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## Forty-third session

### ANNOTATED PRELIMINARY LIST OF ITEMS TO BE INCLUDED IN THE PROVISIONAL AGENDA OF THE FORTY-THIRD REGULAR SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY\*

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\* The unannotated preliminary list was issued on 12 February 1988 (A/43/50). Drafting changes made since that date have been included in the present document and will be reflected in the provisional agenda, which will be issued on 22 July 1988 (A/43/150).

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1/ This item remains on the agenda of the forty second session (see decision 42/460).

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2/ This item remains on the agenda of the forty-second session (see decision 42/460). Its inclusion in the provisional agenda of the forty-third session is subject to any further action that the General Assembly may take on it at its forty-second session.

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## I. INTRODUCTION

1. The present document has been prepared in accordance with the recommendation of the Special Committee on the Rationalisation of the Procedures and Organisation of the General Assembly, as set forth in paragraph 17 (b) of annex II of Assembly resolution 2837 (XXVI) of 17 December 1971. It corresponds to the preliminary list circulated on 12 February 1988 (A/43/50) with the following changes:

- (a) Item 67 (1), entitled "Verification in all its aspects", will appear as a separate item on the provisional agenda, in accordance with resolution 42/42 F, and is therefore included here as item 140;
- (b) In a letter dated 9 March 1988 (A/43/141), Costa Rica requested the inclusion of an item entitled "Science and peace", which appears as item 141.

2. The provisional agenda provided for in rule 12 of the rules of procedure will appear on 22 July 1988 (A/43/150).

3. An addendum to this document (A/43/100/Add.1) will be issued at the opening of the session in accordance with paragraph 17 (c) of annex II to resolution 2837 (XXVI).

4. The forty-third session will convene at United Nations Headquarters on Tuesday, 20 September 1988, at 3 p.m.

## II. ANNOTATED LIST

### 1. Opening of the session by the Chairman of the delegation of the German Democratic Republic

In accordance with rule 1 of the rules of procedure (A/520/Rev.15), the General Assembly meets every year in regular session commencing on the third Tuesday in September.

Rule 30 of the rules of procedure provides that, at the opening of each session of the General Assembly, the chairman of that delegation from which the President of the previous session was elected shall preside until the Assembly has elected a President for the session. Accordingly, the temporary President is not necessarily the individual who presided at the preceding session. 3/

### 2. Minute of silent prayer or meditation

Rule 62 of the rules of procedure provides that, immediately after the opening of the first plenary meeting and immediately preceding the closing of the final plenary meeting of each session of the General Assembly, the President shall invite the representatives to observe one minute of silence dedicated to prayer or meditation. This provision was incorporated in the rules of procedure at the fourth session (resolution 362 (IV), annex I).

### 3. Credentials of representatives to the forty-third session of the General Assembly:

#### (a) Appointment of the members of the Credentials Committee

#### (b) Report of the Credentials Committee

In accordance with rule 27 of the rules of procedure, the credentials of representatives and the names of members of a delegation are to be submitted to the Secretary-General if possible not less than one week before the opening of the session. The credentials must be issued either by the Head of the State or Government or by the Minister for Foreign Affairs. Under rule 28 of the rules of procedure, a Credentials Committee consisting of nine members is appointed by the General Assembly at the beginning of each session on the proposal of the President. The members of the Committee are traditionally appointed at the 1st plenary meeting, on the proposal of the temporary President and before the election of the President for the session. The Committee elects a Chairman, but no Vice-Chairman or Rapporteur.

On completion of its work, the Committee submits a report to the General Assembly.

3/ For the election of the President, see item 4.

At its forty-second session, 4/ the General Assembly appointed the following States members of the Credentials Committee: Argentina, Barbados, Cape Verde, China, Germany, Federal Republic of, Kenya, Singapore, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and United States of America (decision 42/301). At that session, the Assembly approved the reports of the Committee (resolutions 42/2 A and B).

Document: Report of the Credentials Committee.

4. Election of the President of the General Assembly

Under rule 31 of the rules of procedure, the President of the General Assembly is elected by the Assembly and holds office until the close of the session at which he was elected. In accordance with rule 92 of the rules of procedure, the election is held by secret ballot and there are no nominations. The President is elected by a simple majority. It should be noted, however, that since the thirty-second session, with the exception of the thirty-sixth and thirty-eighth sessions, the President has been elected by acclamation.

At its thirty-third session, the General Assembly decided (resolution 33/138, annex, para. 1) that, in the election of the President, regard should be had for equitable geographical rotation of the office among the following States:

- (a) African States;
- (b) Asian States;
- (c) Eastern European States;
- (d) Latin American States;
- (e) Western European and other States.

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly decided that the practice of dispensing with the secret ballot for elections to subsidiary organs when the number of candidates corresponded to the number of seats to be filled should become

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4/ References for the forty-second session (agenda item 3):

- (a) Reports of the Credentials Committee: A/42/630 and Add.1;
- (b) Amendment: A/42/L.3;
- (c) Resolutions 42/2 A and B;
- (d) Decision 42/301;
- (e) Plenary meetings: A/42/PV.1, 36 and 96.

standard and the same practice should apply to the election of the President of the Assembly, unless a delegation specifically requested a vote on a given election (decision 34/401, para. 16).

