, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Mongolia, Nicaragua and Sri Lanka; and draft resolution A/38/L.45—Afghanistan, Egypt, Gambia, Guinea, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Mongolia, Nicaragua and Sri Lanka.

213. Every latitude has been given in this debate, and we shall now proceed to take decisions on the various draft resolutions before the Assembly.

214. We turn first to draft resolution A/38/L.43. A recorded vote has been requested.

*A recorded vote was taken.*

*In favour:* Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, China, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Poland, Qatar, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

*Against:* Australia, Belgium, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Haiti, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Saint Lucia, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

*Abstaining:* Argentina, Austria, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Chad, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Fiji, Guatemala, Honduras, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Malawi, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Singapore, Spain, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay, Venezuela.



*The draft resolution was adopted by 84 votes to 24, with 31 abstentions (resolution 38/180 A).*

215. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): The Assembly will now vote on draft resolution A/38/L.44. A recorded vote has been requested.

*A recorded vote was taken.*

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

*Against:* Israel.

*Abstaining:* Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

*The draft resolution was adopted by 121 votes to 1, with 20 abstentions (resolution 38/180 B).*

216. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): We turn now to draft resolution A/38/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, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, 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, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Saint

Vincent and the Grenadines, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

*Against:* Israel.

*Abstaining:* Dominican Republic, Guatemala, United States of America.

*The draft resolution was adopted by 137 votes to 1, with 3 abstentions (resolution 38/180 C).*

217. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): Next we turn to draft resolution A/38/L.46. A recorded vote has been requested.

*A recorded vote was taken.*

*In favour:* Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, China, Colombia, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

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

*Abstaining:* Austria, Barbados, Belize, Burma, Chad, Chile, Dominican Republic, Fiji, Finland, Guatemala, Honduras, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Malawi, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Spain, Sweden, Uruguay.

*The draft resolution was adopted by 101 votes to 18, with 20 abstentions (resolution 38/180 D).*

218. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): We turn now to draft resolution A/38/L.49. The representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran has stated that he will not insist on a vote and has therefore requested that this draft resolution not be put to the vote. Is there any objection to that request?

*It was so decided.*

219. Finally, we come to draft resolution A/38/L.50. A recorded vote has been requested.

*A recorded vote was taken.*

*In favour:* Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Bulgaria,

Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cape Verde, China, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

*Against:* Australia, Belgium, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Paraguay, Portugal, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

*Abstaining:* Argentina, Austria, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Chad, Colombia, Ecuador, El Salvador, Fiji, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Malawi, Mexico, Nepal, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Singapore, Spain, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay, Venezuela.

*The draft resolution was adopted by 81 votes to 27, with 29 abstentions (resolution 38/180 E).*

220. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): I shall now call on those representatives who wish to explain their votes.

221. Mr. KORHONEN (Finland): In its statement on the situation in the Middle East, my delegation said, *inter alia*, that Finland continues to support all the proposed initiatives aiming at a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East. We also said that during the last few years we had seen some promising departures from previously held rigid positions and that a process towards a negotiated settlement should finally get under way, slow and painful though it might be. The statement underlined that it is of the essence that such a process be encouraged.

222. It is against that background that we note that the omnibus draft resolution A/38/L.46 contains some positive elements. However, this trend is not reflected throughout the draft resolution. We regret especially that the principles and provisions of Security Council resolutions 242 (1967) and 338 (1973) are not reaffirmed. In fact, they are not mentioned at all. We consider those two Security Council resolutions, together with the recognition of the right of the Palestinians to national self-determination, to be basic elements of a comprehensive settlement in the Middle East.

*Mr. Dorji (Bhutan), Vice President, took the Chair.*

223. Particularly, we reserve our position on some elements and formulations in the preambular part and in paragraphs 10 and 11. With reference to paragraph 13, it will be recalled that Finland participated in the International Conference on the Question of Palestine and joined in the consensus on the final documents of that Conference. However, we did so with reservations, as contained in annex V to the report of the Conference. Suffice it, therefore, for my delegation to refer to those

reservations. For those reasons my delegation abstained in the vote on that draft resolution.

