

FORTY-SIXTH SESSION

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FIRST **COMMITTEB** 44th **meeting** held on Wednesday, 27 November 1991 at 10 **p.m.** New **York**

VERBATIM RECORD OF THE 44th MEETING

Chairman:

Mr. MROZIEWICZ

(Poland)

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Consideration of and action on **draft** resolutions on international security agenda **items**

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The meeting was called to order at 12.35 p.m.

AGENDA ITEMS 67 AND 68 (continued)

CONSIDERATION OF AND ACTION ON DRAFT RESOLUTIONS ON INTERNATIONAL SECURITY AGENDA ITEMS

The CHAIRMAN: Yesterday I informed member8 that the Committee would proceed this morning to take action on draft resolutions A/C.1/46/L.52 and A/C.1/46/L.53. Owing to the fact that conaultatione are continuing, I have decided to postpone until this afternoon action on draft resolution A/C.1/46/L.53. However, we shall proceed to take action on draft resolution

A/C.1/46/L.52.

I ehall first call on delegations wishing to make a statement other than a statement in explanation of vote or position.

I call on the representative of Malta to introduce draft resolution

A/C.1/46/L.52.

<u>Mr. GRIMA</u> (Malta): On behalf of the **sponsors** - Albania, Algeria, Cyprus, Egypt, **the** Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Morocco, Tunisia, Yugoslavia and Malta - I am pleased to introduce draft resolution A/C.1/46/L.52, entitled "Strengthening of security and cooperation in the Mediterranean region".

(Mr. Grima, Malta)

In **introducing** the **draft** resolution, I should also like, **on** behalf **of** the sponsors, to propose **a** slight revision in operative **paragraph 2**. The word **"of"** in the **phrase "efforts** of the **Mediterranean States"** should be replaced with the word **"by"**.

The main purpose of the draft resolution is to underline the need for cooperation in **the** Mediterranean for regional peace and security, **and in** this context the **draft** highlights a number of initiatives **that** are being undertaken by **States** of **the region**, **There are** nine **pre**: **bular** paragraphs. **After recalling** last *years* resolution on the subject end reaffirming the primary role of the Mediterranean countries in strengthening and promoting **peace**, security end cooperation in their region, the **Assenbly** would, in the third preambular paragraph of the draft, recognise the efforts realised **so** *i* **ar** and **the** determination of the Mediterranean couatriea to **intensify** their dialogue. In **the fourth preambular** paragraph there is an **expression** of concern **et the** persistent tension in the region, and in the following preambular paragraph recognition of **the** indivisible character of security in the **Mediterranean** and of the **fact that** cooperation to promote economic **and** social development in the region will contribute significantly **to** stability, peace and security.

In the **sixth** preambular paragraph The **Assembly** would **recognize** that **the** positive developments **taking place** worldwide would **enhance prospects** for closer **Euro-Mediterranean** cooperation, and in the **seventh** preambular paragraph **it** would **express** satisfaction at the growing **awareness** of the **need** for joint efforts by sll Mediterranean countries so **as** to strengthen **economic**, social, cultural sad **environmental** cooperation.

After taking Dote of the report of the Secretsry-General in document A/46/523 and Corr.1, the Assembly would, in operative paragraph 1, reaffirm

(Mr. Grima, Malta)

that security in the Mediterranean is closely linked to European security as well as to international peace and security.

In operative **paragraphs** 2 and 3 it would *express* **satisfaction** at the **continuing** sfforts by **Mediterranean States** to **contribute actively** to the **elimination** Of all **causes** Of **tension** in the **region** and emphasise **the need** for a just and peaceful settlement of persistent problems in **accordance** with the Charter and **relevant** resolutions of **the** United Nations.

In operative paragraph 4 the Assembly would welcome the decision by the United States of America and the Soviet Union Dolonger to deploy tactical nuclea: weapons on naval vessels and the positive effect this would have on confidence- and security-building in the Mediterranean.

