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Wednesday, 5 December 1984,
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NEW YORK

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

AGENDA ITEM 18

Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples:

- (a) Report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (*continued*);
- (b) Reports of the Secretary-General

AGENDA ITEM 103

Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 *e* of the Charter of the United Nations:

- (a) Report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General

AGENDA ITEM 104

Activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Namibia and in all other Territories under colonial domination and efforts to eliminate colonialism, *apartheid* and racial discrimination in southern Africa: report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples

AGENDA ITEMS 105 AND 12

Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations:

- (a) Report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;

- (b) Report of the Secretary-General

Report of the Economic and Social Council (chapters I and VI (section E)).

AGENDA ITEM 106

United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa: report of the Secretary-General

AGENDA ITEM 107

Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories: report of the Secretary-General

1. Mr. INFANTE (Chile), Rapporteur of the Fourth Committee (*interpretation from Spanish*): I have the honour to present to the General Assembly for its consideration six reports of the Fourth Committee relating, respectively, to agenda items 18, 103, 104, 105 and 12, 106, and 107. As these reports are self-explanatory, I shall simply point out the key elements in some of the recommendations.
2. The report on agenda item 18 is contained in document A/39/696. Paragraphs 24 to 26 of part I of the report contain 10 draft resolutions, 3 draft consensuses and 1 draft decision, and paragraph 15 of part II contains one draft resolution. The recommendations of the Fourth Committee relate to the following Territories: the Cocos (Keeling) Islands, Tokelau, Pitcairn, St. Helena, American Samoa, Guam, Bermuda, the British Virgin Islands, the Cayman Islands, Montserrat, the Turks and Caicos Islands, the United States Virgin Islands, Anguilla, Gibraltar and Western Sahara.
3. Although most of these Territories are small in size and population, are geographically isolated, and have limited resources, the majority of the members of the Fourth Committee reiterated the view that

these factors should not impede in any way the exercise by the peoples of these Territories of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence. According to these recommendations, the General Assembly would reaffirm the full applicability of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples [resolution 1514 (XV)] with respect to the right of these peoples to determine their future political status, in accordance with the Declaration. The Assembly would also urge the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to increase their efforts to accelerate social and economic progress in the Territories.

4. In noting with appreciation the continuing co-operation of the respective administering Powers, the Assembly would emphasize once again the importance of dispatching United Nations visiting missions to these small Territories so that the United Nations can be kept fully informed of the conditions obtaining there.

5. In paragraph 24 of part I of its report, the Fourth Committee recommends that the Assembly take note of the fact that during an act of self-determination in 1984 which was observed by the United Nations Visiting Mission (see A/39/494), the people of the Cocos (Keeling) Islands voted by a substantial majority for integration with Australia. In view of the decision of the people of the Cocos (Keeling) Islands, the transmission of information in respect of the Cocos (Keeling) Islands under Article 73 *e* of the Charter of the United Nations should cease.

6. As regards Western Sahara, the General Assembly would, *inter alia*, reaffirm that the question of Western Sahara is a question of decolonization which remains to be completed on the basis of the exercise by the people of Western Sahara of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence.

7. With regard to the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, dealt with in paragraph 21 of part I of the report, the Fourth Committee decided, without objection, to adopt the Chairman's suggestion not to take any action at the current session on the draft resolution submitted by the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples [A/39/23 (Part VI), chap XIX, para. 13].

8. The report on item 103 is contained in document A/39/676. The Fourth Committee recommends, among other things, that the Assembly reaffirm that, in the absence of a decision by the Assembly itself to the contrary, the administering Power in question should continue to transmit information with respect to the Territory concerned.

9. The report on item 104 is contained in document A/39/663. The Committee recommends to the General Assembly for adoption the draft resolution contained in paragraph 11 of the report and the draft decision contained in paragraph 12. According to the draft resolution, *inter alia*, the General Assembly, condemning the intensified activities of those foreign economic, financial and other interests which continue to exploit the natural and human resources of colonial Territories, would call once again upon all Governments which have not already done so to take the necessary measures in order to put an end to such enterprises, which run counter to the interests of the inhabitants of those Territories.

