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AGENDA ITEM 18

Appointments to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other appointments (*continued*):*

1901 (h) **Appointment of members of the Peace Observation Commission**

1. The PRESIDENT: Members will recall that the consideration of agenda item 18 (h) was postponed until today. I would remind the Assembly that the Peace Observation Commission was established by the General Assembly on 3 November 1950 under its resolution 377 A (V).

2. Following consultations, I wish to propose that the General Assembly decide that the Peace Observation Commission be composed of the following States for 1982 and 1983: Czechoslovakia, France, Honduras, India, Maldives, New Zealand, Pakistan, Sweden, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America and Uruguay. May I take it that the General Assembly adopts that proposal?

It was so decided (decision 36/323).

AGENDA ITEM 12

**Report of the Economic and Social Council
(*concluded*)***

* Resumed from the 103rd meeting.

REPORT OF THE FIFTH COMMITTEE (A/36/843)

CHAPTERS CONSIDERED WITHOUT
REFERENCE TO A MAIN COMMITTEE

AGENDA ITEM 18

**Appointments to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs
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- (f)
- Appointment of five members of the International
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REPORT OF THE FIFTH COMMITTEE (A/36/546)

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Programme planning

REPORT OF THE FIFTH COMMITTEE (A/36/806)

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**Administrative and budgetary co-ordination of the
United Nations with the specialized agencies and the
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- (a)
- Report of the Advisory Committee on Admin-
istrative and Budgetary Questions;**
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- (b)
- Feasibility of establishing a single administrative
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- (c)
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izations of the United Nations system**

REPORT OF THE FIFTH COMMITTEE (A/36/838)

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REPORT OF THE FIFTH COMMITTEE (A/36/833)

AGENDA ITEM 107

Personnel questions:

- (a)
- Composition of the Secretariat: report of the
Secretary-General;**
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- (b)
- Other personnel questions: reports of the
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REPORT OF THE FIFTH COMMITTEE (A/36/831)

AGENDA ITEM 108

Report of the International Civil Service Commission

REPORT OF THE FIFTH COMMITTEE (A/36/840)

AGENDA ITEM 99

Programme budget for the biennium 1980-1981

REPORT OF THE FIFTH COMMITTEE (A/36/844)

AGENDA ITEM 100

**Proposed programme budget for the biennium
1982-1983**REPORT OF THE FIFTH COMMITTEE (PART I)
(A/36/845)

3. Mr. MARTORELL (Peru), Rapporteur of the Fifth Committee (*interpretation from Spanish*): I have the honour to introduce to the General Assembly the reports of the Fifth Committee on agenda items 12, 18 (f), 99, 100, 101, 103, 104, 106, 107 and 108.

4. The report of the Committee on agenda item 12 is to be found in document A/36/843. The Fifth Committee recommends a draft resolution and two draft decisions.

5. The report of the Fifth Committee on item 18 (f) is contained in document A/36/546; paragraph 8 of the report contains the Committee's recommendation.

6. The report on agenda item 101 is contained in document A/36/806, and the two draft resolutions recommended by the Fifth Committee are in paragraph 13 thereof.

7. The report of the Fifth Committee on agenda item 103 is contained in document A/36/838, in paragraph 13 of which the Committee recommends two draft resolutions, and in paragraph 14 a draft decision.

8. The report of the Fifth Committee on agenda item 104 is in document A/36/839, paragraph 7 of which contains a draft decision by the Committee.

9. The report of the Fifth Committee on agenda item 106 is contained in document A/36/833, and the Committee's recommendation is in paragraph 53 of that document.

10. The Fifth Committee's report on agenda item 107 is contained in document A/36/831, and the Committee's recommendations appear in paragraphs 63 and 64.

11. The report of the Committee on agenda item 108 is contained in document A/36/840. In this connection, the Fifth Committee recommends a draft resolution in paragraph 8, and a draft decision in paragraph 9.

12. The report of the Committee on agenda item 99 is contained in document A/36/844, paragraph 7 of which contains two draft resolutions recommended for adoption.

13. Part I of the report on agenda item 100 is contained in document A/36/845, in paragraph 112 of which the Committee recommends eight draft resolutions.

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

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

15. I would remind members that under decision 34/401, the General Assembly agreed that when the same draft resolution is considered in a Main Committee and in

* Resumed from the 103rd meeting

** Resumed from the 1st meeting

plenary meeting, a delegation should, as far as possible, explain its vote only once, that is, either in the Committee or in the General Assembly, unless that delegation's vote in the Assembly is different from its vote in the Committee. May I also remind members that, in accordance with the same decision, explanations of vote should not exceed 10 minutes and should be made by delegations from their seats.

16. The Assembly will consider first the report of the Fifth Committee on agenda item 12, dealing with the chapters of the report of the Economic and Social Council that were allocated to the Fifth Committee [A/36/843].

17. The Assembly will now take a decision on the draft resolution recommended by the Fifth Committee in paragraph 8 of its report. The Fifth Committee adopted that draft resolution without a vote. May I consider that the General Assembly wishes to do the same?

The draft resolution was adopted (resolution 36/227).

18. The PRESIDENT: We turn now to the draft decisions recommended by the Committee in paragraph 9 of the report.

19. Draft decision I, entitled "Proposed statutes of the regional institutes for population studies at Accra and Yaoundé", was adopted by the Fifth Committee without objection. May I take it that the General Assembly wishes to do the same?

Draft decision I was adopted (decision 36/450).

20. The PRESIDENT: Draft decision II, entitled "Report of the Economic and Social Council", was also adopted by the Fifth Committee without objection. May I take it that the General Assembly also wishes to do so?

Draft decision II was adopted (decision 36/451).

21. The PRESIDENT: We turn now, under agenda item 12, to those chapters of the report of the Economic and Social Council [A/36/3/Rev.1] which have been referred to the Assembly for consideration directly in plenary meeting.

22. I refer to chapter I, entitled "Matters calling for action by the General Assembly or brought to its attention"; chapter XXX, dealing with assistance to the oppressed people of South Africa and their national liberation movement by agencies and institutions within the United Nations system; and chapter XXXVII, entitled "Organizational matters." May I take it that the Assembly wishes to take note of those chapters of the report of the Economic and Social Council, taking duly into account the statements made in the Council during the consideration of those matters?

It was so decided (decision 36/452).

23. The PRESIDENT: We now turn to the report of the Fifth Committee on agenda item 18 (f) concerning the appointment of five members of ICSC.

24. The representative of France wishes to speak on a point of order.

25. Mr. LENNUYEUX-COMNÈNE (France) (*interpretation from French*): I am speaking on a point of order because, in view of the difficulties in the Fifth Committee

with regard to consideration of agenda item 18 (f), I wish to propose to the Assembly that it postpone consideration of the nomination of three members of ICSC to fill the seats allocated to the group of Western European and other States.

26. This proposed postponement would no doubt enable the Secretary-General to resume consultations to produce a list of candidates for the three seats to be filled, which would again be referred to the Fifth Committee for decision at the resumed session of the General Assembly. We should like to see this motion adopted by consensus. Of course, it does not in any way affect the two seats set aside for Latin America and Asia, which, as we understand it, were filled in the normal way by the Fifth Committee.

27. The PRESIDENT: Members have heard the procedural motion of the representative of France that the consideration of this item be postponed until the resumed session. He expressed the hope that this motion would be adopted by consensus. Are there any comments on or objections to it?

28. Mr. de PINIÉS (Spain) (*interpretation from Spanish*): I should like to know why a decision adopted by the Fifth Committee by an overwhelming majority should be deferred now for consideration at a subsequent stage. Item 18 (f) is on the agenda for today. In view of the ballot in the Fifth Committee which resulted in the election of a number of representatives to fill vacancies in ICSC, I see no reason why this question should now be deferred. I should appreciate a clarification and an explanation as to why we should postpone a decision on this matter. The vote spoke for itself, and therefore I cannot understand why the Assembly cannot take a decision on this. I reserve the right to speak again.

