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ASSEMBLY**

THIRTY-NINTH SESSION

Official Records



**3rd  
PLENARY MEETING**

Friday, 21 September 1984,  
at 10.45 a.m.

**NEW YORK**

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

**AGENDA ITEM 115**

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

1. The PRESIDENT: Before taking up the other items on the agenda for today I should like to draw the attention of the General Assembly to document A/39/498/Add.1, which contains a letter addressed to me by the Secretary-General informing me that since the issuance of his last communication [A/39/498], dated 18 September 1984, El Salvador has made the necessary payment to reduce its arrears below the amount specified in Article 19 of the Charter of the United Nations. May I take it that the Assembly takes note of this information?

*It was so decided.*

**AGENDA ITEM 19**

**Admission of new Members to the United Nations**

2. The PRESIDENT: I now invite the General Assembly to consider the recommendation by the Security Council for the admission of Brunei Darussalam to membership in the United Nations. In this connection, a draft resolution has been submitted [A/39/L.1/Rev.1 and Add.1].

3. May I take it that the General Assembly adopts the draft resolution by acclamation?

*The draft resolution was adopted (resolution 39/1).*

4. The PRESIDENT: I therefore declare Brunei Darussalam admitted to membership in the United Nations.

5. I request the Chief of Protocol to escort the delegation of Brunei Darussalam to its place in the General Assembly Hall.

*The delegation of Brunei Darussalam was escorted to its place in the General Assembly Hall.*

6. The PRESIDENT: It is indeed an honour and a privilege for me, at the start of the thirty-ninth session of the General Assembly, to welcome Brunei Darussalam as the 159th Member of the United Nations. The assumption by Brunei Darussalam of its full international responsibilities as a sovereign and independent State on 1 January 1984 and its membership in this Organization mark yet another

step towards the achievement of one of the fundamental goals of the United Nations, universality of membership.

7. I am happy to see Brunei Darussalam assume its rightful place in the international community. I am confident that it will support the work of the United Nations and its efforts to promote the ideals of peace, justice, co-operation and understanding in the South-East Asian region and throughout the world.

8. On behalf of the General Assembly, and on my own behalf, I should like to convey my congratulations to the new Member State of Brunei Darussalam. I wish also to welcome most warmly the Head of State and Prime Minister of Brunei Darussalam, Sultan Hassanal Bolkiah Mu'izzaddin Waddaulah, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Prince Mohamed Bolkiah, and the other members of his delegation. Their presence here today marks a historic moment both for the United Nations and for the Government and people of Brunei Darussalam.

9. I now call on the representative of the United Kingdom.

10. Sir John THOMSON (United Kingdom): Mr. President, in my first statement at the thirty-ninth session of the General Assembly it gives me the greatest pleasure to congratulate you on behalf of the United Kingdom Government. Your high qualities are universally acknowledged. Your experience we have all learned to value, and we know that it will enable you to guide the proceedings of this General Assembly in accordance with the high standards of your predecessors. That said, I would like to add my own very personal congratulations and my delight that a friend should be sitting in the seat you now occupy. It seems particularly appropriate that you, as a great representative of Africa and especially as a notable representative of the Commonwealth, should be presiding on this occasion when we have just admitted as the 159th Member of the United Nations the 49th member of the Commonwealth—and the 45th to be a Member of the United Nations.

11. On 7 December last year the General Assembly unanimously adopted a decision extending to the Government and people of Brunei its warm congratulations on their forthcoming independence and best wishes for peace, happiness and prosperity in the years ahead [decision 38/417]. I could not improve on those sentiments but I do wish to echo them on this auspicious occasion and to extend a very warm welcome to His Majesty the Sultan and the delegation of Brunei Darussalam, who join us for the first time today.

12. It is always a pleasure to welcome newly independent States into the United Nations. That pleasure is naturally all the greater for my delegation when the State concerned is one with which Britain has enjoyed close ties of friendship stretching back

\*Resumed from the 1st meeting.

over many years. Such is the case with Brunei, which today becomes the 159th Member of the United Nations. In fact, until Brunei's independence on 31 December last year, Brunei had been in treaty relationship with my country since 1847, when a treaty was signed for the furtherance of commercial activities. By a further treaty in 1888, Brunei was, at the request of the then Sultan, placed under British protection, while continuing to be governed and administered by the Sultan and his successors as an independent State. Britain assumed responsibility for Brunei's defence and foreign relations, while Brunei maintained control over its internal affairs. By a supplementary agreement of 1906, the Sultan undertook to accept a British resident as agent and representative of the British Government. The British resident was empowered to advise the Sultan on matters of internal administration. In 1959 the agreement of 1906 was replaced by a new treaty: Britain remained responsible for Brunei's external affairs and defence, and a High Commissioner was appointed to Brunei in its own right. An amending agreement of 1971 provided that Brunei should enjoy full internal self-government, and the direct responsibility of the British Government was reduced to the conduct of the State's external affairs.

13. This process of gradual transfer of responsibilities to the Territory—a process that has been central to our decolonization policy since the Second World War—was reflected in a Treaty of Friendship and Co-operation, signed in 1979, in which it was agreed that, after a transitional period, Britain would relinquish its final responsibilities towards Brunei on 31 December 1983. Brunei would then, in the words of the Treaty, "resume full international responsibility as a sovereign and independent State".

14. We have been proud of our association with Brunei, as we have been proud of our close and continuing association with the member States of the Association of South-East Asian Nations [ASEAN], of which Brunei became the sixth member earlier this year. We feel privileged and honoured to be able to address the General Assembly this morning on what is surely a milestone in Brunei's history. We are also naturally delighted that Brunei has seen fit to join the Commonwealth as its 49th member. I have no doubt that our enduring relations with Brunei will go from strength to strength in the coming years and that they will be closer for the mutual affection and understanding that has grown up between our two countries over the past 150 years. I am confident, too, that Brunei's representatives will make a significant contribution in the field of international relations and that we shall all gain from the new insights they bring to our discussions.

15. Mr. President, I echo what you said in your opening remarks about the universality of membership of the United Nations. The way in which the United Nations has grown from 51 to 159 Member States is testimony to the achievements of the international community—and, I would venture to say, not least of my own country—in the past 40 years. Sometimes we are told that the world is going from bad to worse, but I think the expansion of the General Assembly, symbolized by the admission today of Brunei, shows that in some directions, and not least in the direction of universality, we are making progress.