10. According to the draft decision the General Assembly would again call upon the colonial Powers concerned to terminate military activities in compliance with its relevant resolutions.

11. The report on items 105 and 12 is contained in document A/39/690 and Corr.1. The Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the draft resolution contained in paragraph 12 of the report by which the Assembly would, *inter alia*, request the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to render or continue to render, as a matter of urgency, all possible moral and material assistance to the colonial peoples struggling for liberation from colonial rule. The General Assembly would also reiterate its conviction that the specialized agencies and other organizations and bodies of the United Nations system should refrain from taking any action which might imply recognition of, or support for, the legitimacy of the domination of the Territory by the racist régime of South Africa.

12. The report on item 106 is contained in document A/39/677. In paragraph 8 of that report, the Committee recommends to the Assembly the adoption of a draft resolution. In expressing its appreciation to all those who have supported the Programme by providing contributions, scholarships or places in their educational institutions, the Assembly would once again appeal to all States, institutions, organizations and individuals to offer greater financial and other support to the Programme in order to ensure its continuation and expansion.

13. The report on item 107 is contained in document A/39/678. The Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the draft resolution contained in paragraph 7 of the report. In expressing its appreciation to those Member States that have made scholarships available to the inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories, the Assembly would invite all States to make or continue to make generous offers of study and training facilities to the inhabitants of these Territories.

14. As I stated at the beginning of my statement, these introductory remarks have only touched upon some of the basic elements contained in the Committee's recommendations and it should be understood that any omission is in no way a reflection of the importance or significance of the provisions concerned.

15. On behalf of the Fourth Committee, I should like to commend these reports to the serious attention of the General Assembly.

16. Before concluding, I would like to thank the Chairman of the Fourth Committee. Mr. Renagi Lohia of Papua New Guinea, for his outstanding leadership and for the constructive advice and guidance he gave me in connection with my tasks as Rapporteur of the Fourth Committee. I should also like to express my gratitude to the members of the Fourth Committee for the co-operation and assistance extended to me during the session.

17. Finally, I want to express my profound gratitude and appreciation to all the members of the secretariat of the Fourth Committee. Without their important collaboration this report would not have been possible.

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

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

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

20. We shall now take up the report of the Fourth Committee on agenda item 18 [A/39/696].

21. Mr. BENJELLOUN (Morocco) (*interpretation from French*): At a time when the General Assembly is ready to take a decision on the so-called question of the Western Sahara, my delegation believes it appropriate to clarify the position of Morocco regarding draft resolution A/C.4/39/L.13.

22. Since the Organization of African Unity (OAU) took note of Morocco's decision to accept a referendum in the Sahara, numerous resolutions and decisions have been adopted by the Implementation Committee set up for that purpose which lay down in the greatest of detail the practical arrangements for such consultations.

23. Moreover, the draft resolution that has been submitted to us today disregards all the efforts made and retains only one condition—the most controversial one—which was not retained by the Implementation Committee, namely, direct negotiations between Morocco and the so-called Liberation Front.

24. That prerequisite to the holding of a referendum for self-determination, which had already brought the OAU to an impasse, in fact aims only at hampering the process begun in June 1981 and frustrates the exercise of the inalienable right to self-determination of the peoples of the Territory.

25. Concerned to create conditions likely to restore peace to the region and to provide the peoples involved with the possibility of freely expressing their choice regarding their future, Morocco submitted draft resolution A/C.4/39/L.14/Rev.1, which proposed, without any prerequisites, that the United Nations take all necessary steps to achieve a cease-fire and to organize and carry out a referendum on self-determination in the territory.

26. Unfortunately, those who do their best to thwart the efforts made to enable those peoples to express their will freely reacted negatively to that initiative by proposing amendments whose objective was to distort that draft resolution.

27. In so doing, they are merely transferring to the United Nations the contradictions inherent in the actions of those who ensured that the OAU was no longer able to carry out its mission. Refusing to back manoeuvres designed to deprive the populations of the Sahara of their right to self-determination and to divert the United Nations from its true mission, Morocco withdrew its draft resolution A/C.4/39/L.14/Rev.1.

