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PROVIS IONAL VERBATIM RECORD OF THE EIGHTY-SECOND MEETING

Held at Headquarters, New York,
on Friday, 15 December 1989, at 3 p.m.

President: Mr. JAYA (Vice-President) (Brunei Darussalam)
later: Mr. GARBA (President) (Nigeria)

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- Preparation and organization of International Literacy Year: report of the Third Committee [95]
- International Covenants on Human Rights: report of the Third Committee [98]
- Elimination of all forms of religious intolerance: report of the Third Committee [106]
- Human rights and scientific and technological developments: report of the Third Committee [107]

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In the absence of the President, Mr. Jaya (Brunei Darussalam), Vice-President,
took the Chair.

The meeting was called to order at 3.20 p.m.

AGENDA ITEM 8 (continued)

ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA AND ORGANIZATION OF WORK: EIGHTH REPORT OF THE GENERAL COMMITTEE (A/44/250/Add.7)

The PRESIDENT: I should like to inform representatives that the meeting of the General Committee held this morning was adjourned without any decision being taken on the request contained in document A/44/249.

AGENDA ITEMS 95, 98, 106, 107, 109 TO 112, 114, 115, AND 12 (continued)

PREPARATION AND ORGANIZATION OF INTERNATIONAL LITERACY YEAR: REPORT OF THE THIRD COMMITTEE (A/44/798)

INTERNATIONAL COVENANTS ON HUMAN RIGHTS: REPORT OF THE THIRD COMMITTEE (A/44/824)

ELIMINATION OF ALL FORMS OF RELIGIOUS INTOLERANCE: REPORT OF THE THIRD COMMITTEE (A/44/825)

HUMAN RIGHTS AND SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENTS: REPORT OF THE THIRD COMMITTEE (A/44/826)

EFFECTIVE IMPLEMENTATION OF INTERNATIONAL INSTRUMENTS ON HUMAN RIGHTS, INCLUDING REPORTING OBLIGATIONS UNDER INTERNATIONAL INSTRUMENTS ON HUMAN RIGHTS: REPORT OF THE THIRD COMMITTEE (A/44/849)

OFFICE OF THE UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES: REPORT OF THE THIRD COMMITTEE (A/44/823)

INTERNATIONAL CAMPAIGN AGAINST TRAFFIC IN DRUGS

(a) REPORT OF THE THIRD COMMITTEE (A/44/850);

(b) REPORTS OF THE FIFTH COMMITTEE (A/44/852, A/44/853)

TORTURE AND OTHER CRUEL, INHUMAN OR DEGRADING TREATMENT OR PUNISHMENT: REPORT OF THE THIRD COMMITTEE (A/44/827)

ENHANCING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE PRINCIPLE OF PERIODIC AND GENUINE ELECTIONS: REPORT OF THE THIRD COMMITTEE (A/44/828)

PREPARATION OF AN INSTRUMENT ON HUMAN RIGHTS BASED ON SOLIDARITY: REPORT OF THE THIRD COMMITTEE (A/44/829)

REPORT OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

(a) REPORT OF THE THIRD COMMITTEE (A/44/848)

(b) REPORT OF THE FIFTH COMMITTEE (A/44/854)

The PRESIDENT: I request the Rapporteur of the Third Committee, Mr. Wilfried Grolig of the Federal Republic of Germany, to present the reports of that Committee in one statement.

Mr. GROLIG (Federal Republic of Germany), Rapporteur of the Third Committee: I have the honour to present reports of the Third Committee on items allocated to it by the General Assembly for consideration.

In paragraph 7 of document A/44/798, under agenda item 95, entitled "Preparation and organization of International Literacy Year", the Third Committee recommends the adoption of a draft resolution.

In document A/44/824,, under agenda item 98, entitled "International Covenants on Human Rights", the Third Committee recommends the adoption of three draft resolutions, contained in paragraph 34.

Under agenda item 106, entitled "Elimination of all forms of religious intolerance", the Third Committee's report (A/44/825) contains in paragraph 7 a draft resolution which it recommends for adoption.

(Mr. Grolig, Rapporteur,
Third Committee)

Under agenda item 107 entitled "Human rights and scientific and technological developments" (A/44/826), the Third Committee recommends the adoption of three draft resolutions contained in paragraph 11 of the report.

Under agenda item 109, entitled "Effective implementation of international instruments on human rights, including reporting obligations under international instruments on human rights (A/44/849), the Third Committee recommends the adoption of the draft resolution set forth in paragraph 7 of the report.

Under agenda item 110, entitled "Office of the United Nations High Commissioners for Refugees" (A/44/823), the Third Committee recommends the adoption of four draft resolutions contained in paragraph 18.

Under agenda item 111, entitled "International campaign against traffic in drugs" (A/44/850), the Third Committee recommends the adoption of three draft resolutions, contained in paragraph 35, and of a draft decision, set out in paragraph 36 of the report. I should like to correct an error in paragraph 9: the Bahamas is wrongly included among the group of initial sponsors of draft resolution A/C.3/44/L.33. However, the Bahamas subsequently joined the list of sponsors at the 60th meeting held on 29 November, as reflected in paragraph 11 of the report.

Under agenda item 112, entitled "Torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment" (A/44/827), the Third Committee recommends the adoption of three draft resolutions set out in paragraph 12.

Under agenda item 114, entitled "Enhancing the effectiveness of the principle of periodic and genuine elections (A/44/828), the Third Committee recommends the adoption of two draft resolutions, contained in paragraph 17. Concerning draft resolution I in document A/44/828, there is an editorial error in paragraphs 1 and 5: both paragraphs erroneously begin with the word "Emphasizes". In

(Mr. Grolig, Rapporteur,
Third Committee)

accordance with the original text - A/C.3/44/L.59/Rev.1 - which was adopted by the Third Committee, those two paragraphs should begin with the word "Underscores".

Under agenda item 115, entitled "Preparation of an instrument on human rights based on solidarity" (A/44/829), the Third Committee recommends the adoption of the draft resolution set out in paragraph 11.

Finally, under item 12, entitled "Report of the Economic and Social Council (A/44/848)", the Third Committee recommends the adoption of 19 draft resolutions set forth in paragraph 78 and of a draft decision set out in paragraph 79 of the report.

I should like to take this opportunity to thank all the members of the Third Committee for their contribution to the Committee's work and for the support which they granted me as Rapporteur. I should also like to pay a tribute to the Chairman and to the two Vice-Chairmen of the Third Committee for their efforts, which made it possible to complete our work, as planned, successfully. I also extend thanks to the members of the Secretariat for their unswerving assistance and endeavours.