16. It remains only for me to say how delighted I am that the General Assembly has seen fit to admit

Brunei Darussalam into membership of the United Nations by acclamation. This is testimony to the confidence I am sure we all feel in Brunei's future. I hope too that Brunei will be able to count on the support both of this institution and of its Member States, support that is always vital and never more so than in the early days of nationhood.

17. The PRESIDENT: I call on the representative of Malaysia, who will speak on behalf of the members of ASEAN.

18. Mr. RITHAUDDEEN (Malaysia): I am indeed happy to be among the first to congratulate you, Sir, on your unanimous election as President of the thirty-ninth session of the General Assembly. Your election is not only a tribute to Zambia, which you have represented with distinction and which is highly respected in international councils for its humane, courageous and thoughtful policies: it is also a reflection of the high regard in which you are held for your own professionalism and competence and for your sense of fairness and impartiality, as well as for your personal qualities of moderation, patience and good humour. For these reasons, your election has given my delegation great pleasure, and in offering you my congratulations I want to assure you of my delegation's constant support and co-operation in your endeavours.

19. It is with great pleasure and pride that I speak this morning, on behalf of the five member countries of ASEAN—namely, Indonesia, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Malaysia—to express our warmest welcome and felicitations to Brunei Darussalam, a close neighbour of ours and the sixth fellow-member of ASEAN, on the occasion of its admission to membership of the United Nations. We feel particularly pleased and privileged to have with us this morning Sultan Hassanal Bolkiah Mu'izzaddin Waddaulah, who is personally leading the delegation of Brunei Darussalam. We know that His Majesty has made a special effort, in spite of his many other responsibilities, to be here for this historic occasion, which is itself a tribute to Brunei Darussalam's commitment to the principles and purposes of the Charter of the United Nations.

20. Speaking for a moment as a representative of Malaysia, I feel particularly honoured that it has fallen to me to speak on behalf of ASEAN on this happy occasion. Malaysia's ties with Brunei Darussalam go back many centuries. Indeed, we spring from the same historical and cultural roots; we have similar traditions and customs; we are heirs to the same heritage. Therefore, with Brunei Darussalam's full independence we feel as though we are welcoming home a beloved brother.

21. The full independence and the admission of Brunei Darussalam to the United Nations also represent an event of historic significance to ASEAN, whose membership was increased for the first time since its formation when Brunei Darussalam became its sixth member in January 1984. Even before its full independence, Brunei Darussalam had been an observer to the annual ministerial meetings of ASEAN. Since then, as a full member, it has participated actively and constructively in the work of ASEAN, and we are confident that its membership of ASEAN will be a source of added strength to our organization. All the member countries of ASEAN look forward to continuing their close and cordial relations with Brunei Darussalam. We wish to reaffirm

to His Majesty and to the Government of Brunei Darussalam our full support for their endeavours to enhance the welfare and well-being of their people and to promote peace, security, co-operation and understanding among nations.

22. Let me, in conclusion, express once again, on behalf of the ASEAN member countries, our congratulations to the delegation of Brunei Darussalam and our warmest good wishes for the continued prosperity and well-being of Brunei Darussalam and all its people. We are convinced that the participation of another new Member will enrich the United Nations and contribute immeasurably to the protection and promotion of the principles on which the Organization was founded.

23. The PRESIDENT: I call on the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran, who will speak on behalf of the Group of Asian States.

24. Mr. RAJAIE-KHORASSANI (Islamic Republic of Iran): On behalf of the Group of Asian States, which I have the honour of presiding over this month, I extend my warmest congratulations to you, Sir, on your assumption of the presidency of the thirty-ninth session of the General Assembly. I wish you total success in dealing with the great tasks bestowed upon you by the Assembly.

25. I have the honour also of extending our gratitude to your predecessor, the President of the thirty-eighth session of the General Assembly, for his leadership of that entire session.

26. On behalf of the Group of Asian States, my delegation has the honour and the sincere pleasure of welcoming Brunei Darussalam as the 159th State Member of the United Nations. The Asian Group is particularly pleased with the membership of Brunei Darussalam in the light of the fact that it is an Asian State and will be an addition to our Group.

27. I note with special satisfaction that the long-overdue liberation, on 1 January 1984, of Brunei Darussalam from colonial domination and its admission to the United Nations mark yet another step forward towards the complete elimination of colonialism from our world. Since their subjugation as a protectorate in 1888, the people of Brunei Darussalam have never lost sight of their God-given right to self-determination nor of the fact that, with the exception of submission to God, all forms of submission are plain evil and therefore unacceptable.

28. The members of the Group of Asian States therefore congratulate the people of Brunei Darussalam, on this occasion, on their perseverance and exuberance and wish them success in their independence, social progress and quest for self-sufficiency. We hope that soon we shall witness such moments for other regions still deprived of their inalienable right to self-determination.

29. We also welcome the delegation of Brunei Darussalam and wish it success and fruitful participation in the work of the United Nations. We are confident that Brunei Darussalam will make a valuable and positive contribution to the work of the Organization. In wholeheartedly congratulating and welcoming the delegation of Brunei Darussalam, in my capacity as chairman of the Group of Asian States, I should like to assure its representative that at Headquarters he will enjoy the full and warm support and co-operation of the members of the Asian Group.

30. I wish to take the opportunity also, on behalf of my own delegation, the delegation of the Islamic Republic of Iran, to welcome the Islamic State of Brunei Darussalam sincerely to the community of nations. The delegation of Brunei Darussalam can rest assured of the unreserved support and co-operation of the Mission of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the United Nations.

31. The PRESIDENT: I call next on the representative of Botswana, who will speak on behalf of the Group of African States.

32. Mr. LEGWAILA (Botswana): At the appropriate time the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Botswana and his African colleagues will express from this rostrum, in more colourful and eloquent terms, the great sense of pride we all feel in seeing you, Sir, accede to the high office of President of the thirty-ninth session of the General Assembly. In my humble capacity as chairman of the Group of African States for this month, I can only extend to you our sincere congratulations and wish you well in your stewardship of this important session.

33. It is my honour also to extend to your predecessor the deep gratitude of my Group for the exemplary manner in which he guided the proceedings of the thirty-eighth session of the General Assembly.

34. Welcoming a new member into our ranks is by all accounts a happy occasion. We are indeed very happy to welcome Brunei Darussalam to membership of the United Nations and express to it the best wishes of the Group of African States.

35. The fact that at almost every session in the past few years we have welcomed a new free nation into our ranks demonstrates quite clearly that we are making steady progress towards the total elimination of the remaining pockets of colonial resistance in the world today. The extension of the frontiers of freedom has become inevitable. So has the march towards the universalization of the membership of the United Nations.

36. But as we justifiably celebrate the arrival in our midst of the new, free nation of Brunei Darussalam, let us not forget that the struggle must continue. Today it is Brunei Darussalam; tomorrow it must be Namibia whose independence and freedom we must welcome and celebrate in the General Assembly—and by tomorrow I mean the fortieth anniversary of the founding of the United Nations and the fortieth session of the General Assembly.

37. On behalf of the Group of African States it is a great honour and privilege for me to assure our new friend of the abiding friendship of the African States here at the United Nations. Brunei can always count on our unreserved support and co-operation as it seeks to discharge the onerous responsibilities it takes upon itself today.

38. Botswana, as a member of the Commonwealth, is also very happy to welcome an additional member to that organization, but since I am representing the Group of African States here, I can only welcome Brunei Darussalam to the United Nations in my capacity as chairman of the African Group for this month.

39. The PRESIDENT: I now call upon 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): In my capacity as chairman of the Group of Eastern European States, I would like to express deep satisfaction in welcoming Brunei Darussalam as the 159th Member of the United Nations and congratulating it on its admission. Having gained independence, the people of that country has begun a new stage in its history, since it is now able to determine its future by itself, free from colonial oppression.

41. The admission of Brunei Darussalam to the United Nations is a further step on the road to the full implementation of the principle of universality of the world Organization. At the same time, it is a convincing sign of the efficiency and importance of the historic Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. When we celebrate next year the twenty-fifth anniversary of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), we can look back with pride and satisfaction at the large number of countries that have gained their independence. We do not, however, forget the important tasks still facing us in the further process of decolonization. It is our desire—and everything should be done to fulfil the aim—that in the near future Namibia may also take its place in the United Nations as an independent and sovereign State.

42. In co-operation with the non-aligned States and on the basis of the Charter of the United Nations and resolution 1514 (XV), we will also in future advance the cause of freedom and independence of the peoples of Namibia and all other colonially dependent territories, especially in the Pacific region.

43. We strongly object to all imperialist attempts to reach their political, economic and militarily strategic interests at the cost of the oppressed peoples by the forced maintenance of colonial status or by neo-colonial manoeuvres.

44. The delegations of the European socialist countries are convinced that Brunei Darussalam will consistently fulfil the obligations of the Charter. We would like to take this opportunity to assure the new Member State of our close co-operation and assistance. We wish the people of Brunei Darussalam success in strengthening its independence and shaping its national development.

45. The PRESIDENT: I now call on the representative of Peru, who will speak on behalf of the Group of Latin American States.

46. Mr. ARIAS STELLA (Peru) (*interpretation from Spanish*): Speaking in my capacity as chairman of the Group of Latin American States for the month of September, I should like to express my most sincere congratulations to you, Sir, on your well-deserved election to the presidency of the General Assembly at its thirty-ninth session. We are certain that, thanks to your extensive diplomatic experience, your stature, your acknowledged record in defence of the right of peoples to enjoy sovereignty, independence and self-determination, the Assembly will be able to deal successfully with the problems that arise in the course of its deliberations.

47. May I also express our gratitude to your predecessor, the President of the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session, Mr. Jorge Illueca, President of the sister Republic of Panama, for the excellent way in which he carried out the mandate given him by the Assembly.

48. The Latin American and Caribbean States extend their warmest welcome to Brunei Darussalam,

whose admission as the 159th Member of the United Nations is a significant step in our recognition and affirmation of the universality of the Organization and its role in the quest for harmony between nations. We have no doubt that the Government of Brunei Darussalam will make its best endeavour in our common task of promoting international peace and security and co-operation, to which we, the Members of the United Nations, are all committed.

49. Approximately 500 years ago the American continent and the island of Borneo were united by the ships of the comrades of the great navigator, Ferdinand Magellan. Today, with the admission of Brunei Darussalam to the Organization, we have an opportunity to establish new contacts between our peoples, as part of the United Nations family. In the light of those initial geographic links and the historic relationships that we have had with the Asian continent, we hope to be able to develop close and fruitful co-operation with Brunei Darussalam.

50. The Latin American and Caribbean States, which it is my honour to represent, express their most cordial greeting to the Sultan of Brunei Darussalam, Head of State and Prime Minister of that country, and express every good wish for the success of its Government and the prosperity of its people.

51. The PRESIDENT: I now call on the representative of the United Kingdom, who will speak on behalf of the Group of Western European and Other States.

52. Sir John THOMSON (United Kingdom): I promise, Mr. President, that I shall not always speak twice on the same item. However, I welcome this opportunity, as it enables me not only to welcome Brunei Darussalam twice but also to congratulate you twice.

53. An accident of the alphabet has determined that now I have the privilege and honour of speaking as this month's chairman of the Group of Western European and Other States. In that capacity, Sir, I give you the congratulations of the Group as a whole.

54. It also gives me particular pleasure to congratulate Brunei Darussalam on its admission by acclamation to membership in the United Nations. The large number of delegations that sponsored the draft resolution of admission bears witness to the goodwill felt by so many Member States towards Brunei Darussalam and the satisfaction at Brunei Darussalam's decision to join the international comity of nations and to take on the responsibilities placed on all of us by the Charter of the United Nations.

55. I know I speak for my colleagues in the Group when I say how pleased we are to welcome the representatives of Brunei Darussalam in our midst today. I assure the delegation of Brunei Darussalam that it may always rely upon the trust, co-operation and assistance of the members of the Group of Western European and Other States in the fulfilment of the objectives we at the United Nations have set ourselves.

56. The PRESIDENT: I now call on the representative of Democratic Yemen, who will speak on behalf of the Group of Arab States.

57. Mr. AL-ASHTAL (Democratic Yemen) (*interpretation from Arabic*): The Minister for Foreign Affairs of my country will at a later stage extend his congratulations to you, Sir, on your election as President of the General Assembly at its thirty-ninth session. But as I have the opportunity to speak today

it gives me great pleasure to congratulate you on behalf of the Group of Arab States, as well as on my own behalf, on your election to the presidency of the thirty-ninth session. I am confident that you will be able to carry out the great task entrusted to you, thanks to your great competence, your wisdom and your extensive experience in the work of the United Nations.

58. It also gives me pleasure on behalf of the Group of Arab States to join in welcoming Brunei Darussalam on its admission to the international family within the framework of the United Nations. The young State of Brunei Darussalam will undoubtedly contribute effectively, together with the international community, to the realization of the lofty goals of the United Nations in a manner which will promote international peace and security in an era of international political tension and economic crisis.

59. I should like to refer to the special relationship that Brunei Darussalam enjoys with many of the member States of the Arab Group. In addition to the historic links between the Arab States and Brunei Darussalam, a fertile common heritage of long standing unites them, despite the great geographic distance separating them. For example, hundreds of thousands of Yemenis continue to live in many of the States of South-East Asia, including Brunei Darussalam.

60. In the light of this special relationship between many of the Arab States and Brunei Darussalam, we look forward to the young State's participation in and support for the efforts of the Arab States in this international forum to find solutions to their just causes, particularly that of Palestine and the Palestinian people's struggle to regain their national rights and of the struggle by the Arab States to recover their occupied territories.

61. The PRESIDENT: I now call on the representative of the United States of America, the host country.

62. Mrs. KIRKPATRICK (United States of America): It is a real pleasure to see you, Sir, presiding here over the work of the General Assembly. We have all observed your very considerable diplomatic skills in the years that I have been present at the United Nations and, like all other Members whom we know, the United States feels confident that the Assembly will benefit greatly from your guidance during this session.

63. The United States is extremely pleased to have been among the sponsors of the application of Brunei Darussalam for membership in the United Nations. As host country, the United States welcomes Brunei to New York, and as a founding Member of the United Nations we welcome Brunei Darussalam to the United Nations. We believe that Brunei Darussalam will be a most constructive Member of the Organization.

64. Brunei and the United States have enjoyed a variety of ties, all of them friendly, extending back over the past 100 years and more. Our consular relations date from the late nineteenth century, and commercial contacts and mutually advantageous trade go even further back. Full diplomatic relations were established with the resumption of Brunei's independence on 1 January of this year, and a United States embassy has opened for business in Bandar Seri Begawan, just as the embassy of Brunei Darussalam has opened in Washington.

65. The United States is confident that in the months and years to come we will all benefit here by the presence of the delegation of Brunei Darussalam in our midst. In addition, in having become the sixth member of ASEAN, Brunei has joined an organization which, as we all know, is an outstanding example of common purpose, regional co-operation and constructive action.

66. On the occasion of the admission of Brunei Darussalam to the United Nations, and on behalf of the United States delegation and the American people, I wish to extend most sincere congratulations to the people of Brunei and to His Majesty the Sultan and Prime Minister. We look forward to working closely with the representatives of Brunei Darussalam in the General Assembly and throughout the United Nations system. We welcome the representatives of Brunei Darussalam to New York City, the United States and the United Nations.

67. The PRESIDENT: I now take pleasure in inviting the Head of State and Prime Minister of Brunei Darussalam, Sultan Hassanal Bolkiah Mu'izzaddin Waddaulah, to address the General Assembly.

68. Sultan Hassanal BOLKIAH: Permit me, Sir, on behalf of my delegation, to add our congratulations on your election as President of the General Assembly at its thirty-ninth session to those of other delegations. My delegation is confident that, with your rich experience and wisdom, you will ably and successfully manage the proceedings and affairs of the Assembly. I should like to thank you and other speakers for your kind words of welcome.

69. I should like also to take this opportunity to thank all the members of the Security Council, who scrutinized our application for membership in the United Nations, for their favourable endorsement. We are particularly grateful to the other members of ASEAN and to the United Kingdom for jointly sponsoring our application. Last but not least, we wish to thank all those Member States which acted as sponsors of the draft resolution welcoming us to the United Nations.

70. My country and my people are grateful to you, Mr. President, and to the nations of the General Assembly for the honour that this moment marks. It marks not only our accession to membership in this fellowship of nations but also the international endorsement of our sovereignty and integrity as a nation.

71. By most of the traditional ways of measuring, Brunei Darussalam is a small nation. Our land area is modest. Our population barely exceeds 200,000. Our national resources, though plentiful and valuable, are not as great as those of some.

72. Despite these limitations, my country can offer the world several things which, in my judgement, are valuable. First of all, we can offer experience: the perspective lent by a long and difficult history. We are a new nation, but an ancient country, one of Asia's oldest. Visitors to Brunei many centuries ago found an established social system with a rich and flourishing culture. Five hundred years ago, under the leadership of my ancestor, Sultan Bolkiah, the fifth Islamic sultan, Brunei played an important role in the spread of the Islamic faith in South-East Asia.

73. So we have known pride and glory. But we have also experienced much pain. For 300 years, from the sixteenth to the nineteenth centuries, our land and

our region were racked by rampant piracy, a series of wars and the violence of those who called themselves explorers, but whom we knew as exploiters.

74. In this century we have lived under the protection of an imperial Power, albeit a benevolent one—Great Britain—and for a time during the Second World War under military occupation by Japan.

75. In short, our country has known peace, but also war; wealth, but also poverty; energetic commerce, but also isolation; development, but also exploitation; self-government, but also foreign rule. All this has not been without benefit to us. It has taught us to appreciate the realities of this world. Hence, my delegation wishes to assure the General Assembly that our approach to the United Nations is a realistic one. We do not see the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations as mere abstract concepts. As a small nation rich with experience, we really appreciate the moral and legal significance of those principles and will always strive to achieve congruence between those principles and our own conduct in world affairs.

76. We wish to assure the Assembly that we accept fully the obligations enshrined in the Charter. Together with other Member States, we shall always strive for the achievement of those aims and objectives. We genuinely believe in the preservation of world peace through collective security. We endorse the promotion of economic development through mutual help. We shall uphold the principle that each country has the inalienable right to establish its own form of government, without any kind of outside interference, and always having regard to the prevailing circumstances in each country and the aspirations of its own people for a better standard of livelihood and well-being.

77. We have a major stake in the efficacy of international law, in the principles of the Charter and in the collective security system which the United Nations represents. I therefore assure the Assembly, on behalf of my delegation, that it will not find us wanting should our adherence to those principles ever be put to the test in future.

78. My delegation is conscious that there is a substantial body of opinion that maintains that the United Nations has fallen far short of the expectations of its Members; yet others suggest that it is becoming irrelevant. We believe that this is not because there is anything wrong with the ideals of the United Nations. We believe that the effectiveness of the United Nations depends on its Members. It can be only as effective as its Member States will allow it to be. We small States need the United Nations more than others. But that is not to say that my delegation will be uncritical. When the need arises we shall be critical, but we shall not be intemperate in language or lacking in objectivity.

79. We shall support practical measures and we shall not make proposals which violate the very norms which we profess to uphold.

80. We live in a world in which violence is a fact of life. In South-East Asia, peace, security and stability are being threatened by forces that are disregarding the basic principles of the Charter of the United Nations. I refer, of course, to the armed invasion and continued occupation of Kampuchea by Vietnamese forces, disregarding the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of other States and in violation

of international law and normal standards of international behaviour.

81. In the Middle East, the continued denial of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people constitutes the core of the problems of that region. Brunei Darussalam remains steadfast in its conviction that a just, lasting and comprehensive solution must take into account the legitimate right of the Palestinian people to self-determination in their own State of Palestine. We also support the Palestine Liberation Organization as the sole representative of the Palestinian people. Brunei Darussalam joins other nations in opposing the continued Israeli occupation of Arab lands, including southern Lebanon.

82. We also wish to express our deep concern at the continuing conflict between Iran and Iraq, which has cost thousands of lives and untold human suffering and destruction on both sides. Brunei Darussalam joins other Muslim countries in calling earnestly upon the two nations to halt the war and settle their disputes peacefully in the interest of Islamic solidarity.

83. With regard to the situation in Afghanistan, Brunei Darussalam shares the indignation and concern of the majority of the nations of the world, and calls for the withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan and for respect for the right of self-determination of the Afghan people and the restoration of an independent, non-aligned Afghanistan.

84. As we are all aware, the Charter of the United Nations in its provisions calls for, among other things, the promotion of the economic and social advancement of all peoples. Yet in South Africa the Government continues to pursue its inhuman system of racial discrimination. Brunei Darussalam, like other freedom-loving nations, strongly deplores the repressive policies and practices of the South African Government.

85. We wish also to express our support for the people of Namibia in their struggle for liberation from South African colonialism and for complete independence for Namibia.

86. Small countries like ours want peace but we see a world where others want to settle issues by force of arms. Our only hope is to look to the moral and persuasive authority of the United Nations and its machinery for the maintenance of peace and security. We shall, of course, endeavour to build up our defences to the extent that men and resources permit, but we believe that in the world of today the collective strength of the United Nations is the ultimate hope for us small countries. We firmly believe that the security and well-being of our country can be assured only on the basis of strict adherence to the basic principles of the Charter. For small countries like ours, world peace is a necessary pre-condition of our economic and political survival.

87. My delegation would also like to place on record our appreciation of the co-operation, friendship and support which our neighbours in the ASEAN region have extended to us. Even before we assumed full responsibility for our external affairs, the five member countries of ASEAN extended to us the hand of friendship and co-operation. They encouraged us to get acquainted with matters of diplomacy and regional co-operation. As their efforts to strengthen regional peace, progress and prospects are entirely consistent with our own hopes and aspirations, we are now a part of ASEAN. As a new



member of ASEAN we shall naturally work to strengthen those bonds. We seek to strengthen the degree of cohesion among ASEAN members by preventing external interference and containing intra-regional differences. But we shall still look to the United Nations to discharge effectively its responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security in our region, for the unresolved problem of the foreign intervention in and occupation of Kampuchea, in violation of Charter principles, causes my delegation grave concern.

88. We need peace for more reasons than one. We have the resources to give our people a better life. Anyone who has visited Brunei Darussalam will vouch for the advancements that have been made in so many fields of endeavour for the well-being of our people. We have devoted our resources to free education, subsidized food and fuels, pensions for the aged and widowed, medical and health care, including a flying doctor service, and earnings without income tax. Those and many other services are all provided to protect the citizen's welfare. We wish to be left alone and free from foreign intervention. We want to build our country and give our people an even better life. We wish to see the achievement of our aims for accelerated economic growth, social progress and cultural development. At the same time, we need to develop productive sectors in agriculture, forestry, fisheries and manufacturing. We are determined to continue to modernize our country while keeping faith with the principles of our ancient faith, Islam.

89. We are confident of the possibilities of success because we have before us the example of my father, the Seri Begawan Sultan Haji Sir Muda Omar Ali Saifuddin, the 28th Sultan of Brunei Darussalam and the architect of modern Brunei. He began the modern development of Brunei, its successful commercial relations, its new buildings and its educational, religious and social welfare institutions. He held to the goal of national independence despite pressures to make other choices. He set before us the challenges of reinvesting our wealth to create other sources of wealth and well-being for our people.

90. In our task of nation-building and development we need the United Nations to ensure peace and stability. We shall also need much assistance. We shall need training in specialized fields. We shall need experts and technical expertise. We shall need to acquire skills. We shall turn to the United Nations and its agencies for such help as we may require. My delegation sincerely hopes that we shall be able to secure such help when needed. In return, if there is any way in which my small country can be of assistance to the United Nations, we shall endeavour to do our best when called upon to do so.

91. The PRESIDENT: I thank the Head of State and Prime Minister of Brunei Darussalam.

## AGENDA ITEM 8

### Adoption of the agenda and organization of work: reports of the General Committee

92. The PRESIDENT: The General Assembly will first examine section II of the first report of the General Committee [4/39/250], which deals with the organization of the thirty-ninth session. Members are aware that by its decision 34/401, which is repro-

duced as annex VI to the rules of procedure, the General Assembly adopted a number of provisions aimed at rationalizing its procedures and organization. Many of these provisions have already been implemented at the thirty-fourth to thirty-eighth sessions of the General Assembly, but some have not yet been or have been only partly implemented. It is hoped that at the present session the Assembly will endeavor to advance this process of rationalization.

93. The provisions of General Assembly decision 34/401 that directly affect the organization of work of the General Committee are reproduced in paragraph 2 of its report.

