



# General Assembly

Sixty-fifth session

**62**nd plenary meeting

Friday, 10 December 2010, 10 a.m.  
New York

Official Records

*President:* Mr. Deiss ..... (Switzerland)

*The meeting was called to order at 10.05 a.m.*

## Statement by the President on the occasion of Human Rights Day 2010

**The President** (*spoke in French*): Promoting respect for the human rights and fundamental freedoms of all people, without distinction of race, sex, language or religion, is one of the fundamental missions of the United Nations. Human rights, together with peace, security and development, constitute the pillars of the United Nations system.

Today we commemorate the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which the General Assembly adopted and proclaimed in 1948. The Declaration was inspired by the values of the great religious and philosophical systems. It draws its strength from the aspirations of peoples all around the world for a world characterized by peace, justice and development — a world where individual freedoms, democracy and the rule of law are paramount.

The Declaration is one of the most universal documents, having been translated into more than 300 languages and dialects, from Abkhaz to Zulu, with the goal of creating a language shared by all — the language of human rights.

Today, we must express our particular thanks to human rights defenders the world over, who work to ensure that the Universal Declaration is not an empty promise, but that it truly becomes a reality. Those men and women put themselves at risk, and often their families are also put in danger. Too many activists

throughout the world are targets of abuse, harassment, intimidation, defamation and death threats. They are beaten, tortured and sometimes executed. Too many activists are victims of false accusations, arbitrary arrests, unfair sentences and unjustified imprisonment. Their freedom of movement, belief and expression, as well as their freedom of assembly and association, are often seriously impeded. Those activists who take a stand against discrimination also run further risks, as they are defending those who are most vulnerable in societies.

Despite those difficulties, human rights defenders carry out remarkable work. For me, it is clear: we would not be where we are today without their commitment and courage. The General Assembly benefits in a great many ways from their work. They bring a grassroots perspective to our debates and move them forward. They galvanize our action. They often play the role of pioneers. In that way, they lay the ground for the intergovernmental process that takes place in the General Assembly.

The role of human rights activists is well recognized, and a Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights defenders has been appointed by the Human Rights Council.

Over the coming months, we will undertake a review of that important body of the United Nations. That is one of the priorities of my presidency. The mandate of the Human Rights Council is to promote universal respect for and protection of all human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, without distinction

This record contains the text of speeches delivered in English and of the interpretation of speeches delivered in the other languages. Corrections should be submitted to the original languages only. They should be incorporated in a copy of the record and sent under the signature of a member of the delegation concerned to the Chief of the Verbatim Reporting Service, room U-506. Corrections will be issued after the end of the session in a consolidated corrigendum.

10-68553 (E)



Please recycle

of any kind and in a fair and equitable manner, and to address violations of human rights, especially when they are gross and systematic.

It is essential that we complete the review as diligently as possible, by July 2011, as I have outlined jointly with the President of the Council. That will enable us to concentrate on its important core mandate for the common good, for the good of the victims of human rights violations and of their defenders.

Today, I pay tribute to all the organizations, to all men and all women who are devoting their energies and who at times have sacrificed their lives in order to ensure that the world will be shaped in the image of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. As the author of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the General Assembly of the United Nations is also the principal depository. I therefore call upon all Member States to be, in a committed and constructive manner, the unconditional and faithful guarantors of the Declaration.

#### **Reports of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee)**

**The President** (*spoke in French*): The Assembly will now turn to the reports of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee) under agenda items 49 to 59, 118 and 130.

I request the Rapporteur of the Committee, Mr. Mohammad Wali Naeemi of Afghanistan, to introduce in one intervention the reports of the Committee.

**Mr. Naeemi** (Afghanistan), Rapporteur of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee): It is a great privilege and honour for me to introduce in the General Assembly the reports of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee), submitted under agenda items 49 to 59, 118 and 130. Those reports, contained in documents A/65/420 through A/65/432, include the texts of the draft resolutions and decisions recommended to the General Assembly for adoption. For the convenience of delegations, a checklist prepared by the Secretariat of the action taken in the Committee is contained in A/C.4/65/INF/3.

During the main part of the Assembly's sixty-fifth session, the Fourth Committee held 24 formal meetings. It adopted a total of 25 draft resolutions and two draft

decisions, of which nine draft resolutions and the two draft decisions were adopted without a vote.

The Committee continued its practice of holding interactive dialogues and question-and-answer sessions with high-level representatives of the Secretariat and of United Nations agencies and bodies. That format was used in meetings held under the items on "Effects of atomic radiation", "United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East", "Comprehensive review of the whole question of peacekeeping operations in all their aspects" and "Questions relating to information".

The first report, submitted under agenda item 49, "Effects of atomic radiation", is contained in document A/65/420. The draft resolution submitted under this item is contained in paragraph 9 of the report.

In the draft resolution the General Assembly would, inter alia, request the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation to continue its work and submit plans for its ongoing programme of work to the Assembly at its sixty-sixth session. The draft resolution also requests the Secretary-General to prepare a report to be submitted to the Assembly at its sixty-sixth session on the objective criteria and indicators to determine membership that would best support the essential work of the Scientific Committee. In addition, it requests the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its sixty-sixth session regarding the effects of atomic radiation in the Republic of the Marshall Islands. On behalf of the Fourth Committee, I recommend the adoption of this draft resolution by the General Assembly.

The second report, submitted under agenda item 50, "International cooperation in the peaceful uses of outer space", is contained in document A/65/421. During its consideration of the item, the Fourth Committee held two informal meetings of an open-ended working group chaired by the delegation of Romania. The working group formulated the draft resolution contained in paragraph 11 of the report.