The PRESIDENT: If there is no proposal under rule 66 of the rules of procedure, I shall take it that the General Assembly decides not to discuss the reports of the Third Committee which are before the Assembly today.

It was so decided.

The PRESIDENT: Statements will therefore be limited to explanations of vote.

The positions of delegations regarding the various recommendations of the Third Committee have been made clear in the Committee and are reflected in the relevant official records.

(The President)

May I remind members that under paragraph 7 of decision 34/401, the General Assembly agreed that

"When the same draft resolution is considered in a Main Committee and in plenary meeting, a delegation should, as far as possible, explain its vote only once, i.e., 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 remind delegations that, also in accordance with General Assembly decision 34/401, explanations of vote are limited to ten minutes and should be made by delegations from their seats.

Before we begin to take action on the recommendations contained in the reports of the Third Committee, I should like to advise representatives that we shall proceed with the voting in the same manner as in the Third Committee. This means that where recorded or separate votes were taken in the Committee, we shall take such votes here; and we shall not take votes on those recommendations that were adopted without a vote in the Committee unless delegations have already notified the Secretariat that they wish to proceed otherwise.

The Assembly will now consider the report of the Third Committee (A/44/798) on agenda item 95 entitled "Preparation and organization of International Literacy Year and will take a decision on the draft resolution recommended by the Third Committee in paragraph 7 of the report. The Third Committee adopted the draft resolution entitled "International Literacy Year" without a vote. May I take it that the Assembly wishes to do the same?

The draft resolution was adopted (resolution A/44/127).

The PRESIDENT: We have concluded our consideration of agenda item 95.

(The President)

The Assembly will now consider the report of the Third Committee (A/44/824) on agenda item 98, entitled "International Covenants on Human Rights".

The Assembly will now take decisions on the three draft resolutions recommended by the Third Committee in paragraph 34 of its report.

Draft resolution I is entitled "Elaboration of a second optional protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty".

A recorded vote has been requested.

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Cape Verde, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Malta, Mexico, Mongolia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Spain, Sweden, Togo, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia

Against: Afghanistan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Cameroon, China, Djibouti, Egypt, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Maldives, Morocco, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Syrian Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Yemen

Abstaining: Algeria, Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Bhutan, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Chile, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Democratic Yemen, Dominica, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guyana, India, Israel, Jamaica, Kenya, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritius, Mozambique, Myanmar, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, Uganda, Vanuatu, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Draft resolution I was adopted by 59 votes to 26, with 41 abstentions (resolution 44/128).*

The PRESIDENT: Draft resolution II is entitled "International Covenants on Human Rights". The Third Committee adopted that draft resolution without a vote. May I consider that the General Assembly wishes to do the same?

Draft resolution II was adopted (resolution 44/129).

The PRESIDENT: Draft resolution III is entitled "Indivisibility and interdependence of economic, social, cultural, civil and political rights".

A recorded vote has been requested.

* Subsequently the delegation of Nicaragua advised the Secretariat that it had intended to vote in favour; the delegations of Malaysia and Sudan had intended to vote against; the delegation of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines had intended to abstain.

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, São Tomé and Príncipe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, 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, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against: None

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

Draft resolution III was adopted by 124 votes to none, with 23 abstentions (resolution 44/130).*

The PRESIDENT: I call on the representative of Democratic Yemen for an explanation of vote.

Mr. BIN BREK (Democratic Yemen) (interpretation from Arabic): My delegation abstained in the vote on draft resolution I, concerning the elaboration of an optional protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political

* Subsequently the delegation of Papua New Guinea advised the Secretariat that it had intended to vote in favour.

(Mr. Bin Brek, Democratic Yemen)

Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty, contained in document A/44/824 under agenda item 98, "International Covenants on human rights".

Democratic Yemen abstained in the vote on the draft resolution for the following reasons:

First, though we appreciate the intentions that led certain countries to sponsor the draft resolution, which could be the result of certain social and historical developments peculiar to those countries or in keeping with their pertinent laws, we believe that the draft resolution does not take into account the specific circumstances and legal commitments of other countries whose laws provide for capital punishment. Those laws stem from the social composition and the historical development of many countries, including our own. Since the proposed protocol is described as optional, we wonder whether it reflects the differences in the laws and legislations of member countries in this regard.

Secondly, the limited nature of the protocol does not reflect the common preoccupations of the major part of the international community, which does not auger well for its becoming an international instrument. We consider it a limited and one-sided proposal that takes into account only one aspect of civil and political rights and leaves aside numerous other aspects, disregarding the reasons for the enforcement of capital punishment under laws in force in many countries.

Thirdly, in my country capital punishment is enforced only exceptionally. Under article 65 of the penal code and the criminal prosecution regulations of Democratic Yemen, capital punishment is primarily enforced for the gravest of crimes, as provided for in the regulations, and then only as an exception. Hence it is simply meant for the protection of society, and is carried out only when the condemned is incapable of being reformed.

(Mr. Bin Brek, Democratic Yemen)

Capital punishment cannot take place in the case of a woman pregnant at the time the crime was committed or at the time of the passing of sentence, and is replaced by a term of 15 years in prison.

Furthermore, paragraph 3 of the penal-code article in question provides that capital punishment cannot be enforced unless the sentence has been ratified by the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council, which retains the right to grant amnesty or commutation of sentence.

In order to save time I will refrain from referring to other relevant provisions of our penal code, and will simply take this opportunity to reiterate our commitment to the two International Covenants on Human Rights.

The PRESIDENT: We have concluded our consideration of agenda item 98.

The Assembly will now consider the report of the Third Committee on agenda item 106, entitled "Elimination of all forms of religious intolerance" (A/44/825).

The Assembly will now take a decision on the draft resolution contained in paragraph 7 of the report of the Third Committee (A/44/825). That draft resolution was adopted by the Third Committee without a vote. May I take it that the General Assembly wishes to do the same?

The draft resolution was adopted (resolution 44/131).

The PRESIDENT: We have concluded our consideration of agenda item 106.

Next we turn to the report of the Third Committee on agenda item 107, entitled "Human rights and scientific and technological developments" (A/44/826).

The Assembly will now take a decision on the three draft resolutions recommended by Third Committee in paragraph 11 of its report (A/44/826).

The Assembly will first take a decision on draft resolution I, entitled "Guidelines for the regulation of computerized personal data files". The Third

(The President)

Committee adopted draft resolution I without a vote. May I consider that the General Assembly wishes to do the same?

Draft resolution I was adopted (resolution 44/132).

The PRESIDENT: The Assembly will now take a decision on draft resolution II, entitled "Human rights and scientific and technological developments". The Third Committee adopted draft resolution II without a vote. May I take it that the Assembly wishes to do the same?

