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President: Mr. Ismat T. KITTANI (Iraq).

AGENDA ITEM 14

Report of the International Atomic Energy Agency (*concluded*):*

(b) United Nations Conference for the Promotion of International Co-operation in the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy: report of the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference for the Promotion of International Co-operation in the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy

1. The PRESIDENT: Members will recall that the debate on agenda item 14 was concluded at the 51st plenary meeting, on 10 November 1981, and that the voting on draft resolution A/36/L.11 was postponed to allow for further consultations on it, as well as for consideration of its financial implications. A revised draft resolution has now been submitted and is contained in document A/36/L.11/Rev.1. I call on the representative of Yugoslavia to present that draft resolution.

2. Mr. ŠILOVIĆ (Yugoslavia): Following the introduction of draft resolution A/36/L.11, on the United Nations Conference for the Promotion of International Co-operation in the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy, and during the debate on that item and on the report of IAEA, intensive negotiations on the substance of the draft resolution were conducted between the sponsors of the draft resolution and the representatives of other groups of Member States.

3. As we pointed out, our goal was to reach an agreement and a consensus on the draft resolution. I am pleased to be in a position now to announce that that goal has been achieved. A particular tribute is to be paid to

the representatives of countries directly involved in the negotiations for their efforts, which contributed to constructive and generally acceptable solutions.

4. As a result, the General Assembly now has before it a new, considerably changed draft resolution in document A/36/L.11/Rev.1. It is with special satisfaction that I can now inform the General Assembly that the sponsors listed in that text have been joined by Austria, Belgium, Italy, Japan and Turkey. This significant fact reflects the high degree of harmony on the substance of the draft resolution achieved in the course of the negotiations.

5. Bearing in mind the significance of the United Nations Conference for the Promotion of International Co-operation in the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy, many countries are paying particular attention to its preparation. The thrust of the present draft resolution is to contribute to the fruitful work of the Preparatory Committee. We expect that the General Assembly will adopt the draft resolution by consensus and thereby express its support of and give guidance to the work of the Preparatory Committee.

6. The PRESIDENT: I now call upon the representative of the United Kingdom, who wishes to make a statement on behalf of the 10 member States of the European Community.

7. Miss SOLESBY (United Kingdom): I have the honour to speak on behalf of the 10 member States of the European Community with regard to draft resolution A/36/L.11/Rev.1, which concerns the United Nations Conference for the Promotion of International Co-operation in the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy, to be held at Geneva from 29 August to 9 September 1983. The 10 member States are content that the revised version of draft resolution A/36/L.11 should be adopted by consensus. We feel, however, that it is necessary to express our concern at the approach initially adopted by the sponsors of the original version of that draft resolution.

8. The members of the European Community are convinced that all concerned recognize the desirability of a consensus resolution on this important subject. We were therefore disappointed at the very limited opportunities offered to us by the authors to comment on the original version of this draft resolution before it was submitted to the Assembly. As a result of that lack of consultation, the original version contained a number of provisions that were not acceptable to the European Community. Our particular concern was that the text as originally drafted did not take adequate account of the decisions of the Preparatory Committee for the Conference as set out in that Committee's report [A/36/48] and, in particular, in the annex to that document. It is the strongly held view of the European Community that the General Assembly should not prejudice decisions that rightly belong to the Preparatory Committee with regard to principles, documents and the duration and nature of meetings.

* Resumed from the 52nd meeting.

9. In addition to that fundamental point, the 10 members of the European Community were also puzzled by the absence of any reference in the original draft—A/36/L.11—to the Committee on Assurances of Supply. General Assembly resolution 35/112 reflected the importance the Community attaches to the work of the Committee on Assurances of Supply within the context of the Conference on the peaceful uses of nuclear energy. We believe that, while there should be no overlap in the work of these two distinct bodies, the results of the work of that Committee should be taken fully into account.