The names of the past Presidents of the General Assembly are listed in annex I. 5/

#### 5. Election of the officers of the Main Committees

As indicated in rule 98 of the rules of procedure, the General Assembly has seven Main Committees.

Rule 103 stipulates that each Main Committee shall elect a Chairman, two Vice-Chairmen and a Rapporteur. It also states that the elections shall be held by secret ballot unless the Committee decides otherwise in an election where only one candidate is standing. Since in the great majority of cases only one candidate is nominated, most officers of Main Committees are elected by acclamation.

In addition, rule 103 provides that the nomination of each candidate shall be limited to one speaker, after which the Committee shall immediately proceed to the election.

Rule 99 (a) stipulates that all the Main Committees shall, during the first week of the session, hold the elections provided for in rule 103.

At its thirty-third session, the General Assembly decided (resolution 33/138, annex, para. 4) that the Chairmen of the Main Committees should be elected according to the following pattern:

- (a) Two representatives from African States;
- (b) One representative from an Asian State;
- (c) One representative from an Eastern European State;
- (d) One representative from a Latin American State;
- (e) One representative from a Western European or other State;
- (f) The seventh chairmanship should rotate every alternate year among representatives of States mentioned in subparagraphs (b) and (d).

5/ References for the forty-second session (agenda item 4):

- (a) Decision 42/302;
- (b) Plenary meeting: A/42/PV.1.

The Chairmen of the Main Committees are generally elected on the first day of the session. For practical reasons, the elections are held in the General Assembly Hall under the chairmanship of the President of the Assembly. However, it should be noted that this does not involve a plenary meeting of the Assembly, but a series of consecutive meetings of the seven Main Committees.

The two Vice-Chairmen and the Rapporteur of each Main Committee are elected later, during the first week of the session.

The names of the officers of the Main Committees from the twentieth session onwards are listed in annex II. 6/

#### 6. Election of the Vice-Presidents of the General Assembly

The President of the General Assembly is assisted by 21 Vice-Presidents. The duties involved are performed by heads of delegations of Member States, and not by individuals elected in their personal capacity. The Assembly decided on four occasions to increase the number of Vice-Presidents (resolutions 1104 (XI), 1192 (XII), 1990 (XVIII) and 33/138).

Under rule 31 of the rules of procedure, the Vice-Presidents are elected by the General Assembly and hold office until the close of the session at which they were elected. In accordance with rule 92 of the rules of procedure, the election is held by secret ballot and there are no nominations. Vice-Presidents are elected by a simple majority. It should be noted, however, that since the thirty-second session, with the exception of the thirty-sixth and thirty-eighth sessions in the case of one of the regional groups, the Vice-Presidents have been elected by acclamation.

Rule 31 also provides that the Vice-Presidents shall be elected after the election of the Chairmen of the Main Committees (see item 5), in such a way as to ensure the representative character of the General Committee (see item 8).

At its thirty-third session, the General Assembly decided (resolution 33/138, annex, paras. 2 and 3) that the 21 Vice-Presidents should be elected according to the following pattern:

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#### 6/ References for the forty-second session (agenda item 5):

- (a) Decision 42/303;
- (b) Meetings of the Main Committees: A/C.1/42/PV.1, A/SPC/42/SR.1, A/C.2/42/SR.1, A/C.3/42/SR.1, A/C.4/42/SR.1, A/C.5/42/SR.1, A/C.6/42/SR.1;
- (c) Plenary meeting: A/42/PV.2.

- (a) Six representatives from African States;
- (b) Five representatives from Asian States;
- (c) One representative from an Eastern European State;
- (d) Three representatives from Latin American States;
- (e) Two representatives from Western European and other States;
- (f) Five representatives from the permanent members of the Security Council.

The election of the President of the Assembly has the effect, however, of reducing by one the number of vice-presidencies allocated to the region from which the President is elected.

The Vice-Presidents are generally elected on the first day of the session.

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly decided that the practice of dispensing with the secret ballot for elections to subsidiary organs when the number of candidates corresponded to the number of seats to be filled should become standard and the same practice should apply to the election of the Vice-Presidents of the Assembly, unless a delegation specifically requested a vote on a given election (decision 34/401, para. 16).

The names of the States that have held the office of Vice-President of the General Assembly are listed in annex III. 7/

7. Notification by the Secretary-General under Article 12, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations

Article 12, paragraph 1, of the Charter stipulates that, while the Security Council is exercising in respect of any dispute or situation the functions assigned to it in the Charter, the General Assembly shall not make any recommendation with regard to that dispute or situation unless the Council so requests.

Article 12, paragraph 2, provides that the Secretary-General, with the consent of the Security Council, shall notify the General Assembly at each session of any matters relative to the maintenance of international peace and security that are being dealt with by the Council. He is similarly to notify the Assembly immediately if the Council ceases to deal with such matters.

