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Official Records



**106th
PLENARY MEETING**

Monday, 17 September 1984,
at 3.45 p.m.

NEW YORK

President: Mr. Jorge E. ILLUECA (Panama).

Tribute to the memory of Mr. Adam Malik, President of the twenty-sixth session of the General Assembly

1. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): It is my duty to draw the attention of members to the sad news of the death of Adam Malik of Indonesia, which occurred on 5 September 1984.

2. Adam Malik, who was President of the twenty-sixth session of the General Assembly, in 1971, as well as former Vice-President and Minister for Foreign Affairs of his country, played a prominent role in the Organization and made a major contribution towards the achievement of the objectives set out in the Charter.

3. On behalf of the General Assembly, I should like to convey to the members of the family of Adam Malik and to the Government and the people of Indonesia our deepest and most heartfelt condolences.

4. I now invite representatives to stand and observe a minute of silence in tribute to the memory of Adam Malik.

The members of the Assembly, observed a minute of silence.

5. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): I call on the representative of Indonesia.

6. Mr. ALATAS (Indonesia): On behalf of my Government and my delegation, as well as on my own behalf, I wish to express my deep sense of gratitude to you, Sir, for your warm words of sympathy in commemorating the passing of Adam Malik, former Vice-President of the Republic of Indonesia.

7. I should also like to seize this opportunity to express my profound appreciation to all those delegations and to any colleagues who, both at meetings of the Organization and in person, have conveyed their condolences to us on this sad occasion.

8. The untimely death of Bung—or Brother—Adam Malik, as he was fondly known in my country, is indeed an irreparable loss to the Government and people of Indonesia.

9. Through a lifetime of selfless and inspired service to his country he has left an indelible mark on the history of Indonesia. His outstanding record as revolutionary freedom-fighter, pioneering journalist, statesman, diplomat and, above all, champion of the rights of the common people, will be forever etched on the memory of our grateful nation.

10. In recognition of Adam Malik's contributions in furthering international understanding, as well as of his commitment to the ideals and objectives of the Charter of the United Nations, he was elected President of the twenty-sixth session of the General Assembly in 1971. He attached special importance to the strengthening of the Organization, as he saw it as mankind's best hope yet of transforming its yearnings for global peace and equitable prosperity into reality.

11. It will indeed be my privilege, Mr. President, to convey the expressions of sympathy to the Government and people of Indonesia, as well as to the bereaved family, who will no doubt find them a source of consolation and strength.

AGENDA ITEM 115

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

12. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): Before taking up the items on our agenda, I should like to draw the attention of the General Assembly to document A/38/822/Add.1, which contains a letter dated 17 September 1984, addressed to me by the Secretary-General, informing me that since the issuance of his last communication, dated 26 June 1984 [A/38/822], Equatorial Guinea, Grenada and Mauritania have made the necessary payments to reduce their arrears below the amount specified in Article 19 of the Charter of the United Nations. May I take it that the General Assembly duly takes note of this information?

It was so decided.

AGENDA ITEM 38

Launching of global negotiations on international economic co-operation for development (*concluded*)

13. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): I wish to draw members' attention to the fact that there are still five items on the agenda of the current session. The first of those is item 38. Members will recall that at the beginning of the thirty-eighth session of the General Assembly I took the initiative of holding unofficial consultations on the launching of global negotiations, to which we are committed under resolution 34/138, approved by the General Assembly by consensus on 14 December 1979.

14. At the last meeting at the resumed current session, on 26 June, I reported to the Assembly on the progress, which had been achieved in the consultations, including the exploratory process which began in October last year and culminated successfully in February this year in the preparation of a summary record. I also reported to the Assembly on the consultations which Mr. Sahnoun, of Algeria, had held subsequently on my behalf, and I referred to the relevant documents which the Secretariat had transmitted to Governments at the request of Mr. Sahnoun. I reported in particular that the exploratory process had been characterized at all times by a climate of mutual understanding and good will. Many ideas had been clarified, as had important questions regarding the nature and range of the two-phase approach and its link with other questions. I said that the exploratory process had concluded with agreement that the summary record

could serve as a reference point for Governments in their consideration of this agenda item.