224. The facts regarding the situation of the cultural property mentioned in draft resolution A/38/L.44 are controversial. At this moment, it is still unclear to my delegation whether the cultural property in question has been returned or not. Therefore, my delegation abstained in the vote on that draft resolution.

225. We voted against draft resolution A/38/L.43 principally because it does not respect the provisions of the Charter concerning the competence of the main organs of the United Nations. This is particularly clear with regard to paragraphs 8 and 12 to 14.

226. Finally, as to draft resolution A/38/L.50, concerning certain aspects of the relations between Israel and the United States, I wish to express the continuing concern of my Government at the accelerating arms race in the Middle East. However, it seems to us that the arms race in the region cannot be seen to be the sole responsibility of the countries mentioned in the text, which in our opinion is too one-sided and sweeping to make an effective contribution to the search for a halt to the arms race and for a peaceful settlement of the dispute. We therefore voted against that draft resolution.

227. Mr. CHEN-CHARPENTIER (Mexico) (*interpretation from Spanish*): The situation in the Middle East continues to be one of the most acute and explosive problems whose consequences affect the whole international community. In the last few years new violations have occurred involving the basic principles of the United Nations, further complicating the situation and endangering the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of the militarily weak countries in the region. The recent development of the conflict is one more reminder of the urgency of finding a solution which will guarantee the legitimate interests of all the parties concerned.

228. Mexico has repeatedly spoken in favour of a speedy and just solution within the framework of the resolutions of this Organization. We have spoken out in favour of the peaceful settlement of disputes, the juridical equality of States, non-intervention and the self-determination of all the peoples in the region. We have also recognized the right of all States to live in peace within secure and recognized boundaries. We have refused to acknowledge that conquest gives any rights whatsoever and we have firmly rejected any measure designed to consolidate illegal occupation of territories or to alter their physical character, demographic composition or institutional structure.

229. A solution to the conflict in the Middle East must be sought by diplomatic means and negotiations with the participation of all the parties directly concerned, without any exclusion. In this connection we support the holding of an international peace conference in the region under the United Nations auspices and on the basis of the relevant resolutions of the Organization. We must recognize that a conference of this kind may well be an extremely important factor for world peace provided that there is from the beginning the political and diplomatic will needed. Such a conference would be the appropriate framework for parties to find satisfactory formulas for accommodation.

230. Mexico voted in favour of draft resolutions A/38/L.43 to L.46. However, with respect to draft resolution A/38/L.43, my delegation expresses its reservations on paragraphs 12 to 14, since they deal with questions which may fall under the jurisdiction of another United Nations body. If these paragraphs had been voted upon separately, Mexico would have abstained because we

believe that we should have the co-operation of all parties in order to achieve a speedy settlement of the crisis.

231. In connection with draft resolution A/38/L.46, if there had been separate votes on paragraphs 6 and 10 my delegation would have abstained, since my Government has supported every multilateral effort, even when limited, which could lead to a just, peaceful and lasting solution of conflict.

232. Mr. SOLARZ (United States of America): I want to say to the representatives who are still present, and most particularly to the representative of Syria, that I speak tonight on behalf of the Government and people of the United States.

233. Once again, the Organization's time has been taken up by an ill assortment of resolutions—perhaps "emotional polemics" would be a more apt description—gathered under the rubric "The Situation in the Middle East" and sponsored and supported by Member States which purport to be the friends of the Palestinian people. Once again these resolutions have passed the Assembly by the comfortable majorities we have come to expect on Middle East issues. Sadly, once again, these resolutions will do nothing to further the cause of peace, to recover Arab territories at present occupied by Israel, to meet the legitimate needs of the Palestinian people, or to ensure "respect for and acknowledgement of the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of every State in the area and their right to live in peace within secure and recognized boundaries free from threats or acts of force". This last statement, as those with a long memory and open mind will instantly recognize, is quoted verbatim from Security Council resolution 242 (1967)—one of those too-rare occasions when the United Nations did act decisively, fairly, and with a view to establishing the basis for a just and durable peace.