Draft resolution II was adopted (resolution 44/133).

The PRESIDENT: We turn now to draft resolution III, entitled "Human rights and scientific and technological developments". The Third Committee adopted draft resolution III without a vote. May I take it that the Assembly wishes to do the same?

Draft resolution III was adopted (resolution 44/134).

(The President)

The Assembly will take a decision on the draft resolution recommended by the Third Committee in paragraph 7 of its report. The Third Committee adopted that draft resolution without a vote. May I take it that the General Assembly wishes to do the same?

The draft resolution was adopted (resolution 44/135).

The PRESIDENT: We have concluded our consideration of agenda item 109.

The Assembly will now consider the report of the Third Committee (A/44/823) on agenda item 110, entitled "Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees".

I call on the representative of the United States, who wishes to explain his vote before the voting.

Mr. MARKS (United States of America): The United States will not participate in the General Assembly's action on draft resolution I in document A/44/823. That draft resolution is entitled "International Conference on the Plight of Refugees, Returnees and Displaced Persons in Southern Africa".

The PRESIDENT: The Assembly will take decisions on the four draft resolutions recommended by the Third Committee contained in paragraph 18 of its report.

Draft resolution I, entitled "International Conference on the Plight of Refugees, Returnees and Displaced Persons in Southern Africa", was adopted by the Third Committee without a vote. May I take it that the Assembly wishes to do the same?

Draft resolution I was adopted (resolution 44/136).

The PRESIDENT: Draft resolution II is entitled "Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees". The Third Committee adopted that draft

(The President)

resolution without a vote. May I take it that the General Assembly wishes to do the same?

Draft resolution II was adopted (resolution 44/137).

The PRESIDENT: Draft resolution III is entitled "International Conference on Indo-Chinese Refugees". The Third Committee also adopted that draft resolution without a vote. May I take it that the Assembly wishes to do the same?

Draft resolution III was adopted (resolution 44/138).

The PRESIDENT: Draft resolution IV is entitled "International Conference on Central American Refugees". The Third Committee adopted that draft resolution without a vote. May I take it that this Assembly also wishes to do so?

Draft resolution IV was adopted (resolution 44/139).

The PRESIDENT: We have concluded our consideration of agenda item 110.

The Assembly will now consider the report of the Third Committee (A/44/850) on agenda item 111, entitled "International campaign against traffic in drugs".

The Assembly will take decisions on the three draft resolutions and the draft decision recommended by the Third Committee in, respectively, paragraphs 35 and 36 of its report.

Draft resolution I, entitled "Implementation of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances", was adopted by the Third Committee without a vote. May I take it that the General Assembly wishes to do the same?

Draft resolution I was adopted (resolution 44/140).

The PRESIDENT: Draft resolution II is entitled "Global programme of action against illicit narcotic drugs". The report of the Fifth Committee on the programme-budget implications of that draft resolution is contained in document A/44/853.

(The President)

The Third Committee adopted draft resolution II without a vote. May I take it that the General Assembly also wishes to do so?

Draft resolution II was adopted (resolution 44/141).

The PRESIDENT: Draft resolution III is entitled "International action to combat drug abuse and illicit trafficking". The report of the Fifth Committee on the programme budget implications of that draft resolution is contained in document A/44/852.

Draft resolution III was adopted by the Third Committee without a vote. May I take it that the Assembly wishes to do the same?

Draft resolution III was adopted (resolution 44/142).

The PRESIDENT: We now turn to the draft decision contained in paragraph 36 of the report of the Third Committee (A/44/850).

The draft decision was adopted by the Third Committee without a vote. May I take it that the General Assembly wishes to do the same?

The draft decision was adopted.

The PRESIDENT: I now call on the representative of Jamaica, who wishes to speak in explanation of vote after the voting.

Mrs. MIGNOTT (Jamaica): Of course Jamaica joined fully in the consensus on draft resolution II, just adopted, in the report of the Third Committee (A/44/850). I wish to point out that Jamaica should be included as a sponsor of the draft resolution, along with all the other countries which sponsored draft resolution A/C.3/L.32/Rev.1 in the Third Committee. That is not reflected in paragraph 21 of the report, where the sponsors of draft resolution A/C.3/L.36/Rev.2 are listed.

I should like to see that properly reflected in a corrected version of the report.

The PRESIDENT: That will accordingly be reflected in the report.

The Assembly has thus concluded its consideration of agenda item 111.

The Assembly will now consider the report of the Third Committee (A/44/827) on agenda item 112, entitled "Torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment".

The Assembly will now take a decision on the three draft resolutions recommended by the Third Committee in paragraph 12 of that report.

Draft resolution I, entitled "Torture and inhuman treatment of children in detention in South Africa and Namibia", was adopted in the Third Committee without a vote. May I consider the Assembly wishes to do the same?

Draft resolution I was adopted (resolution 44/143).

The PRESIDENT: Draft resolution II, entitled "Status of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment", was also adopted by the Third Committee without a vote. May I take it that the General Assembly wishes to do the same?

Draft resolution II was adopted (resolution 44/144).

The PRESIDENT: Draft resolution III is entitled "United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture". The Third Committee adopted that draft resolution without a vote. May I take it that the General Assembly wishes to do the same?

Draft resolution III was adopted (resolution 44/145).

The PRESIDENT: The Assembly has thus concluded its consideration of agenda item 112.

The Assembly will now consider the report of the Third Committee (A/44/828) on agenda item 114, entitled "Enhancing the effectiveness of the principle of periodic and genuine elections".

The Assembly will take decisions on the two draft resolutions recommended by the Third Committee in paragraph 17 of its report.

Draft resolution I is entitled "Enhancing the effectiveness of the principle of periodic and genuine elections". The Third Committee adopted that draft resolution without a vote. May I consider that the General Assembly wishes to do the same?

Draft resolution I was adopted (resolution 44/146).

The PRESIDENT: Draft resolution II is entitled "Respect for the principles of national sovereignty and non-interference in the internal affairs of States in their electoral processes".

A recorded vote has been requested.

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Colombia, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana,

Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, 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, Zambia, Zimbabwe

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

Abstaining: Chile, Egypt, El Salvador, Fiji, Grenada, Hungary, Malta, Poland, Sierra Leone, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey

Draft resolution II was adopted by 113 votes to 23, with 11 abstentions (resolution 44/147).

The PRESIDENT: I shall now call on those representatives who wish to explain their votes after the voting.

Mrs. CASTRO de BARISH (Costa Rica) (interpretation from Spanish): I wish to explain my vote on draft resolution II. My delegation did not participate in the voting on that draft resolution, which appears in the Third Committee's report, "Enhancing the effectiveness of the principle of periodic and genuine elections" (A/44/828), on page 8.