15. Aware that Governments would need extra time to consider these documents, I made a suggestion, which the Assembly accepted, that item 38 should be kept open and that unofficial consultations between delegations should continue with a view to convening further meetings of the "Friends of the President" early in September to consider the measures the General Assembly might wish to adopt before the closure of the thirty-eighth session.

16. During the past two weeks, with the assistance of the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation, Mr. Jean Ripert, I have had consultations with delegations, and on Friday, 14 September, and again today I have met with the "Friends of the President" to learn their opinion on what measures the Assembly should adopt before the official closure of the thirty-eighth session. Regrettably, it has not been possible to make further substantive progress on this occasion.

17. Therefore, I propose that the Assembly decide to include in the draft agenda of the thirty-ninth session the item entitled "Launching of global negotiations on international economic co-operation for development." If there is no objection it will be so decided.

It was so decided (decision 38/448 C).

Statement by the President

18. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): I should like to offer a few brief thoughts on the matter that I have just put to the Assembly.

19. Our path has been arduous and difficult, but we have never deviated from our goal of creating the conditions in which the international community can find ways and means to reactivate the stalled North-South dialogue. However, efforts made so far have not yielded concrete results, in spite of the valuable contributions made by the Group of 77 and a number of delegations which agree that global negotiations might take place in two phases.

20. As a man from the South, from a Latin American developing country, I continue to harbour the hope shared by millions of men, women and children of the third world, that the launching of global negotiations will lead to ways and means of raising to a decent level the living standards of peasants, workers, students, mothers and children in wide regions of the world.

21. No one can deny that global negotiations and a constructive, appropriate North-South dialogue would open doors, inject new capital into industry and help put an end to the debilitating unemployment afflicting our populations. We could produce more and sell more if we could get a fair price, and thus pay our foreign debt in an honourable way, not forced by oppressive economic measures imposed by a body which is considered to be a part of the United Nations system.

22. Efforts to obtain a favourable reaction to global negotiations from our partners to the north must be continued, for the economic crisis is not over for the developing countries. The prices of raw materials, in general, are still at the lowest levels in history. Protectionist measures which are applied outside the rules of the international trade system continue to hamper the access of exports from the developing countries to markets in the industrialized countries. Capital flows on concessional terms have been practically frozen, which has brought about an extremely difficult situation in the poorest countries and has greatly exacerbated the economic crisis

in certain parts of the world, such as Africa. In Latin America, Africa and in certain Asian countries, foreign debt has increased drastically as a result of the ascending spiral of the high interest rates in the United States. It has not been possible to increase international liquidity to the minimal levels needed to deal with the balance-of-payments problems in the developing countries. Exchange-rate fluctuations have created uncertainty regarding trade and investments and have caused instability on the financial market.

23. There is no doubt that these and other anomalous situations require prompt review and reform in the international trade and monetary systems, which are no longer relevant to the realities of the world economy. Nor is there any doubt that the loss of effectiveness on the part of systems of trade and payments has a negative impact on the fundamental aspects of development, such as agriculture and food, industry, transfer of technology and employing new sources of energy.

24. Only global negotiations which are universal, carried out with a clear sense of the interrelationships between issues of trade, development financing, the international monetary system and other basic elements of the development process will make it possible for the world economy to emerge from the structural crisis which it is currently undergoing and which has played such havoc with the fragile economies of the developing countries.

25. To persist in refusing to launch global negotiations can mean nothing else but a rejection of international co-operation, a withdrawal from multilateralism and a return to nationalistic bilateral approaches, with disastrous consequences for the preservation of the economic and political independence of the developing nations. The continuing economic crisis in the developing countries requires, in my opinion, immediate collective action on the part of the international community. It is my sincere hope that all Governments will renew their political commitment and will co-operate, in the interests of the entire international community, with a view to launching global negotiations at the thirty-ninth session.

26. I thank all delegations for their co-operation. I wish also to express my gratitude to Mr. Sahnoun, of Algeria, and to the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation for their assistance in connection with this item.