234. Such a peace can come about only through direct, unconditional negotiations among the parties to the conflict. The United States remains firmly committed to helping create the conditions in which such negotiations may be realized. Our unequivocal support for Security Council resolutions 242 (1967) and 338 (1973) is a measure of American commitment to this objective. So was American involvement in the Camp David accords and the Egypt-Israel peace agreement. So also are the peace proposals set forth by President Reagan on 1 September 1982. The present diplomatic undertakings in the region by the President's Special Emissary, Donald Rumsfeld, also seek to enhance the prospects for a negotiated settlement to the questions of the Middle East—in our view the only road to peace.

235. As we have said frequently before the Assembly, the United States will measure every draft resolution on the Middle East against the necessity of encouraging negotiations among the parties peacefully to settle their differences. Resolutions which further the peace process, we support; those which hinder it, we oppose. All of the resolutions before us today fail this essential test. They seek to put the burden of blame on one party to the conflict, and they attempt—contrary to the spirit of free negotiations—to dictate the results of a political settlement. Not only do the repeated and futile condemnations, deplorings, demands and other rhetorical posturings punctuating these resolutions fail to make a positive contribution towards resolving the Middle East conflict, but they become part of the problem itself. Such ritualistic exercises harden the positions of the parties to the conflict. They probably make negotiations between Israel and its Arab neighbours less likely, and they undoubtedly will make both sides more, rather than less, intransigent should meaningful negotiations ever get under way.

Consequently, instead of facilitating progress toward a peaceful resolution of the conflict, they contribute towards a continued diplomatic deadlock. Such resolutions also erode confidence in the General Assembly as a body competent to play a constructive role in the resolution of the problems in the Middle East. Accordingly, the United States has voted against these resolutions.

236. One of these resolutions is especially repugnant to my Government. It represents an inadmissible intrusion into the right of one sovereign State to conduct relations with another. It is reasonable and proper for leaders of friendly States to meet and consult. It is even appropriate for them from time to time to conclude agreements on matters of mutual interest—as the United States has done with some Arab States which are listed among the sponsors of this resolution. The recent meeting between President Reagan and Prime Minister Shamir reinforced the already strong and steadfast relationship between the United States and Israel. The strengthening of that relationship is central to the pursuit of peace and is not aimed against any State in the region. Indeed, the meeting was prompted in part by a mutual concern over insidious influences from outside the region which seek to place obstacles in the way of peace—influences and their consequences with which the Assembly has so far declined to concern itself. The United States will not be deterred from reaffirming its relations with friendly States, nor from its pursuit of peace, by the passage of mischievous and counter-productive resolutions.

237. Mr. ELHOFARI (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya) (*interpretation from Arabic*): The delegation of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya voted in favour of draft resolutions A/38/L.43 to L.46. My delegation would like to reaffirm its constant position, namely, that it is opposed to all direct or indirect allusions which would give some semblance of legitimacy to the Zionist occupation of occupied Palestine or give recognition to the racist Zionist entity.

238. Mr. PAPADOPOULOS (Greece): Greece has never failed to condemn consistently and in no uncertain terms the acts of Israel against the Arab nation. Our position in this respect is determined, among other things, by my country's unshakeable attachment to the principles enshrined in Article 2, paragraph 4, of the Charter and in the Helsinki Final Act. It is for these reasons that my delegation voted in favour of draft resolutions A/38/L.43 to L.46 and L.50.

239. However, my delegation was unable to go along with certain paragraphs of draft resolutions A/38/L.43 and L.50. Had separate votes been taken, in draft resolution A/38/L.43 my delegation would have abstained on paragraphs 8, 13 (c) and 13 (d) and would have voted against paragraph 14. It would also have voted against paragraph 4 of draft resolution A/38/L.50. Thus my delegation dissociates itself from these paragraphs, while voting in favour of the draft resolutions.

