EXAMINATION OF DELEGATES' CREDENTIALS

Report of the General Committee

1. At its forty-ninth meeting, on 2 October 1986, the General Committee examined the credentials of delegates to the session, as provided for in Rule 28 of the Conference's Rules of Procedure.

2. At the outset, the Chairman of the Committee mentioned Rules 27, 28 and 29 of the Rules of Procedure and, referring to an opinion by the United Nations Legal Counsel, read out the following points of Rule 27 regarding credentials for the General Conference:

   (a) Credentials designate the delegate of a Member State to a given session of the General Conference;

   (b) They are submitted to the Director General; and

   (c) They are issued by the Head of State or Government or by the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

3. The Chairman of the Committee then announced that credentials satisfying the requirements of Rule 27 of the Rules of Procedure had been submitted to the Director General for the delegates of the following 87 Members:

   2144y

   86-5538
Afghanistan  Liechtenstein
Albania  Luxembourg
Algeria  Madagascar
Argentina  Malaysia
Australia  Mauritius
Austria  Mexico
Bangladesh  Monaco
Brazil  Mongolia
Bulgaria  Morocco
Byelorussian SSR  Namibia
Canada  Netherlands
Chile  New Zealand
China  Niger
Costa Rica  Nigeria
Cote d'Ivoire  Norway
Cuba  Pakistan
Cyprus  Panama
Czechoslovakia  Paraguay
Democratic People's Republic of Korea  Philippines
Denmark  Poland
Egypt  Portugal
Ethiopia  Romania
Finland  Spain
Gabon  Sudan
German Democratic Republic  Sweden
Germany, Federal Republic of  Switzerland
Ghana  Syrian Arab Republic
Greece  Thailand
Guatemala  Tunisia
Holy See  Turkey
Hungary  Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic
Iceland  Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
India  United Arab Emirates
Indonesia  United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Iran, Islamic Republic of  United Republic of Tanzania
Iraq  United States of America
Ireland  Venezuela
Israel  Viet Nam
Italy  Yugoslavia
Jamaica  Zaire
Japan  Zambia
Jordan  Zimbabwe
Kenya
Korea, Republic of
Kuwait
4. The Chairman of the Committee announced further that various official communications received by the Secretariat with respect to the status of the delegates of the following 15 Members did not constitute credentials that satisfied the provisions of Rule 27 of the Rules of Procedure:

- Belgium*)
- Qatar
- Bolivia
- Saudi Arabia
- Cameroon
- Senegal
- Colombia
- Sri Lanka
- Ecuador
- Uruguay
- France
- Lebanon
- Libyan Arab Jamahiriya
- Mali
- Peru

5. The representative of Algeria expressed his delegation's strong reservations regarding the credentials of the Israeli delegate as he considered them null and void for the following legal reasons:

(a) the borders of Israel were not internationally recognized as they included territories of other States illegally occupied and annexed by Israel;

(b) the international community and the United Nations did not recognize the annexed city of Jerusalem as the capital of Israel;

(c) Israel persistently violated the inalienable right of the population of Palestine to self-determination.

*) Credentials in accordance with Rule 27 of the Rules of Procedure were received from the delegate of Belgium after the forty-ninth meeting of the General Committee.
6. The representative of Jordan associated himself with the statement made by the delegate of Algeria. In his opinion the credentials of the Israeli delegate should be declared null and void on the following grounds:

(a) the credentials of the Israeli delegate emanated from Jerusalem in violation of that city's international status as recognized in the relevant decisions of the Security Council and the General Assembly of the United Nations;

(b) Israel was occupying Arab territories and had no right to represent their populations.

The representative of Jordan conveyed the support of Saudi Arabia, Iraq, Kuwait, Lebanon, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Morocco, Qatar, Sudan, the Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia and the United Arab Emirates for the reservations expressed regarding the validity of the credentials of the Israeli delegate.

7. The representative of the United States of America objected to the statements made by previous speakers regarding the credentials of the delegate of Israel, on the grounds that they were of no relevance to the examination of credentials under the Rules of Procedure of the General Conference. He further said that the United States of America remained deeply concerned about the situation in Afghanistan and that, in not pressing an objection concerning the credentials of the delegate of Afghanistan, the United States should not be regarded as acquiescing in the armed intervention in that country. He said that the regime installed and maintained in Afghanistan by Soviet intervention and occupation was not representative of the Afghan people.

8. The representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics associated himself with the opinions expressed by the delegates of Algeria and Jordan in respect of the invalidity of the credentials of the Israeli delegate.
9. Also, the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics said that his delegation was astonished at the stubborn attempts by the United States of America to introduce into the atmosphere of co-operation prevailing in the International Atomic Energy Agency a spirit of contention not inherent in the organization and that his delegation rejected outright as irrelevant, propagandistic and purely political the allegations made by the representative of the United States of America concerning Afghanistan, which was a sovereign State and an active member of the non-aligned movement fighting against imperialistic aggression.

10. The representatives of France, Uruguay, Thailand, Guatemala, Ireland and Japan and the Chairman of the Committee of the Whole speaking as the representative of Belgium, supported the statement made by the representative of the United States of America with respect to the recognition of the credentials of the delegate of Israel. In doing so, emphasis was placed on the principle of the universality of international organizations, including the International Atomic Energy Agency, and on the need to adhere to the provisions of the General Conference Rules of Procedure of the applicable to the examination of credentials.

11. The representative of Guatemala further stated that, while he appreciated the views put forward by the representatives of Arab States with regard to Jerusalem, the position of the Government of Guatemala was that international disputes should be resolved by peaceful means on a bilateral basis.

12. The representative of Czechoslovakia endorsed the previous statements regarding non-recognition of the credentials of the Israeli delegate.

13. The representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics reiterated his delegation's objections concerning the credentials of the delegate of Chile.
14. The representatives of the United States of America and Uruguay stated that they could not accept the reservations concerning recognition of the credentials of the delegate of Chile for the reasons which had been given in support of recognition of the credentials of the Israeli delegate. In their opinion, the credentials of the delegate of Chile met the requirements of the Rules of Procedure of the General Conference.

15. The Chairman then proposed that, in accordance with past practice, those delegates for whom satisfactory credentials had not been received should be allowed to participate in the work of the Conference on the understanding that satisfactory credentials for each of them would be submitted to the Director General as soon as possible.

16. Finally, the Chairman read the following draft resolution, as recommended by the Committee for adoption by the Conference:

"Examination of delegates' credentials

The General Conference

Accepts the report by the General Committee on its examination of the credentials of delegates to the Conference's thirtieth regular session which is set forth in document GC(XXX)/796."