10. Having recorded the problems the European Community encountered in considering the original draft, we recognize that the consensus text now before us is a significant improvement on the original version, particularly because, in our view, the text now makes it clear that it is for the Preparatory Committee to take all decisions with regard to the preparation of the Conference. We attach great importance to the preparatory process for this Conference and would lay particular emphasis on the necessity of working within the consensus principle. If the Conference is to be successful, then clearly the maintenance of this principle is of fundamental importance.

11. The PRESIDENT: The Assembly will now take a decision on draft resolution A/36/L.11/Rev.1. The administrative and financial implications of that draft resolution are set out in the report of the Fifth Committee [A/36/798].

12. May I take it that the Assembly adopts the draft resolution?

The draft resolution was adopted (resolution 36/78).

13. The PRESIDENT: I shall now call on those representatives who wish to explain their votes. I remind representatives that statements in explanation of vote should not exceed 10 minutes.

14. Mr. SHERMAN (United States of America): My delegation welcomes this resolution's endorsement of the recommendations contained in the annex to the report of the Preparatory Committee to which the General Assembly entrusted the task of laying the procedural and substantive groundwork for the Conference. We also welcome the resolution's further recognition of the important contribution to be made to the Conference's success by progress in the work of the IAEA Committee on Assurances of Supply, and the decision to take full account of its work.

15. In that connection my delegation wishes to draw attention to the efforts under way in the Committee on Assurances of Supply through its two newly established special working groups on principles of co-operation in the field of nuclear energy in accordance with the mandate of the Committee and on emergency and fallback mechanisms. We believe that the efforts of both are directly relevant to the objectives of the Conference and that the Preparatory Committee, as well as the Conference itself, will wish to take full advantage of the progress achieved.

16. On the general question of principles of co-operation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, my delegation's willingness to join in the consensus on the present resolution should certainly not be taken as signifying that the United States subscribes in all respects to the principles reaffirmed or recalled therein from prior consensus resolutions on the subject. For example, in joining in the consensus on General Assembly resolution 32/50, which

is cited in the present text, my delegation stated at the time that we would have preferred a more balanced resolution on the promotion of peaceful uses of nuclear energy, one which more fully acknowledged the dangers of nuclear proliferation that accompany the spread of nuclear technology. However, we said that we were willing to support resolution 32/50 as a recognition of the serious concerns of the developing world and of its willingness to work towards a constructive outcome. We expressed hope that a co-operative rather than a confrontational approach on these issues would continue to prevail.

17. With respect to the responsibility of States which are advanced in the nuclear field to assist developing countries in this area, as affirmed in resolution 32/50 and reaffirmed in the seventh preambular paragraph of the present resolution, the United States has amply demonstrated its readiness to assist developing countries in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy and will continue to do so. However, our actual obligation in this regard relates to article IV of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons [resolution 2373 (XXII), annex] and to its parties. With respect to the transfer of peaceful nuclear materials and technology, we are prepared to undertake this in a manner consistent with consideration of non-proliferation concerns and under agreed and appropriate international safeguards applied through IAEA.

18. Rather than take issue on language from a consensus resolution of the past, and in a spirit of compromise, recognizing the considerable efforts made elsewhere in the present resolution, as in the previous one cited, to accommodate all points of view, my delegation was willing to join in the consensus on the final overall text. In this regard, we urge all participants to make continuing efforts to accommodate the views of others.

19. We look forward to participating in the further deliberations of the Preparatory Committee as it works towards facilitating a balanced, constructive and mutually satisfactory outcome for the Conference.

20. Mr. KERGIN (Canada): My delegation wishes to make some brief comments on the draft resolution A/36/L.11/Rev.1, adopted by consensus. At the outset, my delegation wishes to express its appreciation to those delegations which worked constructively and for long hours to arrive at the accepted formulation of the elements which make up the draft resolution, a process to which my delegation contributed actively. Indeed, the present text is a significant improvement on the original draft resolution, A/36/L.11.