240. Mr. GARCIA (Philippines): The Philippines has consistently stressed the view that a comprehensive, just and lasting settlement of the Middle East conflict should be achieved on the basis of the following key principles: the withdrawal of Israeli forces from all Arab territories occupied since 1967; the recognition of the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people to self-determination, including the right to establish its own State in Palestine; the participation of the Palestinian people, through the PLO, in the peace negotiations; and the recognition of the right of all States in the region, including Israel, to live in peace within secure and recognized boundaries, free from threats or acts of force, in conformity with Security Council resolutions 242 (1967) and 338 (1973).

241. We remain of the view also that resolutions on such an important matter as the situation in the Middle East should be balanced in substance, should avoid selective condemnation of certain States and should not prejudice the right of sovereign States to conduct their own international affairs, so that these resolutions may contribute positively to the peace efforts in the Middle East.

242. In the light of what I have just said, my delegation was unable to support some of the draft resolutions bearing on this item, namely, draft resolutions A/38/L.43 and L.50. At the same time, while my delegation voted in favour of draft resolutions A/38/L.44 and L.46, we have reservations on the way some of their provisions were formulated.

243. Mr. ALMOSLECHNER (Austria): The Austrian Government can understand concerns regarding consequences of the agreements in question during the consideration of this item. In view of some of the formulations which appear in draft resolution A/38/L.50—in particular, in view of its paragraph 4—the Austrian delegation abstained in the vote on that draft resolution.

244. Regarding draft resolution A/38/L.46, the text corresponds to a large extent to Austria's position. However, in view of some formulations, Austria had to abstain on the draft resolution.

245. Mr. BORIO (Brazil): My delegation abstained in the vote on draft resolution A/38/L.43 in accordance with a position of principle which has been made clear on many occasions. Allow me to recall in particular the occasion, at the ninth emergency special session, of the adoption of resolution ES-9/1 of 5 February 1982, when Brazil also abstained in the vote. After that vote, the Brazilian representative stated:

"While we have always insisted upon the withdrawal of the occupying forces from the Arab territories and upon the right of the Palestinian people to an autonomous and independent State of their own, we believe, on the other hand, that the prospects of attaining those objectives should not be curtailed as a result of the diplomatic isolation of one of the parties to the conflict, even if that party is behaving in a manner incompatible with international law and with countless General Assembly and Security Council resolutions." [12th meeting, para. 258.]

246. We still believe that no advantage to the peace process would result from Israel's complete isolation from the international community. On the contrary, such isolation could be a pretext for Israel to act with still greater contempt for the rule of law and for the principles of mutually respectful relationships among the peoples of the world.

247. In the case of the text of draft resolution A/38/L.46, my delegation voted in favour although we have reservations as to certain of its provisions, a fact that we should like to place on record.

248. Mr. KHALIL (Egypt): At the 12th meeting of the ninth emergency special session of the General Assembly, the delegation of Egypt stated fully its position on the issue of the Golan Heights. This is reflected in the official records and there is no need for me to quote from that statement.

249. As to draft resolution A/38/L.43, that text, in our view, includes, in both its preambular and its operative paragraphs, positive elements and established principles to which Egypt fully subscribes. The Government of Egypt strongly supports the principle of the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by war. We likewise reaffirm the applicability of the Geneva Conventions to the occupied Arab territories in the West Bank, Jerusalem,

the Gaza Strip and the occupied Syrian Golan Heights. It is also our view that Israel's decision to extend its legislation and jurisdiction to the Golan Heights is null and void and that Israel must withdraw from the occupied Golan Heights.

250. There are certain negative aspects of draft resolution A/38/L.43 to which Egypt cannot subscribe, in particular its paragraph 13, and we therefore abstained in the vote on that draft resolution.

251. We voted in favour of draft resolution A/38/L.50 because it reflects, in our view, a sincere and genuine concern at the developments in the Middle East, including the recently reported agreement between the United States and Israel. Egypt's position on this aspect was clearly stated in our statement in the Assembly at the 88th meeting, in December. We believe that condemnation and denunciation may not be the best way to proceed. But, at the same time, we hope that doubts and preoccupations which have legitimately arisen as a result of that agreement on strategic co-operation and the deteriorating situation in the Middle East will be dispelled by concrete steps conducive to building the confidence which the Middle East sorely needs in order to establish an atmosphere favourable to many initiatives that still await a positive response.