7/ References for the forty-second session (agenda item 6):

- (a) Decision 42/304;
- (b) Plenary meeting: A/42/PV.2.

At its forty-second session, 8/ the General Assembly took note of the communication from the Secretary-General (A/42/547) without discussion (decision 42/411).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General.

8. Adoption of the agenda and organization of work: reports of the General Committee

Rules 12 to 15 of the rules of procedure deal with the agenda for regular sessions.

Provisional agenda

Under rule 12 of the rules of procedure, the provisional agenda is to be communicated to the Members of the United Nations at least 60 days before the opening of the session. The preliminary list of items to be included in the provisional agenda of the forty-third session (see sect. I, para. 1) was circulated on 12 February 1988 (A/43/50). The provisional agenda for the forty-third session (A/43/150) will appear on 22 July 1988.

Rule 13 of the rules of procedure indicates what items shall or may be included in the provisional agenda.

Supplementary items

Rule 14 of the rules of procedure provides that any Member or principal organ of the United Nations or the Secretary-General may, at least 30 days before the date fixed for the opening of a regular session, request the inclusion of supplementary items in the agenda. Such items shall be placed on a supplementary list, which shall be communicated to the Members of the United Nations at least 20 days before the opening of the session.

The supplementary list (A/43/200) will be issued on 26 August 1988.

Additional items

Rule 15 of the rules of procedure stipulates, inter alia, that additional items of an important and urgent character, proposed for inclusion in the agenda less than 30 days before the opening of a regular session or during a regular

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8/ References for the forty-second session (agenda item 7):

- (a) Note by the Secretary-General: A/42/547;
- (b) Decision 42/411;
- (c) Plenary meeting: A/42/PV.83.

session, may be placed on the agenda if the General Assembly so decides by a majority of the members present and voting.

Consideration of the draft agenda by the General Committee

Rules 38 to 44 of the rules of procedure deal with the composition, organization and functions of the General Committee. The Committee is composed of the President of the General Assembly, who presides (see item 4 and annex I), the 21 Vice-Presidents of the Assembly (see item 6 and annex III) and the Chairmen of the Main Committees (see item 5 and annex II).

The General Committee usually meets on the second day of the session for the purpose of making recommendations to the General Assembly concerning the adoption of the agenda, the allocation of items and the organization of the work of the Assembly. For this purpose, it has before it a memorandum by the Secretary-General containing the draft agenda (provisional agenda, supplementary items and additional items), the proposed allocation of items and a number of recommendations concerning the organization of the session.

Document: Memorandum by the Secretary-General, A/BUR/43/1.

Adoption of the agenda by the General Assembly 2/

The final agenda, the allocation of items included in the agenda and arrangements for the organization of the session are adopted by the General Assembly by a simple majority.

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2/ References for the forty-second session (agenda item 8):

- (a) Preliminary list: A/42/50;
- (b) Annotated list: A/42/100;
- (c) Provisional agenda: A/42/150;
- (d) Supplementary list: A/42/200;
- (e) Memorandum by the Secretary-General: A/BUR/42/1;
- (f) Reports of the General Committee: A/42/250 and Corr.1 and Add.1;
- (g) Amendment: A/42/L.18;
- (h) Agenda: A/42/251 and Add.1-3;
- (i) Allocation of agenda items: A/42/252 and Add.1-3;
- (j) Annotated agenda: A/42/100/Add.1;

Rule 23 of the rules of procedure provides, inter alia, 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.

#### 9. General debate

At the beginning of the session, the General Assembly devotes a period of three weeks to the general debate, during which heads of delegations may state the views of their Governments on any item before the Assembly.

In accordance with paragraph 46 of annex V to the rules of procedure, the list of speakers wishing to take part in the general debate is closed at the end of the third day after the opening of the debate.

At the forty-second session, 30 plenary meetings were devoted to the general debate (A/42/PV.4-33), during which 139 speakers took the floor. 10/

#### 10. Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization

Article 98 of the Charter requires the Secretary-General to make an annual report to the General Assembly on the work of the Organization. The report of the Secretary-General is included in the provisional agenda of the Assembly pursuant to rule 13 (a) of the rules of procedure.

The General Assembly usually takes note of the report without discussion. However, at its thirty-seventh session, the Assembly, in connection with its consideration of the report of the Secretary-General, called upon all organs of the United Nations to discharge fully and effectively their responsibilities in accordance with the Charter and upon all Member States to contribute actively to that end; requested the Security Council to carry out the primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security and to give due consideration to the report of the Secretary-General; invited the Secretary-General, in discharging his responsibilities under the Charter, to

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(continued)

- (k) Letters from the Chairman of the Committee on Conferences: A/42/548 and Add.1 and 2;
- (l) Decisions 42/401 to 42/403 and 42/460;
- (m) Meetings of the General Committee: A/BUR/42/SR.1-5;
- (n) Plenary meetings: A/42/PV.3, 24, 45, 49, 95, 98 and 99.