In the draft resolution, the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space is requested to continue to consider ways and means of maintaining outer space for peaceful purposes and to report thereon to the Assembly at its sixty-sixth session. The Assembly would, inter alia, endorse the report of the Committee. On behalf of the Fourth Committee, I recommend the

adoption of this draft resolution by the General Assembly.

The third report, submitted under agenda item 51, “United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East”, is contained in document A/65/422. The Fourth Committee considered the report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (A/65/13) and the report of the Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) (A/65/551) and other relevant reports by the Secretary-General. The Committee decided to defer its consideration of the report of the Secretary-General on strengthening the management capacity of UNRWA, requested in resolution 64/89, until 2011.

Under this item, the Committee adopted four draft resolutions related to various aspects of the work of UNRWA. Their adoption would have the Assembly reaffirm that the Agency’s functioning remains essential in all fields of operation. These draft resolutions call for donor support for the tireless efforts of UNRWA in increasingly difficult conditions. The Fourth Committee also recommends the extension of the mandate of the Agency until 30 June 2014. The Committee recommends to the Assembly the adoption of these four draft resolutions, contained in paragraph 17 of the report.

The fourth report, submitted under agenda item 52, “Report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories”, is contained in document A/65/423. The Fourth Committee considered the report of the Special Committee concerning the protection and promotion of the human rights of the Palestinian people and other Arab inhabitants of the occupied territories, as well as reports by the Secretary-General submitted under this item.

Under this item, the Fourth Committee adopted five draft resolutions, which can be found in paragraph 16 of its report. They would reaffirm the illegality of Israeli settlements in the occupied Palestinian territories and demand that Israel comply with its obligations under international law, as mentioned in the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice of July 2004. The Fourth Committee

recommends these draft resolutions to the General Assembly for adoption.

The fifth report, relating to agenda item 53, “Comprehensive review of the whole question of peacekeeping operations in all their aspects”, is contained in document A/65/424. The Fourth Committee heard comprehensive introductory statements by the Under-Secretaries-General for Peacekeeping Operations and for Field Support and held a general debate under this item. Many of the issues raised will be further considered by the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations in its upcoming session early next year. Any draft resolution submitted under this item will be taken up by the Fourth Committee in a resumed session.

The sixth report, submitted under agenda item 54, “Questions relating to information”, is contained in document A/65/425. The Fourth Committee considered the report submitted by the Committee on Information (A/65/21) and the report of the Secretary-General (A/65/277 and Corr.1) and heard from the Under-Secretary-General for Communications and Public Information about the innovative efforts of his Department to meet challenges that have arisen in the past year in promoting the work of the United Nations around the world. The Fourth Committee adopted, without a vote, two draft resolutions contained in paragraph 10 of the report.

In draft resolution A, entitled “Information in the service of humanity”, the Assembly would ask all concerned, *inter alia*, to ensure for journalists the free and effective performance of their professional tasks and condemn resolutely all attacks against them; to enhance regional efforts and cooperation among developing countries, as well as cooperation between developed and developing countries; and to aim at providing all possible support and assistance to the developing countries and their media.

Draft resolution B, entitled, “United Nations public information policies and activities”, would have the Assembly adopt recommendations under the headings of general activities of the Department of Public Information, strategic communications services, news services, library services, and outreach services.

The Special Political and Decolonization Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of both draft resolutions.

With regard to the cluster of items on Non-Self-Governing Territories and the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples — agenda items 55 through 59 — the Fourth Committee considered these items together. The Committee had a combined general debate on all five items and heard 93 petitioners on the various non-self governing territories, as well as the Chief Minister of Gibraltar and the President of the Government of New Caledonia.

Under these items, the General Assembly has before it five reports.

The report submitted under agenda item 55, “Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73*e* of the Charter of the United Nations”, is contained in document A/65/426. The draft resolution submitted under this item appears in paragraph 6 of the report. The Fourth Committee recommends it to the General Assembly for adoption.

The report relating to agenda item 56, “Economic and other activities which affect the interests of the peoples of the Non-Self-Governing Territories”, is contained in document A/65/427. Under this item, the Fourth Committee adopted a draft resolution contained in paragraph 6 of the report. The Committee recommends this draft resolution to the Assembly for adoption.

The report relating to agenda item 57, “Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations”, is contained in document A/65/428. In paragraph 6 of the report, the Fourth Committee recommends a draft resolution to the General Assembly for adoption.

The report relating to agenda item 58, “Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories”, is contained in document A/65/429. Under this item, the Fourth Committee recommends a draft resolution, which is contained in paragraph 6 of the report, for adoption by the General Assembly.

The report submitted under agenda item 59, “Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples”, is contained in document A/65/430. Under this item, the

Fourth Committee adopted eight draft resolutions and one draft decision.

The draft resolutions on the “Question of Western Sahara”, “Question of New Caledonia”, “Question of Tokelau”, the consolidated omnibus draft resolution concerning the 11 territories, as well as the draft decision on the “Question of Gibraltar”, were all adopted without a vote by the Fourth Committee. The draft resolutions on the “Dissemination of information on decolonization”, “Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples”, “Fiftieth anniversary of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples” and “Third International Decade for the Eradication of Colonialism” were adopted by recorded vote.

The eight draft resolutions are contained in paragraph 29 of the report, and the draft decision is contained in paragraph 30. The Fourth Committee recommends their adoption by the General Assembly.

Under agenda item 118, “Revitalization of the work of the General Assembly”, the Fourth Committee adopted a draft decision containing the proposed programme of work of the Fourth Committee for the sixty-sixth session, in 2011, as contained in document A/65/431.

At this stage, the need did not arise for the Committee to take up item 130, “Programme planning”, as indicated in the report of the Committee contained in document A/65/432.

Before concluding, I should like to recognize the high level of cooperation prevailing in the Special Political and Decolonization Committee. Though the work of the Committee was prolonged by a few days in order to reach a successful conclusion, the Committee was able to fulfil the mandate entrusted to it by the Assembly and to complete its work effectively and constructively.