Although the text contains many paragraphs to which we can subscribe in the contexts of self-determination and decolonization - for example, the fifth and sixth preambular paragraphs and the corresponding operative paragraphs 7 and 8, which refer to apartheid and its nefarious practices as a State policy in South Africa - our delegation feels that the draft resolution contains certain elements

(Mrs. Castro de Barish, Costa Rica)

which are of concern to us and which make us view this text as a counterpart of that adopted without a vote a few minutes ago on agenda item 114.

For example, operative paragraph 3 contains many valid ideas and principles which are intermingled with other ideas, contained in other documents, which actually have nothing to do with the principle of periodic and genuine free elections. We stress that these three elements are basic and essential pre-conditions in that process.

Operative paragraph 9

"Calls upon the Commission on Human Rights, at its forty-sixth session, to give priority to the review of the fundamental factors that negatively affect the observance of the principle of national sovereignty and non-interference in the internal affairs of States in their electoral processes".

That paragraph gives us the impression that what is sought is that if elections were not free and genuine - and if they were the case we doubt that they would be periodic - in such circumstances and on the basis of the principle of national sovereignty they could take place through a régime which was not the result of the free will of the people: in other words not the result of self-determination but imposed by force sometimes from outside through foreign military occupation, which is not at all in keeping with the aims of the item we are considering. For all those reasons my delegation preferred to maintain its position of not participating in the voting on resolution II, as it did in the Third Committee.

As I have said, we can support many of the paragraphs included in this text and for that reason we did not even wish to abstain in the vote. However, we do not see the need for or the relevance of this resolution in regard to the item discussed in the Third Committee.

Mr. VILLAGRAN DE LEON (Guatemala) (interpretation from Spanish): My delegation voted in favour of draft resolution II in document A/44/828 entitled "Respect for the principles of national sovereignty and non-interference in the internal affairs of States in their electoral processes". We voted in favour of that draft resolution because in general we agree with its aim.

(Mr. Villafran De Leon,
Guatemala)

My delegation wishes, however, to enter reservations on paragraph 5. My country has benefited from the support received by political parties from certain European foundations. It appreciates such support and therefore wishes to enter reservations with regard to this paragraph.

The PRESIDENT: We have therefore concluded our consideration of agenda item 114.

The Assembly will consider next the report of the Third Committee (A/44/829) on agenda item 115, entitled "Preparation of an instrument on human rights based on solidarity".

The Assembly will now take a decision on the draft resolution recommended by the Third Committee in paragraph 11 of its report. The draft resolution, which is entitled "Human rights based on solidarity", was adopted by the Third Committee without a vote. May I take it that the General Assembly wishes to do the same?

The draft resolution was adopted (resolution 44/148).

The PRESIDENT: We have concluded our consideration of agenda item 115.

We turn next to the report of the Third Committee (A/44/848) on agenda item 12, entitled "Report of the Economic and Social Council".

I shall now call on those representatives who wish to explain their votes before the voting.

Mr. MOLINA ARAMBARRI (Argentina) (interpretation from Spanish):

Yesterday was a historic day for the fraternal people of Chile, a day when they exercised their sovereign right freely to elect their authorities through a vote. For this reason, my delegation wishes to congratulate the people and Government of Chile for having initiated the democratic process and expresses the hope that democracy will definitively be consolidated in that country. Although it was only after a long process, we are pleased to see that appropriate mechanisms have been

(Mr. Holins Arambarri,
Argentina)

found through which to realize these objectives in a framework of mutual respect and freedom.

In noting that their civil and political rights have evolved considerably in comparison compared with the past, we can say today that Chileans are becoming the masters of their own future as a free nation.

The Republic of Argentina welcomes these promising developments, and consequently has decided to abstain on draft resolution XVIII in the report of the Rapporteur of the Third Committee (A/44/848), entitled "Situation of human rights in Chile".

Mr. DAZA (Chile) (interpretation from Spanish): I should like to explain the position of my delegation with regard to the draft resolution entitled "Situation of human rights in Chile". However, before I do so, and perhaps abusing the rules, I will depart from that for one moment to express recognition and gratitude to the representative of Argentina for the kind words he addressed to my country.

In this house many things have been said which might be termed ironic or considered as incomprehensible paradoxes. This has occurred when the reality as construed here differs from the flood of events taking place outside. Today we see evidence of one of those historic absurdities in the adoption of a draft resolution on my country a day after an exemplary election has taken place, an election to which there has not been a single challenge, which crowns a successful process in my country towards the building of democratic institutions, a process which is a source of pride and satisfaction for all Chileans.

(Mr. Daza, Chile)

As The New York Times said today, in a strange display of objectivity in analysing processes in my country:

"Chile reached the point of today's elections as the result of a process of democratic transition designed as part of the 1980 Constitution, which was drafted at the direction of General Pinochet and given voter approval that year." (The New York Times, 15 December 1989, p. A15, column 1)

Yesterday's election is the justification for everything which we have been saying for many long years about my country and the purposes, objectives and goals of the government of the armed forces. We are returning Chile to democracy and the government is taking over a modern country with efficient institutions, an optimistic and forward-looking country with a prosperous economy.

In recent accusations we were told that the government of the armed forces brought about a strengthening of extremes. Very well, in yesterday's elections, particularly of those who were chosen as members of the National Congress, the extreme positions and their representatives suffered a spectacular defeat. This is not just a political fact: we are also achieving success socially and economically.

A high-ranking American personality, in praising the Chilean process, termed it the Chilean miracle. I differ from that assessment. Miracles are the result of non-natural forces: in our case, there has been no miracle. This has been the outcome of the work of a responsible government, of the implementation of serious policies, and of the efforts and sacrifices of an entire people who, alone and misunderstood, has been able to overcome a serious crisis in its history.

I have said before that this year's draft resolution on Chile shows evidence of a greater degree of objectivity. Our progress has been recognized, but I think that is not enough. The clarity of events in my country means that out of respect for the Assembly and the dignity of the representatives and the Governments they

(Mr. Daza, Chile)

represent, the draft resolution should not be considered. In any event, my delegation will vote against the draft resolution.

The PRESIDENT: First, the Assembly will take a decision on the 19 draft resolutions contained in paragraph 78 of the report (A/44/848). After decisions have been taken on all of these texts, representatives will again be given an opportunity to explain their vote.

Draft resolution I is entitled "Assistance to refugees and displaced persons in Malawi". The Third 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 44/149).

The PRESIDENT: Draft resolution II is entitled "Humanitarian assistance to refugees and displaced persons in Djibouti". The Third Committee adopted this draft resolution without a vote. May I take it that the General Assembly wishes to do the same?