21. We are rapidly approaching the United Nations Conference for the Promotion of International Co-operation in the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy, and our next discussion of this item will be taking place on its very doorstep. The year 1983 will be a crucial one, and the consensus that we have renewed once again today will be of fundamental importance if we are to succeed in our efforts. We hope, therefore, that the same spirit will prevail during the preparatory meetings preceding the Conference, as well as during the Conference itself.

22. My delegation has one comment to make on the text of the resolution. We interpret the expressions "the legitimate nuclear energy needs" in the seventh preambular paragraph and "the increasing energy and other requirements" in the eighth preambular paragraph to pertain only to the peaceful and non-explosive uses of nuclear energy. The Government of Canada, for its part, cannot conceive

of promoting or participating in international nuclear co-operation for any other purposes. Further, my Government considers that, as long as the international safeguards system which is administered through IAEA is not upgraded and harmonized fully with the requirements of the Non-Proliferation Treaty, there will remain a need for additional bilateral arrangements. Canada would welcome a more comprehensive international safeguards system and will continue to work to that end.

23. Canada considers that the United Nations Conference has a major role to play. Over the last three years, under the auspices of IAEA, a number of steps have been taken, and they continue to be taken, in the International Nuclear Fuel Cycle Evaluation, the Committee on Assurances of Supply and the international plutonium storage exercises. There is a need to review, to take stock, and to draw conclusions. It is there, perhaps, that the Conference can make its most valuable contribution, and my Government sees the Conference as an act of consolidation rather than as a point of departure for the unknown.

24. Finally, as we have said in past explanations, Canada, as a reliable supplier of nuclear material and exporter of a proved and original reactor technology, is vitally interested both in the promotion of the peaceful uses of nuclear energy and in the evolution of an effective international non-proliferation régime. If the Conference is to be as successful as we wish it to be, these objectives must be kept in mind, and Member States participating in the Conference should be animated by a spirit of responsibility and restraint.

25. Mr. BLOMBERG (Finland): The delegation of Finland welcomes the consensus reached on draft resolution A/36/L.11/Rev.1, just adopted. We are pleased to note that the text of the resolution before us marks a considerable improvement over the original version of the draft. For its part, my delegation had the opportunity to participate in the extensive consultations which resulted in a text acceptable to all.

26. Finland views the forthcoming United Nations Conference in the light of two inherently linked objectives, which should be pursued concurrently and which are manifested in the statute of IAEA, as well as in the Non-Proliferation Treaty. First, international co-operation in the transfer of nuclear materials, equipment and technology for economic and social development should be promoted. Secondly, the non-proliferation régime should be strengthened. These are interrelated objectives, because the elimination of the dangers of proliferation would serve to remove obstacles to enhanced international economic co-operation in the field of the peaceful atom.

27. IAEA is the main international body responsible for both the promotional and regulatory aspects of peaceful uses of nuclear energy. We therefore note with satisfaction that the Agency will have a major role at all stages of the Conference and during the Conference itself. We attach particular significance to the work of the Committee on Assurances of Supply, which was established by the Agency in 1980. That Committee is working on issues which lie at the core of international co-operation in the field of peaceful uses of nuclear energy. Without substantial progress in the work of that Committee, it will be difficult to see how the United Nations Conference could achieve its objectives.

28. In order to ensure the success of the Conference, its preparation should be conducted in an orderly and co-operative manner. The principle of consensus should be respected, and full account should be taken of the specific character of the problems related to international co-operation in this field. We are confident that the Preparatory Committee, guided by its mandate, will succeed in the task assigned to it.

29. The PRESIDENT: May I express the President's appreciation for the efforts of delegations to achieve consensus on the resolution just adopted.