In the next two operative paragraphs, the Assembly would **take** note, respectively, of the adoption of the Charter of Paris in December 1990 sad of the conclusions of the Tenth Ministerial Meeting of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries in September 1991.

In operative paragraph 7 it would welcome the decisions **taken** by the Western **Mediterranean** countries et their second **meeting**, held at Algiers in October 1991, **end** their **decision** to hold a **summit** at **Tunis** early in 1992.

In operative paragraph 8 it would Dote the widespread **support** among Mediterranean countries and the ongoing **consultations** to create the appropriate conditions for the convening of a conference on security and cooperation in the Mediterranean.

In operative paragraph 9 Mediterranean countries are encouraged to redouble their efforts to promote confidence- and security-building measures and to eliminate economic and social disparities in the region; and in operative paragraph 10 all States are urged to cooperate with the Mediterranean States in the intensification of existing forms of cooperatio

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(Mr. Grima, Malta)

In operative' paragraph 11 Member States and relevant organisations are invited to communicate to the Secretary-General ideas and suggestion8 for his report on the issue to be submitted to the general Assembly at its forty-seventh session; and in operative paragraph 12 there is a decision to include this item in the provisional agenda of the next session.

It is the **hope** of the sponsors that **draft** resolution **\/C.1/46/L.52**, as orally revised on behalf of the sponsors, on the item "Strengthening of security and cooperation in the **Mediterraneau region**" will this **year**, as in previous years • be adopted by consensus.

The CHAIRMAN: The Committee will now **take** a decision on *draft* resolution $\lambda/C.1/46/L.52$, submitted **under** agenda item 67, "Strengthening of accurity **and** cooperation *in* the Mediterranean region**.

I call upon the Secretary of the Committee.

Mr. KHERADI (Secretary of the Committee): Draft resolution A/C.1/46/L.52 has nine sponsors and was introduced by the representative of Malta at the Committee's 44th meeting on 27 November 1991. It was orally revised at this morning's meeting by the representative of Malta.

The sponsors of the **draft** resolution **are:** Albania, Algeria, Cyprus, Egypt, **the** Libyan Arab **Jamahiriya**, Malta, Morocco, Tunisia and Yugoslavia.

The CHAIRMAN: The **sponsors of draft** resolution **A/C.1/46/L.52** have expressed the wish that the draft resolution be adopted by **the** Committee without a vote. **May I take it that** the Committee wishes to act accordingly?

Draft resolution A/C.1/46/L.52, as orally revised, was adopted.

The CHAIRMAN: I shall now call upon representatives who wish to explain their position. May I remind them that, in accordance with General Assembly decision 34/401, explanations are limited to 10 minutes.

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Mr.KLUBA (United States of America): The United States is pleased to join in the consensus on the draft resolution concerning the strengthening of security and cooperation in the Mediterranean region. However, my Government wishes to note that United States support for this draft resolution does not necessarily constitute support for the proposal to establish a conference On security and cooperation in the Mediterranean.

Mr. COTTAFAVI (Italy): The delegations of France, Greece, Portuga Spain and ftaly, on whose behalf I have the honour to speak, participated in the adoption, without a vote, of draft resolution A/C.1/46/L.52 on strengthening of security and cooperation in the Mediterranean region althout they would have preferred to support a more thoroughly revised draft freed from all unbalanced and divisive language.

The Mediterranean countries of the European Community would have liked build, with the other Mediterranean partners, a solid common base from whic to address jointly concerns related to security and cooperation in the Mediterranean region. Enhanced regional cooperation is, in our view, the right aim of the draft resolution, and 'its achievement is the precondition its further development. We regret, therefore, that negotiations with the original sponsors did not result in a draft we could fully support and co-sponsor, Some paragraphs of an unbalanced and divisive nature were specifically addressed in the negotiations.