28. For the same reasons, Morocco rejects draft resolution A/C.4/39/L.13 and, drawing attention to its negative aspects and to the true motives of its authors, invites all those whose genuine concern is to allow the populations of the territory to express their choice freely and to contribute to a speedy and just settlement of the question of Western Sahara, not to support that draft resolution.

29. Having said that, my country, which accepted the organization of a fair and equitable referendum for self-determination for the Sahara, reiterates its total readiness to engage in the immediate organization, without any prerequisites, of that referendum and renews the commitment by His Majesty King Hassan II to respect the results made to this Assembly during the thirty-eighth session.

30. Mr. BOUZIRI (Tunisia) (*interpretation from French*): The Tunisian delegation wishes to take the opportunity offered by the General Assembly's consideration of the draft resolution on the question of Western Sahara to explain the vote it intends to cast and to recall the general guidelines and basic principles which form the basis for Tunisia's position on this matter.

31. In that regard, the Tunisian delegation would like to reaffirm the consistency of Tunisia's position on the question of Western Sahara, a question which is of interest to the Maghreb region as a whole.

32. I should like to emphasize that Tunisia's position on this matter remains unchanged in substance, inasmuch as from the very outset it has continued to appeal for a peaceful and just solution within the context of the Maghreb. Indeed, we have always considered that the best approach would be one that would establish appropriate conditions for an honourable solution which would preserve peace and stability in the region and which would be able to open the way to an era of co-operation based on the confidence that is necessary for the building of the Greater Maghreb in the interests of all States of the region and for the benefit of their peoples.

33. It need hardly be recalled here that the Sahara conflict has so far been a stumbling block in the way of all the efforts made to ensure the building of Maghreb, something which Tunisia fervently wishes to see established as an interdependent, complementary and unified entity. In that spirit Tunisia approved the actions undertaken by the OAU, particularly the decisions of the Conference of Heads of State or Government at its eighteenth and nineteenth ordinary sessions, since it is convinced that these could form a favourable framework allowing for progress in the right direction. In the same spirit, it joined in the consensus that emerged at the thirty-eighth session of the General Assembly.

34. Moreover, in the hope of making progress towards a solution of the Sahara conflict, Tunisia has spared no effort to bring the points of view closer together and to create a climate propitious to dialogue and conciliation. In this regard, it had hoped that, as was the case last year, the Fourth Committee would achieve a consensus based on the two texts of a draft resolution first submitted to it, which, if there had been sufficient time and a stronger will for dialogue, could have led to the consensus so deeply desired.

35. With regard to the draft resolution on Western Sahara contained in paragraph 15 of part II of document A/39/696, the delegation of Tunisia would

like to emphasize that its intention to vote in favour of this text is primarily due to the general nature of this draft resolution, which, from its point of view, restates in substance those considerations which seem crucial and which are already contained in resolutions AHG/Res. 103 and 104 of the OAU, to which Tunisia remains firmly dedicated.

36. We believe that these considerations have the advantage and merit of contributing to the search for a lasting solution to the question of Western Sahara, while advocating *inter alia* a cease-fire and the organization of a referendum for self-determination.

37. Tunisia, for its part, continues to hope that reason and wisdom will ultimately prevail and that a negotiated settlement will speedily put an end to this deplorable conflict, the continuation of which is a threat to the peace and stability of the region as well as an obstacle to the establishment of that Maghreb which remains the shared and heartfelt aspiration of all the peoples of the Maghreb.

38. Mr. HERRERA CÁCERES (Honduras) (*interpretation from Spanish*): The delegation of Honduras wishes to explain its vote on the draft resolution concerning Western Sahara.

39. When a conflict arises anywhere in the world, Honduras tries to support any and all efforts or initiatives to find a peaceful and comprehensive solution of the problem, with full respect for the honour of the parties concerned and with the even-handedness which must prevail in any solution. That is the consistent stand of my delegation, for we believe that it is our responsibility within the United Nations both to find formulas to foster agreement among the peoples of the great United Nations family and to avoid anything which might cause greater discord within that family.