29. The PRESIDENT: I call on the representative of Peru, who is the Rapporteur of the Fifth Committee.

30. Mr. MARTORELL (Peru) (*interpretation from Spanish*): My delegation would like to state emphatically that the Assembly must decide whether or not to ratify a decision taken by the Fifth Committee in connection with item 18 (f). In presenting my report as Rapporteur, I certainly stated clearly that the relevant recommendation had been adopted by the Committee. The Committee was faced with an unsolved problem, and there was a lengthy debate on this matter. After careful consideration of the subject, it adopted a decision. It is for the Assembly now to decide whether or not it approves the decision of the Committee.

31. Accordingly my delegation considers that, if the French delegation insists on postponement of consideration by the Assembly of the decision taken by the Fifth Committee, there should be a vote on this matter.

32. Mr. El-HOUDERI (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya) (*interpretation from Arabic*): First of all, my delegation wishes to support the comments made by the representative of Peru, the Rapporteur of the Fifth Committee, who clarified the issue for us. This issue was studied at length in the Fifth Committee, as he said; a recommendation was reached which is now submitted to the Assembly. We do not know why, especially at this time, the Assembly is being asked to defer a decision on this matter.

33. We feel that deferment of this question will lead to some problems. For example, some representatives would

not be here to participate in the consultations the Secretary-General would have to undertake. We want to know, then, who would replace the outgoing members of ICSC during that period, that is, as of 31 December 1981.

34. Mr. PEREZ GUERRERO (Venezuela) (*interpretation from Spanish*): My delegation also wonders why the decision taken by the Fifth Committee is being called into question. As the representative of Spain and the Rapporteur of the Committee, the representative of Peru, just stated, first we have to decide whether we accept the decision of the Fifth Committee or wish to change it.

35. Mr. ANDERSON (Australia): A number of important legal questions were raised in connection with the appointment of members of ICSC at the 79th meeting of the Fifth Committee. Two key issues, for example, were the interpretation of the statute of ICSC [*resolution 3357 (XXIX), annex*] and of other relevant instruments, and the question of consultations prior to the submission of the names of ICSC appointees to the Assembly for its approval.

36. My delegation is committed not only to strict observance of stipulated procedures but also to the principle of effective consultation and co-ordination throughout the United Nations system. I note that the report of the Fifth Committee on this question does not in fact contain any reference to the views of the Office of Legal Affairs on these questions, although I understand that their views had been requested and, indeed, expressed.

37. For those reasons, and having regard to the important and far-reaching implications of decisions that may be taken, I should like before we proceed further to put to the Legal Counsel the question of how the Fifth Committee's actions should be interpreted and what their effects would be. I think that his advice might assist us in our consideration of the present motion.

38. Mr. PEDERSEN (Canada): Three times now, delegations have put the question why this matter has been raised anew. Certainly the new Secretary-General should be allowed to settle this in an amicable manner, and in accordance with the statute of ICSC. In this respect, we already have the testimony at the 79th meeting of the Fifth Committee of the representative of FAO, who has called into question the legality of this. Above all, given the view—which I think is held very much in common in the Fifth Committee—that we should preserve the common system, I fail to see now why we would take action which would in essence undermine that very system. We have already seen what that does in terms of the ILO, and I suggest that we would be wise not to compound the situation by now taking a decision which would in effect call into question the relationship of the agencies to ICSC.

39. Therefore, without prejudice to who, in fact, would be appointed—and I think it is important to consider this—the wisest course would probably be to ask the new Secretary-General to consider the situation. He would be able to consult with those agencies which have a right under the statute to be consulted and which, if they were not consulted, could take exception to the action taken by the Fifth Committee.

40. Mr. SCHELTEMA (Netherlands): I have no intention to go into the merits of the matter before the Assembly now but, having listened to this brief debate on the question and on the procedural position, it would seem to

me that no decision could be taken at this particular point.

41. I therefore want to endorse the motion made by the representative of France that the General Assembly not take a decision now. This is not a matter on which we should take a controversial or a disputed decision. Thus, I endorse the motion to postpone this question until a later date, which would be some time next year.

42. The PRESIDENT: I call now on the Legal Counsel, Mr. Suy, to answer the question put by the representative of Australia.

43. Mr. SUY (Legal Counsel) (*interpretation from French*): The statute of ICSC states in its article 4 that the Secretary-General, after appropriate consultations with Member States, the other organizations in the United Nations system and staff representatives, should compile a list of candidates for appointment as members of the Commission. It is up to the General Assembly to study that list and to take a final decision.

44. At its 79th meeting, on 16 December 1981, the Fifth Committee decided to vote on some candidates whose names were not on the Secretary-General's list. Consequently, with respect to those candidates, the consultations required by article 4 of the statute apparently did not achieve a positive result. In taking that decision, the Fifth Committee *ipso facto* rejected the list compiled by the Secretary-General. The only possible interpretation of that decision is that the Fifth Committee rejects the Secretary-General's list and sends the matter back to him, asking that new consultations be held with the appropriate bodies.

45. Indeed, that is the only possible interpretation, since the decision of the Fifth Committee, were it to be endorsed by the General Assembly, could not produce any final appointments, because that would violate the terms of article 4, paragraph 1, of the statute of ICSC.

46. It is true that ICSC's statute was drawn up by the General Assembly, but this statute is more than a simple recommendatory resolution. In drawing up the statute, the Assembly decided to establish a subsidiary body and gave it a charter that is in conformity with those of all the other organizations in the United Nations system. It must be respected, even by the General Assembly, unless the Assembly wishes to follow the procedure for amendment provided for in article 30 of the statute.

47. If the General Assembly were to decide to appoint as members of the Commission persons whose names were not on the list compiled by the Secretary-General, it would not be giving an interpretation of article 4, but would be purely and simply disregarding the preemptory provisions of that article.

48. I should like to add one comment. ICSC's statute was accepted by all the organizations belonging to the United Nations common system. It is to be feared that the bodies of other organizations may not share the viewpoint of the General Assembly should it decide to bypass the requirements of ICSC's statute. It is clear that this would create a situation that would be extremely dangerous for the future functioning of ICSC, which is a pivotal body in the common system.

49. As proof of this I would refer the Assembly to three telegrams which came to us today from, respec-

tively, UNESCO, the ILO and WHO. I think the Assembly is familiar with the statement made in the Fifth Committee by the representative of FAO. For the information of the Assembly I should like to read out the text of the telegram which we received from UNESCO:

"I have been instructed by the Director-General to convey to [the Secretary-General] that UNESCO supports your stand in defence of ACC proposal on the current debate at the Fifth Committee concerning the procedure for the election of new members of ICSC. The nature of this body and all its activities imply a continuous consultation with the participating organizations without which it will not be able to carry out its work. Any unilateral modification of this relationship will undermine its credibility and have serious legal consequences and no binding effect on UNESCO or other participating organizations until it is brought before and approved by their legislative organs."*

50. For all those reasons, I repeat that the only possible interpretation of the decision taken by the Fifth Committee is a rejection of the list presented by the Secretary-General, and the effect of this decision can only be an order to the Secretary-General to prepare a new list.

51. Mr. MARTORELL (Peru) (*interpretation from Spanish*): My delegation listened very carefully to the statements made by other delegations and the view of the Legal Counsel which we have just heard. The Legal Counsel's view is simply a ratification of the arguments put forward in the Fifth Committee in connection with articles 4 and 5 of the statute of ICSC.