10/ At the forty-first session, 30 plenary meetings were devoted to the general debate, during which 137 speakers took the floor.

continue his efforts towards strengthening the capacity of the United Nations to fulfil the effective and decisive role envisaged for it in the Charter; and urged that efforts to that end should continue (resolution 37/67).

At its forty-second session, 11/ the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General (decision 42/404).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General, Supplement No. 1 (A/43/1).

#### 11. Report of the Security Council

The Security Council (see item 15 (a)) submits an annual report to the General Assembly under Article 24, paragraph 3, of the Charter; the Assembly considers the report in accordance with Article 15, paragraph 1. The Council's report is included in the provisional agenda of the Assembly pursuant to rule 13 (b) of the rules of procedure.

The General Assembly usually takes note of the report of the Security Council without discussion. However, at its twenty-sixth and twenty-seventh sessions, in 1971 and 1972, the Assembly, in connection with its consideration of the Council's report, decided to seek the views of Member States on ways and means of enhancing the effectiveness of the Council in accordance with the principles and provisions of the Charter (resolutions 2864 (XXVI) and 2991 (XXVII)). At its twenty-eighth session, the Assembly drew the attention of the Council, when considering steps to enhance its effectiveness in accordance with the principles and provisions of the Charter, to the views and suggestions submitted by Member States in response to the above-mentioned resolutions as contained in the Secretary-General's reports on the matter (A/8447 and Add.1, A/9143) (resolution 3186 (XXVIII)). At its twenty-ninth session, the Assembly recalled the resolutions adopted at the three preceding sessions (resolution 3322 (XXIX)).

11/ References for the forty-second session (agenda item 10):

(a) Report of the Secretary-General: Supplement No. 1 (A/42/1);

(b) Decision 42/404;

(c) Plenary meeting: A/42/PV.36.

At its forty-second session, 12/ the General Assembly took note of the report of the Security Council covering the period from 16 June 1986 to 15 June 1987 (decision 42/414).

Document: Report of the Security Council, covering the period from 16 June 1987 to 15 June 1988, Supplement No. 2 (A/43/2).

**12. Report of the Economic and Social Council**

The Economic and Social Council submits an annual report to the General Assembly; the Assembly considers the report in accordance with Article 15, paragraph 2, of the Charter. The Council's report is included in the provisional agenda of the Assembly pursuant to rule 13 (b) of the rules of procedure.

The report considered by the General Assembly at its forty-second session covered the organisational session for 1987 and the first and second regular sessions of 1987. 13/

Document: Report of the Economic and Social Council, Supplement No. 3 (A/43/3).

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**12/ References for the forty-second session (agenda item 11):**

- (a) Report of the Security Council: Supplement No. 2 (A/42/2);
- (b) Decision 42/414;
- (c) Plenary meeting: A/42/PV.89.

**13/ References for the forty-second session (agenda item 12):**

- (a) Report of the Economic and Social Council: Supplement No. 3 (A/42/3);
- (b) Reports of the Secretary-General:
  - (i) Role of the public sector in promoting the economic development of developing countries: A/42/138-E/1987/50;
  - (ii) Living conditions of Palestinian people: A/42/183-E/1987/53;
  - (iii) Co-ordination in the United Nations and the United Nations system: A/42/232-E/1987/68;
  - (iv) Net transfer of resources from developing to developed countries: A/42/272-E/1982/72;
  - (v) Transport and Communications Decade in Africa: A/42/288-E/1987/71;

The following questions, to be considered under item 12, include reports that the General Assembly specifically requested or that the Economic and Social Council decided to transmit to the Assembly. They also include matters on which the Council has made recommendations to the Assembly.

(continued)

- (vi) Assistance to the Palestinian people: A/42/289-E/1987/86 and Add.1 and 2 and Add.2/Corr.1;
- (vii) Implementation of Council resolution 1986/7 on population questions: A/42/302-E/1987/81;
- (viii) International year for the mobilisation of financial and technological resources to increase food and agriculture in Africa: A/42/310-E/1987/88;
- (ix) Concept of international economic security: A/42/314-E/1987/77 and Add.1;
- (x) Israeli economic practices in the occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories: A/42/341-E/1987/78;
- (xi) Status of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide: A/42/391;
- (xii) Assistance to displaced persons in Ethiopia: A/42/499;
- (xiii) Human rights in southern Lebanon: A/42/504;
- (xiv) Emergency assistance to voluntary returnees and displaced persons in Chad: A/42/506;
- (xv) Strengthening in international co-operation in the field of human rights: A/42/612 and Add.1;
- (xvi) Assistance to refugees in Somalia: A/42/645;
- (xvii) Situation of refugees in the Sudan: A/42/646;
- (xviii) Implementation of General Assembly resolution 41/201: A/42/657;
- (xix) International co-operation in drug abuse control: A/42/658;
- (c) Notes by the Secretary-General:
  - (i) World Tourism Organization: A/42/227-E/1987/65;

Transport and Communications Decade in Africa

At its thirty-second session, in 1977, the General Assembly proclaimed a Transport and Communications Decade in Africa during the years 1978-1988, with a view to supporting the preparation and implementation of a comprehensive global strategy for the development of that sector in Africa and to mobilizing the technical and financial resources required for the purpose; requested the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the executive heads of the agencies concerned, to provide all possible assistance to the African States in the preparation of a detailed plan of action for the Decade and to co-ordinate the mobilization of the necessary technical and financial resources; and also requested the Secretary-General to submit annual progress reports to the Assembly through the Economic and Social Council (resolution 32/160).