Nevertheless, the delegation 8 on whose behalf I have the honour to sp hope that a more forthcoming and updated approach will next year allow the Mediterranean countries fully to support and sponsor the draft resolution will address security and cooperation in our region.

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MELIMASON (Canada)would like to express its support for the important principle underlined by my colleague from Italy in his statement, that is, the principle that regional initiatives, to be successful, must enjoy broad support among the parties in the region.

Secondly, we would draw specific attention to the oral amendment to operative paragraph 2, which makes clearer the selective nature of the efforts about which satisfaction is being expressed in that paragraph.

Mr. SERKSNYS (Lithuania): Lithuania supports all resolutions and efforts for the strengthening of peace in the world. Taking into account the continuing war in Croatia, we could not formally accept operative paragraph 2. Now, after the change in operative paragraph 2, if there were a vote, we would abstain.

Mr._AINSO (Estonia): Estonia participated in the adoption of draft resolution A/C.1/46/L.52; however, we should like to express our position regarding operative paragraph 2. We are greatly disturbed by the language in that paragraph **Since** we cannot derive any satisfaction from the carnage, death and destruction that is **presently** taking place in **the** Mediterranean **region**; **nor** do we perceive any attempts to withdraw the occupation forces. Rather, we **see** an increase in attempts to occupy certain areas.

<u>Mr. ALPMAN</u> (Turkey): I should like to explain, briefly, my delegation's position on draft resolution A/C.1/46/L.52, entitled "Strengthening of security and cooperation in the Mediterranean region", which the First Committee has just adopted.

As in the case of similar draft resolutions in previous years, my delegation joined in the consensus in favour of this year's draft rosolution. This is an expression of our keen interest in maintaining and strengthening peacond security in the Mediterranean region as a whole.

(Mr. Alpman, Turkey)

I should note, however, that the draft resolution refers to documents adopted at certain meetings in which Turkey did not participate. I should like to put on record the fact that our participation in the adoption of the draft resolution should not be construed as Turkey's agreement with every element contained in the conclusions of those meetings.

The CHAIRMAN: I have been informed, during the discussion which has just taken place, that we may now be able to take action on draft resolution A/C.1/46/L.53 also.

<u>Mr. KQTEVSKI</u> (Yugoslavia): The draft resolution contained in document $A/C_{\circ}1/46/L.53$ is an attempt by its sponsors to adopt an approach which would be more in conformity with the new trends in international relations. However, I should like to inform the Committee that, for lack of time, the sponsors were not able to complete consultations with all the interested members of the Committee.

Therefore, after today's consultations, the sponsors have decided not to press for action on draft resolution A/C.1/46/L.53. Instead, they have decided to propose a procedural draft decision. I should like, therefore, on behalf of Algeria, Cuba, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Madagascar, Pakistan, Yugoslavia and Zimbabwe, to introduce the following draft decision:

"... <u>Reaffirms</u> the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security;

"<u>Recalls</u> its previous resolutions under this item, the latest of which is resolution 45/80 of 12 December 1990;

"Invites Member States to provide their views on the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security;

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. . .

(Mr. Kotevski, Yugoslavia)

"Requests the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at it8 forty-seventh session;

"Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session the item ontitled 'Review of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security'."

We feel obliged to say that we should, of course, have preferred to have had a draft resolution at this session too, but, unfortunately, owing to the lack of time, the consultations could not be completed. Therefore, I propose to the Committee, on behalf of the sponsors, that this draft decision should be adopted without a vote.

The CHAIRMAN: The Committee has heard the statement by the representative of Yugoslavia, who announced that the sponsors of draft resolution $\lambda/C.1/46/L.53$ are not now pressing for action on it.

The representative of Yugoslavia also **introduced** a draft decision for consideration by the **Committee**. It in **my** understanding that, **if the Committee** wishes to **act** accordingly, then the procedure should be as **follows**: the draft decision will receive a new symbol, namely, **\/C.1/46/L.54**, and the Committee will proceed to take action on it.