52. My delegation would like to state quite clearly once again in the General Assembly that, at all events, the problem that arose in the Fifth Committee had to be solved by the Fifth Committee solely because the Committee, when it took up the matter, considered that, to a certain extent, the provisions of article 3, paragraph 2, of the statute had been disregarded. Indeed, that paragraph states that "The members of the Commission, no two of whom shall be nationals of the same State, shall be selected with due regard for equitable geographical distribution."

53. Nowhere does the statute of ICSC say that three representatives from the group of Western European and other States must be elected. However, if we look at article 4, paragraph 2, of the statute, we see that it clearly states "In the same way, the names of candidates shall be submitted to the General Assembly to replace" . . .

54. The PRESIDENT: I respectfully interrupt the representative of Peru to say that the motion of the representative of France which we are discussing is precisely not to have a second debate on the substance of this item, in addition to the one that took place in the Fifth Committee. I request him and others who may speak after him to avoid going into the substance of the matter, except in so far as it pertains to the reasons for or against postponing the debate on this item.

55. Mr. MARTORELL (Peru) (*interpretation from Spanish*): I shall try to be brief. I would only state once again that article 4, paragraph 2, of the statute of ICSC does not provide anywhere that there must be exactly three names from a regional group. The phrase used is "the names of candidates". It does not establish how many. In this case

it could be three, four or five to be elected by the Fifth Committee. That is what the Fifth Committee did. Given the disagreement in the group of Western European and other States, the Committee took a decision. My delegation considers that that decision should be duly respected by the General Assembly.

56. To return this question to the new Secretary-General for solution by him later on would be to hand him a problem that he did not create. This problem should have been solved before it went to the Fifth Committee, and that is why the Committee took a final decision on it.

57. Mr. de PINIÉS (Spain) (*interpretation from Spanish*): We are moving into purely procedural grounds here. But I should like to point out that the statement by the Legal Counsel did contain elements which could have an influence, in terms of procedure, on the decision of the General Assembly. Hence, it is only fair to allow delegations to explain their positions on this.

58. I am speaking in this debate because I was the Chairman of the group of Western European and other States in October. I was consulted by the Secretary-General at that time and I sent him a letter on 27 October stating:

"In connection with the appointment of members to the International Civil Service Commission by the General Assembly at its present session, I have the honour to inform you that the candidates from the group of Western European and other States for this Commission are the following: Mr. Ralph Enckell, of Finland; Mr. Jean-Claude Fortuit, of France; Mr. Richard V. Hennes, of the United States of America; Mr. Arthur H. M. Hillis, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland; and Mr. Helmut Kitschenberg, of the Federal Republic of Germany."

59. In paragraph 3 of his note [A/C.5/361/108], the Secretary-General states that the appointment of members of ICSC is governed by the provisions of articles 4 and 5 of ICSC's statute. Pursuant to those provisions, the Secretary-General held consultations with Member States through the chairmen of the regional groups.

60. If as a result of those consultations the Secretary-General submitted the names of three candidates from the group of Western European and other States—the representatives of France, the United Kingdom and the United States—that was not correct. I have just read out the letter I sent him, from which it follows that the group of Western European and other States could not agree to that.

61. What conclusions can we draw? Various ones are possible. First, the Secretary-General has comprehensive power and names whomever he sees fit to name. In such a case, with all due respect, consultations are superfluous. Secondly, as the representative of Peru quite rightly said, in case of a disagreement about the appointments, the Committee must carry out an election. Pursuant to the sovereign right of the Assembly, the Committee interpreted the situation in that way and decided to put the names of the five candidates to a vote. Out of those five, three were elected. In my earlier statement, I pointed out the reasons which prompted the representative of France to ask for a postponement of a decision by the Assembly confirming the names put forward by the Fifth Committee. I am quite prepared to respect the Assembly's decision, but it should be understood that if we are going to

* Quoted in English by the speaker.

revoke a decision, then rule 81 of the rules of procedure is applicable. It states "When a proposal has been adopted or rejected, it may not be reconsidered at the same session unless the General Assembly, by a two-thirds majority of the members present and voting, so decides."

62. If you, Mr. President, put to the vote the motion for postponement and the Assembly adopts it, then I shall accept and respect it. But it should be understood that the Fifth Committee has already taken a decision, and that, in the list contained in its report, the view of the group of Western European and other States is not taken into account. The fact is that there was no agreement on that.

63. The solution could have been to continue the discussion and the consideration. Since I sent my letter to the Secretary-General on 27 October, almost two months have passed. We have had two months in which to continue consideration and discussion in order to reach an agreement. But a list had to be submitted. The result is that the Fifth Committee has democratically elected these gentlemen and now we are being told that they have not been legally elected. My delegation disagrees with that way of proceeding.

64. The PRESIDENT: I should like to make only one comment. The representative of Spain has cited rule 81. Now, although I was not in the Fifth Committee and did not participate in the debate there. I think it is correct to say that the Assembly has not pronounced itself yet on the election of the gentlemen in question. We are dealing only with a recommendation from the Fifth Committee. Rule 81 therefore does not yet apply. The Assembly has not pronounced itself on the substance. The procedural motion of the representative of France has to be dealt with first—in other words, we must decide whether a decision is to be taken now or later.

65. Mr. PEDERSEN (Canada): I should like to move the closure of the debate. I think the members of the General Assembly know the issues very well. There are some who would like to preserve the common system, not destroy it. This flows quite clearly from the telegram from UNESCO that has been read out here. My delegation would also like to preserve the rights of the new Secretary-General, not limit them. We have heard in this respect from the Legal Counsel also. Therefore I think we are in a position to move to a vote.

66. The PRESIDENT: Since no other representatives wish to speak, I do not think a motion for closure of the debate is necessary. I now put to the vote the motion of the representative of France that the Assembly defer consideration of this matter until a later stage in the thirty-sixth session.

The motion was rejected by 48 votes to 43, with 42 abstentions.

67. The PRESIDENT: The Assembly can now proceed with its consideration of the report of the Fifth Committee on agenda item 18 (f).

68. Mr. ADELMAN (United States of America): We should like to submit a motion—not to defer the item—but to have the Secretary-General draw up a new list of candidates. The reasons have been given very clearly before us by the delegations of France, Canada and the Netherlands and by the Legal Counsel. We should like to make sure that the General Assembly does not do any-

thing which is in opposition to the wishes of the specialized agencies that do such important work for the General Assembly. We have heard the voices of UNESCO, the ILO, WHO and FAO on this. We should not like to have a new Secretary-General take office with his authority undercut in the way that the Legal Counsel believes that it would be. Therefore we should like to submit a motion that basically would ask the new Secretary-General to draw up a new list of candidates, after the proper consultations with all the parties concerned.

69. I would recall that the consultations are not just with the members of the group of Western European and other States. As the representative of Spain said, consultations must be held with various Member States, with the chairmen of the regional groups, with the executive heads of the other organizations, with the staff representatives, with the Federation of International Civil Service Associations, and with the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions. All these groups should be properly consulted during the compiling of the list. Certainly the new Secretary-General should take into account the work done by the Fifth Committee on this matter during the thirty-sixth session. He should really review this question very carefully.

70. The PRESIDENT: The representative of the United States has moved that the Secretary-General be requested to compile a new list of candidates. That motion of course takes precedence over the Committee's recommendation and if it were adopted we could not vote on that recommendation. But I should like to ask the representative of the United States what time-frame he has in mind for this. If the new list is to be presented at the resumed thirty-sixth session, that would be similar to the French proposal. But that would not be the case if it is intended that this list be presented sooner.

71. Mr. ADELMAN (United States of America): The new list should take into consideration the discussion we have had here, the feelings of the specialized agencies and the work done by the Fifth Committee on this question. Whether or not the list would be different from either the list submitted originally or that approved by the Fifth Committee would be up to the Secretary-General, after he had undertaken the proper consultations in various quarters.