I should like to express, on behalf of the Bureau of the Fourth Committee, our profound appreciation to those delegations that acted as facilitators and coordinated the efforts on the adoption of the draft resolutions by the Committee. I should also like to thank all delegations for their constructive participation and cooperation in reaching consensus on many draft resolutions and decisions.

I should like to pay particular tribute here to the Chairman of the Fourth Committee, Ambassador Chitsaka Chipaziwa of Zimbabwe, whose knowledge and experience in multilateral forums, enhanced by his consummate diplomatic skills, enabled the Committee to consider in depth all the agenda items allocated to it by the Assembly. In addition, his focus and determination greatly facilitated our deliberations on a number of sensitive issues. That was particularly important given the wide-ranging and often difficult issues assigned to the Committee.

The other members of the Bureau — the Vice-Chairs Mr. David Windsor of Australia, Ms. Marcela Zamora of Costa Rica and Mr. Radoslaw Flisiuk of Poland — with whom I had the pleasure of working, also contributed greatly to the successful conclusion of the work of the Fourth Committee.

I should also like to place on record our appreciation for the excellent assistance provided by the Committee's secretariat. It is through their efforts that the work of the Committee proceeded smoothly and efficiently. We are indeed grateful to them for facilitating our work.

I now have the honour to submit to the General Assembly for its consideration and adoption the recommendations of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee contained in the reports A/65/420 to A/65/432.

**The President** (*spoke in French*): I thank the Rapporteur of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee).

If there is no proposal under rule 66 of the rules of procedure, I shall take it that the General Assembly decides not to discuss the reports of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee) that are before the Assembly today.

*It was so decided.*

**The President** (*spoke in French*): Statements will therefore be limited to explanations of vote. The positions of delegations regarding the recommendations of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee) have been made clear in that Committee and are reflected in the relevant official records.

May I remind members that, in accordance with General Assembly decision 34/401, 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 is different from its vote in the Committee, and that explanations of vote are limited to ten minutes and should be made by delegations from their seats.

Before we begin to take action on the recommendations contained in the reports of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee), I wish to advise representatives that we are going to take decisions in the same manner as was done in the Committee, unless the Secretariat is notified to the contrary in advance. That means that where recorded votes were taken, we will do the same. I hope that we will adopt without a vote those recommendations that were adopted without a vote in the Committee.

Before proceeding further, I would like to draw the attention of members to a note by the Secretariat, entitled "Checklist of reports of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee) to the General Assembly on agenda items 49 to 59, 118 and 130", which has been circulated, in English only, as document A/C.4/65/INF/3. This note has been distributed to all delegations in the General Assembly Hall as a reference guide for action on draft resolutions and decisions recommended by the Committee in its reports. Members will find in the second column of the note the symbols of the Committee's draft resolutions or decisions and, in the fifth column, the corresponding symbols of the reports for action in the plenary.

Members are reminded that additional sponsors are no longer accepted now that draft resolutions and decisions have been adopted by the Committee. Any clarification about sponsorship should be addressed to the Secretary of the Committee.

## **Agenda item 49**

### **Effects of atomic radiation**

#### **Report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee) (A/65/420)**

**The President** (*spoke in French*): The Assembly has before it a draft resolution recommended by the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee) in paragraph 9 of its report. We will now take a decision on the draft resolution. The

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

*The draft resolution was adopted* (resolution 65/96).

**The President** (*spoke in French*): The General Assembly has thus concluded its consideration of agenda item 49.

#### **Agenda item 50**

##### **International cooperation in the peaceful uses of outer space**

###### **Report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee) (A/65/421)**

**The President** (*spoke in French*): The Assembly has before it a draft resolution recommended by the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee) in paragraph 11 of its report, on which we will now take a decision. The Committee adopted it without a vote. May I take it that the Assembly wishes to do the same?

*The draft resolution was adopted* (resolution 65/97).

**The President** (*spoke in French*): The Assembly has thus concluded its consideration of agenda item 50.

#### **Agenda item 51**

##### **United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East**

###### **Report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee) (A/65/422)**

**The President** (*spoke in French*): The Assembly has before it four draft resolutions recommended by the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee) in paragraph 17 of its report. We will now take decisions on draft resolutions I to IV, one by one. After the Assembly has taken decisions on all of them, representatives will have the opportunity to explain their vote.

We turn to draft resolution I, entitled "Assistance to Palestine refugees". A recorded vote has been requested.

*A recorded vote was taken.*

*In favour:*

Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Tuvalu, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe

*Against:*

Israel

*Abstaining:*

Cameroon, Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), Nauru, Palau, United States of America

*Draft resolution I was adopted by 169 votes to 1, with 6 abstentions (resolution 65/98).*

**The President** (*spoke in French*): We now turn to draft resolution II, entitled "Persons displaced as a result of the June 1967 and subsequent hostilities". A recorded vote has been requested.

*A recorded vote was taken.*

*In favour:*

Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden,

Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Tuvalu, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe

*Against:*

Israel, Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), Nauru, Palau, United States of America

*Abstaining:*

Cameroon, Canada, Liberia, Panama

*Draft resolution II was adopted by 167 votes to 6, with 4 abstentions (resolution 65/99).*

**The President** (*spoke in French*): We next turn to draft resolution III, entitled "Operations of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East". A recorded vote has been requested.

*A recorded vote was taken.*

*In favour:*

Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg,

Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Tuvalu, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe

*Against:*

Israel, Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), Nauru, Palau, United States of America

*Abstaining:*

Cameroon, Canada

*Draft resolution III was adopted by 169 votes to 6, with 2 abstentions (resolution 65/100).*

**The President** (*spoke in French*): We now turn to draft resolution IV, entitled "Palestine refugees' properties and their revenues". A recorded vote has been requested.