252. Mrs. FIGUERA (Venezuela) (*interpretation from Spanish*): Once again the General Assembly has been called upon to vote on draft resolutions on the situation in the Middle East, and once again Venezuela has been called upon to express its profound concern with respect to that situation and to the persistence of attitudes and policies which exacerbate tensions, deepen existing conflicts and generate new ones, moving us further from the possibility of achieving a just, comprehensive and lasting peace and putting an end to the horrors of violence and war.

253. The occupation of territory in violation of the Charter of the United Nations; attempts through war to settle disputes between States and nations; policies of expansion, nationalistic, political, racial or religious fanaticism: all these are explosive elements which we must seek to eliminate, for the good of the peoples involved and for the good of the entire international community.

254. Venezuela has always held that peace cannot be achieved and will not be lasting until there is a comprehensive solution to the conflict, with the participation of all the parties involved.

255. The situation in Lebanon is a matter of particular concern. In this connection, I should like to repeat what was stated by the Minister of External Relations of Venezuela, José Alberto Zambrano Velasco, at the current session of the General Assembly. He said:

"The situation in Lebanon gets worse by the hour. It is therefore necessary to assist and support the suffering people of that country to bring that long and tragic quarrel to an end and create an atmosphere conducive to dialogue and détente, so that their most intrinsic values and rights may become effective realities and their nation may regain its territorial integrity and enjoy the free exercise of its sovereignty. To this end, peaceful coexistence and reconciliation must be sought among the various groups which make up the Lebanese nation, and outside influences must be suppressed, since they tend rather to deepen and exacerbate the differences between those groups." [5th meeting, para 130.]

256. With regard to draft resolutions A/38/L.43 and L.50, the delegation of Venezuela understands the concern of the international community that a solution be

found to the problem of the Middle East and in particular that the legitimate aspirations and rights of the Palestinian people be realized. Nevertheless, we wish to state that we have serious reservations regarding certain paragraphs of those draft resolutions. Rather than promoting peace and understanding, the contents of those paragraphs are disruptive and could lead in the opposite direction. Therefore, my delegation abstained in the vote on those draft resolutions. We voted in favour of draft resolutions A/38/L.44 to L.46.

257. Mr. PAVANARIT (Thailand): At this session as in the past, the Thai delegation has repeatedly expressed the firm support of its Government for the right of self-determination. I wish to emphasize here once again that Thailand has always maintained that the realization of that right, particularly by the Palestinian people, is an integral part of a comprehensive, peaceful settlement of the situation in the Middle East. We also believe that peace requires respect for the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of every State in the region and for its right to live in peace within secure and recognized boundaries, free from outside threats or acts of force. That is why a just and lasting peaceful settlement in the Middle East should be based on the principles set forth in Security Council resolutions 242 (1967) and 338 (1973), as well as on the recognition of the legitimate right of the Palestinian people to self-determination.

258. This year, draft resolution A/38/L.43 regrettably does not present a complete picture of the situation as my delegation sees it. The lack of balance in its approach to the issue has once again compelled my delegation to abstain in the voting, as it has done in the voting on similar draft resolutions in the past.

259. With regard to draft resolution A/38/L.46, my delegation voted in favour of it, in the light of Thailand's well-known and consistent position on the situation in the Middle East. However, if paragraphs 6 and 10 had been put to a separate vote, my delegation would have abstained, for we believe that a sovereign State has the right to conclude agreements with another State. This right is recognized by international law except in cases of flagrant violation of international legal rules by its specific provisions. Any action by the General Assembly which may question the right has possible ramifications beyond the situation in the Middle East. Furthermore, the content of these paragraphs has, in our opinion, unfortunately prejudged the outcome of the agreements. Our position in this regard also applies to the relevant paragraphs of draft resolution A/38/L.50.