72. It is my understanding that ICSC is not planning to hold a session before the resumed session of the General Assembly is convened, so the adoption of our proposal would not delay the work of ICSC in any manner.

73. The PRESIDENT: I now put to the vote the motion of the representative of the United States that the Secretary-General be requested to compile a new list of candidates for the vacant seats in ICSC. A recorded vote has been requested.

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour: Antigua and Barbuda, Australia, Austria, Barbados, Belgium, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Colombia, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, France, Guatemala, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Japan, Liberia, Luxembourg, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Portugal, Senegal, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of

Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Against: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Benin, Brazil, Cuba, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Ethiopia, Finland, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Guinea, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Jordan, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Mali, Mexico, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Norway, Oman, Peru, Sao Tome and Principe, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Zambia,

Abstaining: Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bhutan, Bolivia, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Congo, Costa Rica, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, Egypt, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Greece, Guinea-Bissau, Honduras, Hungary, Jamaica, Kenya, Malawi, Malaysia, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mongolia, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Qatar, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Saudi Arabia, Suriname, Thailand, Tunisia, United Republic of Cameroon, Upper Volta, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire.

The motion was rejected by 46 votes to 35, with 49 abstentions.

74. The PRESIDENT: I now put to the vote the recommendation of the Fifth Committee in paragraph 8 of its report [A/36/546], that the General Assembly should appoint the following persons as members of the International Civil Service Commission for a four-year term beginning on 1 January 1982: Mr. Ralph Enckell, Mr. Jean-Claude Fortuit, Mr. Helmut Kitschenberg, Mr. Akira Matsui and Mr. Antonio Fonseca Pimentel. A recorded vote has been requested.

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Brazil, Burma, Burundi, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Portugal, Qatar, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

Against: Australia, Canada, Netherlands, New Zealand, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Antigua and Barbuda, Austria, Barbados, Belgium, Bolivia, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist

Republic, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Luxembourg, Nepal, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Turkey, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

The recommendation was adopted by 105 votes to 6, with 25 abstentions (decision 36/324).

75. The PRESIDENT: I now invite members to turn their attention to the report of the Fifth Committee on agenda item 101 [A/36/806]. The Assembly will take a decision on the two draft resolutions recommended in paragraph 13 of the report.

76. Draft resolution A was adopted by the Fifth Committee without objection. May I consider that the General Assembly also adopts it?

Draft resolution A was adopted (resolution 36/228 A).

77. The PRESIDENT: Draft resolution B was also adopted by the Fifth Committee without objection. May I take it that the General Assembly adopts that draft resolution?

Draft resolution B was adopted (resolution 36/228 B).

78. The PRESIDENT: We turn next to the report of the Fifth Committee on agenda item 103 [A/36/838], paragraph 13 of which contains two draft resolutions recommended by the Committee.

79. I now put before the Assembly draft resolution I, which was adopted by the Committee by consensus. May I take it that the General Assembly, too, adopts it?

Draft resolution I was adopted (resolution 36/229).

80. The PRESIDENT: The representative of the United States has asked that draft resolution II be put to the vote. I put draft resolution II to the vote.

Draft resolution II was adopted by 97 votes to 21, with 18 abstentions (resolution 36/230).

81. The PRESIDENT: The Fifth Committee further recommends, in paragraph 14 of its report, the adoption of a draft decision by which the Assembly would take note of the note by the Secretary-General on the feasibility of establishing a single administrative tribunal and request the Secretary-General, pursuant to decision 34/438 of 17 December 1979, to submit a report on the subject to the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session. May I take it that the Assembly adopts that draft decision, which was adopted by the Fifth Committee without objection?

The draft decision was adopted (decision 36/453).

82. We come now to the report of the Fifth Committee on agenda item 104 [A/36/839]. In paragraph 7 of the report the Fifth Committee recommends a draft decision which it adopted by consensus. May I take it that the General Assembly wishes to do the same?

The draft decision was adopted (decision 36/454).

83. The PRESIDENT: We turn next to the report of the Fifth Committee on agenda item 106 [A/36/833]. I shall now put to the Assembly the two draft resolutions recom-

mended by the Fifth Committee in paragraph 53 of the report.

84. A recorded vote has been requested on draft resolution A.

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

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

Abstaining: None.

Draft resolution A was adopted by 118 votes to 22 (resolution 36/231 A).

85. The PRESIDENT: Draft resolution B was adopted without a vote by the Fifth Committee. May I take it that the General Assembly wishes to do so also?

Draft resolution B was adopted (resolution 36/231 B).

86. The PRESIDENT: We turn now to the report of the Fifth Committee on agenda item 107 [A/36/831]. The Assembly will take a decision on the draft resolution recommended by the Fifth Committee in paragraph 63 of the report. A recorded vote has been requested.

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Burundi, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba,¹ Cyprus, Democratic Kampuchea, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Honduras, Iceland,

India, Indonesia, Iran, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Angola, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, China, Czechoslovakia, Fiji,¹ German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Ivory Coast, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mongolia, Mozambique, Poland, Romania, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Viet Nam.

The draft resolution was adopted by 117 votes to none, with 17 abstentions (resolution 36/232).

87. The PRESIDENT: We now come to the four draft decisions recommended by the Fifth Committee in paragraph 64 of its report.

88. Draft decision I, entitled "Composition of the Secretariat", was adopted by the Committee without a vote. Is it the wish of the Assembly to follow suit?

Draft decision I was adopted (decision 36/455).

89. The PRESIDENT: Draft decision II, entitled "Application of the principle of equitable geographical distribution", was also adopted without objection. May I take it that the Assembly wishes to do the same?

Draft decision II was adopted (decision 36/456).

90. The PRESIDENT: The Fifth Committee also adopted without a vote draft decision III, entitled "Concept of career, types of appointment, career development and related questions". May I consider that the Assembly wishes to do the same?

Draft decision III was adopted (decision 36/457).

91. The PRESIDENT: Draft decision IV, entitled "Amendments to the Staff Rules", was adopted by the Fifth Committee without a vote. May I take it that the Assembly wishes to do the same?

Draft decision IV was adopted (decision 36/458).

92. The PRESIDENT: We turn now to the report of the Fifth Committee on agenda item 108 [A/36/840].

93. The Assembly will now take a decision on the draft resolution recommended in paragraph 8 of the report. The Fifth Committee adopted the draft resolution without objection. May I take it that the Assembly also adopts it?

The draft resolution was adopted (resolution 36/233).

94. The PRESIDENT: In paragraph 9 of its report the Fifth Committee recommends the adoption of a draft decision which it adopted without objection. May I take it that the General Assembly wishes to do the same?

The draft decision was adopted (decision 36/459).

95. The PRESIDENT: The Assembly will now take decisions on the two draft resolutions recommended by the Fifth Committee in paragraph 7 of its report on item 99 [A/36/844].

96. I shall first put to the vote draft resolution A, entitled "Final budget appropriations for the biennium 1980-1981". A recorded vote has been requested.

A recorded vote was taken.

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

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

Abstaining: Belgium, Canada, Luxembourg, Romania.

Draft resolution A was adopted by 120 votes to 16, with 4 abstentions (resolution 36/234 A).

97. The PRESIDENT: Next I put to the vote draft resolution B, entitled "Final income estimates for the biennium 1980-1981". A recorded vote has been requested.

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ec-

uador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, 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, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

Against: United States of America.

Abstaining: Bulgaria.

Draft resolution B was adopted by 127 votes to 1, with 1 abstention (resolution 36/234 B).²

98. The PRESIDENT: The Assembly will now turn to Part I of the report of the Fifth Committee on agenda item 100 [A/36/845].