Draft resolution II was adopted (resolution 44/150).

The PRESIDENT: I call on the representative of Djibouti on a point of order.

Mr. DORANI (Djibouti) (interpretation from French): With respect to the sponsors of the draft resolution, the Secretariat omitted 15 other countries from the list of sponsors.

The PRESIDENT: Draft resolution III is entitled "Situation of refugees in the Sudan". The Third Committee adopted that draft resolution without a vote. May I take it that the Assembly wishes to do the same?

Draft resolution III was adopted (resolution 44/151).

The PRESIDENT: Draft resolution IV is entitled "Assistance to refugees in Somalia". That draft resolution was also adopted without a vote by the Third Committee. May I take it that the Assembly wishes to do the same?

Draft resolution IV was adopted (resolution 44/152).

The PRESIDENT: Draft resolution V is entitled "Assistance to voluntary returnees and displaced persons in Chad". That draft resolution was also adopted without a vote by the Third Committee. May I take it that the Assembly wishes to do the same?

Draft resolution V was adopted (resolution 44/153).

The PRESIDENT: Draft resolution VI is entitled "Assistance to refugees and returnees in Ethiopia". The Third Committee adopted that draft resolution without a vote. May I take it that the Assembly also wishes to do so?

Draft resolution VI was adopted (resolution 44/154).

The PRESIDENT: Draft resolution VII is entitled "Measures to improve the situation and ensure the human rights and dignity of all migrant workers". The report of the Fifth Committee on the programme-budget implications of that draft resolution is contained in document A/44/854.

In the Third Committee draft resolution VII was adopted without a vote. May I take it that the Assembly wishes to do the same?

Draft resolution VII was adopted (resolution 44/155).

The PRESIDENT: Draft resolution VIII is entitled "World conference on human rights". The Third Committee adopted that draft resolution without a vote. May I take it that the Assembly wishes to do the same?

Draft resolution VIII was adopted (resolution 44/156).

The PRESIDENT: We turn now to draft resolution IX, entitled "Assistance to student refugees in southern Africa". The Third Committee adopted that draft resolution without a vote. May I take it that the Assembly wishes to do the same?

Draft resolution IX was adopted (resolution 44/157).

The PRESIDENT: Draft resolution X is entitled "Status of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide". The Third Committee adopted that draft resolution without a vote. May I take it that the Assembly also wishes to do so?

Draft resolution X was adopted (resolution 44/158).

The PRESIDENT: Draft resolution XI is entitled "Summary of arbitrary executions". The Third Committee adopted that draft resolution also without a vote. May I take it that the General Assembly wishes to do the same?

Draft resolution XI was adopted (resolution 44/159).

The PRESIDENT: Draft resolution XII, entitled "Question of enforced or involuntary disappearances", was adopted by the Third Committee without a vote. May I take it that the General Assembly wishes to do the same?

Draft resolution XII was adopted (resolution 44/160).

The PRESIDENT: Draft resolution XIII is entitled "Situation of human rights in Afghanistan". The Third Committee adopted that draft resolution without a vote. May I take it that the General Assembly wishes to do the same?

Draft resolution XIII was adopted (resolution 44/161).

The PRESIDENT: Draft resolution XIV, entitled "Human rights in the administration of justice", was adopted by the Third Committee without a vote. May I take it that the Assembly also wishes to do so?

Draft resolution XIV was adopted (resolution 44/162).

The PRESIDENT: We now turn to draft resolution XV, entitled "Situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran". The Third Committee adopted that draft resolution without a vote. May I take it that the Assembly wishes to do the same?

Draft resolution XV was adopted (resolution 44/163).

The PRESIDENT: Draft resolution XVI, entitled "Human rights and mass exoduses", was adopted by the Third Committee without a vote. May I take it that the General Assembly also wishes to do so?

Draft resolution XVI was adopted (resolution 44/164).

The PRESIDENT: Draft resolution XVII is entitled "Situation of human rights and fundamental freedoms in El Salvador".

I call on the representative of Mexico.

Mrs. GONZALEZ Y REYNERO (Mexico) (interpretation from Spanish): On behalf of the sponsors of draft resolution XVII, entitled "Situation of human rights and fundamental freedoms in El Salvador", I should like to propose an addition to that text - namely, the inclusion of a new paragraph between the present fifteenth and sixteenth preambular paragraphs. This new paragraph, which would now be the sixteenth preambular paragraph, would read as follows:

"Taking note of the holding of the summit at San Isidro Coronado, Costa Rica, from 10 to 12 December 1989".

The PRESIDENT: The Assembly has heard the amendment to draft resolution XVII just introduced by the representative of Mexico. May I take it that the Assembly wishes to adopt that amendment?

The amendment was adopted.

The PRESIDENT: May I take it that the Assembly decides to adopt draft resolution XVII, as amended?

Draft resolution XVII, as amended, was adopted (resolution 44/165).

The PRESIDENT: We now turn to draft resolution XVIII, entitled "Situation of human rights in Chile". A recorded vote has been requested.

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Australia, Austria, Barbados, Belgium, Bolivia, Botswana, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Cape Verde, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Liberia, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Mozambique, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Papua New Guinea, Poland, Portugal, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Samoa, Seychelles, Solomon Islands, Spain, Sri Lanka, Swaziland, Sweden, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against: Chile, Morocco

Abstaining: Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Kampuchea, Djibouti, Dominica, Egypt, El Salvador, Fiji, Gambia, Grenada, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Israel, Japan, Jordan, Lebanon, Lesotho, Malaysia, Maldives, Mauritius, Myanmar, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sudan, Suriname, Thailand, Turkey, United States of America, Uruguay, Yemen, Zaïre

Draft resolution XVIII was adopted by 84 votes to 2, with 60 abstentions (resolution 44/166).*

* Subsequently, the delegation of the United Arab Emirates advised the Secretariat that it had intended to abstain.

The PRESIDENT: We turn now to draft resolution XIX, entitled

"Enlargement of the Commission on Human Rights and the further promotion of human rights and fundamental freedoms". A recorded vote has been requested.

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, 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, Myanmar, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, São Tomé and Príncipe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against: Israel, United States of America

Abstaining: Japan, Zaire

Draft resolution XIX was adopted by 151 votes to 2, with 2 abstentions (resolution 44/167).*

* Subsequently the delegation of Zaire advised the Secretariat that it had intended to vote in favour.

The PRESIDENT: I now invite representatives to turn to the draft decision recommended by the Third Committee in paragraph 79 of its report (A/44/848). May I consider that the General Assembly wishes to adopt it?

The draft decision was adopted.

