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QUESTION OF OMAN

Report of the Special Political Committee

Rapporteur: Mr. Hermod LANNUNG (Denmark)

1. In a letter dated 28 June 1962 (A/5149), Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, the United Arab Republic and Yemen requested that the item "Question of Oman" be placed on the agenda of the seventeenth session of the General Assembly. An attached explanatory memorandum, after recalling that the question of Oman had been before the United Nations since 1957, stated that the resolution adopted in 1961 by the Special Political Committee had recognized the right of the people of Oman to self-determination and independence, had called for the withdrawal of foreign forces from Oman and had invited the parties concerned to settle peacefully their differences with a view to restoring normal conditions in Oman. The memorandum added that in view of the continued policy of repression pursued by the United Kingdom Government and its failure to take steps for ending the conflict on the basis of the recognition of the rights of the people of Oman, the renewed discussion of the problem had become necessary.
2. At its 148th meeting on 19 September 1962, the General Committee decided to recommend the inclusion of the item. At its 1129th meeting on 24 September 1962, the General Assembly included the item in its agenda and referred it to the Special Political Committee for consideration and report.
3. In a telegram dated 25 October 1962 addressed to the President of the General Assembly and circulated at the request of the representative of the United Kingdom (A/5284), the Sultan of Muscat and Oman recalled that the General Assembly last year had declined to adopt a resolution concerned with the Sultanate

and added that he was therefore unable to understand why it was necessary to discuss again a resolution which had already been rejected. He expressed his trust that the Assembly would, as before, refuse to permit any further moves to intervene in matters which fell exclusively within the internal jurisdiction of the Sultanate of Muscat and Oman.

4. The Special Political Committee considered the item at its 351st to 357th meetings held between 19 and 28 November 1962.

5. In a letter dated 13 November addressed to the Chairman of the Special Political Committee (A/SPC/73), the representatives of Algeria, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia and the United Arab Republic requested "that His Highness Prince Talib Bin Ali Al-Hanai, the representative of Oman, be heard by the Special Political Committee during the discussion of the 'Question of Oman'". The request was considered by the Committee at its 351st meeting on 19 November, and was approved by a roll-call vote of 51 to 9, with 26 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Austria, Bulgaria, Burma, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cambodia, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, China, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Leopoldville), Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Hungary, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Mali, Mauritania, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, Poland, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Syria, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Republic, Yugoslavia.

Against: Australia, Belgium, Canada, France, Israel, New Zealand, Portugal, South Africa, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Abstaining: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Denmark, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Federation of Malaya, Finland, Iceland, India, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Netherlands, Norway, Panama, Philippines, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, Turkey, United States of America, Venezuela.

5. On 26 November, Afghanistan, Algeria, Guinea, Indonesia, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, United Arab Republic, Yemen and Yugoslavia, submitted a draft resolution (A/SPC/L.88) whereby the General Assembly, inter alia, convinced that a speedy

restoration of independence to Oman was necessary for the peace and stability in the area, would: (1) recognize the right of the people of Oman to self-determination and independence; (2) call for the withdrawal of foreign forces from Oman; and (3) invite the parties concerned to settle peacefully their differences in accordance with the purposes and principles of the United Nations Charter with a view to restoring normal conditions in Oman.

6. At the 357th meeting on 28 November, the Committee voted on the draft resolution (A/SPC/L.88) as follows:

The first two preambular paragraphs were adopted by 61 votes to 16, with 12 abstentions.

The third preambular paragraph was adopted by a roll-call vote of 39 to 19, with 36 abstentions. The vote was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Chad, Congo (Leopoldville), Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Guatemala, Guinea, Hungary, Indonesia, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Mali, Mauritania, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Niger, Pakistan, Poland, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Syria, Tanganyika, Tunisia, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Republic, Yemen, Yugoslavia.

Against: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, South Africa, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Cambodia, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo (Brazzaville), Costa Rica, Dahomey, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Federation of Malaya, Ghana, Greece, India, Iran, Japan, Liberia, Mexico, Nigeria, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Spain, Thailand, Togo, Turkey, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela.

Operative paragraph 1 was adopted by a roll-call vote of 40 to 18, with 37 abstentions. The vote was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cambodia, Chad, Congo (Leopoldville), Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Guatemala, Guinea, Hungary, Indonesia, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Mali, Mauritania, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Niger, Pakistan, Poland,

Romania, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Republic, Yemen, Yugoslavia.

Against: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, South Africa, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Austria, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo (Brazzaville), Costa Rica, Dahomey, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Federation of Malaya, Ghana, Greece, India, Iran, Japan, Liberia, Mexico, Nigeria, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Sierra Leone, Spain, Tanganyika, Thailand, Togo, Turkey, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela.

Operative paragraph 2 was adopted by a roll-call vote of 44 to 16, with 35 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Bulgaria, Burma, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cambodia, Ceylon, Chad, Congo (Leopoldville), Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Ethiopia, Guatemala, Guinea, Hungary, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Mali, Mauritania, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Niger, Pakistan, Poland, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Syria, Tanganyika, Tunisia, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Republic, Yemen, Yugoslavia.

Against: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, South Africa, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Argentina, Austria, Bolivia, Brazil, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo (Brazzaville), Costa Rica, Dahomey, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Federation of Malaya, Ghana, Greece, India, Israel, Japan, Liberia, Mexico, New Zealand, Nigeria, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Sierra Leone, Spain, Thailand, Togo, Turkey, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela.

Operative paragraph 3 was adopted by a roll-call vote of 50 to 15, with 30 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cambodia, Ceylon, Chad, China, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Leopoldville), Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Ecuador, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Hungary, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Mali, Mauritania, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Niger, Pakistan, Poland, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Syria, Tanganyika, Tunisia, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Republic, Yemen, Yugoslavia.

Against: Australia, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, South Africa, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Abstaining: Argentina, Austria, Burma, Canada, Central African Republic, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ethiopia, Federation of Malaya, India, Israel, Japan, Liberia, Mexico, Nigeria, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Sierra Leone, Spain, Thailand, Togo, Turkey, United States of America, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela.

The draft resolution as a whole was adopted by a roll-call vote of 41 to 18, with 36 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cambodia, Chad, Congo (Leopoldville), Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Guatemala, Guinea, Hungary, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Mali, Mauritania, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Niger, Pakistan, Poland, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Syria, Tanganyika, Tunisia, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Republic, Yemen, Yugoslavia.

Against: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, South Africa, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Argentina, Austria, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo (Brazzaville), Costa Rica, Dahomey, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Federation of Malaya, Ghana, Greece, India, Japan, Liberia, Mexico, Nigeria, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Sierra Leone, Spain, Thailand, Togo, Turkey, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela.

RECOMMENDATION OF THE SPECIAL POLITICAL COMMITTEE

7. The Special Political Committee therefore recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

Question of Oman

The General Assembly,

Having discussed the question of Oman,

Deeply concerned with the situation in Oman,

Convinced that a speedy restoration of independence to Oman is necessary for the peace and stability in the area,

1. Recognizes the right of the people of Oman to self-determination and independence;
2. Calls for the withdrawal of foreign forces from Oman;
3. Invites the parties concerned to settle peacefully their differences in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations with a view to restoring normal conditions in Oman.

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