AGENDA ITEM 28

Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea: report of the Secretary-General

30. The PRESIDENT: I call on the representative of Sierra Leone to introduce draft resolution A/36/L.18 and Add.1.

31. Mr. KOROMA (Sierra Leone): On behalf of its sponsors, I have the honour and privilege to introduce draft resolution A/36/L.18 and Add.1, under the title "Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea". The purpose of the draft resolution is to have the General Assembly approve and make provision for the holding of the eleventh session of the Conference. It will be recalled that the first session of this historic Conference was held from 3 to 15 December 1973, here in New York. The Secretary-General, at the opening of that session,¹ stated that the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea was the first to be held on the subject of the sea and ocean space since the accession to independence of a large number of developing countries and that this gave it a particular and historic significance. He also emphasized the importance of the Conference to Member States and the necessity of reconciling the numerous interests involved, and said that the essential purpose was to establish a viable and agreed legal basis for international co-operation, without conflict and in the interests of all mankind. The Secretary-General also pointed out that there was a very real possibility that the causes of disputes between nations would be increased unless agreement on the régime of the sea was reached.

32. Those essential purposes of the Conference to which the Secretary-General alluded then remain equally valid today. As evidence of the importance which States and the international community continue to attach to this matter, it will be recalled that one of the recurrent themes in most of the policy statements during the general debate at this session was the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea, the need for a fair and equitable sharing of the ocean's resources and a convention that would provide as equitable a settlement as possible.

33. Sierra Leone attended the first session of the Conference, and after some seven years of negotiations and consultations my Government continues to attach considerable importance to this matter—to the prospect of an agreed and comprehensive text on the law of the sea. The importance of the achievement of this prospect can hardly be over-emphasized, for it would mark the first time ever that the nations of our world, both old and new, rich and poor, from both ends of the global political spectrum, would have had the opportunity to sit down together to rationalize the rules that should govern the use and exploitation of the resources of our common heritage in the ocean space.

34. In the preamble to the draft resolution the General Assembly recalls earlier resolutions by which it had convened sessions of the Conference, the decisions of the Conference regarding the holding of its eleventh session from 8 March to 30 April 1982, the meeting of the Drafting Committee and the provision of facilities for the Group of 77 to meet prior to the eleventh session, from 3 to 5 March 1982. Also in its preamble, the General Assembly takes note of the Secretary-General's report [A/36/697] regarding the establishment of a scholarship under the Hamilton Shirley Amerasinghe Fellowship on the Law of the Sea, in recognition of the unique contribution made by the late President of the Conference to the work of the Conference.

35. In its operative part, the General Assembly approves the convening of the eleventh, final decision-making session of the Conference from 8 March to 30 April 1982, with an extension, if necessary, exclusively for the purpose of completing its work, and the convening of the Drafting Committee of the Conference from 18 January to 26 February 1982. Also in its operative part, the Secretary-General is requested to consult the Government of Venezuela in order to arrange for the signature of the Final Act and the opening of the convention for signature at Caracas in early September 1982. In the final operative paragraph the Assembly invites the Governments of States participating in the Conference, as well as universities, philanthropic foundations and other interested national and international institutions and organizations, to contribute to the endowment of the Hamilton Shirley Amerasinghe Fellowship on the Law of the Sea in the form recommended by the Secretary-General in his report. This will be a small tribute to Shirley's unique contribution to the law of the sea.

36. As I have said, the Conference has resolved that its eleventh session will be the final, decision-making session of the Conference. The successful completion of this exercise would not only immeasurably enhance the prospects and reality of international co-operation, but would also give meaning and vitality to the United Nations as a whole as the necessary instrument for the management of our common heritage and the solution of problems arising therefrom.

37. It is in this spirit that we should like to appeal to all Governments which because of foreign technological advantages or other considerations may be tempted to contemplate the unilateral path, to forgo such temptation, as to do otherwise would prove disruptive and would irreparably undermine confidence in the international negotiating process. It is therefore vital that all participants in the Conference commit themselves to the successful conclusion of that unique undertaking, that is the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea.

38. Before I conclude, I should like to pay a tribute to Mr. Tommy Koh, President of the Conference, without whose exertions and unflappability the progress made during the last session would not have been possible.