94. May I consider that the Assembly takes note of the action taken by the General Committee in that paragraph?

*It was so decided.*

95. The PRESIDENT: Regarding the schedule of meetings referred to in paragraphs 3 to 5 of its report, the General Committee draws the Assembly's attention to paragraph 3 of its decision 34/401. In this connection, I should like to remind the Assembly that rules 67 and 108 of the rules of procedure provide that the President may declare a meeting open and permit the debate to proceed when at least one third of the members of the General Assembly are present, and that the Chairman of a Main Committee may declare a meeting open and permit the debate to proceed when at least one quarter of the members of the Committee are present.

96. In paragraph 4 the General Committee recommends that, during the period of the general debate, morning plenary meetings should begin at 10 a.m. instead of 10.30 a.m., and in paragraph 5 it recommends to the General Assembly that delegations should be reminded of the importance of punctuality in the interest of ensuring an effective and orderly organization of work and achieving economies for the United Nations. May I take it that the Assembly approves these recommendations?

*It was so decided.*

97. The PRESIDENT: As I have already indicated in the General Committee and would like to assure the Assembly, I shall be in the Chair punctually at the scheduled time, and I urge the Chairmen of the Main Committees to do the same. It is essential that at least one member of each delegation be present at the scheduled time in order to avoid quorum problems. I sincerely hope that all delegations will make a special effort to co-operate in this regard.

98. We turn now to paragraphs 6 and 7 of the report of the General Committee, concerning the general debate. May I consider that the Assembly approves the recommendations in paragraph 6?

*It was so decided.*

99. The PRESIDENT: In view of the very large number of speakers already inscribed, I shall urge representatives to speak in the order in which they appear on the list. Those who are unable to speak at the scheduled time will be put at the end of the list for that day.

100. In paragraph 7 of its report, the General Committee draws the Assembly's attention to paragraph 5 of its decision 34/401 and recommends that the practice of expressing congratulations in the General Assembly Hall be prohibited. I should like to make it clear that the General Assembly Hall encompasses the area where the delegations are seated as

well as the adjacent wings on both sides behind the glass partitions. May I take it that the Assembly approves the recommendation in paragraph 7?

*It was so decided.*

101. The PRESIDENT: Now that the Assembly has taken this decision, may I add that it is my firm intention to see to it that it is applied strictly and consistently, in fairness to all delegations. I should like to request delegations to inform the heads of delegations and Foreign Ministers about the decision that we have taken this morning in order that they may not be surprised when they are not congratulated after they have made their statements.

102. Regarding explanations of vote referred to in paragraph 8 of its report, the General Committee draws the Assembly's attention to paragraph 7 of its decision 34/401.

103. Paragraph 9 of the General Committee's report deals with the closing date of the session and paragraph 10 with the records of the Main Committees.

104. I take it that those recommendations are approved by the Assembly.

*It was so decided.*

105. The PRESIDENT: In paragraph 11 of its report, the General Committee draws the Assembly's attention to paragraphs 18 and 19 of its decision 34/401, concerning the election of the Chairmen of the Main Committees. May I express the hope that these provisions will be fully implemented to facilitate the organization of work of future sessions of the General Assembly.

106. In paragraph 12, the General Committee draws the Assembly's attention to paragraph 17 of its decision 34/401, concerning concluding statements in the General Assembly and its Main Committees.

107. Paragraphs 13 and 14 of the General Committee's report refer to questions related to the programme budget. In paragraph 13, the Committee draws the Assembly's attention to paragraphs 12 and 13 of its decision 34/401, concerning the need to allow sufficient time for the consideration of administrative and budgetary questions.

108. As members are aware, this has been a serious problem, especially towards the end of the session; this year, Friday, 7 December, is the target date for conclusion of the work of the Main Committees, except for the Fifth Committee.

109. In paragraph 14, the General Committee draws the Assembly's attention to regulation 4.9 of the Regulations Governing Programme Planning, the Programme Aspects of the Budget, the Monitoring of Implementation and the Methods of Evaluation, which reads as follows:

*"Regulation 4.9. No Council, Commission or other competent body shall take a decision involving either a change in the programme budget approved by the General Assembly or the possible requirement of expenditure unless it has received and taken account of a report from the Secretary-General on the programme budget implications of the proposal."* [Resolution 37/234, annex.]

110. Paragraphs 15 and 16 of the Committee's report refer to documentation. In paragraph 15, the Committee draws the Assembly's attention to paragraph 28 of its decision 34/401.

111. Regarding paragraph 16, may I consider that the Assembly approves the recommendation of the

General Committee regarding the need for maximum restraint in requests by Member States and subsidiary organs for the circulation of material as official documents of the Assembly?

*It was so decided.*

112. The PRESIDENT: We turn now to paragraph 17 of the Committee's report, in which it draws the Assembly's attention to paragraph 32 of its decision 34/401, concerning resolutions.

113. In paragraph 18, relating to special conferences, the General Committee draws the Assembly's attention to recommendation 6 of the Committee on Conferences, adopted by the Assembly in subparagraph (b) of its decision 34/405.

114. In paragraph 19, the General Committee, in the light of recommendations submitted by the Committee on Conferences, recommends to the Assembly that the following subsidiary organs of the Assembly should be authorized to hold meetings during the thirty-ninth session:

- (a) *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Indian Ocean;
- (b) Committee on Applications for Review of Administrative Tribunal Judgements;
- (c) Committee on Relations with the Host Country;
- (d) Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People;
- (e) Preparatory Committee for the Fortieth Anniversary of the United Nations;
- (f) Special Committee against *Apartheid*;
- (g) Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;
- (h) United Nations Council for Namibia;
- (i) Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East.

May I consider that it is the wish of the Assembly to approve that recommendation?

*It was so decided (decision 39/403).*

115. The PRESIDENT: Finally, in paragraph 20 of its report, the General Committee wishes to recall that, in accordance with a decision taken by the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session [3rd meeting, para. 157]:

- (a) smoking is prohibited in small conference rooms, such as rooms 5 to 10 and A to E;
- (b) smoking is discouraged in large conference rooms, such as rooms 1 to 4.

I trust that the General Assembly will take duly into account the provisions of its decision 34/401, which the General Committee has drawn to its attention, namely, paragraphs 3, 5, 7, 12, 13, 17, 18, 19, 28 and 32 of that decision:

*It was so decided.*

*The recommendations of the General Committee concerning the organization of the session (A/39/250, paras. 2-20) were thus adopted (decision 39/401).*

116. The PRESIDENT: We turn now to section III of the first report of the General Committee, concerning the adoption of the agenda.

117. May I just recall to members of the Assembly rule 23 of the rules of procedure, which provides that: "Debate on the inclusion of an item in the agenda, when that item has been recommended for inclusion



by the General Committee, shall be limited to three speakers in favour of, and three against, the inclusion."

118. I should like to stress that at this time we are not discussing the substance of any item.

119. I should also like to remind delegations that interventions will have to be made from their seats, in keeping with paragraph 11 of annex VI to the rules of procedure.

120. May I first call the Assembly's attention to paragraph 22 of the General Committee's report, in which the Committee draws the Assembly's attention to the fact that, as a consequence of the resignation of the Vice-Chairman of the International Civil Service Commission, it will be necessary to amend the title of sub-item (f) of item 17 to read as follows:

"(f) International Civil Service Commission:

"(i) Appointment of members of the Commission;

"(ii) Designation of the Vice-Chairman of the Commission."

May I take it that the Assembly takes note of the amendment of the title of this sub-item?

*It was so decided.*

121. The PRESIDENT: In paragraph 23 of its report, the General Committee recommends to the Assembly that consideration of item 108 of the draft agenda, on the question of East Timor, should be deferred to the fortieth session and that, consequently, the item should be included in the provisional agenda of that session. I take it that the Assembly adopts this recommendation.

*It was so decided.*

122. The PRESIDENT: In paragraph 24 of its report, the General Committee merely informs the Assembly that it has taken note of the suggestions made by the Secretary-General regarding the grouping of related items under a single heading and the staggering of more items over two or more years.

123. We turn now to the agenda which the General Committee recommends for adoption by the Assembly.

124. In accordance with past practice, we shall follow the numbering given in paragraph 25 of the Committee's report and shall consider together several items in groups, where that seems appropriate. I should like to remind members once again that at present we are not discussing the substance of any item, except when such discussion can assist the Assembly in deciding whether or not to include an item in the agenda.

125. I now invite members to turn to paragraph 25 of the report of the General Committee.

126. Items 1 to 6 have already been acted upon in plenary meeting. Therefore, their inclusion has been approved.

127. We come now to items 7 to 27. I take it that it is the wish of the Assembly to include those items in the agenda.

*It was so decided.*

128. The PRESIDENT: Next we turn to item 28, entitled "The situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security: report of the Secretary-General." I call upon the representative of Afghanistan.

129. Mr. ZARIF (Afghanistan): At the first meeting of the General Committee two days ago, [see

A/BUR/39/SR.1] the delegation of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan made a statement in which we elaborated the reasons for which Afghanistan is opposed to the inclusion of item 28 in the agenda of the thirty-ninth session of the General Assembly. For the record, we wish to reaffirm our objection to the inclusion of this item in the agenda.

130. The PRESIDENT: May I take it that item 28 should be included in the agenda?

*It was so decided.*

131. The PRESIDENT: We come now to items 29 to 77. May I take it that those items should be included in the agenda?

*It was so decided.*

132. The PRESIDENT: We come now to item 78, concerning the question of the Malagasy islands of Glorieuses, Juan de Nova, Europa and Bassas da India. Taking into account the report of the General Committee and the statements made in that Committee, may I take it that item 78 should be included in the agenda?

*It was so decided.*

133. The PRESIDENT: We come now to items 79 to 141. May I take it that those items should be included in the agenda?

*It was so decided.*

134. The PRESIDENT: We now turn to the question of the allocation of items, dealt with in section IV of the first report of the General Committee [A/39/250] and in its second report [A/39/250/Add.1]. In paragraph 26 of its first report, the Committee draws the Assembly's attention to paragraph 4 of its decision 34/401, which states that:

"Substantive items should normally be discussed initially in a Main Committee and, therefore, items previously allocated to plenary meetings should henceforth be referred to a Main Committee unless there are compelling circumstances requiring their continued consideration in plenary meeting."

135. The modifications indicated in paragraph 27 of the first report of the General Committee and the recommendation made in paragraph 2 of its second report are reflected in the proposed allocation. The Assembly will therefore consider them when it comes to the relevant items under paragraph 28 of the first report.

136. I now invite members to turn to the list of items recommended for consideration in plenary meeting, in paragraph 28 of the first report of the General Committee.

137. Regarding item 18 on the list, the General Committee recommends, in subparagraph 27 (a) (i) of its report, that the Assembly should refer to the Fourth Committee all the chapters of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to specific Territories so that the Assembly may deal in plenary meeting with the question of the implementation of the Declaration as a whole. May I take it that the Assembly approves that recommendation?

*It was so decided.*

138. The PRESIDENT: now invite members to consider item 26, concerning the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas). As stated in subparagraph 27 (a) (ii) of its report, the General Committee

recommends to the Assembly that the item should be considered directly in plenary meeting, on the understanding that bodies and individuals having an interest in the question would be heard in the Fourth Committee in conjunction with the consideration of the item in plenary meeting. May I take it that the Assembly approves that recommendation?

*It was so decided.*

139. The PRESIDENT: We turn now to the recommendation of the General Committee on the allocation of item 29 on the list, concerning the question of Namibia. As indicated in subparagraph 27 (a) (iii) of its report, the General Committee recommends to the Assembly that the item should be considered directly in plenary meeting, on the understanding that hearings of the organizations concerned would be held in the Fourth Committee. I take it that the Assembly approves that recommendation.

*It was so decided.*

140. The PRESIDENT: I now invite members to turn their attention to item 31 on the list, concerning the policies of *apartheid* of the Government of South Africa. As stated in subparagraph 27 (a) (iv) of its report, the General Committee recommends to the Assembly that the item should be considered directly in plenary meeting, on the understanding that the representatives of the Organization of African Unity and of national liberation movements recognized by that organization would be permitted to participate in the discussion in plenary meeting and that organizations and individuals having a special interest in the question would be permitted to be heard by the Special Political Committee. May I take it that the Assembly approves that recommendation?

*It was so decided.*

141. The PRESIDENT: I now invite the Assembly to turn its attention to subparagraph 27 (a) (v) of the report of the General Committee, regarding item 42, on the question of Cyprus, in which the Committee recommends that the Assembly should defer a decision on the allocation of the item to an appropriate time in the future.

142. Mr. KIRCA (Turkey): My delegation wishes to place on record, in explanation of vote on item 42, that, for reasons already explained in the General Committee [see A/BUR/39/SR.2], the Turkish delegation has not participated and will not participate in the votes pertaining to the inclusion and to the allocation of this item.