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(continued)

- (ii) Human resources development: A/42/335-E/1987/84;
- (iii) Strategy and policies for drug control: A/42/488;
- (iv) Human rights in Chile: A/42/556 and Corr.1;
- (v) Implementation of the programme for the Industrial Development Decade for Africa: A/42/559;
- (vi) United Nations Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Populations: A/42/568;
- (vii) Human rights in El Salvador: A/42/641 and Corr.1;
- (viii) Situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran: A/42/648;
- (ix) Situation of human rights in Afghanistan: A/42/667 and Corr.1;
- (d) Reports of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees:
  - (i) Assistance to student refugees in southern Africa: A/42/496;
  - (ii) Humanitarian assistance to refugees in Djibouti: A/42/497;
  - (iii) Assistance to refugees in Somalia: A/42/498 and Add.1;
- (e) Report of the Second Committee: A/42/820 and Add.1 and 2;
- (f) Report of the Third Committee: A/42/803 and Add.1;
- (g) Report of the Fourth Committee: A/42/727;

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At its thirty-third session, the General Assembly endorsed the resolution of the Executive Committee of the Economic Commission for Africa in which the Committee had decided to convene early in 1979 a meeting of African Ministers in order to adopt Africa's global strategy and a comprehensive plan of action for the implementation of the Decade; and requested the Secretary-General to provide the Commission, as the lead agency for the Decade, with the necessary financial and staff resources, and to convene a pledging conference in 1979 (resolution 33/197).

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly took note of the global strategy for the implementation of the programme for the Decade, as adopted by the Conference of African Ministers of Transport, Communications and Planning (resolution 34/15).

The implementation of the programme for the Decade was divided into two phases. The first phase covered the period 1979-1983 and the second phase the period 1984-1988. The General Assembly considered this question at its thirty-fifth to thirty-ninth sessions (resolutions 35/108, 36/177, 37/140, 38/150 and 39/230).

At its fortieth to forty-second sessions, 13/ the General Assembly took note of the reports of the Secretary-General (decisions 40/435, 41/453 and 42/434).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 32/160),  
A/43/325-E/1988/54.

#### United Nations Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Populations

At its fortieth session, the General Assembly established the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Populations, the purpose of which is to assist representatives of indigenous communities and organizations to participate in the

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- (h) Reports of the Fifth Committee: A/42/851 and A/42/888;
- (i) Resolutions: 42/8, 42/75, 42/126 to 42/147, 42/165 to 42/172 and decisions 42/423 to 42/425, 42/427 to 42/430, 42/431, 42/432 to 42/435, 42/449, 42/450 and 42/451;
- (j) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/42/SR.16-19, 26-29, 34 and 42-44;
- (k) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/42/SR.51 53 and 55 64;
- (l) Meetings of the Fourth Committee: A/C.4/42/SR.10 and 12 21;
- (m) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/42/SR.54 and 63;
- (n) Plenary meetings: A.42/PV.34-36, 44, 45, 48, 92, 93, 96, 98 and 99

deliberations of the Working Group on Indigenous Populations by providing them with financial assistance, funded by means of voluntary contributions from Governments, non-governmental organisations and other private or public entities; and decided that the Fund should be administered in accordance with the Financial Regulations and Rules of the United Nations and other relevant provisions, with the advice of a Board of Trustees composed of five persons with relevant experience on issues affecting indigenous populations, who would serve in their personal capacity (resolution 40/131). Pursuant to this resolution, the Secretary-General appointed the following five members of the Board of Trustees: Mr. Leif Dunfjeld (Norway), Mr. Alioune Sene (Senegal), Mr. Hiwi Tauroa (New Zealand), Mr. Danilo Türk (Yugoslavia) and Mr. Augusto Willemsen-Días (Guatemala). The Board of Trustees held its first session at Geneva from 25 to 29 April 1988.

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 40/131).

Regional arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights in the Asian and Pacific region

At its forty-first session, the General Assembly took note of the note by the Secretary-General; requested him to assist and encourage the Executive Secretary of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific to pursue the establishment of a depository centre for United Nations human rights materials within the Commission at Bangkok; renewed its invitation to States members of ESCAP that had not yet done so to communicate to the Secretary-General as soon as possible their comments on the report of the Seminar on National, Local and Regional Arrangements for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights in the Asian Region; invited the Secretary-General to finalize as expeditiously as possible preparations for a training course, to be held in the Asian and Pacific region, on the teaching of human rights; took note of the efforts of the United Nations development agencies in the Asian and Pacific region to promote the human rights dimension in their development activities; and requested him to submit a further report to the Assembly at its forty-third session, through the Economic and Social Council, incorporating information on progress achieved in the implementation of the resolution.