40. It is in that context that we take our decisions about how to vote on the various regional and sub-regional questions which are the subject of draft resolutions in this Organization. It is in this way that we show our interest in regional and sub-regional unity.

41. That is why we had decided to vote in favour of draft resolutions A/C.4/39/L.13 and L.14/Rev.1 on the question of Western Sahara submitted to the Fourth Committee. Those two texts reaffirmed the inalienable right of peoples to self-determination and independence, which, in this case, could be exercised after a cease-fire, permitting a peaceful, fair referendum with appropriate international machinery and guarantees, freely accepted by the parties concerned under the terms of those two draft resolutions.

42. As draft resolution A/C.4/39/L.14/Rev.1 was unexpectedly withdrawn, the Committee had before it only one draft resolution on the question of Western Sahara. My delegation voted in favour of draft resolution A/C.4/39/L.13 in the Committee, convinced that in the circumstances it would be supported by nearly all the countries from that region. However, the results show that more than a dozen African countries abstained or did not participate in the voting; one even voted against the draft resolution.

43. In those circumstances, and in order to do nothing which might affect the possibility of finding a peaceful solution based on the free consent of all the parties directly concerned, a solution which would have the support of all African countries,

Honduras will abstain in the vote on draft resolution A/C.4/39/L.13.

44. Mr. OYOUÉ (Gabon) (*interpretation from French*): The General Assembly is soon to take a decision on the draft resolution relating to Western Sahara, and my delegation wishes once again to express my country's hope that the conflict in Western Sahara will find a peaceful solution, in accordance with the various resolutions adopted on this subject by the OAU and the United Nations.

45. In this connection, there is no need to recall here that this dispute is of grave concern to the entire African continent. My delegation's interest in this conflict is all the greater in that it takes place in a region with all of whose States my country maintains excellent relations of friendship and co-operation. That is why Gabon believes that we must rely, in any settlement process, on principles consistent with the search for ways and means of reaching a compromise which could be supported by this Organization and accepted by all the parties concerned.

46. In any event, for Gabon, the problem of Western Sahara is a question of self-determination which can be resolved only on the basis of the principles embodied in the Charter of the United Nations.

47. At this stage, it is vital that a referendum be organized in order to guarantee the possibility of a peaceful settlement of the dispute. Since the two parties concerned are convinced of the need to organize a referendum on self-determination, Gabon earnestly hopes that the international community will assist them in bringing this about in the near future.

48. Both within and outside the United Nations it is more than ever the moment to seek a compromise solution which would lead to the best possible settlement of the question of Western Sahara, which has lasted far too long.

49. In this context, Gabon, faithful to its policy of dialogue, tolerance and peace, will abstain in the vote on the draft resolution on this subject. That abstention should be understood to reflect Gabon's continuing concern for the promotion by peaceful means of the search for a just and lasting solution to this deplorable conflict.

50. The PRESIDENT: The Assembly will now proceed to take decisions on the various recommendations of the Fourth Committee. We turn first to the 10 draft resolutions recommended for adoption in paragraph 24 of part I of the report [A/39/696]. Draft resolution I, entitled "Question of the Cocos (Keeling) Islands", was adopted by the Fourth Committee without objection. May I take it that the General Assembly also wishes to adopt it?

Draft resolution I was adopted (resolution 39/30).

51. The PRESIDENT: Draft resolution II is entitled "Question of American Samoa". The Fourth Committee adopted this draft resolution without objection. May I take it that the General Assembly wishes to do likewise?

Draft resolution II was adopted (resolution 39/31).

52. The PRESIDENT: Draft resolution III is entitled "Question of Guam". The Fourth Committee adopted this draft resolution without objection. May I take it that the General Assembly wishes to do likewise?

Draft resolution III was adopted (resolution 39/32).