If I hear no objection, I shall take it that the Committee wishes to adopt draft decision $\lambda/C.1/46/L.54$.

Draft decision A/C.1/46/L.54 was adopted.

The CHAIRMAN: I call on the representative of Hungary.

<u>Mr. GAJDA</u> (Hungary): I had no wish to prevent the Committee from taking the decision it has just taken; I wish merely to submit a proposal to the sponsors of draft decision A/C.1/46/L.54.

As my delegation was not involved in the consultations on that text, I am left with the possibility of making only one proposal from the floor. That proposal is connected with the text as read out by the representative of Yugoslavia.

In following the text carefully, I noticed in the second paragraph a reference to previous resolutions, including the most recent one. The first preambular paragraph of draft resolution A/C.1/46/L.53 merely recalls General Assembly resolution 45/80 of last year. I submit that reference to that one resolution, as in draft resolution A/C.1/46/L.53, would suffice in draft decision A/C.1/46/L.54 as well.

I would suggest that when the text is reproduced and put to the vote in the General Assembly its second paragraph should recall only General Assembly resolution 45/80 of 12 December 1990. I hope the sponsors of draft decision A/C, 1/46/L, 54 are agreeable to that proposal.

The CHAIRMAN: I shall call now on representatives wishing to speak in exercise of the right of reply.

<u>Mr. ALPMAN</u> (Turkey): In the statement he made yesterday, the Greek Cypriot representative referred to the "continuing illegal occupation of part of the territory" -

The CHAIRMAN: I call on the representative of Cyprus on a point of order.

Mr. KAKOURIS (Cyprus): There are two points of order I wish to raise.

First - and perhaps you can clarify this, Mr. Chairman - it 's my understanding that the right of reply can be exercised at any time before action has been taken on draft resolutions under the **items** in question. We have just taken action on two texts; that relating **to** the strengthening of security an& cooperation in the Mediterranean region and draft decision A/C.1/46/L.54. In my view, the situation **is** this: in keeping with rule 128 of the rules of procedure,

"After the Chairman has announced the beginning of voting, no representative **shall** interrupt **the voting except** on a point of order in connection with the actual conduct **of** the voting."

The CHAIRMAN: My understanding of the rules of procedure is that the right of reply **can** be exercised **until** consideration of the **agenda** item8 in question has been completed. We are still considering agenda items 67 and 68.

Mr. KAKOURIS (Cyprus)5: s a y s that

"During the course of a debate, the Chairman may announce the list of speakers and, with the consent of the Committee, declare the list closed. He may, however, accord the right of reply to any member if a speech delivered after he has declared the list closed makes this desirable."

The debate on the **items concluded**; we entered the voting procedure **on** those **items**; and we have just concluded that procedure, except for explanations of vote after the voting.

The CHAIRMAN: I have **consulted** the representative of Cyprus, and I now again **call upon** the representative of Turkey.

Mr. ALPMAN (Turkey): In the statement that he made yesterday, the representative of the Greek Cypriots referred to the continuing illegal occupation of part of the territory of the Republic of Cyprus by Turkish forces. In exercise of my delegation'8 right of reply, I would first point out that the Turkish forces to which he referred are not "in the territory of the Republic of Cyprus" but in the territory of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprur.

Furthermore, those forces are not occupying these lands. On the contrary, they are seen by the Turkish Cypriots as their liberators and the guarantor0 of their very existence. The international community is well awa: e of the unspeakable events of the period between 1963 and 1974, in which thousands of Turkish Cypriot8 were masraarod by the Greek Cypriots attempting to unite the irland with Greece. Those who are not familiar with these tragic events should refer to the 1964 Security Council resolution • utabliching the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprur (UNFICYP).

I rhould like to emphasize further that the presence of Turkish forces in the irland is not the Cause but the outaome of the Cyprur problem, This Problem is an intercommunal question. Its settlement has to be negotiated between the Turkish Cypriot' and the Greek Cypriot communities. The settlement is seen by the Security Counail, as described in resolutions 649 (1990) and 716 (1991), as the establishment of a new and lawful State on the ialand, which will be a bisonal and bicommunal federation bared on the political equality of the two communities.