260. Mr. CAPPAGLI (Argentina) (*interpretation from Spanish*): The delegation of Argentina abstained in the voting on draft resolution A/38/L.43, which refers basically to the Syrian territory of the Golan Heights, illegally occupied by Israel in violation of Security Council resolution 497 (1981) and resolutions adopted by the General Assembly on this matter. In this connection, my country would like to state clearly that it fully supports the restitution of the Golan Heights to the Syrian Arab Republic and we agree with that country's position on this issue. There is no doubt that Israel's decision to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration upon the Golan Heights is null and void and has no juridical validity or effect. In this case the Syrian Arab Republic has been illegally dispossessed of a portion of its sovereign territory and the Government of Israel must strictly respect essential principles of the Charter of the United Nations: the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by force and the territorial integrity of States.

261. Nevertheless, the delegation of Argentina had to abstain, as we did last year on resolution 37/123 A, because

we believe that the Members of the United Nations must respect the areas of competence of the main bodies of the Organization, in conformity with the Charter.

262. Mr. ELMÉR (Sweden): Sweden voted against draft resolution A/38/L.43, concerning the Golan Heights, in spite of our full support for its central theme. The reason for our negative vote, as in the case of resolutions 37/123 A and E/S-9/1, which Sweden also opposed, can be found in paragraphs 12 to 16 of the draft resolution. Our objections to these paragraphs relate to their substantive content as well as to the fact that they cannot be reconciled with the division of responsibilities between the General Assembly and the Security Council, as envisaged by the Charter.

263. Sweden abstained in the vote on draft resolution A/38/L.46 for the same reasons that caused us to abstain on its predecessors. Our main objection to the draft resolution is its severe lack of balance. We have especially strong reservations to paragraphs 10 and 11.

264. As regards draft resolution A/38/L.44, concerning cultural property, my delegation does not consider the facts of the situation to be sufficiently clear at this stage to make possible any other vote than an abstention.

265. Mr. KIRCA (Turkey): I wish to put on record the following observations in connection with draft resolution A/38/L.50, just adopted.

266. The Government of Turkey has always condemned the aggressive and expansionist policy of the State of Israel against Arab States and peoples and has requested the Government of Israel not to pursue the path of confrontation, warning of the dangers involved in such a negative approach. The Government of Turkey has always demanded that no agreement, whether in the past or in the future, including the one at present under consideration, should be of a nature that might be exploited by Israel to maintain and continue its aggressive and expansionist stand defined by the use of force vis-à-vis Arab States and peoples. Turkey expects therefore that all necessary measures will be taken in order to prevent Israel from using the present agreement for the achievement of its aggressive and expansionist purposes against Arab States and peoples. It is only for these reasons and with these considerations in mind that the Government of Turkey has already expressed its concern about the present agreement in question. Our affirmative vote was cast with the sole purpose of reflecting our long-established concern at Israel's negative position on the Arab-Israeli conflict and its tendency in this context to use every opportunity to achieve its aggressive aims.

267. Lastly, we wish to state that the reference to "international responsibility" in paragraph 1 is inappropriate in the context of the present resolution.

268. Mr. AKAKPO-AHIANYO (Togo) (*interpretation from French*): The delegation of Togo voted in favour of draft resolutions A/38/L.43 to L.46, in keeping with its well-known position on the situation in the Middle East. None the less, if paragraphs 8 and 12 of draft resolution A/38/L.43 had been put to a separate vote, my delegation would have abstained.

269. The PRESIDENT: We have heard the last statement in explanation of vote. I shall now call on those representatives who wish to speak in exercise of their right of reply.

270. Mr. LATIFY (Islamic Republic of Iran): My delegation voted in favour of all the draft resolutions but reserves its rights in regard to any preambular or operative paragraphs which, directly or indirectly, explicitly or implicitly, constitute the recognition of an artificially forged State called the Zionist entity.