39. Miss ELLIS (Venezuela) (*interpretation from Spanish*): In connection with preparations being pursued by the Government of Venezuela for the signing of the Final Act and for the opening of the Convention for signature at Caracas early in September 1982, I am pleased to announce that the Government of Venezuela has been in contact with the special representative of the Secretary-General for the purpose of making the necessary arrangements.

40. The Government of Venezuela plans to intensify the consultations necessary for the holding of that meeting and, aware of the fundamental importance of the Conference on the Law of the Sea for the international community, we shall spare no effort to ensure the success of that historic meeting at Caracas.

41. The PRESIDENT: The Assembly will now take a decision on draft resolution A/36/L.18 and Add.1. The report of the Fifth Committee on the administrative and financial implications of that draft resolution is contained in document A/36/732.

42. As no vote has been requested, I shall take it that the Assembly adopts that draft resolution.

The draft resolution was adopted (resolution 36/79).

AGENDA ITEM 29

Co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity: report of the Secretary-General

43. Mr. LOZINSKY (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (*interpretation from Russian*): The Soviet Union highly commends the growing and positive role that is played by the Organization of African Unity [OAU] in the international arena. That organization has become an acknowledged and influential force that is actively promoting the solution of the urgent problems of the present day as they relate to the struggle for international security and against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism.

44. The activities of the OAU, which are focused on the full liberation of the African continent from colonialism and racism, on promoting consolidation of the independence of African States and enhancing their role in international co-operation and on strengthening international peace and security have been the object of steady sympathy and support on the part of the Soviet Union.

45. The difficulties involved in making Africa independent are further complicated by the interference of imperialist States in the affairs of African countries. These States are increasingly open in pursuing a policy of rapprochement with the South African régime, which is not only the private preserve of the racist ideology of *apartheid*, but has long ago turned into the mailed fist of international imperialism so as to interfere in the internal affairs of sovereign African States to undermine the African liberation movement. Shamelessly equating the national liberation struggle with "terrorism", the imperialists at the same time provide open support to the State terrorism of Pretoria and unabashedly encourage it to undertake direct aggression against neighbouring African countries. The representative of the African States has recently quite correctly stated from the rostrum of the General Assembly that the criminal aggression perpetrated by South Africa in August of this year against Angola is directly related to the fact that three Western Powers in April prevented the Security Council from imposing comprehensive mandatory sanctions against South Africa and that the attempt made by South Africa, through mercenaries, to overthrow the Government of the Republic of Seychelles should be regarded against the backdrop of the veto cast by the United States which prevented the Security Council from condemning South Africa's aggression against Angola.

46. Imperialist circles are trying to involve the African countries in their own military and political blocs to thrust military bases on them and to use their territory to serve the aggressive designs of the countries of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization [NATO]. The Soviet Union resolutely opposes any attempts aimed at dividing Africa into vital "spheres of interest" for any particular imperialist Power or at turning the continent into an arena of confrontation and a "cold war". The Soviet Union favours a free Africa where peace and stability reign, both essential conditions for constructive activity to promote the welfare of its peoples and their fraternal co-operation and mutual assistance. We favour sound African unity based on the noble and just ideals expressed in the charter of the OAU and the Charter of the United Nations.

47. The Soviet Union greatly values the constructive efforts being made by the African States in favour of peace and to turn Africa into a nuclear-free zone and the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace.

48. In the congratulations sent by the President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Soviet Union, Mr. Brezhnev, to the States and peoples of Africa on Africa Liberation Day he emphasized that

"We regard our interaction in the world arena with the liberated countries of Africa as an important factor in contemporary international relations. The Soviet Union will continue consistently to pursue the development of co-operation with the liberated countries and to consolidate its alliance with the national liberation movements."

49. The Soviet Union is convinced that continuing and growing co-operation between the United Nations and the OAU is in keeping with the interests of the struggle for the final elimination of the vestiges of colonialism, racism and *apartheid* and the task of consolidating peace and international security.