Instead of distorting the nature of the Cyprusissue and misrepresenting the facts in order to use the First Committue for his community's political

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propaganda, the representative of the Greek Cypriots would do better to display the good intentions that he attributed to his Government -

T h e : I call upon the representative of Cyprus on a point of order.

Mr. KAROURIS (Cyprus) : When the representative of Turkey referred to me in his initial remark8 as the Greek Cypriot representative, I refrained from any comment, but he has now referred to me again as the Qreek Cypriot representative. It is regrettable that the representative of Turkey has again this year shown total disregard and disrespect not only for my own delegation but for the Committee and the United Nation8 in general.

The country that I represent, a sovereign country and a Member of the United Nations, is Cyprus. The representative of Turkey should at the very least not show total contempt for the Organisation by referring to me as anything else than the representative of Cyprus.

What is particularly, and more, disturbing in termsoftho Committee is that the representative of Turkey is also our Vice-Chairman. In my humble opinion, his behaviour and him manner of addressing me is not in line with the position and responsibilities that we have afforded him. In any case, Mr. Chairman, your calling upon me as the representative of Cyprus is a sufficient rebuke to the representative of Turkey.

The CHAIRMAN: I would ark representatives to refer to countries by their proper name.

I now call upon the representative of Turkey.

Mr. ALPMAN (Turkey): I shall continue. The representative would do better to display the good intentions ho attributed to his Government with

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(Mr. Alpman, Turkey)

respect to the peaceful settlement of this 28-year-old dispute by placing the issue in it8 true framework.

The CHAIRMAN: I call upon the representative of Cyprus.

Mr. KAKOURIS(Cyprus): My delegation has just heard the comments of the representative of Turkey and regrets that he continues in hi8 attempt to hoodwink the international ucmmunity by camouflaging the internationally condemned illegal act8 oonduated by his country. Turkey, against my country, Cyprus, through it8 invasion and continued coaupation of part of the territor of the Republic of Cyprus.

I do not wish to enter into a dialogue with the representative of Turkey because the Organisation know8 the Cyprus problem only too well, Facts are facts, Au invasion did oaour, and an oaaupation remains in place. My Government has repeatedly stated #at it is committed to a just and viable solution of the Cyprus problem on the basis of the Charter of the United Nation8 and the relevant resolutions of the United Nations.

The question that really needs to beasked here of the representative o Turkey is: 18 Turkey also willing to implement the various relevant resolutions of the United Nations, especially thead of the Security Counail, which, if X may be allowed to remind the representative of Turkey, are of a binding nature? The Government of the Republic of Cyprus ha8 stated on numerous occasions its support for the relevant resolutions of the United Nations, including the most recent one, Security Council revolution 716 (1991), which reaffirm8 all previous resolutions. We support it in it8 entirety, and we regard it as most constructive.

As regards the illegal entity existing **in** the occupied area, which the representative of Turkey attempt8 to give legitimaay, let **me refer** him and

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Committee to Security Council resolution 541 (1983), which calls upon all States not to recognize this illegal entity in the occupied part of Cyprus. It is intoresting to note that the only country that has disregarded that resolution is in fact Turkey. Furthermore, Security Council resolution 550 (1084) specifically acondomned Turkey for exchanging anbassadors with the illegal entity in the cacupied area.