271. The first major cause of the problem in the Middle East is the United States of imperialism, the super-terrorist. The second major cause of the problem is the Zionist racist entity, which is the armed surrogate of United States imperialism. The legitimate parties which are and should be involved in confronting the aggression perpetrated by that father and this illegitimate son are, first, the oppressed Palestinian people, refugees and freedom-fighters in the cause of the liberation of the totality of the occupied lands. The Arab Muslim masses are the second legitimate party involved in this matter. The third legitimate party is the Islamic ideology, which, whatever the other two parties do, would be evaluated and interpreted within the total ideological system and divine-oriented value context of Islam. Islamic ideology and its value system do not allow any compromise with the atheism, hypocrisy, secularism, racism and anti-divine value-oriented behaviour in which the Zionist entity has been engaging in the region and which its father has been practising worldwide so whole-heartedly.

272. The only result of the Camp David agreement was the suffocation, betrayal and imprisonment of hundreds and thousands of Egyptian Muslims by the Sadat régime, and later, by the Mubarak régime. The Islamic Republic of Iran and all the Muslims of the world cannot compromise with an entity that flagrantly opposes, by its votes, the votes of 121 nation-States on draft resolution A/38/L.44, 137 nation-States on draft resolution A/38/L.45, 101 nation-States on draft resolution A/38/L.46, and 81 nation-States on draft resolution A/38/L.50. For any sane and moral person, it is impossible to sit idly by and allow the aggression to go on.

273. Mr. ADHAMI (Syrian Arab Republic) (*interpretation from Arabic*): A short time ago the General Assembly listened to a statement by the representative of the United States in explanation of vote after the voting. That statement was not at all intended to be an explanation of vote, but had other purposes. The representative of the United States attempted thereby to use this Hall and the prestige that it confers, to speak in a Hall which was really void of people, and to do so for purposes completely unrelated to the matters being debated by the General Assembly. Through that statement called an explanation of vote the representative of the United States sought to communicate a message to us. I should like to tell him that the message was understood.

274. The representative of the United States tried to promise additional occupation and additional suffering for our people. He said that the resolutions adopted by the General Assembly were ineffective and could not restore the occupied lands or the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people. The American representative added that these resolutions would not ensure respect for and the acknowledgement of the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of every State in the area and their right to live in peace within secure and recognized boundaries, free from threats or acts of force. The

representative of the United States tried to give us the message that we cannot live in our countries in freedom, free from the threat of aggression, expansionism or annexation which is part of the expansionist Israeli philosophy and part of American provocations.

275. The representative of the United States continued his message by saying that the United States remained firmly committed to helping create the conditions in which such negotiations may be realized. This means that the United States is resolved to have the region enter into a situation which would allow Israel to impose its desired solutions and which would oblige the States of the region to submit to the policy of Israeli expansion, occupation and annexation.

276. We understood the message. I do not intend to reply to what was said by the American representative. I shall leave to our people, to our Arab nation the responsibility of replying through increased resoluteness, increased determination and increased defiance in the face of these aggressive, imperialist and expansionist aims on our entity, our liberty, our life, our right to live in peace and free from any threats or colonialism.

277. The United States representative attempted to maintain that his country was playing a neutral role in the Middle East conflict. But how can there be neutrality between the criminal and the victim when he who claims to be neutral is the one who enables the criminal to commit the crime, bestows his blessing upon the aggression, provides political patronage and shields the criminal from the anger of the international community? The United States is indeed the leader, in this international Organization and in the world, in the campaign for the defence of Israel. How then, can the United States claim to play a neutral role aimed at establishing a just, comprehensive and lasting peace in the Middle East?

278. As far as we are concerned, we harbour no illusions regarding American aims. Regarding the international community, regarding the Assembly, I am sure that the debate on this item, a debate that showed clear unanimity in favour of our right and our views and the lack of support for the policy of aggression, expansion, annexation and occupation, makes any reply unnecessary. It was in itself an eloquent reply to what the United States representative said.

*The meeting rose at 9.10 p.m.*

#### NOTES

<sup>1</sup> The delegation of Malawi subsequently informed the Secretariat that it had intended to abstain in the vote on the draft resolution.

<sup>2</sup> The delegation of Ireland subsequently informed the Secretariat that it had intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution.

<sup>3</sup> The delegation of Malawi subsequently informed the Secretariat that it had intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution.