

United Nations
**GENERAL
ASSEMBLY**

THIRTY-NINTH SESSION

Official Records



**105th
PLENARY MEETING**

Tuesday, 18 December 1984,
at 3.30 p.m.

NEW YORK

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

AGENDA ITEM 15

**Elections to fill vacancies in principal organs
(concluded)***

**(a) Election of five non-permanent members of the
Security Council**

1. The PRESIDENT: As the result of the fact that the third restricted ballot held at its 77th meeting on Wednesday, 28 November 1984 was inconclusive, the Assembly will now continue the balloting for one seat which still remains to be filled in the Security Council from an African or an Asian State.

2. In accordance with established practice, there is an understanding to the effect that of the two States to be elected from Africa and Asia, one should be from Africa and one from Asia. Thailand was elected at the 33rd meeting, held on Monday, 22 October 1984. Therefore, one seat still remains to be filled by an African State.

3. I call on the representative of the Congo, who will speak in his capacity as Chairman of the Group of African States.

4. Mr. GAYAMA (Congo) (*interpretation from French*): I have the honour to report to the Assembly that in accordance with the two notes from the Office of the Organization of African Unity and the Permanent Mission of Madagascar, which were distributed to all delegations, the Group of African States is officially presenting the candidature of Madagascar for the non-permanent seat on the Security Council which is allocated to Africa.

5. In arriving at this single, unanimous candidate, the Group of African States was concerned, above all, with the unity of the Group and the general interests of the international community. Hence the candidature of Ethiopia, which was previously endorsed by our Group, and of Somalia were simultaneously withdrawn. We are grateful to the delegations of Ethiopia and Somalia for having acted so constructively for the sake of Africa and the international community.

6. Our appreciation goes as well to the delegations of Kenya and the Comoros, which also agreed to withdraw for the benefit of a single candidate, thereby making possible our decision to submit the candidature of Madagascar, which they too are pledged to support.

7. Accordingly, we invite the General Assembly to take account of this unanimous decision of the Group of African States which we trust will be agreed to by all delegations, thereby facilitating a final decision on this matter.

8. The PRESIDENT: As the result of the fact that the third restricted ballot, held at the 77th meeting, was inconclusive, we must now, in accordance with rule 94 of the rules of procedure, proceed to an unrestricted ballot, taking of course into account the statement of the Chairman of the Group of African States.

9. In unrestricted balloting, any Member State from among the African States may be a candidate, except for Zimbabwe, which is an outgoing member not eligible for immediate re-election, and for Burkina Faso and Egypt, which remain members of the Council in 1985.

10. Ballot papers will now be distributed. I request representatives to write the name of one State only. Ballot papers bearing more than one name will be declared invalid.

At the invitation of the President, Mr. Ouyahia (Algeria), Ms. Luostarinen (Finland), Ms. Rovirosa-Priego (Mexico), Mr. Fernandez (Philippines) and Mr. Rydzkowski (Poland) acted as tellers.

A vote was taken by secret ballot.

The meeting was suspended at 3.45 p.m. and resumed at 3.55 p.m.

11. The PRESIDENT: The result of the voting for the election of one non-permanent member of the Security Council is as follows:

<i>Number of ballot papers:</i>	147
<i>Number of invalid ballots:</i>	0
<i>Number of valid ballots:</i>	147
<i>Abstentions:</i>	1
<i>Number of members voting:</i>	136
<i>Required majority:</i>	91
<i>Number of votes obtained:</i>	
Madagascar.....	126
Kenya.....	4
Comoros.....	3
Burundi.....	1
Mali.....	1
Morocco.....	1

Having obtained the required two-thirds majority, Madagascar was elected a non-permanent member of the Security Council for a two-year period from 1 January 1985 (decision 39/323).

12. The PRESIDENT: I congratulate Madagascar, which has been elected a non-permanent member of the Security Council and I thank the tellers for their assistance in this election.

*Resumed from the 77th meeting.

AGENDA ITEM 12

Report of the Economic and Social Council
(continued)

AGENDA ITEM 109

Programme budget for the biennium 1984–1985

AGENDA ITEM 110

Programme planning:

- (a) **Report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination:**
- (b) **Reports of the Secretary-General**

AGENDA ITEM 111

Financial emergency of the United Nations:

- (a) **Report of the Negotiating Committee on the Financial Emergency of the United Nations:**
- (b) **Report of the Secretary-General**

AGENDA ITEM 112

Administrative and budgetary co-ordination of the United Nations with the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency:

- (a) **Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions:**
- (b) **Impact of inflation and monetary instability on the regular budget of the United Nations: report of the Secretary-General;**
- (c) **Feasibility of establishing a single administrative tribunal: report of the Secretary-General**

AGENDA ITEM 113

Joint Inspection Unit: reports of the Joint Inspection Unit

AGENDA ITEM 116

Personnel questions:

- (a) **Composition of the Secretariat: report of the Secretary-General;**
- (b) **Respect for the privileges and immunities of officials of the United Nations and the specialized agencies and related organizations: report of the Secretary-General**
- (c) **Other personnel questions: reports of the Secretary-General**

AGENDA ITEM 118

United Nations pension system: report of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board

13. The PRESIDENT: The members of the General Assembly have before them the reports of the Fifth Committee on agenda items 12, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 116 and 118 now being considered by the Assembly.

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. May I remind the members of the General Assembly that in paragraph 7 of its decision 34/401, the General Assembly decided that when the same resolution was considered in a Main Committee and in plenary meeting a delegation should, as far as possible, explain its vote only once—that is, either in the Committee or in plenary meeting, unless that delegation's vote in plenary meeting was different from its vote in the Committee. May I also remind members that, in accordance with the same decision, explanations of vote are limited to 10 minutes and should be made by delegations from their seats.

16. The General Assembly will first consider part II of the report of the Fifth Committee on agenda item 12, dealing with those chapters of the report of the Economic and Social Council which were allocated to the Fifth Committee. Part II of the report of the Fifth Committee is contained in Document A/39/847. The Assembly will now take a decision on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee which appears in paragraph 4 of the report in the form of a draft decision. The Fifth Committee adopted the draft decision without objection. May I take it that the Assembly also adopts that draft decision?

The draft decision was adopted (decision 39/449).

17. The PRESIDENT: We turn now to the report of the Fifth Committee on agenda item 109 concerning the programme budget for the biennium 1984–1985. That report is contained in document A/39/839 and contains, in paragraph 67, the recommendations of the Fifth Committee in the form of four draft resolutions, I and II A, B and C.

18. I shall first call on any representatives who wish to explain their vote before the vote on any or all of the draft resolutions recommended by the Fifth Committee under this item. Representatives will also have an opportunity to explain their vote after all the votes have been taken.

19. Mr. NYGARD (United States of America): The plenary Assembly has before it the Fifth Committee's report on the programme budget for the biennium 1984–1985. Section III of draft resolution I contains the Fifth Committee's recommendation to construct new conference facilities for the Economic Commission for Africa.

20. The United States delegation does not view the proposal to spend \$73.5 million for a new conference building at Addis Ababa as just one more addition to the budget. As a symbolic statement of the priorities of the United Nations, it represents a perversion of the ideals so eloquently enunciated in the Charter of

the United Nations. It is a cruel rebuff to the poor, the hungry and the downtrodden who have invested their hopes and dreams in the promise of international co-operation. For the General Assembly casually to dispose of this item without consideration of its full implications would be a grave mistake.

21. Daily we see ghastly reports of the deteriorating conditions in Ethiopia. The horrors of the relief centres are beyond imagination. The international community is struggling to cope with one of the worst famines of modern times. Despite current efforts, the situation is expected to worsen in the near future. It is in these circumstances that private citizens, non-governmental organizations and Member States look to the United Nations for leadership.

22. Organizations and programmes of the United Nations system are making significant contributions towards the alleviation of the suffering. But these efforts will be diminished if the General Assembly decides to spend \$73.5 million for conference facilities most delegations would privately agree exceed the needs of the Economic Commission for Africa.

23. What signal will the United Nations send to the international community by spending so lavishly on a status symbol for a country where millions are threatened with starvation? What will people contributing to relief efforts in Ethiopia think of United Nations priorities? How can Member States take the United Nations seriously when, at a session focusing on the economic crisis in Africa, the General Assembly makes its largest commitment of financial resources for a conference centre?

24. My delegation believes construction of the proposed Addis Ababa conference centre should be deferred. We do not believe the Organization should allocate limited resources to a prestige project at a time of such unprecedented human suffering. The \$73.5 million the General Assembly is asked to devote to this project is an amount of money large enough, for example, to inoculate 1 million children against all major communicable diseases; to build 25,000 wells and install pumps to bring water to 12.5 million people; to feed 125,000 Ethiopian families by providing cash grants for one year; and to supply all of Chad's cereal imports for 1985. All of these more urgent needs could be met at the cost of building one state-of-the-art conference centre.

25. The United States delegation believes the General Assembly should reconsider the propriety of the Fifth Committee's recommendation and reject section III of draft resolution I. In the light of the human suffering in Africa, surely we can establish more humane priorities for the Organization.

26. The PRESIDENT: The Assembly will now take a decision on the recommendations contained in the report of the Fifth Committee.

27. The Assembly will first consider draft resolution I which is entitled "Questions relating to the programme budget for the biennium 1984-1985" and consists of 17 sections, I to XVII. The Fifth Committee adopted section I without objection. May I take it that the General Assembly wishes to do the same?

Section I of draft resolution I was adopted (resolution 39/236, section I).

28. The PRESIDENT: A separate vote has been requested on section II, entitled "Parking in the United Nations Headquarters Garage". As there is no objection to that request, the Assembly will now

vote on section II. A recorded vote has been requested.

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour: Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Cameroon, 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, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, 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, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

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

Abstaining: Australia, Belgium, Canada, France, Italy, Luxembourg, New Zealand, Portugal, Spain.

Section II of draft resolution I was adopted by 119 votes to 14, with 9 abstentions (resolution 39/236, section II).

29. The PRESIDENT: Section III is entitled "Conference facilities of the Economic Commission for Africa at Addis Ababa". A recorded vote has been requested.

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lan-

ka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

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

Abstaining: Australia, Canada, Denmark, El Salvador, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Japan, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden.

Section III of draft resolution I was adopted by 122 votes to 5, with 16 abstentions (resolution 39/236, section III).

30. The PRESIDENT: Sections IV to X were adopted by the Fifth Committee without objection. May I consider that the General Assembly wishes to do the same?

Sections IV to X of draft resolution I were adopted (resolution 39/236, sections IV to X).

31. The PRESIDENT: Section XI is entitled "Expansion of the conference facilities of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific at Bangkok". A recorded vote has been requested.

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Cameroon, 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, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, 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, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, 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, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Israel, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain.

Section XI of draft resolution I was adopted by 126 votes to 10, with 10 abstentions (resolution 39/236, section XI).

32. The PRESIDENT: Section XII, entitled "Use of experts, consultants and participants in *ad hoc* expert groups", was adopted by the Fifth Committee without a vote. May I take it that the General Assembly wishes to do the same?

Section XII of draft resolution I was adopted (resolution 39/236, section XII).

33. The PRESIDENT: Section XIII was adopted by the Fifth Committee without objection. May I take it that the General Assembly wishes to do the same?

Section XIII of draft resolution I was adopted (resolution 39/236, section XIII).

34. The PRESIDENT: I now put to the vote section XIV entitled "United Nations Office at Nairobi". A recorded vote has been requested.

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour: Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Cameroon, 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, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, 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 Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

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

Abstaining: Papua New Guinea.

Section XIV of draft resolution I was adopted by 124 votes to 21, with 1 abstention (resolution 39/236, section XIV).

35. The PRESIDENT: Section XV was adopted by the Fifth Committee without a vote. May I take it that the General Assembly wishes to do the same?

Section XV of draft resolution I was adopted (resolution 39/236 XV).

36. The PRESIDENT: Sections XVI and XVII were adopted by the Fifth Committee without objection. May I consider that the General Assembly wishes to do the same?

Sections XVI and XVII of draft resolution I were adopted (resolution 39/236, sections XVI and XVII).

37. The PRESIDENT: We turn now to draft resolutions II A, B and C, grouped under the general title "Programme budget for the biennium 1984-1985".

38. Draft resolution II A is entitled "Revised budget appropriations for the biennium 1984-1985". A recorded vote has been requested.

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour: Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Cameroon, 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, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Rwanda, Saint Christopher and Nevis, 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 Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

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

Abstaining: Australia, Canada, France, Italy, New Zealand, Romania.

Draft resolution II A was adopted by 124 votes to 17, with 6 abstentions (resolution 39/237 A).

39. The PRESIDENT: Draft resolution II B is entitled "Revised income estimates for the biennium 1984-1985". A recorded vote has been requested.

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour: Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Cameroon, 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, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Ma-

lawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Christopher and Nevis, 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 Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

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

Abstaining: Australia, Belgium, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Draft resolution II B was adopted by 126 votes to 11, with 10 abstentions (resolution 39/237 B).

40. The PRESIDENT: Draft resolution II C is entitled "Financing of appropriations for the year 1985". A recorded vote has been requested.

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour: Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Cameroon, 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, Equatorial Guinea, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Rwanda, Saint Christopher and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

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

Abstaining: Australia, Canada, France, Italy, New Zealand, Romania, Spain.