50. Miss SOLESBY (United Kingdom): I have the honour to speak on behalf of the ten member States of the European Community.

51. Our Governments welcome the inclusion of this item on the agenda of the thirty-sixth session. It gives us a good opportunity to review the level of co-operation between the United Nations and the OAU. We are grateful for the report by the Secretary-General [A/36/317 and Add.1 and 2], which contains detailed information on the nature of this co-operation in the fields of economic and social development, information and publicity.

52. We in Europe are particularly well aware of the benefits of regional co-operation. We are encouraged by the way in which African countries are working together to tackle the many serious and complex challenges facing the African continent today. We support the efforts which are being undertaken by the many United Nations agencies to reinforce and intensify their assistance to the OAU. This will in turn assist the OAU in achieving the goals and applying the principles of the Charter of the United Nations.

53. The member States of the European Community remain firmly convinced that African problems can best be resolved through African solutions worked out by the countries of that continent. African States must be able to determine their own futures within the framework of the OAU and without any outside interference.

54. We reaffirm our support for the work of member countries of the OAU in consolidating their national independence in the economic and political spheres. The European Community will continue to work very closely with all African countries in promoting economic and social development. In this context Member States are familiar with the provisions of the second ACPE-EEC Lomé Convention,² which links the European Community with many countries in Africa, the Caribbean and the Pacific. The 10 members of the European Community also welcome the results of the International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa, held at Geneva on 9 and 10 April this year, at which the European Community and member States made their contribution. We are confident that the close ties of friendship and co-operation between the Community and all the States members of the OAU will go from strength to strength in the years ahead.

55. Mr. LEGWAILA (Botswana): I have the honour to speak on this item in my capacity as chairman of the group of African States for the month.

56. Let me begin by reaffirming Africa's unequivocal commitment to and faith in the purposes and principles of the United Nations, as enshrined in its Charter.

57. Co-operation between the United Nations and the OAU is not a cherished dream but a living reality, born of the oneness of our interdependent and interacting world. We in the OAU are determined to make that co-operation work, as it must work, for the benefit of our global community.

58. The two organizations have always co-operated in various endeavours. Those endeavours are spelled out in the report of the Secretary-General. In the political field, the United Nations and the OAU have worked together and continue to work together in their search for solutions to the problems of southern Africa. The struggle against *apartheid* and racial persecution in southern Africa is the common struggle of the two organizations, and so is the struggle for the liberation of Namibia.

59. In the economic field, the United Nations has always been in active partnership with the OAU in the economic development of the African continent. The United Nations specialized agencies in particular have contributed a great deal, in collaboration with the OAU, to Africa's overall development efforts, including the development efforts to those movements in the south of our continent which are still struggling for the liberation of their countries. WFP, FAO, ILO, UNDP and many others have contributed in no small measure to the development of the African continent.

60. This applies also in equal measure to the very laudable contribution that has been made and continues to be made by United Nations humanitarian agencies such as UNICEF and UNHCR. The plight of refugees—and there are millions of them in our continent—would be worse than it is now were it not for the tireless efforts of these agencies. The same is true of the plight of African children and their mothers who are being given tender loving care by UNICEF. The United Nations and the OAU co-operated closely in the preparations for the convening of the International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa.

61. I can do no more than reiterate the obvious: the two organizations are united by a shared vocation—co-operation in the maintenance of international peace and security

and of respect for human dignity, and the protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms. In the words of President Daniel Arap Moi, in his speech at the 11th meeting of the current session:

“Our continental institution is inspired by the same high principles in the conduct of human affairs and shares with the United Nations the conviction that the noblest causes of development and human dignity must be founded upon the bastion of peace.”

62. To these ideals Africa is irrevocably committed.

63. The PRESIDENT: The Assembly will now take a decision on the draft resolution in document A/36/L.19. The report of the Fifth Committee on the administrative and financial implications of the draft resolution appear in document A/36/793.