The PRESIDENT: I shall now call on those representatives who wish to explain their votes.

Mrs. GONZALEZ (Mexico) (interpretation from Spanish): The Mexican delegation voted in favour of the draft resolutions submitted under agenda item 12, "Report of the Economic and Social Council". We have considered and voted for them in an highly constructive spirit, participating in the debate through which they were elaborated, and, when possible, participating in the negotiations themselves. In this way, Mexico confirms the profound commitment of its Government to the observance and safeguarding of human rights and fundamental freedoms wherever they may be under attack.*

That commitment leads us to note with deep concern that, once again, the procedure used in the negotiation and adoption of some of these draft resolutions confirms the growing trend to use human rights as a tool in political negotiations. Indeed, while the human rights situation in various parts of the world is being studied selectively, no attention is being paid to legislative work on human rights and - this is a sensitive issue - very little recognition is being given to those who take on the difficult task of co-operating with the United Nations in studying specific situations.

For this reason, my delegation cannot fail to insist that the aim of those who prepared and drafted the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the

* The President took the Chair.

(Mrs. Gonzalez, Mexico)

international human rights accords did not contemplate the setting up of courts with judges in any of the follow-up bodies; rather, what was advocated was a world-wide co-ordinated endeavour to promote, safeguard and ensure respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms using objective and universal criteria.

We are of the firm conviction that human rights studies and monitoring should be carried out with the same motives and outlook in all parts of the world - that is, without geographical restrictions - as has been the case for Latin America for many years - or concentration on particular socio-political conditions, which aggravates the lack of objectivity even further. Otherwise, irritation may be caused, and the standards the international community has set for itself since 1948 may be devalued. For all these reasons, as regards draft resolution XIX, which concerns the efficient operation of the Commission on Human Rights, the equitable distribution of posts in accordance therewith is an essential touchstone in rectifying and redirecting doubtful tendencies.

The Mexican delegation recognizes and accepts the responsibility the international community has assumed in adopting a text by the significant vote of 151 in favour. That reflects the degree of concern that the Commission's work be improved and that there be guaranteed objectivity in the instruments of analysis used by those having the lofty mission of providing the elements essential for proper consideration to take place and for effectiveness in arriving at conclusions that will facilitate the restoration of fundamental freedoms whenever they are impaired.

Mr. ISHIGAKI (Japan): My delegation abstained in the vote on draft resolution XIX in document A/44/848, thus taking a different stand from that which it took in the Third Committee. We did so after taking account of the strong views of member States of the Asian Group, to which Japan belongs. Japan reconsidered its position on the matter, because it is my delegation's view that the primary responsibility for deciding whether or not to change the basic structure of the Commission on Human Rights rests with the Economic and Social Council. We therefore sincerely hope that during the Council's forthcoming first session in 1990 a thorough, comprehensive review of the Commission's functioning will be conducted, taking into account the Commission's view on the matter.

We also believe that the question of enlarging the Commission should never be examined without due consideration being given to how to improve its functioning to make it more efficient and effective.

We are accordingly of the view that those two important questions should be studied and discussed thoroughly in a comprehensive manner.

Finally, my delegation would like to express its sincere wish that a solution acceptable to all Member States be agreed upon by consensus.

Mr. GUTIERREZ (Costa Rica) (interpretation from Spanish): The delegation of Costa Rica voted in favour of the draft resolution on human rights in Chile, draft resolution XVIII in document A/44/848, in the Third Committee, and here in the General Assembly our position remains the same, because we believe that the resolution relates to the past. In no way should our vote be construed as disregard of the beautiful day which the Chilean people experienced yesterday, when they showed their enormous political culture by electing Patricio Aylwin, in a peaceful, orderly, unobjectionable, clean manner, President of the Republic.

With respect and consideration for the internal political differences which may exist between the Chilean people, all democrats - in particular, Latin

(Mr. Gutierrez, Costa Rica)

Americans - must view that result as an expression of the fact that democracy will once again fully flourish in Chile and that that country will recover its position in the front line of the democratic exercise in the American continent and the world.

Therefore, we have no doubt, without being able to forget the terrible experience of the past, that human rights in Chile will be fully respected and protected in the near future. We hereby express our pleasure over the struggle finally won by the Chilean people. We have faith that the deeply rooted democratic convictions expressed yesterday will strengthen in future years, making Chile once again a supporter of human rights and a State in which the armed forces will once again be subordinate to civilian power.

The PRESIDENT: We have thus concluded our consideration of the report of the Economic and Social Council allocated to the Third Committee and all the reports of that Committee.

AGENDA ITEM 160

INTERNATIONAL ASSISTANCE FOR THE ECONOMIC REHABILITATION OF ANGOLA: DRAFT RESOLUTION (A/44/L.60)

The PRESIDENT: The Assembly has before it a draft resolution contained in document A/44/L.60. I should like to inform members that a revised draft resolution (A/44/L.60/Rev.1) is being distributed.

I now call on the representative of Yugoslavia, who will introduce the revised draft resolution.

Mr. PEJIC (Yugoslavia): I have the honour to introduce on behalf of the 55 sponsors the draft resolution under the item "International assistance for the economic rehabilitation of Angola".

I should like to inform the Assembly that the following countries are now included in the list of sponsors: Argentina, Democratic Yemen, Mexico and Viet Nam.

(Mr. Pejic, Yugoslavia)

I should also like to inform the Assembly of the changes that are being introduced at the last minute, in the revised draft resolution, after intensive consultations, in order to make the draft resolution generally acceptable. Since the revised text has just been distributed I thought it would be helpful if I drew attention to the paragraphs that have been reformulated.

The first paragraph to be reformulated is the second preambular paragraph, which in the revised text reads:

"Noting with great concern the serious consequences of the acts of aggression and destabilization perpetrated by South Africa that adversely affect the economy of Angola".

The new version of the fifth preambular paragraph reads:

"Conscious of the urgent need for the international community to assist Angola in its economic rehabilitation".

In the sixth preambular paragraph a reference to Security Council resolution 628 (1989) has been added.

The words "the war of aggression" have been deleted from paragraph 1 of the original draft resolution and replaced by the following formulation:

"the acts of aggression and destabilization and to cope with the economic and social problems".

Finally, at the beginning of paragraph 2 "Urges" has been replaced by "Appeals".

The basic motivation for the initiation of the international action aimed at rendering assistance to non-aligned Angola to overcome the difficult consequences of the years-long aggression by South Africa has been presented in the draft resolution (A/44/L.60/Rev.1) now before the General Assembly.