*A recorded vote was taken.*

*In favour:*

Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Democratic People's Republic

of Korea, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Tuvalu, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe

*Against:*

Israel, Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), Nauru, Palau, United States of America

*Abstaining:*

Cameroon, Liberia

*Draft resolution IV was adopted by 169 votes to 6, with 2 abstentions (resolution 65/101).*

**The President** (*spoke in French*): The General Assembly has thus concluded this stage of its consideration of agenda item 51.

**Agenda item 52****Report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories****Report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee) (A/65/423)**

**The President** (*spoke in French*): The Assembly has before it five draft resolutions recommended by the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee) in paragraph 16 of its report. We will now take action on draft resolutions I through V, one by one. After all decisions have been taken, representatives will have the opportunity to explain their vote.

We turn first to draft resolution I, entitled “Work of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories”. A recorded vote has been requested.

*A recorded vote was taken.*

*In favour:*

Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belize, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Cape Verde, Chile, China, Comoros, Congo, Cuba, Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Eritrea, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People’s Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Qatar, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Tuvalu, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uzbekistan, Venezuela (Bolivarian

Republic of), Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe

*Against:*

Australia, Canada, Israel, Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), Nauru, Palau, Panama, United States of America

*Abstaining:*

Albania, Andorra, Argentina, Austria, Bahamas, Belgium, Benin, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d’Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, El Salvador, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Samoa, San Marino, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Timor-Leste, Tonga, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay

*Draft resolution I was adopted by 94 votes to 9, with 72 abstentions (resolution 65/102).*

**The President** (*spoke in French*): Draft resolution II is entitled “Applicability of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, to the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the other occupied Arab territories”. A recorded vote has been requested.

*A recorded vote was taken.*

*In favour:*

Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic,

Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Tuvalu, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe

*Against:*

Israel, Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), Nauru, Palau, United States of America

*Abstaining:*

Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire

*Draft resolution II was adopted by 169 votes to 6, with 2 abstentions (resolution 65/103).*

**The President** (*spoke in French*): Draft resolution III is entitled "Israeli settlements in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the occupied Syrian Golan". A recorded vote has been requested.

*A recorded vote was taken.*

*In favour:*

Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Tuvalu, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe

*Against:*

Israel, Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), Nauru, Palau, United States of America

*Abstaining:*

Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, Panama

*Draft resolution III was adopted by 169 votes to 6, with 3 abstentions (resolution 65/104).*

**The President** (*spoke in French*): Draft resolution IV is entitled "Israeli practices affecting the human rights of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem". A recorded vote has been requested.

*A recorded vote was taken.*

*In favour:*

Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Singapore,

Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Timor-Leste, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Tuvalu, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe

*Against:*

Australia, Canada, Israel, Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), Nauru, Palau, Panama, United States of America

*Abstaining:*

Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire

*Draft resolution IV was adopted by 165 votes to 9, with 2 abstentions (resolution 65/105).*

**The President** (*spoke in French*): Draft resolution V is entitled "The occupied Syrian Golan". A recorded vote has been requested.

*A recorded vote was taken.*

*In favour:*

Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya,

Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Timor-Leste, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Tuvalu, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe

*Against:*

Israel

*Abstaining:*

Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, Fiji, Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), Nauru, Palau, Tonga, United States of America

*Draft resolution V was adopted by 167 votes to 1, with 9 abstentions (resolution 65/106).*

**The President** (*spoke in French*): May I take it that it is the wish of the General Assembly to conclude its consideration of agenda item 52?

*It was so decided.*

### **Agenda item 53**

#### **Comprehensive review of the whole question of peacekeeping operations in all their aspects**

##### **Report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee) (A/65/424)**

**The President** (*spoke in French*): May I take it that the General Assembly wishes to take note of the report of the Special Political and Decolonization

Committee (Fourth Committee) contained in document A/65/424?

*It was so decided.*

**The President** (*spoke in French*): The General Assembly has thus concluded this stage of its consideration of agenda item 53.

### **Agenda item 54**

#### **Questions relating to information**

##### **Report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee) (A/65/425)**

**The President** (*spoke in French*): The Assembly has before it two draft resolutions recommended by the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee) in paragraph 10 of its report. We will now take a decision on the draft resolutions.

Draft resolution A is entitled "Information in the service of humanity". The Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee) adopted draft resolution A without a vote. May I take it that the Assembly wishes to do likewise?

*Draft resolution A was adopted (resolution 65/107 A).*

**The President** (*spoke in French*): Draft resolution B is entitled "United Nations public information policies and activities". The Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee) adopted the draft resolution without a vote. May I take it that the Assembly wishes to do likewise?

*Draft resolution B was adopted (resolution 65/107 B).*

**The President** (*spoke in French*): May I take it that it is the wish of the General Assembly to conclude its consideration of agenda item 54?

*It was so decided.*

**Agenda item 55****Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73e of the Charter of the United Nations****Report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee) (A/65/426)**

**The President** (*spoke in French*): The Assembly has before it a draft resolution recommended by the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee) in paragraph 6 of its report. We will now take a decision on the draft resolution. A recorded vote has been requested.

*A recorded vote was taken.*

*In favour:*

Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian

Federation, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Tuvalu, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe

*Against:*

None

*Abstaining:*

Benin, France, Israel, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America

*The draft resolution was adopted by 172 votes to none, with 5 abstentions (resolution 65/108).*

**The President** (*spoke in French*): May I take it that it is the wish of the General Assembly to conclude its consideration of agenda item 55?