99. I call on the representative of the United States for an explanation of vote.

100. Mr. ADELMAN (United States of America): The United States delegation will vote against the proposed appropriation for the programme budget of the United Nations for the biennium 1982-1983. Grave reservations about the size and composition of the expenditures contained in this budget have impelled my Government to take this unprecedented step. Given world economic conditions and the pressures they exert upon the treasuries of all Member States, a negative vote, in the view of my Government, is the only responsible action we can take.

101. The cost of operating the Organization today is four times that of 10 years ago. The rate at which the cost has increased is at least as much cause for concern as the absolute size of the budget. If the rate of this increase does not slacken, expenditures for the programme budget of the United Nations will approach \$3 billion by the year 1990. At such a level of expense, Member States from every region and every group would find the cost of their membership unreasonable.

102. Eight or 10 years from now will be too late to take the corrective measures that, by then, will be demanded from all sides. This is the time to begin. The specific reasons why my delegation and other delegations will vote against the proposed programme budget for the next biennium may serve at least as a beginning step to such corrective measures.

103. Member States should have first claim on savings realized from reductions in predicted expenditures of the United Nations. Had this principle been observed, forecasts of lower inflation rates and a stronger dollar over the next biennium, now accepted by the General Assembly, would have held down the size of the contributions for

which Member States will be assessed. Instead, these savings have been used to finance new undertakings of the Organization. This practice simply enhances the potential for greater increases in cost should economic conditions during the next few years fall short of current projections.

104. The United States is seriously concerned by the frequency with which the recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions are and have been ignored or rejected. No one expects the advice of the Advisory Committee to be accepted without question in every instance. Going to the other extreme, however, clearly undermines the very trust the General Assembly has placed in the Advisory Committee. This trend must be reversed or the General Assembly will not be able to deal with the administrative and management affairs of the Organization.

105. The General Assembly has repeatedly called upon the Secretary-General to identify for its consideration those programmes that have been completed, or are ineffective, marginal or obsolete. Such a report was received this year, but much too late in the session to permit rational consideration and effective implementation. The United States is certainly not convinced that it was impossible to furnish this information in time for the General Assembly to give it an appropriately thorough review.

106. Indeed, we have become aware of far too many instances in which members of the Secretariat seem more committed to enlarging programmes—their programmes—than to realizing savings—our savings, the savings of Member States. Measures to discourage such attitudes and to instill disciplined support of decisions to contain expenditures obviously need to be strengthened. The United States urges the Secretary-General to give this matter a high priority, and we have every confidence that he will indeed do so.

107. The programme budget of the United Nations still contains expenditures for purposes the United States finds objectionable. We reiterate that we do not believe it is either proper or sound to assess Member States for contributions to technical assistance programmes. It is most specifically wrong to charge them for the cost of financing activities that contribute to the objectives of such organizations as the Palestine Liberation Organization. Entities which have no status under the Charter have no claim on its resources. It is unreasonable, moreover, to expect the United Nations to contribute to the support of organizations pledged to the destruction of its own Members.

108. Further, we feel strongly that it is inappropriate for the United Nations or any of its specialized agencies to channel United Nations funds through liberation movements. The attempt to identify United Nations specialized agencies with political groups and causes seriously interferes with and undermines their effectiveness in performing the noble technical and humanitarian functions for which they were established. To politicize those agencies not only endangers their over-all effectiveness but seriously jeopardizes American support for the United Nations.

109. My delegation has described its views on the programme budget for the forthcoming biennium in detail during debates in the Fifth Committee. In general, however, we believe that both the Secretary-General and the membership of the Organization must exert themselves

further in the practice of restraint. Financial discipline must be practised. The fiscal health of the Organization and the viability of support for it depend upon the success of those efforts.

110. The PRESIDENT: The Assembly will now take decisions on the recommendations of the Fifth Committee.

111. Draft resolution I is entitled "Questions relating to the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1982-1983". Sections I to III of that draft resolution, entitled, respectively, "Activities of the Administrative Management Service", "United Nations language training programme" and "Use of experts and consultants by the United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations", were adopted by the Fifth Committee without objection. May I take it that the General Assembly wishes to do the same?

Sections I to III of draft resolution I were adopted (resolution 36/235, sections I to III).

112. The PRESIDENT: Section IV of draft resolution I is entitled "Interorganizational security measures". The Fifth Committee adopted that section without objection. However, a recorded vote in the Assembly has been requested.

A recorded vote was taken.

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

Against: Afghanistan, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Abstaining: None.

Section IV of draft resolution I was adopted by 128 votes to 10 (resolution 36/235, section IV).

113. The PRESIDENT: Section V, entitled "First-class travel in the United Nations", was adopted by the Fifth

Committee without objection. May I take it that the General Assembly also wishes to do so?

Section V of draft resolution I was adopted (resolution 36/235, section V).

114. The PRESIDENT: We turn now to section VI of draft resolution I, entitled "Training programme for English and French translators/précis-writers at the Economic Commission for Africa". A recorded vote has been requested.

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour: Algeria, Argentina, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Burundi, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

Against: Australia, Belgium, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Mongolia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Poland, Portugal, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: None.

Section VI of draft resolution I was adopted by 113 votes to 25 (resolution 36/235, section VI).

115. The PRESIDENT: Sections VII entitled "International Computing Centre" and VIII, entitled "Job classification and career development of language staff", were adopted by the Fifth Committee without objection. May I consider that the General Assembly wishes to do the same?

Sections VII and VIII of draft resolution I were adopted (resolution 36/235, sections VII and VIII).

116. The PRESIDENT: I shall now put to the vote section IX of draft resolution I, entitled "United Nations accommodation at Nairobi". A recorded vote has been requested.

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Bar-

bados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Burundi, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

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

Abstaining: None.

Section IX of draft resolution I was adopted by 130 votes to 9 (resolution 36/235, section IX).

117. The PRESIDENT: Sections X to XII, entitled, respectively, "Common services at the United Nations Centre at Nairobi", "Implementation of revised General Service salary scales at Geneva" and "Office accommodation at Headquarters", were adopted by the Fifth Committee without objection. May I consider that the General Assembly wishes to do the same?

Sections X to XII of draft resolution I were adopted (resolution 36/235, sections X to XII).

118. The PRESIDENT: I shall now put to the vote section XIII of draft resolution I, entitled "Administrative costs of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees". A recorded vote has been requested.

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour: Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Burundi, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Democratic Kampuchea, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nic-

aragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

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

Abstaining: None.

Section XIII of draft resolution I was adopted by 126 votes to 9 (resolution 36/235, section XIII).

119. The PRESIDENT: Sections XIV to XVI, entitled, respectively, "Convening of an international conference on population in 1984", "Contractual status of language teachers at Headquarters" and "Establishment of a child-care centre at Headquarters", were adopted by the Fifth Committee without objection. May I take it that the General Assembly also adopts them?

Sections XIV to XVI of draft resolution I were adopted (resolution 36/235, sections XIV to XVI).

120. The PRESIDENT: I shall now put to the vote section XVII of draft resolution I, entitled "Access to the language training programme by accredited staff of permanent missions at Headquarters". A recorded vote has been requested.

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Burundi, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

Against: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Sweden, Turkey, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United

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

Abstaining: Bahamas, Brazil, Burma, Colombia, Fiji, Malaysia, Romania, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Sudan, Trinidad and Tobago.

Section XVII of draft resolution I was adopted by 95 votes to 32, with 11 abstentions (resolution 36/235, section XVII).

121. The PRESIDENT: Section XVIII is entitled "Administrative and financial implications of the recommendations of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination in paragraphs 477 to 514 of its report on its twenty-first session". Section XIX is entitled "Use of experts and consultants in the United Nations". Section XX is entitled "Formulation, presentation, review and approval of programme budgets".