The United Nations and the entire international community have witnessed the tragedy that Angola has experienced for more than a decade and a half now - in

(Mr. Pejic, Yugoslavia)

fact, ever since that country's accession to independence. In this period the people of Angola have passed through many trials and extreme difficulties. The war that was forced upon them took a heavy toll in human life, destroyed the country's economy and stifled its economic and social development. In short, it is estimated that the overall loss caused by the years-long destruction of Angola's basic infrastructure amounted to about \$16 billion.

(Mr. Pejic, Yugoslavia)

The consequences for the population have been even more serious. Hundreds of thousands of people have been displaced and tens of thousands have been war-disabled. This has resulted not only in personal tragedies on a very broad scale that cannot be expressed statistically; it has seriously crippled the economic potential of Angola as a whole for more generations than one.

The overall situation in Angola therefore calls for selfless involvement on the part of the entire international community. Material, financial and technical assistance is needed in order to reconstruct the economy of the country and to ensure conditions for its development and prosperity.

The developments in southern Africa have been in the forefront of United Nations activities and in the centre of international attention in the last year. In that context, the situation in Angola occupies a special place as one of the key elements of the overall development in that region. The cessation of South Africa's direct intervention that Angola strove to achieve and has eventually achieved opened the process for the termination of the colonial occupation of Namibia. As we now acclaim the successful completion of Namibia's accession to independence, we should not lose sight of the contribution that Angola made to our joint efforts to make that possible. Despite the enormous difficulties that it encountered during all those years, Angola never wavered in its resolve to provide shelter to thousands of Namibians who were forced to leave their country.

The United Nations demonstrated its potential in Namibia. Yet, the problems of southern Africa have yet to be properly addressed. Much effort and plenty of resources will be needed to end the years of crisis and do away with its harmful consequences. Yesterday the General Assembly unanimously adopted the exceptionally important document that constitutes the platform of the international community for the eradication of apartheid and for overcoming its destructive consequences in

(Mr. Pejic, Yugoslavia)

southern Africa. One of the decisions in that document is to render assistance to Angola and Mozambique to re-establish peace and normalize life.

The initiative to extend assistance to Angola that is the thrust of draft resolution A/44/L.60/Rev.1 is one of the steps in that direction. Its sponsors hope that the General Assembly will adopt it without a vote.

Mr. JARRETT (Liberia): The African Group, on whose behalf I am honoured to speak, welcomes the opportunity to participate in the debate on agenda item 160, entitled "International assistance for the economic rehabilitation of Angola".

The story of Angola's survival in spite of endless aggression by South Africa has been one of courage and fortitude. South Africa's violation of the territorial integrity of the sovereign and independent State of Angola has inflicted heavy material damage, with serious consequences for the people of Angola and for the economy of that country.

Fourteen years of constant attacks resulting in the destruction of basic infrastructure - bridges, electrical installations, railways, industries, plantations and so on - is estimated to be in excess of \$16 billion.

Losses for 1988 alone have been estimated at \$4.5 billion or, approximately, 90 per cent of gross national product. There is also the human tragedy resulting from many years of war against an enemy whose sole purpose is to destabilize a neighbouring State. There are in Angola 50,000 war-disabled and more than 600,000 displaced persons who depend on the Government of that country for help in one form or another.

Angola has had to utilize much of its resources for the purchase of arms and ammunition to defend and preserve the sovereignty of the country, resources which could have been better used for the advancement of the socio-economic progress and development of its people had it not been for South Africa's policy of aggression and destabilization.

(Mr. Jarrett, Liberia)

South Africa's incursion into Angola and the activities of its surrogate have lessened somehow since the New York accord in December 1988 which brought South Africa's aggression to an end.

Because of the enormous destruction of life and property over the years, the African Group, in solidarity with the States members of the Organization of African Unity calls upon the international community to provide financial, material and technical assistance necessary for the economic rehabilitation of Angola. We hope that the draft resolution which is before the Assembly will be adopted without a vote.

The PRESIDENT: The Assembly will now take a decision on draft resolution A/44/L.60/Rev.1.

Before proceeding to take a decision on the revised draft resolution I, should like to quote from rule 78 of the rules of procedure regarding proposals before the Assembly:

"... As a general rule, no proposal shall be discussed or put to the vote at any meeting of the General Assembly unless copies of it have been circulated to all delegations not later than the day preceding the meeting ..."

However, in view of the limited time available to us and the desire of representatives to dispose of this item expeditiously, I should like to suggest that we proceed to take a decision on the draft resolution contained in document A/44/L.60/Rev.1 even though it was circulated only this afternoon. Unless I hear any objections I will take it that the Assembly agrees with my proposal.

It was so decided.

The PRESIDENT: I now put to the vote draft resolution A/44/L.60/Rev.1.
A recorded vote has been requested.

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against: None

Abstaining: Israel, United States of America

Draft resolution A/44/L.60/Rev.1 was adopted by 150 votes to none, with 2 abstentions (resolution 44/168).

The PRESIDENT: I now call on the representative of the United States, who wishes to speak in explanation of vote.

May I remind delegations that, in accordance with General Assembly decision 43/401, explanations of vote are limited to 10 minutes and should be made by delegations from their seats.

Mr. MARKS (United States of America): The United States shares the concern of the international community about the immense human suffering and destruction of resources in Angola wrought by the continuing civil war in that country. Although we have not recognized the Government of Angola, we support the process of national reconciliation in Angola. We regret that the shortness of time since this draft resolution was issued unfortunately prevented us from discussing and negotiating some changes which might have made a consensus vote possible. For that reason my delegation abstained in this vote.

The PRESIDENT: We have concluded our consideration of agenda item 160.

AGENDA ITEM 17 (continued)

APPOINTMENTS TO FILL VACANCIES IN SUBSIDIARY ORGANS AND OTHER APPOINTMENTS

- (g) APPOINTMENT OF MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE ON CONFERENCES: NOTE BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL (A/44/388)
- (h) APPOINTMENT OF MEMBERS OF THE JOINT INSPECTION UNIT: NOTE BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY (A/44/813 and Add.1)

The PRESIDENT: We turn first to sub-item (g) of agenda item 17, entitled "Appointments of members of the Committee on Conferences".

In this connection the Assembly has before it a note by the Secretary-General, issued as document A/44/388.

As indicated in that document, the General Assembly, by resolution 43/222 B of 21 December 1988, decided to retain the Committee on Conferences as a permanent subsidiary organ of the Assembly. It also decided that the Committee should be composed of 21 members to be appointed by the President of the Assembly, after consultations with the chairmen of the regional groups, for a period of three years, on the basis of an equitable geographical distribution.

(The President)

The Assembly further decided that one third of the Committee's membership should retire annually and that retiring members would be eligible for reappointment.