53. The PRESIDENT: Draft resolution IV is entitled "Question of Bermuda". The Fourth Committee adopted this draft resolution without objection. May I take it that the General Assembly also wishes to adopt it?

Draft resolution IV was adopted (resolution 39/33).

54. The PRESIDENT: Draft resolution V is entitled "Question of the British Virgin Islands". The Fourth Committee adopted this draft resolution without objection. May I take it that the General Assembly wishes to do likewise?

Draft resolution V was adopted (resolution 39/34).

55. The PRESIDENT: The Assembly will turn next to draft resolution VI, entitled "Question of the Cayman Islands". This draft resolution was adopted by the Fourth Committee without objection. May I take it that the General Assembly also wishes to adopt it?

Draft resolution VI was adopted (resolution 39/35).

56. The PRESIDENT: Draft resolution VII, entitled "Question of Montserrat", was adopted by the Fourth Committee without objection. May I take it that the General Assembly also wishes to adopt it?

Draft resolution VII was adopted (resolution 39/36).

57. The PRESIDENT: Draft resolution VIII is entitled "Question of the Turks and Caicos Islands". The Fourth Committee adopted this draft resolution without objection. May I take it that the General Assembly wishes to do likewise?

Draft resolution VIII was adopted (resolution 39/37).

58. The PRESIDENT: Draft resolution IX is entitled "Question of the United States Virgin Islands". The Fourth Committee adopted this draft resolution without objection. May I take it that the General Assembly wishes to do likewise?

Draft resolution IX was adopted (resolution 39/38).

59. The PRESIDENT: Draft resolution X is entitled "Question of Anguilla". The Fourth Committee adopted this draft resolution without objection. May I take it that the General Assembly wishes to do likewise?

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

60. The PRESIDENT: I now invite representatives to turn to the three draft consensuses recommended for adoption in paragraph 25 of part I of the report [A/39/696]. Draft consensus I is entitled "Question of Tokelau". The Fourth Committee adopted this draft consensus without objection. May I take it that the General Assembly wishes to do likewise?

Draft consensus I was adopted (decision 39/408).

61. The PRESIDENT: Draft consensus II is entitled "Question of Pitcairn". The Fourth Committee adopted draft consensus II without objection. May I take it that the General Assembly wishes to do likewise?

Draft consensus II was adopted (decision 39/409).

62. The PRESIDENT: Draft consensus III is entitled "Question of Gibraltar." In this connection, an amendment has been circulated in document A/39/L.27. In accordance with rule 90 of the rules of procedure, the Assembly will first take a decision on the amendment. May I take it that the Assembly wishes to adopt this amendment?

The amendment issued in document A/39/L.27 was adopted.

63. The PRESIDENT: The Fourth Committee adopted draft consensus III without objection. May I take it that the Assembly wishes to adopt the draft consensus as it has just been amended?

Draft consensus III, as amended, was adopted (decision 39/410).

64. The PRESIDENT: We now turn to the draft decision entitled "Question of St. Helena" recommended for adoption in paragraph 26 of part I of the report [A/39/696]. I shall now put that draft decision to the vote. A recorded vote has been requested.

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, 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, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, 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, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Belize, Canada, Denmark, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Samoa, Sweden, Turkey.

The draft decision was adopted by 119 votes to 2, with 24 abstentions (decision 39/411).

65. The PRESIDENT: Finally, the Assembly will turn to the draft resolution entitled "Question of Western Sahara" which is recommended for adoption in paragraph 15 of part II of the report [A/39/696]. A recorded vote has been requested.

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Jamaica,

Kenya, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Mozambique, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Poland, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Spain, Suriname, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: None

Abstaining: Bangladesh, Belgium, Brunei Darussalam, Burma, Canada, Chile, China, Denmark, El Salvador, France, Gabon, Germany, Federal Republic of, Honduras, Iceland, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Japan, Jordan, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Maldives, Nepal, Netherlands, Norway, Pakistan, Paraguay, Philippines, Portugal, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Thailand, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Zaire.

The draft resolution was adopted by 90 votes to none, with 42 abstentions (resolution 39/40).