*It was so decided.*

**Agenda item 56****Economic and other activities which affect the interests of the peoples of the Non-Self-Governing Territories****Report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee) (A/65/427)**

**The President** (*spoke in French*): The Assembly has before it a draft resolution recommended by the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee) in paragraph 6 of its report. We will now take a decision on the draft resolution. A recorded vote has been requested.

*A recorded vote was taken.*

*In favour:*

Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize,

Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Tuvalu, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe

*Against:*

Israel, United States of America

*Abstaining:*

France, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

*The draft resolution was adopted by 173 votes to 2, with 2 abstentions (resolution 65/109).*

**The President** (*spoke in French*): May I take it that it is the wish of the General Assembly to conclude its consideration of agenda item 56?

*It was so decided.*

**Agenda item 57**

**Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations**

**Report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee) (A/65/428)**

**The President** (*spoke in French*): The Assembly has before it a draft resolution recommended by the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee) in paragraph 6 of its report. We will now take a decision on the draft resolution. A recorded vote has been requested.

*A recorded vote was taken.*

*In favour:*

Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Australia, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belize, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan,

Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Tuvalu, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe

*Against:*

None

*Abstaining:*

Albania, Andorra, Argentina, Armenia, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Netherlands, Norway, Palau, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, San Marino, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America

*The draft resolution was adopted by 119 votes to none, with 56 abstentions (resolution 65/110).*

**The President** (*spoke in French*): May I take it that it is the wish of the General Assembly to conclude its consideration of agenda item 57?

*It was so decided.*

## **Agenda item 58**

### **Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories**

#### **Report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee) (A/65/429)**

**The President** (*spoke in French*): The Assembly has before it a draft resolution recommended by the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee) in paragraph 6 of its report. We will now take a decision on the draft resolution. The Committee adopted it without a vote. May I take it that the Assembly wishes to do likewise?

*The draft resolution was adopted (resolution 65/111).*

**The President** (*spoke in French*): May I take it that it is the wish of the General Assembly to conclude its consideration of agenda item 58?

*It was so decided.*

## **Agenda item 59**

### **Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples**

#### **Report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee) (A/65/430)**

**The President** (*spoke in French*): The Assembly has before it eight draft resolutions recommended by the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee) in paragraph 29 of its report and one draft decision recommended by the Committee in paragraph 30 of the same report. We will now take a decision on draft resolutions I to VIII and on the draft decision, one by one. After all the decisions have been taken, representatives will have the opportunity to explain their vote.

Draft resolution I is entitled "Question of Western Sahara". The Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee) adopted draft resolution I without a vote. May I take it that the Assembly wishes to do likewise?

*Draft resolution I was adopted (resolution 65/112).*

**The President** (*spoke in French*): Draft resolution II is entitled "Question of New Caledonia". The Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee) adopted draft resolution II without a vote. May I take it that the Assembly wishes to do the same?

*Draft resolution II was adopted (resolution 65/113).*

**The President** (*spoke in French*): Draft resolution III is entitled "Question of Tokelau". The Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee) adopted draft resolution III without a vote. May I take it that the Assembly wishes to do likewise?

*Draft resolution III was adopted (resolution 65/114).*

**The President** (*spoke in French*): Draft resolution IV is entitled “Questions of American Samoa, Anguilla, Bermuda, the British Virgin Islands, the Cayman Islands, Guam, Montserrat, Pitcairn, Saint Helena, the Turks and Caicos Islands and the United States Virgin Islands”. Draft resolution IV was adopted by the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee) without a vote. May I take it that the Assembly wishes to do likewise?

*Draft resolution IV was adopted (resolution 65/115).*

**The President** (*spoke in French*): Draft resolution V is entitled “Dissemination of information on decolonization”. A recorded vote has been requested.

*A recorded vote was taken.*

*In favour:*

Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d’Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People’s Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan,

Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Tuvalu, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe

*Against:*

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

*Abstaining:*

France

*Draft resolution V was adopted by 171 votes to 3, with 1 abstention (resolution 65/116).*

**The President** (*spoke in French*): Draft resolution VI is entitled “Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples”. A recorded vote has been requested.

*A recorded vote was taken.*

*In favour:*

Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belize, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d’Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India,

Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Tuvalu, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe

*Against:*

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

*Abstaining:*

Belgium, France

*Draft resolution VI was adopted by 171 votes to 3, with 2 abstentions (resolution 65/117).*

**The President** (*spoke in French*): Draft resolution VII is entitled "Fiftieth anniversary of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples". A recorded vote has been requested.

*A recorded vote was taken.*

*In favour:*

Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize,

Bhutan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Tuvalu, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Zambia, Zimbabwe

*Against:*

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

*Draft resolution VII was adopted by 168 votes to 3 (resolution 65/118).*

[Subsequently, the delegation of the Plurinational State of Bolivia advised the Secretariat that it had intended to vote in favour.]

**The President** (*spoke in French*): Draft resolution VIII is entitled “Third International Decade for the Eradication of Colonialism”. A recorded vote has been requested.

*A recorded vote was taken.*

*In favour:*

Afghanistan, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belize, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d’Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People’s Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Russian Federation, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Tuvalu, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe

*Against:*

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

*Abstaining:*

Albania, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Latvia, Lithuania, Micronesia (Federated States of), Netherlands, Palau, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, Sweden, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

*Draft resolution VIII was adopted by 151 votes to 3, with 21 abstentions (resolution 65/119).*

**The President** (*spoke in French*): We turn now to the draft decision entitled “Question of Gibraltar”. The Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee) adopted the draft decision without a vote. May I take it that the Assembly wishes to do the same?

*The draft decision was adopted.*

**The President** (*spoke in French*): The General Assembly has thus concluded this stage of its consideration of agenda item 59.

**Agenda item 118** (*continued*)

**Revitalization of the work of the General Assembly**

**Report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee) (A/65/431)**

**The President** (*spoke in French*): The Assembly has before it a draft decision recommended by the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee) in paragraph 5 of its report. We will now take action on the draft decision, entitled “Proposed programme of work and timetable of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee) for the sixty-sixth session of the General Assembly”. The Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee) adopted the draft decision. May I take it that the Assembly wishes to do the same?

*The draft decision was adopted.*

**The President** (*spoke in French*): The General Assembly has thus concluded this stage of its consideration of agenda item 118.

**Agenda item 130** *(continued)***Programme planning****Report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee) (A/65/432)**

**The President** *(spoke in French)*: May I take it that the General Assembly wishes to take note of the report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee)?

*It was so decided.*

**The President** *(spoke in French)*: The Assembly has thus concluded this stage of its consideration of agenda item 130.

On behalf of the General Assembly, I would like to thank His Excellency Mr. Chitsaka Chipaziwa, Permanent Representative of Zimbabwe to the United Nations and Chair of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee), members of the Bureau, the Secretary of the Committee and representatives for a job well done.

The General Assembly has thus concluded its consideration of all the reports of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee) before it.

**Agenda item 16****The role of the United Nations in promoting a new global human order****Report of the Secretary-General (A/65/483)****Draft resolution (A/65/L.38)**

**The President** *(spoke in French)*: I give the floor to the representative of Guyana to introduce draft resolution A/65/L.38.

**Mr. Talbot** (Guyana): On behalf of the sponsors, I have the honour to introduce draft resolution A/65/L.38 on “The role of the United Nations in promoting a new global human order”, under agenda item 16. Since the presentation of the draft resolution, the following countries have joined as sponsors: Algeria, Azerbaijan, Brazil, Cambodia, Colombia, Comoros, Fiji, the Gambia, Honduras, Lesotho, Madagascar, Panama, Pakistan and Uruguay.

Before addressing myself to the elements of the draft resolution, I should like to say a few words by

way of preface. First, I wish to thank the Secretary-General for his report on the implementation of the new global human order (A/65/483). The report responds to the mandate of resolution 62/213, in which the General Assembly, for the first time, expressly recognized that inequality within and among countries was a concern for all countries, regardless of their level of development, and that it represented a growing challenge with multiple implications for the realization of economic and social potential and the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals. As a consequence, the Secretary-General was requested to report on the implementation of the new global human order and to include in his report to the current session an assessment of the implications of inequality for development.

The Secretary-General’s report encapsulates the key thrust of the proposal of a new global human order — its concern with the challenge of inequality and the need to reverse the growing disparities between rich and poor both within and among countries. It is concerned with the promotion of human development in the current globalized world, where the poor can often be found on the margins of progress but in the mainstream of setbacks and reversals. And it advocates for the creation of a global environment in which people everywhere are better placed to develop their potential and to contribute to their societies and to the achievement of progress throughout the world.

We believe that if we are to meet these challenges, we must take a holistic approach to development, bringing together all dimensions and all actors. By focusing on addressing the challenges posed by inequality, the Assembly would be making an important contribution to the promotion of a new global human order.

In this regard, the Secretary-General’s report presents a synoptic overview of inequality, highlighting its multiple dimensions, including existing trends in inequality both within and among countries, the causes of inequality and the implications of inequality for economic and social development.

The report draws attention to three broad perspectives on inequality. First, “within-country inequality”, which refers to the gap between the rich and the poor within a country, can be measured at the individual or household level from a spatial perspective

or from a horizontal perspective. Secondly, “international inequality” refers to the gap in average income between countries. And thirdly, “global inequality” refers to inequality at the individual or household level worldwide.

The report points out that the recalculation of international and global inequalities using the new purchasing power parities shows that inequalities are substantially higher than previously thought. It highlights the findings of many studies which show that, in the majority of countries, within-country inequality has risen in the past two decades. Current levels of income inequality are unacceptably high and are growing in many countries. The ongoing economic crisis is affecting middle- and low-income groups disproportionately, thus contributing to growing gaps between the rich and the poor. And interregional inequality is also on the rise.

Among other findings of the report are the following. There is evidence that financial globalization has contributed in part to growing income inequality owing to the increasing incidence of crises resulting from increased risk. Lack of decent employment opportunities and low-productivity economic structures have contributed to the persistence of inequality.

Inequality is passed down through generations because of inequitable access to opportunity. Children born into extremely poor households experience fewer and poorer educational opportunities and have poorer health owing to a lack of access to health care. This lack of equal opportunity ensures that inequality will continue to transfer across generations if there are no interventions to prevent it.

The Commission on Social Determinants of Health convened by the World Health Organization found that while the unequal distribution of health care is a key determinant of health inequity, unequal living conditions contribute in large part to the high burden of illness and premature loss of life worldwide. In its final report in 2008, the Commission concluded that reducing health inequities is an ethical imperative.

The impact of economic growth on poverty reduction is diminished in countries with high levels of inequality. When social, economic and political inequalities coincide with cultural differences, culture can become a powerful mobilizing agent for a range of political disturbances, including violent conflict and

civil war. The presence of severe horizontal inequalities does not produce wide-scale violence as such, but rather makes multi-ethnic countries more vulnerable to the emergence of violent conflicts along ethnic lines.

Gender inequality reduces growth and development by lowering overall human capital. The report observes that there is strong evidence that such economic policies as financial liberalization, privatization and structural adjustment programmes have contributed to increases in income inequality. It suggests that efforts to actively reduce inequality therefore need to be considered when designing economic development policies, especially for poverty eradication. Against this background, it can be said that the implications of inequality for development outcomes is a subject that warrants closer attention from the international community.

Turning now to the draft resolution contained in document A/65/L.38, I should like to state that it builds on its predecessor, resolution 62/213, by bringing into sharper relief the issue of inequality as a concern that deserves more focused attention from the international community as a whole.