Since the terms of office of Austria, Fiji, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Mexico, Senegal, Tunisia and the United States of America expire on 31 December 1989, it is necessary for the General Assembly to appoint, during the current session, seven members to fill the resulting vacancies. The members so appointed will serve for a period of three years beginning on 1 January 1990.

After consultations with the chairmen of the regional groups, I have appointed Austria, Iraq, Liberia, Mexico, Pakistan, Uganda and the United States of America as members of the Committee on Conferences, with effect from 1 January 1990.

May I take it that the Assembly takes note of this appointment?

It was so decided.

The PRESIDENT: We have concluded our consideration of sub-item (g) of agenda item 17.

I now invite members to turn to sub-item (h) of agenda item 17, entitled "Appointment of members of the Joint Inspection Unit".

In this connection two notes have been circulated, in documents A/44/813 and A/44/813/Add.1, respectively.

As indicated in document A/44/813, the General Assembly is required, during its current session, to appoint four members to fill the vacancies on the Joint Inspection Unit that will arise from the expiration of the terms of office on 31 December 1990 of Mr. Alain Gourdon of France, Mr. Richard Hennes of the United States of America, Mr. Ivan Kojic of Yugoslavia, and Mr. Kabongo Tunsala of Zaire.

(The President)

In accordance with the procedure described in article 3, paragraph 1 of the statute of the Joint Inspection Unit, the regional groups concerned were consulted, and on the basis of nominations received from two regional groups it was determined that Poland and Zaire, respectively, should be requested to propose candidates to fill the vacancies arising from the expiration of the terms of office of Mr. Ivan Kojic and Mr. Kabongo Tunsala.

As indicated in document A/44/813/Add.1, as a result of further consultations in accordance with article 3, paragraph 2 of the statute of the Joint Inspection Unit, including consultations with the President of the Economic and Social Council and with the Secretary-General in his capacity as Chairman of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, I now propose to appoint, with the concurrence of the Assembly, Mr. Andrzej Abraszewski of Poland and Mr. Kabongo Tunsala of Zaire as members of the Joint Inspection Unit for a term commencing on 1 January 1991 and expiring on 31 December 1995.

May I take it that the General Assembly concurs with these appointments?

It was so decided.

The PRESIDENT: I take this opportunity to congratulate Mr. Abraszewski and Mr. Tunsala on their appointment to the Joint Inspection Unit.

Regarding the two vacancies from the Western European and other States, I have been informed by the Chairman of the Group of Western European and Other States that four countries - namely, France, Greece, the Netherlands and the United States of America - have decided to present candidatures.

As the number of candidates from the Western European and other States exceeds the number of vacancies from that region, I should like to suggest that the Assembly proceed to a vote by secret ballot in order to select two countries from among the Western European and other States. These two selected countries would be requested to propose candidates for appointment to the Joint Inspection Unit.

(The President)

The country from among the Western European and other States which already has an Inspector on the Joint Inspection Unit, namely, the Federal Republic of Germany, will not be eligible. Therefore, the name of this State should not appear on ballot papers. Also, names of States from other regions should not appear on ballot papers.

In accordance with existing practice, the required number of candidates receiving the largest number of votes and not less than the majority required of those present and voting would be declared selected. In the case of a tie vote for a remaining vacancy, there would 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.

The PRESIDENT: Before I request the Secretariat to distribute the ballot papers, I would remind members of the Assembly that we are now going to proceed to the selection of two countries from among the Western European and other States which will be requested to propose candidatures. The Assembly at this point is not appointing members of the Joint Inspection Unit. It is only selecting two countries from among the Western European and other States. Therefore, names of countries and not names of individuals should appear on the ballot papers.

Accordingly, I request members of the Assembly to write on the ballot papers the names of the two States from among the Western European and other States for which they wish to vote. Ballot papers containing the names of more than two

(The President)

States will be declared invalid. Votes for States other than Western European and other States will not be counted at all.

At the invitation of the President, Mr. Sokolovskiy (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic), Mr. Rokotuivuna (Fiji), Mr. Cure (Mauritius) and Mr. Monagas Lesseur (Venezuela) acted as tellers.

A vote was taken by secret ballot.

The meeting was suspended at 5.10 p.m. and resumed at 5.40 p.m.

The PRESIDENT: The result of the voting is as follows:

<u>Number of ballot papers:</u>	155
<u>Number of invalid ballots:</u>	0
<u>Number of valid ballots:</u>	155
<u>Abstentions:</u>	1
<u>Number of members voting:</u>	154
<u>Required majority:</u>	78
<u>Number of votes obtained:</u>	
United States of America	78
Greece	76
Netherlands	67
France	58
Australia	1
Finland	1
Italy	1
Norway	1
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1

The United States of America, having obtained the required majority, was selected.

The PRESIDENT: Since one country still remains to be selected from among the Western European and other States, we shall now proceed to the first restricted ballot. This second round of balloting, therefore, will be restricted to the two States from among the Western European and other States which were not selected but

(The President)

which obtained the largest number of votes in the previous ballot - namely, Greece and the Netherlands. This is in accordance with rule 94 of the rules of procedure.

Ballot papers will now be distributed. May I ask representatives to write on the ballot papers the name of the State for which they wish to vote. Ballot papers containing the name of a State other than Greece or the Netherlands and those containing more than one name will be declared invalid.

At the invitation of the President, Mr. Sokolovskiy (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic), Mr. Rokotuivuna (Fiji), Mr. Cure (Mauritius) and Mr. Monagas Lesseur (Venezuela) acted as tellers.

A vote was taken by secret ballot.

The meeting was suspended at 5.50 p.m. and resumed at 6 p.m.

The PRESIDENT: The result of the voting is as follows:

<u>Number of ballot papers:</u>	147
<u>Number of invalid ballots:</u>	3
<u>Number of valid ballots:</u>	144
<u>Abstentions:</u>	2
<u>Number of members voting:</u>	142
<u>Required majority:</u>	72
<u>Number of votes obtained:</u>	
Greece	83
Netherlands	59

Having obtained the required majority, Greece was selected.

The PRESIDENT: Two States - Greece and the United States of America - have therefore been selected.

In accordance with article 3, paragraph 1, of the statute of the Joint Inspection Unit, Greece and the United States of America are requested to propose candidates for appointment to the Joint Inspection Unit.

After holding the consultations described in article 3, paragraph 2, of the statute, including consultations with the President of the Economic and Social Council and with the Secretary-General in his capacity as Chairman of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, I shall propose a list of candidates to the Assembly for appointment.

I thank the tellers for their assistance.

We have concluded this stage of our consideration of sub-item (h) of agenda item 17.

The meeting rose at 6.10 p.m.