27. I call now on the representative of Mexico, current Chairman of the Group of 77.

28. Mr. MUNOZ LEDO (Mexico) (*interpretation from Spanish*): One more session of the General Assembly has passed, and, notwithstanding our countless efforts, the launching of global economic negotiations has been postponed yet again. The consensus of the international community, expressed in the adoption in 1979 of resolutions 34/138 and 34/139, continues to be nullified by the minority view, which has emerged since that time, that those negotiations should not be undertaken and that the multilateral system should be eroded.

29. At New Delhi in March 1983, the heads of State or Government of non-aligned countries at their Seventh Conference, reaffirmed their conviction that the present crisis reflects a malfunctioning of the economic order and its inability to resolve the problems of development. They reaffirmed the urgent need for a global negotiations process, and to foster this they put forward a two-phase proposal which would have made possible the solution of certain questions on which we can reach agreement without losing sight of the global approach.

30. At its Fifth Ministerial Meeting, held at Buenos Aires from 29 March to 9 April 1983, the Group of 77

endorsed that proposal and reaffirmed that global economic negotiations are the only response commensurate with the seriousness of the present situation and with the interrelated nature of economic problems. In accordance with a specific mandate from the ministerial meeting in New York in October 1983, the Group of 77 has made a great effort during the current session to clarify this new approach to negotiations and to promote the launching of the negotiations.

31. We accepted the suggestion of the developed countries that an exploratory process be undertaken to clarify pending issues and define the characteristics of the two-phase approach as a constructive element which would facilitate compliance with resolution 34/138. This was not an easy task. It required patience, good faith, political imagination and diplomatic subtlety. Fortunately, none of this was lacking, and we were able to complete the process with the extent of our agreement reflected in a summary record of the exploratory consultations.

32. As the President stated at the 105th meeting, on 26 June last, the exploratory process was characterized by a climate of mutual understanding and made it possible to clarify many important concepts, which opened new ways of understanding. It was thus agreed that the summary record could serve as a point of reference for Governments in connection with agenda item 38. The Group of 77 always supported this process and at its conclusion decided, absolutely unanimously, to appeal to other countries that, bearing this progress in mind, they sustain the spirit of mutual confidence which characterized the consultations and take the necessary decisions at this resumed Assembly session.

33. Thus enough time has passed to receive reactions from all Governments regarding the conclusions of the exploratory process. But we know that that has not happened. We regret that some delegations of industrialized countries have notified you, Mr. President, that they are not yet prepared to reach a final decision, which forces upon us an unjustified postponement and serves only to create more frustration in the international community.

34. Mr. President, I should like whole-heartedly to thank you for the determined support you gave the consultations, and I should like to join in the praise of Mr. Sahnoun, of Algeria, who, as Vice-President of the Assembly, promoted consultations at your request when, owing to your lofty responsibilities of State, you had to be absent from Headquarters.

35. I should also like once again to thank the Secretariat for its invaluable co-operation, and in particular the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation for the support given us at the various stages of the process. I should like to emphasize that an atmosphere of mutual cordiality and respect prevailed throughout the dialogue. In particular I should like to stress the constructive attitude of many delegations from the industrialized countries of the West and the support given to us by the Group of Eastern European States and by the People's Republic of China.

36. Regrettably, the lack of determination of Governments amounts in effect to a political decision, one contrary to our purpose of strengthening the United Nations system and perfecting existing multilateral institutions, transforming them where necessary. The developing countries have tried to rescue the prestige and efficiency of this Organization so that it may safeguard international peace and security. We believe that the absence of agreement in matters pertaining to economic co-operation is, as has been stressed by the Secretary-General in his report, only part of a widespread process of deterioration that has been promoted within the United Nations. The methods

used to achieve this erosion are the same in various cases and in various forums. The background has been campaigns to discredit the effectiveness and competence of the Organization. Then there have been interminable dialogues that barely conceal the determination to bury the problems slowly. Finally, the veto has been used in various ways, in public and in private, or, one might say, there has been widespread use of the veto in one way or another in various areas inside and outside the United Nations.