143. The PRESIDENT: May I take it that the Assembly adopts the recommendation of the General Committee?

*It was so decided.*

144. The PRESIDENT: Next we turn to subparagraph 27 (a) (vi) of the Committee's report, concerning item 139, on the right of peoples to peace. The Committee recommends that this item should be considered directly in plenary meeting. May I consider that the Assembly adopts that recommendation?

*It was so decided.*

145. The PRESIDENT: In subparagraph 27 (a) (vii) of its report, the General Committee recommends that item 140, concerning the critical economic situation in Africa, should also be considered directly in plenary meeting. May I take it that the Assembly approves that recommendation?

*It was so decided.*

146. The PRESIDENT: Finally, the General Committee recommends, in subparagraph 27 (a) (viii) of its report, that the Assembly should consider item 141, concerning the celebration of the 150th anniversary of the emancipation of slaves in the British Empire, directly in plenary meeting. May I take it that the Assembly adopts that recommendation?

*It was so decided.*

147. The PRESIDENT: May I take it that the Assembly approves the allocation of the other items listed for consideration directly in plenary meeting?

*It was so decided.*

148. The PRESIDENT: We turn next to the items which the General Committee recommends for allocation to the First Committee.

149. In connection with item 55, concerning the relationship between disarmament and development, the General Committee recommends, in paragraph 2 of its second report [A/39/250/Add.1], that the item should be allocated to the First Committee. May I take it that the Assembly approves this recommendation?

*It was so decided.*

150. The PRESIDENT: In connection with item 65, concerning general and complete disarmament, I would point out that the General Committee recommends, in subparagraph 27 (b) (ii) of its first report [A/39/250], that the relevant paragraphs of the annual report of the IAEA, which is to be considered directly in plenary meeting under item 14, should be drawn to the attention of the First Committee in connection with its consideration of item 65. May I take it that the Assembly approves that recommendation?

*It was so decided.*

151. The PRESIDENT: May I take it that the Assembly approves the proposed allocation of items to the First Committee?

*It was so decided.*

152. The PRESIDENT: We turn now to the list of items which the General Committee recommends for allocation to the Special Political Committee. May I take it that the Assembly approves the proposed allocation of items to the Special Political Committee?

*It was so decided.*

153. The PRESIDENT: We turn next to the list of items which the General Committee recommends for allocation to the Second Committee.

154. In connection with item 80 (b), concerning the review of the implementation of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, the General Committee, in subparagraph 27 (c) (i) of its report, draws the attention of the General Assembly to Economic and Social Council resolution 1984/64, in which the Council recommends that the Assembly, at its thirty-ninth session, should commemorate the tenth anniversary of the adoption of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States in a suitable and appropriate manner at a plenary meeting on 12 December 1984. May I take it that the Assembly takes note of that recommendation?

*It was so decided.*

155. The PRESIDENT: Regarding item 80 (k), on effective mobilization and integration of women in development, the General Committee recommends, in subparagraph 27 (c) (ii) of its report, that docu-

ments concerning the integration of women in development should be made available to the Third Committee under item 93. May I take it that the Assembly approves that recommendation?

*It was so decided.*

156. The PRESIDENT: In connection with item 142, concerning countries stricken by desertification and drought, the General Committee, in subparagraph 27 (c) (iii) of its report, recommends to the Assembly that the item be allocated to the Second Committee. May I take it that the Assembly approves that recommendation?

*It was so decided.*

157. The PRESIDENT: May I take it that the Assembly approves the allocation of all the other items proposed for allocation to the Second Committee?

*It was so decided.*

158. The PRESIDENT: We come now to the items proposed for allocation to the Third Committee. May I take it that the Assembly approves the proposed allocation of items to the Third Committee?

*It was so decided.*

159. The PRESIDENT: The next list of items is those recommended for allocation to the Fourth Committee. May I take it that the Assembly approves that proposed allocation?

*It was so decided.*

160. The PRESIDENT: We turn now to the list of items recommended for allocation to the Fifth Committee.

161. Regarding item 114, concerning the Joint Inspection Unit, the General Committee recommends, in subparagraph 27 (d) of its report, that the item should be allocated to the Fifth Committee, on the understanding that the reports of the Joint Inspection Unit dealing with subject-matters assigned to other Main Committees would be referred also to those Committees. May I take it that the Assembly approves that recommendation and the allocation of the other items proposed for allocation to the Fifth Committee?

*It was so decided.*

162. The PRESIDENT: We come finally to the list of items proposed for allocation to the Sixth Committee. May I take it that the Assembly approves that proposed allocation?

*It was so decided.*

*The General Assembly thus adopted the agenda and the allocation of agenda items for the thirty-ninth session (decision 39/402).*

163. The PRESIDENT: I thank members of the Assembly for their co-operation, which has made it possible for us to complete this task so expeditiously.

164. Each Main Committee will receive promptly the list of agenda items allocated to it, so that it may begin its work as soon as possible, in accordance with rule 99 of the rules of procedure.

## AGENDA ITEM 17

### Appointments to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other appointments:

#### (g) Appointment of members of the Joint Inspection Unit

165. The PRESIDENT: As indicated in a note by the President of the General Assembly [4/39/503 and Corr. 1], the Assembly is required, during its current session, to appoint a person to fill the unexpired portion of the term of office of Mr. Mark E. Allen, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as a member of the Joint Inspection Unit. Mr. Allen has resigned from membership of the Unit with effect from 21 September 1984.

166. In accordance with the procedures described in article 3, paragraph 1, of the statute of the Joint Inspection Unit, the regional group concerned was consulted and it was determined that the Federal Republic of Germany should be requested to propose a candidate to replace Mr. Allen.

167. As a result of further consultations in accordance with article 3, paragraph 2, of the statute of the Joint Inspection Unit, including consultations with the President of the Economic and Social Council and with the Secretary-General in his capacity as Chairman of the Administrative Committee on Coordination, I now submit to the Assembly the candidature of Mr. Siegfried Schumm, of the Federal Republic of Germany, for appointment as a member of the Joint Inspection Unit for a term beginning immediately and expiring on 31 December 1987. May I take it that it is the wish of the General Assembly to appoint this candidate?

*It was so decided (decision 39/305 A).*

*The meeting rose at 12.35 p.m.*