Among the new elements of the present text compared to those adopted previously are the following. In the sixth preambular paragraph, the Assembly stresses the multidimensional nature of inequality and unequal access to social and economic opportunities and their complex interrelationship with efforts to eradicate poverty, promote sustained, inclusive and equitable growth and sustainable development, and the full enjoyment of human rights.

In the eighth preambular paragraph, the Assembly considers that inequalities continue to pose major barriers to attaining the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and that efforts to achieve the internationally agreed development goals, including the MDGs, often take insufficient account of the relationship and impact of inequality on economic and social development.

Of note also is the concern expressed in the seventh preambular paragraph at the prevalence of gender inequality, which is often expressed in poorer outcomes for women relative to men on social development indicators.

In its operative part, the new provisions of draft resolution A/65/L.38 include the following. In paragraph 13, the Assembly encourages greater consideration of the impact of social and economic inequalities in development, as well as further analytical and empirical research, in particular, by relevant institutions of the United Nations system.

In paragraph 14, the Assembly recognizes the efforts of many countries in addressing inequality, and acknowledges the need for strengthened international efforts to complement national efforts in this area.

In paragraph 15, the Assembly recognizes the facilitating role that regional, subregional and interregional cooperation can play in the exchange of knowledge and experience in achieving human development and reducing inequalities.

In paragraph 16, the Secretary-General is requested to include in his report on the implementation of the present draft resolution recommendations on ways and means to address inequality at all levels, in particular within the United Nations framework, as a contribution to ongoing efforts to achieve the internationally agreed development goals, including the MDGs.

In conclusion, I wish to thank my colleague, Mr. Troy Torrington, for ably spearheading the negotiations on Guyana's behalf that led to agreement on the draft resolution before us. I also extend my sincere thanks to all of the countries that have joined as co-sponsors of the draft resolution. Our appreciation goes, too, to all partners for their constructive engagement and cooperative spirit that ensured a fruitful negotiating process.

Finally, Sir, it is my honour, on behalf of all the sponsors, to commend draft resolution A/65/L.38 to the General Assembly for adoption by consensus.

**Mr. Charles** (Trinidad and Tobago): I have the honour to address the Assembly today on behalf of the States members of the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) on agenda item 16, entitled "The role of the United Nations in promoting a new global human order". CARICOM member States are united in support of the call for a new global human order and welcome the consideration of this item by the General Assembly. CARICOM also expresses its appreciation to the Secretary-General for his report on the

implementation of the new global human order contained in document A/65/483.

Pursuant to the mandate of resolution 62/213, the Secretary-General's report provides a useful overview of the question of inequality and its implications for development. It is evident that, despite the greater integration of markets and expanded opportunities for prosperity which globalization has brought for some, the contemporary world order is marked by growing inequality in the distribution of its benefits. Disparities between rich and poor continue to increase both among and within countries. Unfulfilled commitments from international conferences and summits, increased environmental vulnerability and new threats to peace and development underline the urgency of alternative approaches to ensuring human development in a globalized world.

The challenge of inequality is one that has engaged the attention of the Latin American and Caribbean region. At the thirty-third session of the United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), held in Brasilia from 30 May to 1 June, States of the region gave focused consideration to this issue on the basis of a landmark report produced by ECLAC under the title "Time for equality: closing gaps, opening trails". We believe that the proposal of a new global human order speaks to the need for a qualitatively different approach to development that addresses these realities and takes cognizance of the shortcomings of previous global strategies. It also offers a framework for integrating the economic, environmental, social, cultural and political aspects of development and for linking disparate but related initiatives and proposals. Premised on partnership, interdependence, people-centred development and a holistic approach, it aims at defining common ground and advancing practical measures for effective and coherent implementation of international development policy.

It is CARICOM's view that the United Nations is well placed by virtue of its overarching role in the promotion of international economic and social progress to pursue the operationalization of such an approach to development. In addition, the underlying objective of the new global human order could provide a sound platform not only for achieving the Millennium Development Goals, but also for the promotion of development over the long term.

Our countries support and have sponsored the draft resolution contained in document A/65/L.38 on the role of the United Nations in promoting a new global human order. We therefore call on Members of the United Nations to lend their valuable support to this draft resolution.

**Mr. Ben Ashur** (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya) (*spoke in Arabic*): My delegation has reviewed the report submitted by the Secretary-General on the role of the United Nations in promoting a new global human order (A/65/483) pursuant to resolution 62/213. The report includes information, results and recommendations on this issue that are undoubtedly of great value and deserve our praise and thanks.

In recent decades, the efforts of the international community have been directed towards the establishment of a new financial and economic order based on the principles of justice, equity and sovereign equality among countries big and small. It would ensure equal rights and responsibilities for all, while taking into account the differing responsibilities and capacities of developing and developed countries. The new order would be based on full recognition of the economic and social rights of developing countries, such as the right to development and rights relating to sovereignty over natural and economic resources, as well as the operationalization of their role and participation in decision-making within the international financial institutions. It would also call for the restructuring and reform of these institutions, foremost among them the Bretton Woods institutions.

International efforts in this respect over the past three decades have culminated in socio-economic initiatives led by the Non-Aligned Movement and the Group of 77. These initiatives have received wide support from other regional groups, but unfortunately are considered dead letter within the documents and archives of the United Nations and other international organizations. They have fallen on deaf ears and enjoy no real support from the big capitalist Powers, which seek only to strengthen their own control over the international economy. These political and economic initiatives can therefore be found only on the shelves of national and international libraries due to the lack of political resolve to implement them. In reality, the current situation is the result of political excuses based on fear and reflects tensions and lack of trust similar to those experienced during the Cold War.