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 41/153),  
A/43/170-E/1988/25.

Regional arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights

At its forty-first session, the General Assembly, reaffirming that regional arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights may make a major contribution to the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms and that the exchange of information and experience in this field among the regions, within the United Nations system, may be improved, noted with interest that contacts, of various kinds, between representatives of regional bodies and United Nations bodies entrusted with the promotion of human rights, with a view to exchanging information and experience in this field, had been strengthened through advisory services and technical assistance activities; requested the Secretary-General to continue to consider the possibility of encouraging these

developments; requested the Commission on Human Rights to continue to pay special attention to the most appropriate ways of assisting, at their request, countries of the different regions under the programme of advisory services and to make, where necessary, the relevant recommendations; and invited the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its forty-third session a report on the state of regional arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights and to include therein the results of action taken in pursuance of the resolution (resolution 41/154).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 41/154), A/43/328.

Measures to be taken against Nazi, Fascist and neo-Fascist activities and all other forms of totalitarian ideologies and practices based on racial intolerance, hatred and terror

At its twenty-second session, in 1967, the General Assembly, noting that concern had been expressed regarding recent manifestations of racial intolerance, including the revival of certain groups and organisations professing totalitarian ideologies such as nazism, and recognizing that measures should be taken to halt Nazi activities wherever they occurred, resolutely condemned such ideologies and called upon all States to take immediate and effective measures against any such manifestations (resolution 2331 (XXII)).

At its twenty-third to twenty-sixth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of this question (resolutions 2438 (XXIII), 2545 (XXIV), 2713 (XXV) and 2839 (XXVI)).

At its twenty-eighth session, the General Assembly decided that consideration of the question should be deferred until such time as discussion of this item had been concluded in the Commission on Human Rights (A/9030, p. 90).

At its thirty-fifth to fortieth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of this question (resolutions 35/200, 36/162, 37/179, 38/99, 39/114 and 40/148).

At its forty-first session, the General Assembly again condemned all totalitarian or other ideologies and practices, including Nazi, Fascist and neo-Fascist ideologies, based on racial or ethnic exclusiveness or intolerance, hatred and terror, which deprived people of basic human rights and fundamental freedoms and of equality of opportunity, and expressed its determination to combat those ideologies and practices; invited all States and international organizations to submit to the Secretary-General their comments and information on the implementation of the resolution; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report, through the Economic and Social Council, to the Assembly at its forty-third session in the light of the discussion that would take place in the Commission on Human Rights and on the basis of comments provided by States and international organizations (resolution 41/160).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 41/160), A/43/305-E/1988/26.

Indigenous entrepreneurs in economic development

At its forty-first session, the General Assembly, noting that indigenous entrepreneurs could play a crucial and positive role in mobilizing resources and promoting economic growth and socio-economic development, invited the Secretary-General and relevant organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, such as the regional commissions, the United Nations Development Programme, the International Labour Organisation, the International Trade Centre UNCTAD/GATT, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization and the World Bank, as well as regional development banks, within their existing mandates, programmes and priorities: (a) to continue to support through, inter alia, technical co-operation projects, the efforts of States in encouraging indigenous entrepreneurs in the private, public and/or other sectors in accordance with national laws, priorities and regulations; and (b) to facilitate the practical exchange of information and experience among all countries on the role of indigenous entrepreneurs in economic development; and requested the Secretary-General to study measures at the national and international levels to promote the contribution of indigenous entrepreneurs in both private and public sectors to the economic development of developing countries, drawing upon the work already in progress in the United Nations system and bearing in mind the need to avoid duplication of effort and cost, and to report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-third session through the Economic and Social Council (resolution 41/182).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 41/182),  
A/43/360-E/1988/63.

Prevention and control of acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS)

At its second regular session of 1987, the Economic and Social Council drew the attention of the General Assembly to World Health Assembly resolution WHA40.26, by which the Health Assembly endorsed the Global Strategy for the prevention and control of AIDS prepared by the World Health Organization; and urged all appropriate organizations of the United Nations system, including the specialized agencies, as well as bilateral and multilateral agencies and non-governmental and voluntary organizations, to support the world-wide struggle against AIDS in close co-operation with WHO in its role of directing and co-ordinating the urgent fight against AIDS and in conformity with the Global Strategy (resolution 1987/75)

At its forty-second session, 13/ the General Assembly confirmed that WHO should continue to direct and co-ordinate the urgent global battle against AIDS; requested the Secretary-General, in view of all aspects of the problem, to ensure, in close co-operation with the Director-General of WHO and through the appropriate existing mechanisms, a co-ordinated response by the United Nations system to the AIDS pandemic, and urged all appropriate organizations of the United Nations system, including the specialized agencies, bilateral and multilateral agencies and non-governmental and voluntary organizations, in conformity with the Global Strategy, to support the world-wide struggle against AIDS; and invited the Director-General of WHO to report to the Assembly at its forty-third session, through the Economic and Social Council, on new developments in the global AIDS pandemic, and requested the Council to consider the report in accordance with its mandate (resolution 42/8).