37. We have not launched global negotiations for reasons similar to those that have rendered the Security Council unable fully to exercise its functions over the past few years. We have not launched global economic negotiations for reasons similar to those that have caused the decisions of the General Assembly in various fields frequently to be flagrantly contradicted. We have not launched global economic negotiations for reasons similar to those that have caused dialogue to be virtually paralysed in all agencies and organs within the United Nations system. And some of those bodies are being severely attacked with a view to subjugating them, reducing their importance or even making them disappear. That is the general picture in the Organization on the threshold of the fortieth anniversary of its founding.

38. The coming session will be marked by topics that deserve careful consideration by States. I hope that the international community will not let this new opportunity pass. I am convinced that the Group of 77 will continue to put forward constructive ideas, but it will have to adopt new strategies, with its characteristic unity, in order to avoid that the Charter of the United Nations, because of institutional deterioration and rejection of negotiations, finally comes to be without effect.

39. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): I now call on the representative of the German Democratic Republic, who will speak on behalf of the Group of Eastern European States.

40. Mr. OTT (German Democratic Republic) (*interpretation from Russian*): I am speaking on behalf of the delegations of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, the Hungarian People's Republic, the Mongolian People's Republic, the Polish People's Republic, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and my own country.

41. Our countries have consistently supported the initiative of the developing countries that the United Nations hold global negotiations as a means towards the practical implementation of the Organization's progressive resolutions on the restructuring of international economic relations along just and democratic lines, and on the establishment of a new international economic order.

42. Pursuant to their unwavering position, the socialist countries have upheld General Assembly resolution 34/138 of 14 December 1979 and favour implementation of the fundamental principles contained therein relating to the holding of global negotiations. Our dedication to this undertaking has frequently been expressed at the highest party, State and governmental levels of our countries, in documents of the Warsaw Treaty and in the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance [CMEA] all of which have stressed our support for the speediest possible commencement of global negotiations in accordance with United Nations resolutions.

43. Thus the declaration on the maintenance of peace and international economic co-operation adopted in Moscow on 14 June 1984 at the Economic Conference of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance member countries states, *inter alia*:

“The participants in the Conference reaffirm the need to expand the role of the United Nations and its organizations as important forums for harnessing the efforts of States to strengthen peace and international security and help to solve urgent world problems. To achieve that end, the member countries of CMEA are prepared to continue to participate actively in their work. They favour the earliest possible start of global negotiations within the United Nations on the most important international economic problems, in accordance with the decisions of the Organization, with the participation of all States and with regard for their legitimate interests.”¹

44. This position of the socialist countries is fundamental and is not subject to any transient concerns. It is dictated by a genuine desire to proceed on an equitable basis with the immediate preparation of specific and mutually advantageous agreements on ways and means of resolving international economic problems in strict accordance with the principles which have already been approved as the basis for negotiations by all States Members of the Organization without exception in resolution 34/138. We are pleased to note that the need for such an approach to starting these negotiations was reaffirmed in the statement made today on behalf of the Group of 77.

45. Our delegations are ready to proceed immediately and without further ado to the process of reaching agreement on the subject-matter, procedure and other practical matters in preparation for global negotiations. Of course the outcome of such preparatory work will have to be evaluated in the light of how closely the final agreement on the procedure and the agenda for global negotiations accords with resolution 34/138 and, first and foremost, on the extent to which these make possible the participation of all interested States and accommodate their legitimate interests in the consideration of all matters at all stages of the negotiations.

46. In the light of this fundamental position, the socialist States, on whose behalf I am now speaking, very much appreciate the efforts and initiatives that you, Sir, have undertaken during the thirty-eighth session of the General Assembly in order to expedite the commencement of global negotiations as envisaged in resolution 34/138. We agree with your proposal that the item on global negotiations be included in the agenda of the thirty-ninth session of the General Assembly.

47. In conclusion, I wish to take this opportunity to convey to you, Sir, our thanks and commendation for your active and constructive work as President of the thirty-eighth session of the General Assembly and for the excellent co-operation which has prevailed. Your skilful and ubiquitous activity has constituted a valuable contribution by your country, Panama, and the Group of Latin American States to the service of the principles and the attainment of the purposes of the Charter of the United Nations. I wish you every success for the future.

48. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): I now call on the representative of Ireland, who will speak on behalf of the European Community.