64. I take it that the Assembly adopts the draft resolution

The draft resolution was adopted (resolution 36/80).

65. The PRESIDENT: I shall now call on those representatives who wish to explain their votes. Explanations of vote will be limited to 10 minutes.

66. Miss SOLESBY (United Kingdom): The United Kingdom has joined in the consensus on this resolution for the reasons given in my statement delivered on behalf of the ten member States of the European Community in the main debate on the item. We unreservedly support the idea of co-operation between the OAU and the relevant United Nations bodies.

67. However, there are certain provisions in the resolution which pose difficulties for my delegation. In particular, we wish to reaffirm our view that the General Assembly should not in principle approve decisions which have been taken in forums other than those of the United Nations.

68. Mr. ADELMAN (United States of America): The United States has been a firm and constant supporter of the efforts made by the OAU to strengthen regional co-operation. We take pride in the early American encouragement for the establishment of the OAU and pleasure in our consistent support for that organization and for its guiding principles. Those principles—of the sanctity of borders, of non-interference in the internal affairs of others and of peaceful settlement of disputes—are principles which the United States holds particularly dear.

69. The United States especially commends the efforts which the OAU has made over the past year to seek regional solutions to regional problems under the wise, prudent and active leadership of its Chairman, Daniel Arap Moi. The OAU's successful mediation of the border dispute between the United Republic of Cameroon and Nigeria, its efforts through its Implementation Committee to resolve the conflict in the Western Sahara and its initiative to restore peace and stability in Chad deserve particular praise. We applaud the OAU and its Chairman for their determined pursuit of these efforts despite the enormous difficulties that have arisen.

70. The United States also welcomes the continued co-operation between the United Nations and the OAU in furtherance of the principles upon which both were founded. Consequently, the United States fully supported the deci-

sion taken by the Assembly this year requesting the United Nations Secretary-General to assist the OAU Implementation Committee on Western Sahara. We fully supported another worthwhile act of OAU-United Nations co-operation in the jointly sponsored International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa, held this past April at Geneva. The active participation of the United States was one of the first acts here in the United Nations during the Reagan Administration. The American contribution of \$285 million to help feed, clothe and resettle victims of famine, war and revolution constituted more than one half the total amount pledged by all nations. Just as important—perhaps even more important—it manifested in concrete terms our support for both the United Nations and the OAU.

71. It is because of our strong support for the principles of the OAU that the United States has again this year joined in the consensus adoption of the draft resolution. In doing so, however, we are again obliged to call attention to those aspects of the resolution upon which we have important reservations.

72. With regard to the eighth and ninth preambular paragraphs and operative paragraph 11, dealing with the Lagos Plan of Action for the Implementation of the Monrovia Strategy and the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade, the position of the United States on resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI), adopted by the General Assembly at its sixth special session, is well known and remains unchanged. With regard to the twelfth preambular paragraph and operative paragraph 21, we again take strong exception. This, too, should come as no surprise, since we have repeatedly made clear our strong view that it is totally inappropriate for the United Nations or for 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 the effectiveness of those agencies in performing the noble technical and humanitarian functions for which they were established. These agencies must be allowed to continue their programmes of assistance to people in real need without becoming embroiled in political disputes. To politicize them not only endangers their overall effectiveness, but also seriously jeopardizes American support for the United Nations. The references in the thirteenth preambular paragraph and operative paragraph 12 to “acts of aggression” can in no sense override the discretion of the Security Council in exercising its responsibilities under Article 39 of the Charter of the United Nations.

73. Finally, I would reiterate our view that any additional expenses occasioned by the resolution just adopted should be taken from existing resources.

74. I would like to conclude by restating our long-expressed hope that prior consultations will result in a resolution next year that the United States will be able to support as heartily, without reservation or qualification, as we support both the United Nations and the OAU.

75. Mr. SCHAEFER (Federal Republic of Germany): The Federal Republic of Germany joined in the consensus on this resolution for the reasons given in the statement of the member States of the European Community.