122. The Fifth Committee adopted those sections without objection. May I take it that the General Assembly wishes to do the same?

Sections XVIII to XX of draft resolution I were adopted (resolution 36/235, sections XVIII to XX).

123. The PRESIDENT: Draft resolution II is entitled "Vienna International Centre". The Fifth Committee adopted it without objection. May I take it that the General Assembly wishes to do the same?

Draft resolution II was adopted (resolution 36/236).

124. The PRESIDENT: I shall now put to the vote draft resolution III, entitled "Establishment of an information systems unit in the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs". A recorded vote has been requested.

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour: Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Bhutan, Bolivia, Burma, Burundi, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Honduras, Iceland, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Saint Lucia, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

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

Abstaining: Afghanistan, Austria, Belgium, Benin, Brazil, Ghana, Greece, India, Luxembourg, New Zealand, Romania, Rwanda, Spain, Turkey, United Republic of Tanzania.

Draft resolution III was adopted by 107 votes to 16, with 15 abstentions (resolution 36/237).

125. The PRESIDENT: We turn now to draft resolution IV, entitled "Report of the Committee of Governmental Experts to Evaluate the Secretariat in the Administrative, Finance and Personnel Areas".

126. Draft resolution IV was adopted by the Fifth Committee without objection. May I consider that the General Assembly wishes to do so also?

Draft resolution IV was adopted (resolution 36/238).

127. The PRESIDENT: We turn now to draft resolution V, entitled "Special review of the ongoing work programme of the United Nations". The Fifth Committee adopted that draft resolution by consensus. May I take it that the General Assembly wishes to do so also?

Draft resolution V was adopted (resolution 36/239).

128. The PRESIDENT: We now turn to draft resolutions VI A to C.

129. I put to the vote first draft resolution VI A, entitled "Budget appropriations for the biennium 1982-1983". A recorded vote has been requested.

A recorded vote was taken.

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

Against: Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Hungary, Israel, Japan, Mongolia, Poland, Solomon Islands,³ Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Afghanistan, Belgium, France, Italy, Luxembourg, Romania.

Draft resolution VI A was adopted by 120 votes to 15, with 6 abstentions (resolution 36/240 A).

130. The PRESIDENT: Draft resolution VI B, entitled "Income estimates for the biennium 1982-1983" was adopted without a vote by the Fifth Committee. May I take it that the General Assembly wishes to do the same?

Draft resolution VI B was adopted (resolution 36/240 B).

131. The PRESIDENT: I now put to the vote draft resolution VI C, entitled "Financing of appropriations for the year 1982". A recorded vote has been requested.

A recorded vote was taken.

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

Against: Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Hungary, Japan, Mongolia, Poland, Solomon Islands,³ Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Afghanistan, Israel, Romania.

Draft resolution VI C was adopted by 124 votes to 14, with 3 abstentions (resolution 36/240 C).

132. The PRESIDENT: I now put to the vote draft resolution VII, entitled "Unforeseen and extraordinary expenses for the biennium 1982-1983". A recorded vote has been requested.

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour: Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Burundi, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican

Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

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

Abstaining: Israel, Romania.

Draft resolution VII was adopted by 127 votes to 9, with 2 abstentions (resolution 36/241).

133. The PRESIDENT: I now put to the vote draft resolution VIII, entitled "Working Capital Fund for the biennium 1982-1983". A recorded vote has been requested.

A recorded vote was taken.

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

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

Abstaining: Australia, Israel, Netherlands, Portugal.

Draft resolution VIII was adopted by 117 votes to 19, with 4 abstentions (resolution 36/242).

134. The PRESIDENT: That concludes our consideration of agenda item 100, except for the question of the formulation, presentation, review and approval of programme budgets, to be considered by the Fifth Committee at a later stage of the thirty-sixth session.

AGENDA ITEM 15

Elections to fill vacancies in principal organs (continued):*

(c) Election of five members of the International Court of Justice

135. The PRESIDENT: As members are aware, there is a vacancy to be filled in the membership of the International Court of Justice because of the untimely death of Judge Abdullah El-Erian.

136. If there is no objection, I propose that the Assembly defer consideration of item 15 (c) to a later stage in the thirty-sixth session.

It was so decided.

AGENDA ITEM 18

Appointments to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other appointments (continued):

(i) Appointment of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia

137. The PRESIDENT: I understand that consultations are continuing on agenda item 18 (i). I understand also that the present United Nations Commissioner for Namibia, Mr. Martti Ahtisaari, will continue to serve as Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Namibia, in conformity with Security Council resolution 431 (1978).

138. I therefore propose that the item be considered at a later stage of the thirty-sixth session.

It was so decided.

AGENDA ITEM 35

Question of Cyprus: report of the Secretary-General

139. The PRESIDENT: This agenda item is still pending before the Assembly. Members will recall that, on the basis of its decision 35/428 of 10 December 1980, the General Assembly decided at its 4th meeting to include this item in the agenda of the present session, but deferred a decision on the allocation of the item to an appropriate time in the future. It is my understanding, on the basis of consultations with all concerned, that it would be desirable to leave the question of Cyprus open at the present session.

140. May I take it that the General Assembly agrees with that understanding and decides to retain the item on the agenda of its thirty-sixth session?

It was so decided.

* Resumed from the 48th meeting.

141. The PRESIDENT: I shall now call on representatives who wish to explain their position following this decision.

142. Mr. KIRCA (Turkey) (*interpretation from French*): The Turkish delegation has no objection to the decision taken by the General Assembly on the basis of the statement you have just made, Mr. President. However, we think that it is regrettable that there could be no consensus that would have allowed you to make a statement like the one read out by your predecessor at the 89th plenary meeting of the thirty-fifth session.

143. It is Turkey's opinion that the best, indeed the only, forum for the Cyprus question is the intercommunal talks now going on in Nicosia between the Turkish and Greek communities of Cyprus. These negotiations have now entered a crucial phase. Indeed, the Secretary-General officially submitted a report [A/36/702] which allows for the presentation within his good offices mission of suggestions which might bring about a *rapprochement* between the two parties in order that an intercommunal agreement might be reached on the question of Cyprus. It is clear that it is especially during this phase that we should avoid provocative polemics and sterile rhetoric and that we should devote ourselves, seriously and with goodwill, to the search for a negotiated solution to this delicate and complicated problem.

144. Mr. SHERIFIS (Cyprus): My delegation, Mr. President, supported the decision proposed by you and just adopted by the General Assembly concerning this item. This decision affords my Government the possibility of requesting that the General Assembly be convened in a resumed session to consider the question of Cyprus in the event that the intercommunal talks fail to yield the desired and expected result within the coming months.

145. If, therefore, the intercommunal talks, which are being carried out on the basis of the relevant United Nations resolutions and the high-level agreements, fail to register the progress that we hope they will, then my Government, acting on the basis of the decision just adopted, will call for a resumed session, during which the Assembly will be asked to consider the question of Cyprus and to adopt a resolution, as in the past.

AGENDA ITEM 38

Question of equitable representation on and increase in the membership of the Security Council

146. The PRESIDENT: Agenda item 38 is also pending on the agenda of the thirty-sixth session of the General Assembly. Having held consultations on this matter, I understand that there is no request to consider this item at the present session. May I take it, therefore, that the Assembly decides to include the item in the provisional agenda of the thirty-seventh session?

It was so decided (decision 36/460).

Organization of work

147. The PRESIDENT: The thirty-sixth session of the General Assembly will resume at a date to be announced for the sole purpose of considering the following agenda items: first, under agenda item 12, the question of human rights relating to the case of Mr. Ziad Abu Eain, in conformity with resolution 36/171, adopted at the 101st plenary

meeting, on 16 December 1981; secondly, agenda item 15 (c), election of a member of the International Court of Justice; thirdly, agenda item 18 (i), appointment of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia; fourthly, agenda item 35, "Question of Cyprus"; fifthly, agenda item 37, "Launching of global negotiations on international economic co-operation for development"—subject to the continuation of informal consultations; sixthly, agenda item 60, "United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East"; seventhly, under agenda item 100, and in conformity with section XX of resolution 36/235, the question of the formulation, presentation, review and approval of programme budgets. With those exceptions, therefore, we have concluded our consideration of all the items on the agenda of the thirty-sixth session.

148. I take it that the Assembly so decides.

It was so decided (decision 36/461).

149. The PRESIDENT: The representative of Austria wishes to make a statement at this stage, and I call on him now.

150. Mr. KLESTIL (Austria): Before the suspension of the thirty-sixth session of the General Assembly, I should like to thank you, Mr. President, for the outstanding manner in which you have guided our deliberations over the last three months. You have presided over the General Assembly at a most difficult and decisive moment in the history of the United Nations. We are faced not only with grave tensions in many parts of the world, but also with the increased challenge of securing a better life in greater freedom for all people. In overcoming our problems and in joining our efforts to shape a better future, we are fully aware of the vital role the United Nations is called upon to play.

151. Today we are once again witnessing one of those moments in the history of the United Nations when a new chapter opens while another one draws to a close. Since my delegation did not have the opportunity to speak on the agenda item on the appointment of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, I should like to make the following statement.

152. On behalf of the Austrian delegation, I wish to extend our sincere congratulations to Mr. Javier Pérez de Cuéllar on his appointment as Secretary-General of the United Nations. We greet him as an outstanding son of his native country, Peru, and of Latin America, as well as a distinguished statesman whose thorough knowledge of and great experience in international affairs make him eminently qualified for the high office of Secretary-General. His impressive career as a diplomat and his admirable performance as an international civil servant, together with his extraordinary human qualities, augur well for his fulfilment of his new and exacting task. We wish him all success and personal fulfilment in his most demanding post. We pledge to him our full support in his future endeavours for peace and co-operation among nations.

153. In welcoming the new Secretary-General, it is also our duty and heartfelt wish, as one of the Members of the United Nations and as representatives of the country to which the outgoing Secretary-General belongs, to express to the Secretary-General, Kurt Waldheim, our deepest gratitude for his 10 years of self-sacrificing service in the cause of the Organization. We pay tribute to him for the outstanding example and high standards he has set, both

in his leadership of the Organization and as the colleague and friend of all of us assembled here.

154. The representatives of all the regional groups who spoke here the other day eloquently and pointedly drew up the record of achievement of the United Nations during the past 10 years. They made us conscious once again of the grave dangers and intricate problems with which the Organization was confronted and which the United Nations, under the leadership of Kurt Waldheim, was able to overcome in the common quest for peace and justice. His contribution to the strengthening of the Organization in order to develop it even further into an effective instrument for the performance of all the functions enshrined in the Charter is uncontested, and his efforts to create confidence and trust among all Member States are deeply appreciated.

155. When we take the liberty as a single delegation to dwell so long on the merits of Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim, we do so with direct reference to the statement he made 10 years ago on the occasion of his first appointment to this most important post. In addressing the Assembly 10 years ago,² he said that his appointment was not only a sign of the confidence and trust that Member States had placed in him personally, but also reflected a tribute to and an honour for Austria, his native country.

156. It is now my pleasant duty, on behalf of that country, to express to the Secretary-General the deep appreciation of the Austrian Government for his devotion and his conduct over the past 10 years, which also reflect the Austrian commitment to the Organization. We are proud of him, and we thank him for a job well done.

Statement by the President

157. The PRESIDENT: Except for the unfinished business to which I referred earlier, the thirty-sixth session of the General Assembly has come to the end of the consideration of its agenda. How are we to assess the results? The presiding officer is not the best judge of that, but it has become a tradition—a tradition which I cannot escape and which has been followed by my predecessors—for the President to make some concluding remarks.

158. On 15 September, the opening day of this session, following my election, I had occasion to state that everyone knows that most of the important issues contained in the agenda have been exhaustively studied and that hundreds of resolutions concerning those issues have been adopted year after year; the General Assembly is not in need of new resolutions as much as of a commitment to the resolutions it has already adopted and to the implementation of those resolutions by translating them into concrete action, thereby contributing to the principles and purposes of the Organization.

159. On that occasion, I also said that I wondered whether, for example, we need new resolutions concerning the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, including the right to self-determination and the establishment of an independent State under the leadership of its representative; whether we must adopt new resolutions, studies and plans concerning the illegal occupation of Namibia by the *apartheid* régime in order to enable its people to exercise its right to self-determination, to rid itself of foreign occupation and to preserve its territorial integrity. At a time, I continued, when there is an increasing number of resolutions concerning disarmament, we are witnessing the beginning of a new nuclear arms race, when the an-

nual cost of armaments is nearly \$500 billion, having thus virtually doubled over the past five years. I asked: have we not exhausted the issue of the new international economic order with studies, conferences and resolutions?

160. That, *inter alia*, is what I said in my short acceptance speech. Now, three months later, if we were to ask ourselves how we have fared in the Assembly, each one of us would probably have a different answer. More resolutions, in some cases even more than usual, have been adopted, especially with regard precisely to some of the items I singled out in my opening remarks. At the same time, we have seen no perceptible evidence of increasing political will to solve the issues preoccupying Member States and the General Assembly. On the contrary, in several areas new dangerous developments have increased tension and threatened even more the peace and stability of the world. The Assembly is indeed suspending its deliberations at a time of rising tensions and thickening clouds.

161. Perhaps in this regard, however, I owe the Assembly a clarification. It was never my intention to convey the thought that the Assembly should not continue to deal with the burning and important issues preoccupying the international community. That is obviously the *raison d'être* of this august body. What I intended to convey, and I stress again today, is that there is a need for Member States to re-examine their obligations under the Charter and to take individual and collective measures in the implementation of the decisions of the Organization in support of its principles and purposes. And may I interject here a thought on a piece of conventional wisdom which is often repeated—even I have been the victim of it in the past. The conventional wisdom says that the big Powers do not need the United Nations; it is only the small and medium-sized countries that do. My quarter of a century of work in this house tells me that this is indeed not true. The biggest Powers need the Organization just as much as the rest of us, if for no other reason than that their stake in world peace and stability and their responsibility to achieve them are that much bigger. The feeling, therefore, of tiredness and inertia towards the debates in the Assembly and its decisions, especially on the part of some segments of the media, is in my opinion misplaced and misdirected. As long as the problems of Namibia, *apartheid*, Palestine, Afghanistan, disarmament and global negotiations, to mention but a few, remain unsolved, it is the duty of the Assembly to prescribe solutions which it is up to Member States to carry out. The question is not whether the Assembly should deal repeatedly with unsolved problems but, rather, when Member States will find the will power to solve these problems and remove them from the agenda of the Assembly.

162. This year the Assembly had to deal with the question of the appointment of the Secretary-General with much more interest and sometimes tension than usual. But I hope that I reflect the feeling of everyone here when I say that the matter was resolved at the end with dignity and in a manner that can only enhance the prestige of the institution itself and of all concerned. After 10 years of devoted and dedicated service, the Secretary-General is leaving us with increased admiration and appreciation of him. He has our best wishes for a rich and active new life, with increased freedom, as the elder statesman of the United Nations and, indeed, of the world. I have no doubt that the United Nations will continue to call on his unrivalled experience in the years to come. We may have ceased to be his colleagues, but we shall always remain his close friends.

163. It was a special pleasure for me to swear in another friend as the new Secretary-General from 1 January next. I have spent enough years in this house and on both sides of the fence separating delegations from the Secretariat to know that it would be foolish not to mix our congratulations to Javier Pérez de Cuéllar with a substantial dose of commiseration. I have seen at close range the trials and tribulations of the Secretary-General and Javier Pérez de Cuéllar will need all our sympathy, understanding and support in his Herculean task of meeting the challenges that he has to face when the change of the guard takes place on the thirty-eighth floor at the end of this month.

164. In reflecting on the achievements of the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session thus far, I wish to mention several matters and I trust they will indicate that at least my remarks are ending on a more hopeful note. First of all, the Assembly adopted the Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Intolerance and of Discrimination Based on Religion or Belief [*resolution 36/55*], after many years of deliberations. However, our sense of accomplishment over the adoption of this Declaration must unfortunately be tempered by the almost total silence regarding it in the press. I have said—and I have said to the press itself—that it is symptomatic that a matter of this significance for understanding and harmony in the world went almost unnoticed by the army of media covering this session of the Assembly. I express the fervent hope that the Governments of the world will work to ensure the universal application of the standards set by this important Declaration.

165. I should like to make some comments on disarmament, and nuclear disarmament in particular.

166. A few days ago I had the distinct honour to receive a letter from His Holiness Pope John Paul II, delivered by a delegation from the Pontifical Academy of Sciences and conveying “the results of a recently completed study on the disastrous immediate and delayed effects which a nuclear war would have on the area affected”. I should like to quote some excerpts from His Holiness’s letter:

“A thorough examination of the studies made confirms the conclusion that it is therefore impossible to ward off previously, or to limit afterwards, the disastrous effects that are foreseen as a certain result of the use of such weapons. The destruction caused would be so radical and would so seriously damage the area affected as in fact to leave no alternative to death and no escape therefrom”.

Again, His Holiness told me in his letter:

“It is no less worrying to see public opinion seemingly growing accustomed to the idea that the use of such murderous weaponry, previously considered to be quite unthinkable, is now becoming possible, if not probable. I am deeply convinced, and I think you are too, that our generation has the moral duty to spare no effort to exorcise the spectre of nuclear war and to banish the temptation to yield to the idea that it is something inevitable. This duty falls in a particular way on those whose options and decisions can influence the course of history.”

167. Similar delegations, as members have learned from the news media, were sent by His Holiness Pope John Paul II to the heads of State of a number of nuclear

Powers, and the delegation that I had the honour to receive also called on the Secretary-General for the same purpose.

168. These steps by His Holiness are the latest manifestations of a powerful and growing sentiment against the horrors and folly of the continuation of a nuclear-arms race. Mr. Eklund, the meritorious retiring Director-General of IAEA, has reminded us that 35 years ago the world witnessed the first use of the atomic bomb in Hiroshima and everybody was painfully aware of the massive devastation at that time. By today’s standards, however, according to Mr. Eklund, the Hiroshima bomb would not have been ranked as having even a minimum nuclear destructive capability. Today there are probably some 50,000 nuclear weapons, the combined explosive power of which is believed to be equal to that of more than 1 million Hiroshima bombs, which amounts to not less than three tons of TNT for every individual in the world.

169. Just think: three tons of TNT for every living person on this planet. Isn’t that enough? Who can morally justify such a birthday present to every child brought into this world, or the \$500 billion spent annually to produce weapons which we hope and pray will never be used and therefore, at best, become obsolescent and are thrown away?

170. Would it be too much to make a modest nuclear proposal? This Assembly might at some time consider adopting by consensus a declaration to set a date and declare that all babies born thereafter would be “nuclear-free babies”, which in practical terms means stopping additions to the nuclear arsenal and beginning immediately the painful and slow process of real nuclear disarmament. The nuclear energy thus released from weapons could be diverted towards peaceful uses for the benefit of mankind—not to mention the billions spent in producing and maintaining that arsenal.

171. As I said, this session is not being adjourned but suspended. It is my fervent hope that before it is finally closed there will be agreement in at least three important areas. First of all, with regard to global negotiations, the Assembly, to my regret, is not yet ready to reach agreement. Like my predecessor, I have found the lion’s share of my time and preoccupations taken up by that item on our agenda, and I think we were and still are close to reaching a consensus on launching global negotiations.

172. It is my assessment that there is the political will to begin a productive process of global negotiations. There is agreement that this process must emanate from a universal forum—the United Nations, which must play the central role. There is agreement, too, that the negotiations can go forward only on the basis of a consensus among parties. In addition, there is agreement that full use should be made of the specialized forums for these negotiations. However, there remains some concern that the competence, functions and powers of such forums should be adequately protected.

173. For various reasons, there was not a sufficient meeting of minds to enable us to adopt a resolution which would launch the process of global negotiations. It is my expectation that, as agreed by the Assembly this morning, informal consultations among Member States will be pursued with a sense of urgency in order to reach a final consensus on the launching of global negotiations during the next few weeks. We must not again disappoint the

legitimate aspirations of Member States or underestimate the mutually beneficial effects of such an agreement. I would be more than happy to reconvene the Assembly at very short notice to consider proposals which might emerge from these informal consultations.

174. On the subject of Namibia, we see here and there flickers of hope, however faint, that efforts might lead to a breakthrough with regard to the implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978). I am sure it is the wish of all members of the Assembly that the Government of South Africa will be persuaded to remove the obstacles it has placed in the path of the implementation of that resolution, which represented and continues to represent the collective will of the international community and the United Nations.

175. Regarding the law of the sea, I personally feel more confident that the coming months will produce a final act of concluding agreement in this most vital area. If there is one subject which cannot and should not wait any longer for a solution, it is the law of the sea. I feel confident that before the thirty-seventh session of the Assembly we shall witness the signing of the Convention, which will be hailed as one of the most important landmarks in the history of the United Nations.

Statement by the Secretary-General

176. The PRESIDENT: I now call on the Secretary-General.

177. The SECRETARY-GENERAL: Mr. President, I deeply appreciate the generous words you have just spoken about me. I am most grateful to you and deeply touched.

178. I should also like to thank Mr. Klestil most sincerely for the very kind remarks he addressed to me.

179. Since this is the last time I shall sit in this chair at a meeting of the General Assembly, I should like to take the opportunity to say a few words in return.

180. You, Mr. President, have led this session of the Assembly with great skill and grace, and we are all most grateful to you. Your handling of the presidency was no surprise to me, because I learned long ago to appreciate your high qualities when we worked together in the Secretariat. It has been a great pleasure to co-operate with you again in the past three months.

181. I do not wish to add to what I said in the Assembly at the 98th meeting. Let me merely say once again how greatly I have appreciated the opportunity to serve the United Nations as Secretary-General and how much I have valued and shall value all the friendship and co-operation I have received during my time here.

182. I wish you, Mr. President, and all the representatives of Member States here assembled, all possible success in the future.

183. May I conclude by expressing my faith in the Organization and my continued support, in any way that I can usefully give it, to the promotion and strengthening of the work of this great Organization, the United Nations.

Suspension of the session

184. The PRESIDENT: I declare the thirty-sixth session of the General Assembly hereby suspended.

The meeting rose at 7.15 p.m.

NOTES

¹ The delegation of Cuba subsequently informed the Secretariat that it had intended to abstain in the vote on the draft resolution; the delegation of Fiji that it had intended to vote in favour.

² The delegations of Saint Lucia and Somalia subsequently informed the Secretariat that they had intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution.

³ The delegation of Solomon Islands subsequently informed the Secretariat that it had intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution.

⁴ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-sixth Session, Plenary Meetings*, 2031st meeting, para. 119.