49. Mr. McDONAGH (Ireland): Mr. President, on behalf of the European Community and its member States I would like to express our deep appreciation of the efforts which you have made to help bring about agreement on launching global negotiations.

50. We also wish to pay tribute to Mr. Sahnoun, to whom you entrusted the responsibility for conducting negotiations with delegations and who demonstrated great skill and wisdom in carrying out this task.

51. At the end of last year it was decided to keep this item open so as to permit consultations to continue on the exploratory process which had begun earlier in the General Assembly. In pursuit of this exercise a series of meetings took place, and the European Community was pleased to take an active part in these intensive discussions. The exploratory exercise was conducted throughout in an atmosphere of understanding and good will and has helped clarify many of the concepts underlying the two-phase approach proposed at New Delhi.

52. The European Community has on many occasions expressed the importance it attaches to the principle of launching global negotiations. To engage in negotiations, however, is not an end in itself. We need to have a clear idea of the objectives which we are pursuing in the negotiations and of how those objectives can be attained. The agreement and common understanding of all countries on these crucial questions is essential to the successful launching of global negotiations.

53. The European Community and its member States will continue to work in a constructive and co-operative spirit together with the other members of the international community towards the advancement of this goal.

54. Mr. KEYES (United States of America): Allow me to begin by adding my voice to those who have expressed their appreciation to you, Mr. President, for your efforts on this question during the course of the past year.

55. As we all know, a great deal of time and effort has been devoted during the past year to the question of global negotiations. Spurred on by your distinguished and able support and by the very energetic Chairman of the Group of 77, as well as by the constructive contributions of Mr. Sahnoun, we have all, I think, worked hard to achieve agreement on a basis for launching global negotiations. Clearly it is not for lack of effort that we come once again to the close of a General Assembly session without having succeeded in our efforts.

56. My Government has played a full and active role in this process during the past 12 months. As the thirty-ninth session commences, you may rest assured of our continued constructive and co-operative interest in the subject at hand.

57. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): I call on the representative of Norway, who will speak on behalf of the Nordic countries.

58. Mr. TELLMANN (Norway): The five Nordic countries have consistently supported the concept of global negotiations. We can only regret that our common efforts to prepare the way for the launching of such negotiations have not been crowned with success. Nevertheless, we believe that the so-called exploratory process has been a valuable contribution to our understanding of the problems involved. In this context, we should like to pay a special tribute to the Chairman of the Group of 77, Mr. Muñoz Ledo, for the very dynamic role he has played throughout our deliberations.

59. Let me also express our appreciation for the way in which you personally, Mr. President, have conducted the formal and informal discussions that we have had on this item in the course of the last year.

60. We should also like to extend our thanks to Mr. Sahnoun for his very valuable contribution.

61. We fully support the course of action that you, Mr. President, have suggested. We are firmly determined to continue to participate actively and constructively in the work on this question during the next session of the General Assembly.

62. Mr. KOBAYASHI (Japan) (*interpretation from French*): I should like to associate myself with the tributes

which have been paid to you, Mr. President, by previous speakers for the way in which you have conducted our discussions on global negotiations, with authority, competence and skill. Likewise, I pay a tribute to Mr. Sahnoun, of Algeria, who as Vice-President of the General Assembly was in charge of conducting the unofficial consultations.

63. Our delegation would also like to express its appreciation for the tireless efforts made by all the countries involved, particularly by our partners in the Group of 77 under the excellent leadership of Mr. Muñoz Ledo.

64. Although the positive results of those exploratory and unofficial consultations have not made it possible for us to reach a consensus on the launching of global negotiations, nevertheless the exercise proved extremely useful in so far as it gave us a deeper understanding of the problems which might arise in the process of launching such global negotiations.

65. I should like to take this opportunity to reiterate the Japanese Government's support for continued efforts to launch global negotiations, which could be a very important means of promoting international economic co-operation, particularly to benefit the developing countries. That is why Japan supports the President's proposal that the item be included in the agenda of the thirty-ninth session of the General Assembly. For its part, Japan will spare no effort to contribute to the success of this undertaking.