Draft resolution II C was adopted by 122 votes to 16, with 7 abstentions (resolution 39/237 C).

41. The PRESIDENT: I now invite the members of the General Assembly to turn their attention to the report of the Fifth Committee on agenda item 110, concerning programme planning. That report is contained in document A/39/840. The Assembly will now take a decision on the draft resolution recommended by the Fifth Committee in paragraph 13 of the report and entitled "Programme planning". It was adopted by the Fifth Committee without a vote. May I consider that the General Assembly also adopts that draft resolution?

The draft resolution was adopted (resolution 39/238).

42. The PRESIDENT: We turn now to draft decision I recommended by the Fifth Committee in paragraph 14 of its report and entitled "Correction to General Assembly resolution 38/227 A". A recorded vote has been requested. Those in favour please signify; those against; those abstaining.

43. I call on the representative of the United Kingdom on a point of order.

44. Mr. MAXEY (United Kingdom): With reference to draft decision I recommended in paragraph 14 of document A/39/840, I should like to question whether it would be proper for a matter of this kind—namely the correction of what is referred to as a typographical error in an existing resolution—to be dealt with by means of a decision of a subsequent session of the General Assembly. Both the facts—that is to say, the course of events leading to the original decision of the thirty-eighth session—and the procedure now proposed to change that decision have led to a good deal of confusion in the minds of some delegations, including my own. We would, therefore, be grateful for your guidance, Mr. President.

45. The PRESIDENT: I should like to point out that resolution 38/227 A was adopted by consensus. It is an important resolution since it deals with the planning, programming and budgeting procedures. Any move designed to maintain and reinforce that consensus obviously deserves serious consideration. If I hear no objection, I shall take it that the General Assembly decides that agenda item 110 should be held open for consideration at a resumed session, after appropriate review and analysis have been completed.

It was so decided (see decision 39/456).

46. The PRESIDENT: The General Assembly will now consider the report of the Fifth Committee on agenda item 111, concerning the financial emergency of the United Nations, which is contained in document A/39/841 and Corr.1. The Assembly will take a decision on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee contained in paragraph 8 of the report in the form of two draft resolutions, A and B, grouped under the general title "financial emergency of the United Nations".

47. I understand that the representative of Burkina Faso wishes to speak on a point of order. I call on him.

48. Mr. ZIDOUEMBA (Burkina Faso) (*interpretation from French*): This is not a point of order. My delegation would simply like to say that, had it been present when the decision on item 110 was taken, it would have been in favour of the draft resolution.

49. The PRESIDENT: The statement by the representative of Burkina Faso will be reflected in the

verbatim records. I call now on the representative of Egypt on a point of order.

50. Mr. EL-SAFETY (Egypt): This is not a point of order either. I had raised my hand before the decision on agenda item 110 was taken. However, now that the decision has been taken, it is too late for me to make my point.

51. The PRESIDENT: The Assembly will now take a decision on the recommendation made by the Fifth Committee regarding agenda item 111. Draft resolution A, entitled "Issue of special postage stamps", was adopted by the Fifth Committee without a vote. May I take it that the General Assembly wishes to do the same?

Draft resolution A was adopted (resolution 39/239 A).

52. The PRESIDENT: Draft resolution B is entitled "Financial situation of the United Nations". The Fifth Committee adopted it without a vote. May I take it that the General Assembly wishes to do the same?

Draft resolution B was adopted (resolution 39/239 B).

53. The PRESIDENT: We turn now to the report of the Fifth Committee on agenda item 112, concerning the administrative and budgetary co-ordination of the United Nations with the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency, which is contained in document A/39/842. The recommendations of the Fifth Committee appear in paragraph 11 of the report in the form of two draft resolutions, I and II and in paragraph 12 in the form of a draft decision. I first put to the vote draft resolution I entitled "Impact of inflation and monetary instability on the regular budget of the United Nations". A recorded vote has been requested.

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahrain, Benin, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Guatemala, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

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

Abstaining: Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Bhutan, Botswana, Cameroon, Chile, Ghana, India, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Maldives, Mauritania, Nepal,

Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Saint Lucia, Samoa, Singapore, Suriname, Swaziland, Tunisia, United Republic of Tanzania.

Draft resolution I was adopted by 83 votes to 25, with 23 abstentions (resolution 39/240).

54. The PRESIDENT: Draft resolution II is entitled "Administrative and budgetary co-ordination of the United Nations with the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency". The Fifth Committee adopted it without a vote. May I take it that the Assembly wishes to do the same?

Draft resolution II was adopted (resolution 39/241).

55. The PRESIDENT: Next I put before the General Assembly the draft decision entitled "Feasibility of establishing a single Administrative Tribunal". It was also adopted by the Committee without a vote. May I consider that the General Assembly wishes to do the same?

The draft decision was adopted (decision 39/450).

56. The PRESIDENT: We turn now to the report of the Fifth Committee on agenda item 113, concerning the Joint Inspection Unit, which is contained in document A/39/843. The General Assembly will now take a decision on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee appearing in paragraph 7 of the report in the form of a draft resolution entitled "Joint Inspection Unit". The draft resolution was adopted by the Committee without a vote. May I consider that the Assembly also wishes to adopt the draft resolution?

The draft resolution was adopted (resolution 39/242).

57. The PRESIDENT: We turn next to the report of the Fifth Committee on agenda item 116, concerning personnel questions, which is contained in document A/39/845. The General Assembly will take a decision on the recommendations of the Fifth Committee in paragraph 20 of the report, in the form of three draft resolutions, I to III, and, in paragraph 21, in the form of a draft decision. The Assembly will first take action on draft resolution I entitled "Staff and administrative questions of the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia". A recorded vote has been requested.

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Ivory Coast, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, 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, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Swe-

den, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Israel, United States of America.

Abstaining: Australia, Bahamas, Barbados, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iceland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Saint Christopher and Nevis, Saint Lucia, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Draft resolution I was adopted by 123 votes to 2, with 20 abstentions (resolution 39/243).

58. The PRESIDENT: Draft resolution II, entitled "Respect for the privileges and immunities of officials of the United Nations and the specialized agencies and related organizations", was adopted by the Fifth Committee without a vote. May I consider that the General Assembly wishes to do the same?

Draft resolution II was adopted (resolution 39/244).

59. The PRESIDENT: Draft resolution III, entitled "Composition of the Secretariat", was also adopted by the Fifth Committee without a vote. May I take it that the General Assembly wishes to do the same?

Draft resolution III was adopted (resolution 39/245).

60. The PRESIDENT: The draft decision is entitled "Amendments to the Staff Rules". May I take it that the General Assembly wishes to adopt it?

The draft decision was adopted (decision 39/451).

61. The PRESIDENT: We shall now consider the report of the Fifth Committee on agenda item 118, concerning the United Nations Pension System, which is contained in document A/39/846. The Assembly will take a decision on the two recommendations of the Fifth Committee in paragraphs 9 and 10 of its report, in the form of a draft resolution and a draft decision, respectively.

62. The draft resolution is entitled "Report of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board". The Fifth Committee adopted it without a vote. May I take it that the General Assembly wishes to do the same?

The draft resolution was adopted (resolution 39/246).

63. The PRESIDENT: The draft decision is entitled "Investments of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund". It was adopted by the Fifth Committee without objection. May I consider that the General Assembly wishes to adopt it also?

The draft decision was adopted (decision 39/452).

AGENDA ITEM 11

Report of the Security Council

64. The PRESIDENT: The Assembly will now turn to agenda item 11, "Report of the Security Council". I understand that the Security Council has not yet adopted its report. Pending further consultations among members of the Security Council, I propose that the General Assembly retain the item on the agenda of the thirty-ninth session. May I take it that it is the wish of the Assembly to retain this item on the agenda of the current session?

It was so decided (see decision 39/456).

AGENDA ITEM 12

Report of the Economic and Social Council (continued)

65. The PRESIDENT: Members of the General Assembly will recall that chapters I, II, VIII and IX (part I, sects. A, B and P and part II, sects. A to E) of the report of the Economic and Social Council [A/39/3] were assigned to plenary meetings. May I take it that the Assembly wishes to take note of those chapters of the report?

It was so decided (decision 39/453).

AGENDA ITEM 17

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

- (g) Appointment of members of the Joint Inspection Unit;
- (i) Confirmation of the appointment of the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development;
- (j) Appointment of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia

66. The PRESIDENT: We now turn to agenda item 17 (g). May I invite the attention of members to documents A/39/762/Rev.1 and Add.1.

67. As a result of consultations, including consultations with the President of the Economic and Social Council and with the Secretary-General in his capacity as Chairman of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, I have drawn up the following list of candidates for appointment as members of the Joint Inspection Unit for a five-year term beginning on 1 January 1986: Mr. Enrique Ferrer Vieyra of Argentina, Mr. Alain Gourdon of France, Mr. Richard V. Hennes of the United States of America, Mr. Ivan Kojić of Yugoslavia and Mr. Kabongo Tunsala of Zaire.

68. May I take it that it is the wish of the General Assembly to appoint those candidates?

It was so decided (decision 39/305B).

69. The PRESIDENT: The Assembly will now turn its attention to document A/39/852, which has just been circulated, containing a note by the Secretary-General on agenda item 17 (i), relating to the confirmation of the appointment of the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.

70. In his note the Secretary-General indicates that he has not yet reached a stage in his consultations where he can present a name for the post under consideration. He intends to continue consultations, however, in the hope of being in a position to present a name early in 1985.

71. In the interim period, the Secretary-General will appoint a senior Deputy Secretary-General of UNCTAD to act as its officer-in-charge.

72. May I take it that the Assembly takes note of the information contained in the note from the Secretary-General?

It was so decided (decision 39/324A).

73. Mr. KHALIL (Egypt): I just want to say a brief word, on behalf of the Group of 77, with respect to the decision just taken by the General Assembly. We would like to express our appreciation for the efforts of the Secretary-General to appoint a Secretary-General of UNCTAD. We understand the situation in which the Secretary-General has found himself, but the Group of 77, which for obvious reasons attaches special importance to the proper functioning of UNCTAD, would like to see that office of the head of UNCTAD filled as soon as possible.

74. The present arrangement, we understand, is inevitable, but at the same time it is obvious that such an important organ should be able to function with a head that would have all the possible and necessary requirements to enable him to function properly and satisfactorily. Therefore, we are hopeful that this very important post will be filled in the very near future, as in fact suggested in the document before us.

75. I take this opportunity also to offer special praise to Mr. Corea, who, for more than 10 years, devoted all his time and effort to the functioning of UNCTAD. In wishing him success in whatever other post he may occupy, I wish to place on record the gratitude of the Group of 77 for all he has done for UNCTAD and for the developing countries during his long tenure of service.

76. Mr. WANG Baoliu (China) (*interpretation from Chinese*): We have noted the Secretary-General's provisional arrangement with respect to the post of Secretary-General of UNCTAD. In his term of office as Secretary-General of UNCTAD, Mr. Corea made outstanding contributions to the promotion of international trade and development, to the safeguarding of the rights and interests of the developing countries, and to the establishment of a new international economic order. As his term of office comes to an end, I wish on behalf of the Chinese delegation to express to him our admiration and gratitude. It is our hope that the question of the post of UNCTAD Secretary-General will soon be settled satisfactorily.

77. Pending the appointment of a new UNCTAD Secretary-General, we also hope that, under the leadership of a Deputy Secretary-General, UNCTAD will move forward and exert a positive, useful influence on the international economy.

78. Mr. SKOFENKO (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic) (*interpretation from Russian*): Speaking on behalf of the delegations of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, the German Democratic Republic, the Hungarian People's Republic, the Mongolian People's Republic, the Polish People's Republic, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, it is an honour for me to make the following statement.

79. In connection with the consideration of the note of the Secretary-General [A/39/852] concerning the appointment of the Secretary-General of UNCTAD, the delegations of the socialist countries for whom I am speaking regret the fact that UNCTAD will temporarily be without a proper head. We hope that that period will be as short as possible and that a

*Resumed from the 98th meeting.

candidate for the post of UNCTAD Secretary-General will soon be confirmed. UNCTAD has won the respect of a majority of Members of the United Nations for its important work in the field of trade and development. If it is to enjoy further success, UNCTAD must have an authoritative leader who enjoys the broad support of the Member States.

80. On behalf of the aforementioned socialist countries, I also take this opportunity to thank Mr. Gamani Corea, who has successfully headed UNCTAD for a number of years. I wish him good health and further success in his efforts to strengthen the principles of equality, justice and democracy in the field of international trade and development.

81. Mr. GAYAMA (Congo) (*interpretation from French*): On behalf of the Group of African States, I wish to say that we take note of the Secretary-General's intention to continue consultations relating to the appointment of a Secretary-General of UNCTAD. We also share his hope that appointing one of the Deputy Secretaries-General of the Conference to act as officer-in-charge will indeed be in UNCTAD'S interests. Our group attaches great importance to UNCTAD. This is a point that has just been made by the representative of Egypt, Chairman of the Group of 77.

82. At this juncture we wish to assure the Secretary-General of the Group of African States' full co-operation in whatever consultations he holds on the appointment of a new UNCTAD Secretary-General.

83. Count YORK von WARTENBURG (Federal Republic of Germany): The Group of Western European and other States has taken note of the new document and has no objection to it. Indeed, we are confident that the Secretary-General will conduct those consultations successfully.

84. Let me also take this opportunity to pay tribute to the departing Secretary-General of UNCTAD, Mr. Gamani Corea, who for more than a decade has played an important part in our work within the framework of the North-South dialogue. He has been an outstanding personality both because of his functions as head of UNCTAD and because of his personal qualifications. His name will always be associated with the major UNCTAD conferences and achievements of the past decade. As one example, I might mention the Common Fund for Commodities. It was always a pleasure to listen to him, and one had to admire his eloquence and his inspiring and sometimes unorthodox ideas. This kind of inspiration is needed, and this ability to inspire is part of the qualifications for leadership.

85. At this stage, it is for all of us to express our appreciation and gratitude to Mr. Corea for his tireless efforts to foster the dialogue and co-operation between developing and developed countries to which we all remain committed. We hope that in the future as well, the international community will have the benefit of his advice.

86. Mr. HENAR (Suriname): On behalf of the Group of Latin American States, I should like to express our great appreciation and gratitude to Mr. Corea for the efforts he has made and for the valuable work he has done in his capacity as Secretary-General of UNCTAD. Mr. Corea, whose term is nearly at an end, will leave UNCTAD at the end of this month.

87. It is regrettable that the United Nations has not yet been in a position to appoint a successor to Mr.

Corea. We take note of the communication that consultations with regional groups have, unfortunately, not yet reached the stage where a nomination to this very important post can be presented. We are confident, however, that the provisional arrangement by the Secretary-General to appoint a senior Deputy Secretary-General of UNCTAD to act as officer-in-charge will be successful, and that a successor to Mr. Corea will soon be appointed.

88. May I conclude by thanking Mr. Corea once more, on behalf of the Group of Latin American States, and wishing him well and success for the future.

89. Mr. KASRAWI (Jordan) (*interpretation from Arabic*): On behalf of the Group of Asian States, I wish to express our deepest appreciation for the excellent services rendered by Mr. Corea, Secretary-General of UNCTAD and to extend our best wishes to him.

90. We agree with the Chairman of the Group of 77, who stressed the importance of UNCTAD'S work, particularly for the developing countries, as well as the importance of providing UNCTAD with all possible services so that it may continue to function without interruption.

91. The PRESIDENT: The General Assembly will now turn its attention to document A/39/832, containing a note by the Secretary-General on agenda item 17(j), relating to the appointment of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia.

92. In his note, the Secretary-General proposes the extension of the appointment of Mr. Brajesh Chandra Mishra as United Nations Commissioner for Namibia for a one-year term beginning on 1 January 1985.

93. May I take it that the General Assembly approves this proposal?

It was so decided (decision 39/325).

AGENDA ITEM 25

The situation in Central America: Threats to international peace and security and peace initiatives: report of the Secretary-General (continued)*

94. The PRESIDENT: May I propose that agenda item 25, relating to the situation in Central America, be retained on the agenda of the thirty-ninth session of the Assembly?

It was so decided (see decision 39/456).

AGENDA ITEM 38

Launching of global negotiations on international economic co-operation for development

95. The PRESIDENT: Members are aware that the subject of global negotiations has been before the General Assembly ever since the adoption of resolution 34/138 on 14 December 1979, five years ago. Since then, the question of global negotiations has been the subject of intensive discussions and consultations in a wide variety of forums and at various levels, including that of Heads of State and Govern-

*Resumed from the 39th meeting.

ment. Those in themselves testify to the importance Member States attach to the issue.

96. Most recently, during the thirty-eighth session of the General Assembly, there were detailed and serious consultations between the various interested parties, with the active encouragement of my predecessor, Mr. Jorge Enrique Illueca, and the able assistance of Mr. Mohamed Sahnoun of Algeria, in his capacity as a Vice-President entrusted by Mr. Illueca with the task of conducting, in his absence, informal consultations on this item.

97. Despite these strenuous efforts, members will recall that the President of the thirty-eighth session reported, on the closing day of the Assembly, 17 September 1984, that "Regrettably, it has not been possible to make further substantive progress on this occasion." [See 106th meeting, para. 16.] He then proposed, and the Assembly agreed, that the item be included in the agenda of the thirty-ninth session.

98. Since assuming office as President of the thirty-ninth session, I have given this matter considerable thought, and I have also engaged in informal consultations with various interested delegations.

99. On 23 October 1984, I requested one of our Vice-Presidents, Mr. Azraai Zain of Malaysia, to undertake on my behalf informal consultations on this agenda item with delegations. Mr. Zain has subsequently informed me of the results of those informal consultations. While I believe it is the desire of all parties to make progress, it has become clear to me that too little time has elapsed since the final rounds of consultations which were conducted by my predecessor to realistically expect any movement to have occurred on this complex but vital issue. Moreover, the last months have also been particularly busy for many delegations with other equally urgent issues.

100. In these circumstances, I should like to state the following: First, I wish to remind all Member States of the continuing validity of the concept of the commitment of the General Assembly to global negotiations as embodied in resolution 34/138, which was adopted by consensus. Secondly, I wish to address an appeal to all Member States to take stock seriously of the current situation and to renew their efforts and their commitment to co-operate in the spirit of mutual accommodation and flexibility and in the interest of the international community as a whole, so as to launch global negotiations at the earliest practicable date. I will remain available for any consultations or any initiative which Member States may wish to propose. Thirdly, I wish to propose that the item "Launching of global negotiations on international economic co-operation for development" be held in abeyance in order to allow for the continuation of informal consultations. At the same time, I propose that the Assembly authorize me, in the light of developments and of such consultations, to re-convene the session at an opportune time. If I hear no objection to this proposal, it will be so decided.

It was so decided (see decision 39/456).

101. The PRESIDENT: I should like at this point to pay tribute to Mr. Zain for the efficient manner in which he carried out the consultations in spite of his other heavy responsibilities.

102. May I therefore propose that agenda item 38 be kept open, in order to allow for the continuation of informal consultations after the suspension of the

session, and that the Assembly reconvene on short notice to consider any decisions or agreements that might emerge from the negotiations?

It was so decided (decision 39/454 A).

AGENDA ITEM 39

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

103. The PRESIDENT: I understand that there is no request to consider this item at the present session. If this is the case, may I take it that the Assembly decides to include the item in the provisional agenda of the fortieth session?

It was so decided (decision 39/455).

AGENDA ITEM 41

Observance of the quincentenary of the discovery of America

104. The PRESIDENT: In this connection, I have received a request that this item be kept on the agenda of the thirty-ninth session in order to allow for further consultations. May I take it that it is the wish of the General Assembly to retain this item on the agenda of the thirty-ninth session?

It was so decided (see decision 39/456).

AGENDA ITEM 42

Question of Cyprus: report of the Secretary-General

105. The PRESIDENT: Members of the Assembly will recall that on 21 September 1984 [3rd meeting, paras. 141 and 143], the Assembly decided 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 that it would be desirable to leave the question of Cyprus open at the present session. May I take it that the General Assembly agrees to that understanding and decides to retain the item on the agenda of its thirty-ninth session?

It was so decided (see decision 39/456).

AGENDA ITEM 43

Implementation of the resolutions of the United Nations

106. The PRESIDENT: I have received a request to the effect that this item be retained on the agenda of the current session. May I take it that it is the wish of the Assembly to retain this item on the agenda of the thirty-ninth session?

It was so decided (see decision 39/456).

AGENDA ITEM 44**Consequences of the prolongation of the armed conflict between Iran and Iraq**

107. The PRESIDENT: In this connection, I have received a request that this item be kept on the agenda of the current session. May I take it that it is the wish of the General Assembly to retain this item on the agenda of the thirty-ninth session?

It was so decided (see decision 39/456).

AGENDA ITEM 140**Celebration of the one-hundred-and-fiftieth anniversary of the emancipation of slaves in the British Empire**

108. The PRESIDENT: I have received a request that this item be kept on the agenda of the thirty-ninth session in order to allow for further consultations. May I take it that it is the wish of the Assembly to retain this item on the agenda of the thirty-ninth session?

It was so decided (see decision 39/456).

AGENDA ITEM 126**Report of the Special Committee on Enhancing the Effectiveness of the Principle of Non-Use of Force in International Relations (concluded)***

109. The PRESIDENT: I should like to draw the attention of Members to document A/39/849, containing a letter from the Chairman of the Group of Latin American States relating to the membership of the Special Committee. In accordance with that communication, the following countries will withdraw from membership of the Special Committee in 1985: Argentina, Brazil and Chile. The following countries have been endorsed by the group to replace them: Nicaragua, Panama and Peru. On the basis of that communication, I have appointed Nicaragua, Panama and Peru as members of the Special Committee on Enhancing the Effectiveness of the Principle of Non-Use of Force in International Relations with effect from 1 January 1985. May I take it that the Assembly takes note of this appointment?

It was so decided (decision 39/326).

AGENDA ITEM 129**Report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Drafting of an International Convention against the Recruitment, Use, Financing and Training of Mercenaries (concluded)***

110. The PRESIDENT: I draw the attention of representatives to documents A/39/850 and A/39/851 from the Chairman of the Group of African States and the Chairman of the Group of Latin American States, respectively, relating to the membership of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Drafting of an International Convention against the Recruitment, Use, Financing and Training of Mercenaries.

*Resumed from the 99th meeting.

111. In accordance with document A/39/850, the Group of African States has endorsed Nigeria to replace Benin, which has decided to withdraw from membership of the *Ad Hoc* Committee in 1985. In accordance with the communication contained in document A/39/851, Guyana will also withdraw from membership of the *Ad Hoc* Committee in 1985, and Haiti has been endorsed by the Group of Latin American States to replace it.

112. On the basis of those communications, I have appointed Haiti and Nigeria as members of the *Ad Hoc* Committee, with effect from 1 January 1985. May I take it that the Assembly takes note of this appointment?

It was so decided (decision 39/327).

AGENDA ITEM 55**Relationship between disarmament and development: report of the Disarmament Commission (concluded)****

113. The PRESIDENT: The next pending appointment refers to agenda item 55. Under this item, the General Assembly adopted resolution 39/160.

114. In paragraph 3 of that resolution, the Assembly decided to set up a Preparatory Committee for the International Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development, composed of 54 members.

115. May I take it that it is the wish of the Assembly to entrust its President with the task of appointing the members of the Committee?

It was so decided.

AGENDA ITEM 69**Implementation of the collective security provisions of the Charter of the United Nations for the maintenance of international peace and security: report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Implementation of the Collective Security Provisions of the Charter of the United Nations (concluded)****

116. The PRESIDENT: Next we come to appointments relating to agenda item 69. Under this item the General Assembly adopted resolution 39/158.

117. In paragraph 2 of that resolution, the President was requested, as a matter of urgency, to undertake consultations with the regional groups to appoint 54 Member States, on the basis of equitable geographical representation and including the Permanent Members of the Security Council, for membership of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Implementation of the Collective Security Provisions of the Charter of the United Nations for the maintenance of international peace and security.

118. In compliance with that request, I shall proceed with the necessary consultations and announce the appointments as soon as possible.

**Resumed from the 102nd meeting.

AGENDA ITEM 31

Policies of Apartheid of the Government of South Africa (concluded):*

- (a) Report of the Special Committee against Apartheid;
- (b) Report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Drafting of an International Convention against Apartheid in Sports;
- (c) Report of the Secretary-General

119. The PRESIDENT: In connection with agenda item 31, I have been informed by two delegations of their desire to become members of the Special Committee against Apartheid.

120. I remind members that in its resolution 34/93 R of 17 December 1979, the General Assembly requested "the President of the General Assembly, in consultation with the regional groups, to expand the membership of the Special Committee, bearing in mind the principle of equitable geographical distribution".

121. Taking into account this provision, it will be necessary to hold further consultations before the Assembly takes a decision on this subject.

122. May I take it that it is the intention of the Assembly to entrust the President with pursuing this matter in the light of the provision of General Assembly resolution 34/93 R which I have just quoted?

It was so decided.

AGENDA ITEM 18

Implementation of the Declaration of the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (concluded):**

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

123. Mr. LOHIA (Papua New Guinea): As you know, Mr. President, Papua New Guinea's application for membership of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples has been before the Assembly since the beginning of the session and has been on the agenda for some time.

124. Since there is apparently no objection on the part of any delegation here to our becoming a member, may I be advised when the decision on our application will be taken?

125. The PRESIDENT: I have received several communications from Member States, including Papua New Guinea, expressing the desire to be appointed members of the Special Committee.

126. As it will be necessary to proceed to hold further consultations on this matter, may I consider that it is also the wish of the Assembly to entrust the President with this task?

It was so decided.

127. The PRESIDENT: I have taken note of the statement of the representative of Papua New Guinea, and I assure him that I shall actively continue consulting the regional groups, with a view to making an appointment as soon as possible. I believe that he will understand, in a spirit of co-operation, the problem that I face at present.

The meeting was suspended at 5:30 p.m. and resumed at 5:45 p.m.

AGENDA ITEM 115

Scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of the United Nations: report of the Committee on Contributions (continued)***

128. The PRESIDENT: The General Assembly will now consider part I of the report of the Fifth Committee on agenda item 115, concerning the scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of the United Nations. Part I of the report is contained in document A/39/844.

129. The recommendation of the Fifth Committee appears in paragraph 17 of the report in the form of a draft resolution entitled "Scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of the United Nations".

130. The Assembly will first take action on the draft resolution. The Fifth Committee adopted it without a vote. May I take it that the General Assembly wishes to do the same?

The draft resolution was adopted (resolution 39/247).

131. The PRESIDENT: I now wish to draw the attention of the Assembly to paragraph 15 of the report of the Fifth Committee. The Committee decided to recommend postponement of further consideration of this agenda item to the resumed session of the General Assembly. May I take it therefore that the General Assembly wishes to retain this item on the agenda of the thirty-ninth session?

It was so decided (see decision 39/456).

Programme of work

132. The PRESIDENT: In the light of the action already taken at its 104th meeting, as well as action taken at the present meeting, the General Assembly has decided to resume its thirty-ninth session at a date to be announced, for the sole purpose of considering the following agenda items: item 11, "Report of the Security Council"; item 12, "Report of the Economic and Social Council" (draft resolution on consumer protection); item 17 (i), "Confirmation of the appointment of the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development"; item 25, "The situation in Central America: threats to international peace and security and peace initiatives"; item 38, "Launching of global negotiations on international economic co-operation for development"; item 41, "Observance of the

* Resumed from the 99th meeting.

** Resumed from the 100th meeting.

*** Resumed from the 3rd meeting.

quincenary of the discovery of America"; item 42, "Question of Cyprus"; item 43, "Implementation of the resolutions of the United Nations"; item 44, "Consequences of the prolongation of the armed conflict between Iran and Iraq"; item 81 (j), "Liquidation of the United Nations Emergency Operation Trust Fund and allocation of the remaining balance"; item 110, "Programme planning"; item 115, "Scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of the United Nations"; and item 140, "Celebration of the one-hundred-and-fiftieth anniversary of the emancipation of slaves in the British Empire" [*decision 39/456*]. With those exceptions, therefore, we have concluded our consideration of all the items on the agenda of the thirty-ninth session.

Statement by the President

133. The PRESIDENT: Three months ago, on 18 September [*1st meeting*], when I assumed the responsibility of presiding over the work of the thirty-ninth session of the General Assembly, I suggested that what was required at that critical juncture was a time to pause, to reflect deeply and to re-evaluate the direction in which we ought to move if the Organization was to regain its credibility and full acceptance. I observed also that the effort to build this structure of peace required our collective commitment and sustained support.

134. Although, as we have just decided, a few outstanding issues on our agenda will be taken up at a later date, we should ask ourselves today to what extent we have enhanced the credibility of the United Nations.

135. Each of us in this Hall will assess the work of the session on the basis of our respective national policies and perceptions of the Organization, as well as from the perspective of failures and successes. However, the correct yardstick of any objective assessment should be based on the Charter of the United Nations itself. We should therefore ask ourselves whether in terms of the Charter we have achieved any of the hopes and aspirations of the peoples of the world, whom, after all, we represent.

136. In the course of this session of the General Assembly we have witnessed significant changes and developments, both internationally and within these walls. As we opened the session, we all expressed concern regarding the relations that existed between the two super-Powers. It was pertinent that Member States, expressing the yearnings of the peoples of the world, should appeal to the two super-Powers to resume dialogue and pursue negotiations with a view to halting the development, improvement and stockpiling of nuclear weapons and their delivery systems.

137. I am gratified that the initial steps in responding to this universal appeal were taken in this building. Since then, we have witnessed efforts being made to lift the dark clouds that have hung over relations between the two super-Powers. While it may be premature to determine the outcome of this trend, we can all express the fervent hope that the coming year, the fortieth anniversary of the Organization, will be marked as a year in which a major breakthrough was made in developing effective communication between the two super-Powers.

138. I am sure that we are all encouraged by the decision of the United States and the Soviet Union to resume dialogue on arms control and disarmament at

the Foreign Ministers' level at Geneva early in the New Year. Even though we are all aware of the obstacles in any effort to tackle strategic arms limitation and total nuclear disarmament, we hope that some progress will be made at these meetings. Even if the achievement of a framework of understanding to resume serious negotiations on the limitation, freezing and control of nuclear weapons should elude us, we may, none the less, derive some satisfaction if the super-Powers can at least maintain dialogue and begin the process of restoring the spirit of détente which in the past contributed to an atmosphere of relaxation of international tension.

139. The present session of the Assembly adopted a record number of resolutions on disarmament. This underlines the continuing concern of the international community over the escalating arms race and the threat it poses to mankind. In this connection, I am most grateful to the Secretary-General for the important and timely statement he made to the Assembly on 12 December on the question of disarmament [*97th meeting, paras. 292 to 307*]. I share the views he expressed in that statement and join him in his appeal to the super-Powers to undertake urgent measures with a view to promoting agreements on all aspects of disarmament.

140. A new spirit seems to have prevailed at this session of the General Assembly. I know all members have observed that delegations have shown more readiness to accommodate and harmonize their views with others taking divergent positions. This is as it should be if we are to strengthen the capacity of the Organization to tackle the many urgent issues of our time. There has unquestionably been a determined effort to search for common ground and a convergence of views.

141. I dare to draw that conclusion in spite of the unfortunate developments of the last few days over certain issues. Unless we strive to maintain proper balance, we run the risk of allowing that occurrence to cloud our perspective of the general sweep of events during the present session. Indeed, I would be remiss in carrying out my responsibility as President of the Assembly if I failed to remind all delegations that it is in the nature of parliamentary diplomacy that this or that Government may find it difficult at times to secure majority support for its own point of view. In this context, it is of the utmost importance that we turn away from the easy temptation to condemn, disparage or minimize the efficacy of the Assembly when we are unable to prevail.

142. As is the case for most truly deliberative bodies, whether here, in the Assembly, or in national legislatures, parties and Governments have often employed parliamentary strategies and tactics to secure their particular goals. Obviously such practices, particularly when they succeed, appear disconcerting to those whose aims have been frustrated by them. But we must maintain some balance and proportion in that perception, realizing that none of us, in the past 39 years of the existence of the United Nations, has been blameless regarding the use of the rules of procedure to maximize support. Perhaps the time has come when we should exercise maximum restraint in viewing our voting proceedings in terms of a diplomatic or political scorecard. In this context, it would clearly be advisable to develop methods for moving away from postures where voting in the Assembly is seen in terms of gaining or losing. Such

postures are not helpful, and more often than not they are counter-productive.

143. While certain decisions may not have been comfortable to this or that Government, we all must have gained some satisfaction from the constructive approach taken by the General Assembly in at least two broad areas. Despite the wide divergence of views on some key points, the Assembly was able to adopt by consensus the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment. This new Convention is yet another symbol of faith in the dignity and worth of the human person. We have, in that document, realized the dreams of many of our fellow human beings in various parts of the world where torture is practiced.

144. Equally gratifying is the painstaking manner in which Member States were able to reach a consensus on the critical economic situation in Africa. By dint of perseverance, compromise and flexibility, an agreed position was reached. The political processes which culminated in the adoption by consensus of the Declaration on the Critical Economic Situation in Africa testified to the validity of interdependence and to the ability of the United Nations to provide prescriptions for many of the problems which confront the nations of the world.

145. Regrettably, we have been unable to employ that same strength, that same unifying element of multilateral diplomacy, for the purpose of launching the long overdue global negotiations on international economic co-operation for development. Despite the intensive and detailed exploratory process which had been successfully concluded earlier in the year and which had been characterized by an atmosphere of mutual understanding and goodwill, no substantive progress has been possible since then.

146. Yet I do not consider this a total failure, nor would I place it in the debit column of the bookkeeping exercise of this thirty-ninth session of the General Assembly. On the contrary, I see it as an opportunity to renew our efforts and our commitment in the spirit of accommodation and flexibility. Indeed, as a result of the adoption of the Declaration on the Critical Economic Situation in Africa, a new momentum in multilateralism has been created, one which, I hope, will in the not too distant future take us over the last hurdle which has stood in the way and has delayed the launching of global negotiations.

147. In this context, it is pertinent to recall the long and often stormy voyage which eventually took us to a successful conclusion of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea. By 10 December 1984, that Convention had received 159 signatures, including those of the members of the European Community. The way has thus been paved for a more rational exploration and exploitation of the resources of the international sea-bed area for the benefit of all mankind.

148. Encouraging developments on the international scene as well as at the United Nations have, regrettably, been accompanied by other, disappointing and frustrating, events. First and foremost, we must all deplore the increase in violence and terrorism which have plagued the international community in recent months. Recent hijackings and the killing of diplomats—and, in one case, of an international civil servant—should prod Governments to take concerted action with a view to bringing an end to this terrible crime of terrorism. Here again, I whole-

heartedly support the statement by the Secretary-General on this matter.

149. In my statement at the opening of the session, I asked whether it was not within our capacity to find just and lasting solutions to regional conflicts such as those in Afghanistan, Kampuchea, Central America, southern Africa and the Middle East. The decisions which we have since taken on those issues confirm once again that we are indeed capable of at least providing a framework or formula for resolving the conflicts. To the extent that these problems remain unresolved, we have had no choice but to reiterate virtually all the recommendations which we had made in previous sessions, recommendations concerning, among other things, the withdrawal of troops, the recognition of the rights of States and peoples, and the acceptance and implementation of broadly-based peace initiatives and plans.

150. In the context of the Middle East, the search for peace remains an essential responsibility of the United Nations. In the absence of a comprehensive and durable solution, this session of the General Assembly had no alternative but to review both the situation in the Middle East and the question of Palestine. That is why the Assembly reiterated once again that the question of Palestine is still at the core of the Middle East problem, and that a just and lasting solution should, above all, guarantee the exercise by the Palestinian people of their inalienable right to self-determination and nationhood.

151. I am conscious that the call made by the Organization for the convening of an international conference on the Middle East has not yet obtained the support of some of the parties concerned which would make it possible. In any case, I hope that all concerned will redouble their efforts to bring about a convergence of views on this matter.

152. As far as Namibia is concerned, we have not witnessed during this session any advance towards the independence of that Territory. On the contrary, we have seen in recent weeks the now familiar pattern of tempting prospects and a final let-down. We have long been led to believe that independence for Namibia was around the corner, but the continued insistence by South Africa on linking Namibia's independence to the withdrawal of Cuban forces from Angola shows clearly that we are a long way from the cherished goal of Namibia's freedom. It was, therefore, necessary and proper for the Assembly to reiterate its strong position that Namibia should be free and genuinely independent, in accordance with Security Council resolution 435 (1978).

153. In relation to *apartheid*, the Assembly conveyed to South Africa once again the international community's abhorrence of the inhuman policy of *apartheid*. The Assembly's message was loud and clear, that *apartheid* is an evil and inhuman system that must be eradicated, and that the Organization will not remain silent until racial discrimination and segregation in all their forms and manifestations are eliminated.

154. The rising tide of protests both inside and outside South Africa is a clear manifestation of the response of the oppressed people of South Africa and of the international community to the alarming increase in repression by the minority régime of South Africa against the black majority of its citizens. Perhaps it is the revulsion that peoples of the world express against *apartheid* that will begin to convince

those Governments which are at present reluctant to join the growing majority to take effective measures against this evil system.

155. I am certain that we are all cautiously optimistic about the prospect of a lasting solution of the Cyprus problem, which has been on our agenda for the last 20 years. The Secretary-General in his modesty has not claimed a diplomatic breakthrough, but those who have followed with keen interest his tireless efforts in carrying out his good offices will not fail to recognize that he has provided an important framework that may lead to a mutually acceptable agreement on the Cyprus problem.

156. At this stage of the work of the thirty-ninth session of the General Assembly, I am fully aware that I owe you all a debt of profound gratitude. In the conduct of the proceedings of the Assembly you have demonstrated unfailing courtesy and understanding. Without your co-operation and willingness to accommodate one another, developments would have been much more difficult. I therefore wish to express my deep appreciation of the manner in which you have enabled the Assembly to go through its very long agenda.

157. This, the thirty-ninth session of the General Assembly, in spite of all its unresolved and unfinished business, has fulfilled some of the hopes of the peoples of the world. My message as President of the Assembly is still one of hope. Why should we slide back? Is it not better and safer to put our hope and trust in the United Nations than in the machines of war and mass destruction? We still have a choice.

158. Let me take this opportunity to express my thanks to all those who have been responsible for what we have been able to accomplish thus far: first to you, Mr. Secretary-General, and to your team of dedicated Secretariat staff, including of course my closest associate in the conduct of the Assembly, the Under-Secretary-General for Political and General Assembly Affairs, Mr. William Buffum, his staff, the interpreters and translators, editors, messengers, conference and press officers, and others. I am most grateful to them all for their invaluable contributions to the work of the Assembly.

159. I wish also to commend the Vice-Presidents of the Assembly, the Chairmen, Vice-Chairmen and Rapporteurs of the various main Committees, and of course the Chairmen of the regional groups, who have facilitated the smooth running of the session thus far.

160. As I stated on another occasion, everyone who is involved in the work of the United Nations in one capacity or another is a peace-maker.

161. I wish you all a joyous and peaceful New Year.

Suspension of the session

162. The PRESIDENT: I hereby declare the thirty-ninth session suspended.

The meeting rose at 6.15 p.m.