The United Nations is not a marketplace where you pick and choose that which you like and throw away that which you do not, We Saw Turkey's quickness in misrepresenting and misinterpreting resolution 649 (1990). Similarly, it has attempted to misrepresent and misinterpret resolution 716 (1991). It is high time that this hypocrisy ended. If Turkey is at last willing to show respect for the United Nation6 and its Charter, then let it start by stating in this Committee its unequivocal support for all United Nations resolutions on Cyprus and their implementation. Until it does so, Turkey will remain isolated on the international stage as one who continues to advocate that might is right, over the Charter and the United Nations and over the primacy of the peaceful settlement of disputes. <u>Mr. ALPMAN</u> (Turkey): In the exercise of my delegations's right of reply at the Third Committee on 12 November, the Turkish representative pointed out that it appeared impossible to hear conciliatory views from the Greek Cypriots with regard to Cyprus.

This observation has once again been confirmed today. In the face of the statement of the representative of the Greek Cypriots, I think it would be appropriate to quote what was said by the Turkish delegation at the Third Committee on that occasion:

(spoke in French)

"It would certainly be impossible to hear such conciliatory and encouraging things said here in this forum on the subject of Cyprus. We have once again heard allegations made in an aggressive manner, and counter to the truth. This relapse, which runs counter to Security Council resolutions 649 (1990) and 716 (1991), certainly does not serve the objective of the Secretary-General's mission of good offices.

"It is not my intention to dwell on the details, and I shall limit myself to making a few comments of a general nature by referring to the report of the Secretary-General of 8 March 1990 (S/21183), as well as to the aforementioned Security Council resolutions 649 (1990) and 716 (1991), which are dated, respectively, 12 March 1990 and 11 October 1991.

In paragraph 5 of his report of 8 March 1990 (S/21183), the Secretary-General declares the following:

"'Cyprus is the common home of the Greek Cypriot and of the Turkish Cypriot community. Their relationship is not one of majority and minority, but one of two communities in the State of Cyprus. The mandate given to me by the Security Council makes it clear that my mission of

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(Mr. Alpman, Turkey)

good offices is with the two communities. My mandate is also explicit that the participation of the two communitier in this process is on an equal footing. The solution that is being sought is thus one that must be decided upon by, and must be acceptable to, both communities. It must also respect the cultural. religious, social and linguistic identity of each community'.

"Security Council resolution 649 (1990) reaff irms, in its operative paragraph 1, that the leaders of the two communities pledged to establish a bi-communal Federal Republic of Cyprus; while in operative paragraph 3, the leaders of the two communities are called upon to pursue their efforts to reach freely a mutually acceptable solution providing for the establishment of a federation that will be bi-communal as regards the constitutional aspects and bi-sonal as regards the territorial aspects.

"Security Counail resolution 716 (1991) reaffirms, in its operative paragraph 3, that the **establishment** of a new constitutional arrangement for Cyprus that would **ensure** the well-being and security of the Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot **communities** in a bi-communal federation is one of the fundamental principles of a Cyprus settlement. In its operative paragraph 4, resolution 716 (1991) reaffirms that the solution to the Cyprus problem is based on one State of Cyprus comprising two politically equal communitier. In its operative paragraph 6, the resolution reaffirms that the Secretary-General's mission of good offices is with the two **communities**, whose paoeicipation in the process is on an equal footing.

"As these references clearly indicate, the fundamental elements for a solution are, first of all, the political equality of the two Cypriot communities, the Turkish and the Greek; and, secondly, the establishment

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of a new, federal, bi-zonal, bi-communal Cypriot State, in which the two communities will enjoy equality as well as identical powers and attributions."

(spoke in English)

This is the true framework of the Cyprus issue that I referred to at the end of my first statement today.

The CHAIRMAN: I now call on the representative of Cyprus, who wishes to speak in exercise of his right of reply for the second time.

<u>Mr. KAKOURIS</u> (Cyprus): It was of course regrettable, Mr. Chairman, that during the course of the statement by the representative of Turkey he did not heed your ruling on referring to my country by its proper name; but that is only an extension of total disregard for United Nations resolutions.

All I have to say is that which I said in my first statement, that is, that the Government of the Republic of Cyprus supports the efforts of the Secretary-General, and all United Nations resolutions.

The meeting rose at 1.25 p.m.

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