76. My delegation welcomes the growing role of the OAU in the international community and unreservedly

supports the co-operation between the OAU and the relevant United Nations bodies.

77. However, certain provisions in the draft resolution pose difficulties for my delegation. We wish to reaffirm our view that the General Assembly should not in principle approve decisions which have been taken in forums other than those of the United Nations.

78. Mr. GUIDONI (France) (*interpretation from French*): The French delegation joined in the consensus on the draft resolution for the reasons set out by the representative of the United Kingdom on behalf of the ten member States of the European Community. We support the principle of co-operation between the OAU and the pertinent bodies of the United Nations system without any reservations.

79. However, certain elements in the resolution just adopted cause certain difficulties. Also, my delegation wishes to express reservations concerning provisions in paragraphs 6 and 7 of the resolution, which have financial implications which would be difficult to control.

80. Miss de BRUYNE (Belgium) (*interpretation from French*): Like the other States members of the European Community, Belgium supports any regional initiative that might help the African continent to solve its problems. Co-ordination of the activities of the OAU and those of relevant United Nations agencies can only be beneficial. Therefore, Belgium joined in the consensus on this resolution for the reasons set forth in the statement made by the representative of the United Kingdom on behalf of the European Community.

81. Mr. KAHN (German Democratic Republic): The delegation of the German Democratic Republic would like to reiterate its full approval of the resolution on co-operation between the United Nations and the OAU.

82. Co-operation between the two organizations has proved particularly successful in implementing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples [*resolution 1514 (XV)*]. In the face of stepped-up aggressive acts by the *apartheid* régime of South Africa against sovereign African States, the brutal terror against the black majority, the militarization and the striving for nuclear weapons, implementation of the demand contained in paragraph 4 of the resolution for increased efforts by both organizations to eliminate colonialism, racism and *apartheid* is of particular significance.

83. It cannot be ignored that those in imperialist circles try anything to prevent the strengthening of African unity on an anticolonialist basis. Those are the elements which, in defiance of United Nations and OAU resolutions, continue their unabated collaboration with the *apartheid*

régime and plunder the peoples and the natural wealth of South Africa and Namibia, while making feverish attempts to increase the number of their military bases in Africa. Since they cherish their profits, which they wish to derive as long as possible at the expense of the African peoples, they do not shy away from any design, however dirty, to defame the just struggle of the liberation movements, even including in their campaign those peoples which lend unselfish support to that struggle.

84. The appeal contained in paragraph 21 of the resolution to United Nations specialized agencies to continue their assistance to the national liberation movements has the support of all those who sincerely desire the elimination of colonialism, racism and *apartheid*. The determination of the African peoples ultimately to eliminate the remnants of colonial exploitation and oppression and to determine their own development in peace and security and free from external interference meet with the unqualified support of my country.

85. The activities of the OAU to strengthen co-operation among African States and solve the urgent problems of the continent are highly appreciated by the German Democratic Republic. The German Democratic Republic will continue in future also to strengthen and deepen its relations of friendly and fruitful co-operation with the African States.

86. Mr. KOROMA (Sierra Leone): I should like to thank the Assembly for adopting the resolution by consensus.

87. With reference to paragraph 21, I should like to point out that the co-operation of the specialized agencies with the liberation movements in particular has always been of a humanitarian character. If co-operation with refugees through the liberation movements is not considered noble, we for our part fail to see what could be qualified or described as noble. I thought that should be made clear in this instance.

88. Secondly, we should like to say that the definition of aggression by the Security Council should not be capricious, although it is left to the Council's discretion. For us, it has been defined and it should be defined in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations. I wanted to make that position clear on behalf of my delegation.

The meeting rose at 12 noon.

NOTES

¹ See *Official Records of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea*, vol. I (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.75.V.3), plenary meetings, 1st meeting, paras. 1-11.

² See *The Courier*, ACP-EEC, No. 58, November 1979.