Document: Report of the Director-General of WHO (resolution 42/8),  
A/43/341-E/1988/80.

#### Humanitarian assistance to refugees in Djibouti

This question was first considered by the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1978 when the Council appealed for international assistance to the refugees and displaced persons in the Horn of Africa (resolution 1978/39). It has since been considered by the Council at its first regular session of 1980, when the Council requested the Secretary-General to send a United Nations inter-agency mission to Djibouti to assess the needs of the refugees (resolution 1980/11), at its second regular session of 1980 (resolution 1980/44) and at its first regular session of 1982 (resolution 1982/3).

At its thirty-fifth session, in 1980, the General Assembly endorsed the report of the mission to Djibouti and the recommendations contained therein; requested the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to continue to ensure that adequate assistance programmes were organized for refugees; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Council at its first regular session of 1981 and to the Assembly at its thirty-sixth session (resolution 35/182). At its thirty-sixth session, the Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General and that of the High Commissioner annexed thereto (resolution 36/156).

At its thirty-seventh to forty-first sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of this question (resolutions 37/176, 38/89, 39/107, 40/134 and 41/137).

At its forty-second session, 13/ the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General on humanitarian assistance to refugees in Djibouti; urged the High Commissioner to intensify his efforts to mobilize, on an emergency basis, the necessary resources to implement lasting solutions in respect of refugees in Djibouti; called for continued international support for the efforts made by the Government of Djibouti to cope with the urgent needs of the refugees and to implement lasting solutions; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its forty-third session, through the Economic and Social Council, on the implementation of the resolution (42/126).

Document: Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (resolution 42/126).

#### Assistance to refugees in Somalia

This question has been on the agenda of the General Assembly since its thirty-fifth session, in 1980, when the Assembly requested the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, to dispatch a mission to Somalia to make a comprehensive review of the refugee situation in that country (resolution 35/180).

At its thirty-sixth to forty-first sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the question (resolutions 36/153, 37/174, 38/88, 39/104, 40/132 and 41/138).

At its forty-second session, 13/ the General Assembly, taking note of the report of the High Commissioner and having considered that of the Secretary-General on the refugee situation in Somalia and the comprehensive programme of assistance required to enable Somalia to cope with the situation, called upon the High Commissioner to ensure that the care, maintenance and rehabilitation needs of the refugees were adequately covered; called upon the United Nations Development Programme to assume the leading role, as required by the Second International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa, in the conceptualization, implementation and monitoring of refugee-related projects, and to be involved in the mobilization of the financial and technical means required, in close co-operation with the High Commissioner and the World Bank; requested the High Commissioner and the Administrator of UNDP to apprise the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1988 of the progress made in their respective fields of responsibility; and requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the High Commissioner and UNDP, to submit to the Assembly at its forty-third session a report on the progress achieved (resolution 42/127).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 42/127).

Emergency assistance to returnees and displaced persons in Chad

At its thirty-ninth to forty-first sessions, the General Assembly, gravely concerned by the effects of the unprecedented and persistent drought in Chad and conscious that the large number of voluntary returnees and displaced persons faced serious problems of integration as a result of the war and the drought, requested the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator to mobilize, in accordance with their respective mandates, emergency humanitarian assistance to the voluntary returnees and displaced persons in Chad; and requested the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the Disaster Relief Co-ordinator, to report to the Assembly at its following sessions (resolutions 39/106, 40/136 and 41/140).

At its forty-second session, 13/ the General Assembly, taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on emergency assistance to voluntary returnees and displaced persons in Chad, reiterated its appeal for international support for the Government of Chad in its efforts to assist and resettle the voluntary returnees and displaced persons in Chad; again requested the High Commissioner and the Disaster Relief Co-ordinator to mobilize emergency humanitarian assistance to the voluntary returnees and displaced persons in Chad; and requested the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the High Commissioner and the Disaster Relief Co-ordinator, to report to the Assembly at its forty-third session (resolution 42/128).

Document: Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (resolution 42/128).

Situation of refugees in the Sudan

This question has been considered by the General Assembly since 1972 (resolution 2958 (XXVII)), as well as by the Economic and Social Council

(resolutions 1655 (LII), 1705 (LIII), 1741 (LIV), 1799 (LV), 1877 (LVII), 1978/39; 1980/10, 1980/45 and 1982/1).

At its thirty-fifth to forty-first sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of this question (resolutions 35/181, 36/158, 37/173, 38/90, 39/108, 40/135 and 41/139).