Today, as we witness successive international and regional changes and the exacerbation of inequalities, economic, technical and cultural globalism has become more evident than ever before. It includes urban-rural interdependence and rapid exchanges throughout the world — the so-called global village — in the economic, social and political fields. We have seen with our own eyes how the big Powers became incapable and paralyzed when faced with successive economic and social crises. We have also witnessed a new chapter of those crises — the so-called currency wars — that affected the biggest capitalist systems and caused many institutions to collapse.

We must all understand that it is high time to give up these selfish illusions and ambitions, which have no place in today's world if we truly want all peoples to enjoy decent standards of living, security and stability today and in the future.

There can be no doubt that we are at an impasse in terms of reducing international inequality and inequity; that is evident in the increasing gaps between rich and poor countries and the disparities in the distribution of annual global revenues and wealth. The greatest challenges to multilateral cooperation are the aforementioned inequalities in the world economy, even as we seek solutions to the interrelated crises, and those resulting from the current world economic and financial difficulties; their negative consequences for economies large and emerging; and the threats they pose to small and marginalized economies in particular.

The international financial, economic and social crises facing the world are also unambiguous harbingers of a dark and insecure future if we do not start devoting determined, joint international efforts to reversing the serious emerging trends. We can do so only if the great Powers have sufficient political will to move beyond the obsolete economic policies and structures and outdated capitalist theories and values that time and developments have shown to be incompatible with today's world and ineffectual in the face of the problems associated with economic, financial and technological globalization.

In conclusion, I affirm that the time has come to establish a new global human order in order to find appropriate solutions to the problems and crises we face, including the global economic, social and financial crises. It should place the human being at the centre of our interests and concerns through a

comprehensive approach encompassing sustainable development based on the principles of justice, equity and the sovereign equality of all countries, small and large; respect for the right of peoples to development and to just compensation for the historic oppression to which they were subject during the eras of colonialism and slavery; respect for the right to decent living standards; prevention of all forms of discrimination, oppression and racism; the rejection of hegemony and foreign occupation; and the sovereignty of States over their economic and natural resources.

The new global human order should be upheld by international multilateral financial, economic, social, political and security institutions that respect the sovereign equality of all States and the principles of democracy, transparency and justice, and that fight against hegemony. The rights and prerogatives of all countries, regardless of their size, should also be respected.

**The President** (*spoke in French*): We have heard the last speaker in the debate on agenda item 16.

We shall now proceed to consider draft resolution A/65/L.38.

The representative of Belgium has asked to speak in explanation of position.

**Mr. De Bassompierre** (Belgium): I have the honour to speak on behalf of the European Union. The candidate countries Croatia and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia; the countries of the Stabilization and Association Process and potential candidates Albania and Montenegro; as well as Ukraine, the Republic of Moldova and Georgia align themselves with this declaration.

The European Union would like to thank Guyana and the sponsors for submitting the General Assembly draft resolution on the role of the United Nations, in promoting a new global human order (A/65/L.38), and will be happy to join in its consensus adoption.

The European Union welcomes the draft resolution's very strong focus on inequality, an issue of utmost importance that deserves adequate attention at all levels, including in the United Nations framework. The draft resolution reinforces this dimension compared to its earlier version of three years ago.

The European Union believes that the overarching framework for addressing inequality

should be the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), and more specifically the outcome document of the High-Level Plenary Meeting on the MDGs (resolution 65/1). This is clearly recognized by the draft resolution, which adequately updates previous versions to take into account the MDG outcome.

**The President** (*spoke in French*): We have heard the only speaker in explanation of position.

The Assembly will now take a decision on draft resolution A/65/L.38.

I call on the representative of the Secretariat.

**Mr. Nakano** (Department for General Assembly and Conference Management): I would like to inform the Assembly that since the introduction of draft resolution A/65/L.38, the following countries have also become co-sponsors: Tunisia, the United Republic of Tanzania and the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela.

**The President** (*spoke in French*): May I take it that the Assembly decides to adopt draft resolution A/65/L.38?

*Draft resolution A/65/L.38 was adopted (resolution 65/120).*

**The President** (*spoke in French*): May I take it that it is the wish of the General Assembly to conclude its consideration of agenda item 16?

*It was so decided.*

### Programme of work

**The President** (*spoke in French*): I would like to draw the attention of members to the date for the recess of the work of this Assembly. Members will recall that, at its 2nd plenary meeting on 17 September 2010, the General Assembly decided that its sixty-fifth session would recess on Tuesday, 14 December 2010. However, in view of the work that remains to be done for this part of the session, I propose that the Assembly postpone the date of recess for the current session to Wednesday, 22 December 2010. May I take it that the Assembly agrees to that proposal?

*It was so decided.*

**The President** (*spoke in French*): I should also like to consult members about an extension for the work of the Fifth Committee. Members will recall that, at its 2nd plenary meeting on 17 September 2010, the General Assembly approved the recommendation of the

General Committee that the Fifth Committee would complete its work by Friday, 10 December 2010. However, the President of the Assembly has been informed by the Chairman of the Fifth Committee that the Committee will not be able to finish its work by today, Friday, 10 December. May I take it that the General Assembly agrees to extend the work of the Fifth Committee until Friday, 17 December 2010?

*It was so decided.*

**The President** (*spoke in French*): Finally, I would like to inform members that, in light of the new date for the recess of the Assembly, consideration of

agenda item 69, “Strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian and disaster relief assistance of the United Nations, including special economic assistance”, and its sub-items (a) to (d), will take place on Wednesday, 15 December 2010. Also, agenda item 32, “The role of diamonds in fuelling conflict”, will be considered on Thursday, 16 December 2010. In addition, the reports of the Third and Second Committees will be considered on Monday, 20 December and Tuesday, 21 December 2010, respectively.

*The meeting rose at 12 noon.*