66. The PRESIDENT: I call on the representative of Argentina, who wishes to explain his vote.

67. Mr. BEAUGE (Argentina) (*interpretation from Spanish*): We voted in favour of the draft resolution on the question of Western Sahara because it is in conformity with previous consensuses of the General Assembly and the Organization of African Unity affirming the inalienable right of the Sahraoui people to self-determination and calling for a cease-fire and the holding of a referendum in the Territory. In this regard we note with satisfaction that the Government of Morocco has repeated its intention to consult the people of Western Sahara. At the same time, my delegation sincerely regrets that it was not possible to produce a consensus text, not only because we maintain most cordial relations with all the peoples and countries of the Maghreb, but also because clearly the participation of Morocco is indispensable if we are to bring about a final solution to the problem of Western Sahara.

68. Consequently, we associate ourselves in the appeal to the interested parties to co-operate in the search for a compromise which will take account in a balanced way of the principles and facts pertaining to this unfortunate problem. This is an established doctrine in the field of decolonization. The particular features of each Territory should not be disregarded. Common sense and experience confirm that there can be no better guarantee of protection of the long-term interests of the Territories than the agreement and co-operation of the region in which they will have to continue to live.

69. The PRESIDENT: We shall now turn to the report of the Fourth Committee on agenda item 103. The Assembly will take a decision on the draft resolution entitled "Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories Transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter of the United Nations", which is recommended for adoption in paragraph 8 of the report [A/39/676]. A recorded vote has been requested.

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia,

Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, 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, Israel, 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, Samoa, 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 Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: None

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

The draft resolution was adopted by 142 votes to none, with 3 abstentions (resolution 39/41).

70. The PRESIDENT: We turn now to the report of the Fourth Committee on agenda item 104. The Assembly will first take a decision on the draft resolution entitled "Activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Namibia and in all other Territories under colonial domination and efforts to eliminate colonialism, apartheid and racial discrimination in southern Africa", which is recommended for adoption in paragraph 11 of the report [A/39/663]. A recorded vote has been requested.

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, 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, 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, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongo-

lia, Morocco, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, 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 Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Lesotho, Luxembourg, Malawi, Mozambique¹, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden.

The draft resolution was adopted by 121 votes to 2, with 22 abstentions (resolution 39/42).

71. The PRESIDENT: The Assembly will now take a decision on the draft decision entitled "Military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration, which might be impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples", which is recommended for adoption in paragraph 12 of the report [A/39/663]. A recorded vote has been requested.

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, 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, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, 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 Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

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

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Denmark, Finland, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Malawi, Mozambique¹, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden.

The draft decision was adopted by 118 votes to 10, with 15 abstentions (decision 39/412).

72. The PRESIDENT: The Assembly will turn now to the report of the Fourth Committee on agenda items 105 and 12. The Assembly will take a decision on the draft resolution entitled "Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations", which is recommended for adoption in paragraph 12 of the report [A/39/690]. A recorded vote has been requested.

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, 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, Greece, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, 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, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, 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 Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Israel, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Ivory Coast, Japan, Lesotho, Luxembourg, Malawi, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden.

The draft resolution was adopted by 119 votes to 3, with 22 abstentions (resolution 39/43).

73. The PRESIDENT: The Assembly will turn now to the report of the Fourth Committee on agenda item 106. The Assembly will take a decision on the draft resolution entitled "United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa", which is recommended for adoption in paragraph 8 of the report [A/39/677]. The Fourth Committee adopted the draft resolution without objection. May I take it that the General Assembly wishes to do likewise?

The draft resolution was adopted (resolution 39/44).

74. The PRESIDENT: The Assembly will turn now to the report of the Fourth Committee on agenda item 107. The Assembly will take a decision on the draft resolution entitled "Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-

Self-Governing Territories", which is recommended for adoption in paragraph 7 of the report [A/39/678]. The Fourth Committee adopted that draft resolution without objection. May I take it that the General Assembly wishes to do likewise?

The draft resolution was adopted (resolution 39/45).

The meeting rose at 4.20 p.m.

NOTE

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