66. Mr. LIANG Yufan (China) (*interpretation from Chinese*): The position of the Government of China on the question of global negotiations is consistent and clear. We support resolution 34/138 on the launching of global negotiations. We support the proposal of the Group of 77 on the two-phased process of launching the negotiations, as proposed by the non-aligned countries at New Delhi and by the Group of 77 at its ministerial meeting at Buenos Aires. We thank you, Mr. President, and the representative of Mexico for your efforts in this regard.

67. The Chinese delegation wishes to join the other delegations in continuing the effort for the launching of global negotiations.

AGENDA ITEM 40

Observance of the quincentenary of the discovery of America (*concluded*)*

68. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): In connection with this item, representatives will recall that on 23 September 1983 [3rd meeting], the Assembly decided to include this item in the agenda of the thirty-eighth session. May I take it that it is now the Assembly's wish to defer its consideration and to include in the draft agenda of the thirty-ninth session the item entitled "Observance of the Quincentenary of the Discovery of America"?

It was so decided (decision 38/457).

AGENDA ITEM 41

Question of Cyprus (*concluded*)*

69. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): Representatives will recall that on 23 September 1983 [4th meeting] the Assembly also decided to include this item in the agenda of the current session but deferred a decision on its allocation to an appropriate time in the future.

*Resumed from the 104th meeting.

70. It is my understanding that it would be desirable to defer consideration of this item to the thirty-ninth session of the General Assembly. May I take it, then, that it is the Assembly's wish to defer consideration of the item entitled "Question of Cyprus" and to include it in the draft agenda of the thirty-ninth session?

It was so decided (decision 38/458).

AGENDA ITEM 42

Implementation of the resolutions of the United Nations (*concluded*)*

71. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): In this connection, I have received a letter from the representative of Cyprus requesting that the item entitled "Implementation of the resolutions of the United Nations" be included in the draft provisional agenda for the thirty-ninth session. If I hear no objection, I shall take it that it is the wish of the General Assembly to do so.

It was so decided (decision 38/459).

AGENDA ITEM 138

Consequences of the prolongation of the armed conflict between Iran and Iraq (*concluded*)*

72. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): The Assembly decided on 23 September 1983 [3rd meeting] to include this item in the agenda of the present session. I suggest that it would appear desirable to refer consideration of this item to the thirty-ninth session of the General Assembly.

73. Mr. RAJAIE-KHORASSANI (Islamic Republic of Iran): I must sincerely thank the President of the General Assembly at this last meeting for calling on me to bring up a very brief point regarding this item, which is going to be transferred to the agenda of the next session of the General Assembly.

74. This item was introduced by the delegation of Iraq and we had no objection to it. On the contrary, we thought it would be quite useful for the General Assembly to listen to both sides, both viewpoints, and the sometimes opposing arguments and accusations of both sides. We still have no objection to its being referred to the next session of the General Assembly.

75. However, there is a more important and more relevant issue now at hand owing to further developments regarding the war. Probably many members of the General Assembly, and better than anybody else the Secretary-General, who is present here, know very well that an appeal was made to both countries by the Secretary-General in which he tried to persuade both parties to refrain from the use of chemical warfare against each other. My country, which has never used chemical warfare or had any intention of doing so, welcomed the appeal and responded to the Secretary-General's request immediately and positively. So far, according to our understanding, no response has been made by the other party to the appeal of the Secretary-General. We earnestly request the General Assembly to encourage the other party to commit itself to refraining from the use of chemical warfare and to respond positively to the appeal of the Secretary-General.

76. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): May I take it that the Assembly wishes to refer consideration of the item entitled "Consequences of the prolongation of the armed conflict between Iran and Iraq" to the thirty-ninth session?

It was so decided (decision 38/460).

AGENDA ITEM 2

Minute of silent prayer or meditation

77. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): We are now at the end of the thirty-eighth session of the General Assembly. I invite representatives to stand and observe a minute of silent prayer or meditation.

The members of the Assembly observed a minute of silence.

Closure of the thirty-eighth session

78. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): I declare closed the thirty-eighth session of the General Assembly.

The meeting rose at 4.45 p.m.

NOTE

¹See A/39/323, annex II.