At its forty-second session, the General Assembly, having considered the report of the Secretary-General and the report of the inter-agency mission annexed thereto, took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of resolution 41/139 and that of the 1986 inter-agency mission annexed thereto; requested the Secretary-General, in following up on the reports of the inter-agency missions and furthering the integration of developmental and refugee aid, to take concrete steps, in collaboration with UNDP and UNHCR, for the early implementation of the recommendations contained in the report of the 1987 inter-agency mission; and also requested him to report to the Assembly at its forty-third session, through the Economic and Social Council, on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 42/129).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 42/129).

Assistance to refugees and displaced persons in Malawi

At its forty-second session, 13/ the General Assembly, noting that a United Nations inter-agency team was currently visiting Malawi to discuss with the Government ways and means of strengthening its capacity to cope with the burden imposed on its economy, vital resources and public services by the presence of refugees and displaced persons and to prepare a comprehensive programme of assistance, requested the Secretary-General, in close co-operation with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the Administrator of UNDP, to mobilize international assistance and to launch an international appeal for generous contributions to the projects and programmes recommended in the report of the inter-agency mission; and also requested him to report to the Economic and Social Council at its first regular session of 1988 and to the Assembly at its forty-third session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 42/132).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 42/132).

Status of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide

At its third session, in 1948, the General Assembly adopted and opened for signature and ratification the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide. The Convention entered into force on 12 January 1951. As at 1 May 1988, 97 States had ratified or acceded to the Convention.

At its forty-second session, 13/ the General Assembly, taking note of the report of the Secretary-General, expressed its conviction that implementation of the provisions of the Convention by all States was necessary for the prevention and punishment of the crime of genocide; and urged those States which had not yet

become parties to the Convention to ratify it or accede thereto without further delay (resolution 42/133).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 42/133).

Question of human rights and fundamental freedoms in Afghanistan

At its first regular session of 1984, the Economic and Social Council endorsed the decision of the Commission on Human Rights to request the Chairman of the Commission to appoint a Special Rapporteur with the mandate to examine the human rights situation in Afghanistan, with a view to formulating proposals that could contribute to ensuring full protection of the human rights of all residents of the country, before, during and after the withdrawal of all foreign forces; and requested the Special Rapporteur to submit a comprehensive report to the Commission at its forty-first session (resolution 1984/37). The mandate of the Special Rapporteur has been renewed annually since then.

At its forty-second session, 13/ the General Assembly took note of the interim report of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Afghanistan; and decided to keep under consideration, during its forty-third session, the question of human rights and fundamental freedoms in Afghanistan in order to examine this question anew in the light of additional elements provided by the Commission on Human Rights and the Economic and Social Council (resolution 42/135).

At its first regular session of 1988, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1988/67, of 10 March 1988, approved the decision of the Commission to extend for one year the mandate of the Special Rapporteur (decision 1988/136).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General (resolution 42/135 and Economic and Social Council decision 1988/136).

Situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran

At its fortieth session, in March 1984, the Commission on Human Rights requested the Chairman to appoint a Special Representative of the Commission whose mandate would be to establish contacts with the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran and to make a thorough study of the human rights situation in that country and to submit conclusions and appropriate suggestions to the Commission at its forty-first session (resolution 1984/54). The mandate of the Special Representative has been renewed annually since then.

At its forty-second session, 13/ the General Assembly took note of the interim report of the Special Representative; and decided to continue its examination of the situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran, including the situation of minority groups such as the Baha'is, during its forty-third session in order to examine this situation anew in the light of additional elements provided by the Commission on Human Rights and the Economic and Social Council (resolution 42/136).

At its first regular session of 1988, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1988/69 of 10 March 1988, approved the decision of the Commission to extend the mandate of the Special Representative for a further year (decision 1988/137).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General (resolution 42/136 and Economic and Social Council decision 1988/137).

#### Situation of human rights and fundamental freedoms in El Salvador

At its thirty-fifth session, in 1980, the General Assembly requested the Commission on Human Rights to examine, at its thirty-seventh session, the situation of human rights in El Salvador (resolution 35/192).

At its thirty-seventh session, in February 1981, the Commission requested its Chairman to appoint a Special Representative of the Commission to investigate the reports about grave violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms that had taken place in El Salvador and to submit an interim report to the General Assembly and a final report to the Commission (resolution 32 (XXXVII)). Since that time, the Assembly and the Commission have regularly considered reports submitted to the Special Representative, whose mandate has been renewed annually.

At its thirty-sixth to forty-first sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the question (resolutions 36/155, 37/185, 38/101, 39/119, 40/139 and 41/157).

At its forty-second session, 13/ the General Assembly commended the Special Representative for his report; and decided to keep under consideration, during its forty-third session, the situation of human rights and fundamental freedoms in El Salvador in order to re-examine the situation in the light of the information provided by the Commission and the Economic and Social Council (resolution 42/137).

At its first regular session of 1988, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1988/65 of 10 March 1988 approved the decision of the Commission to extend for another year the mandate of the Special Representative (decision 1988/135).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General (resolution 42/137 and Economic and Social Council decision 1988/135).

#### Assistance to student refugees in southern Africa

At its thirty-first session, in 1976, the General Assembly, concerned about the continued influx of large numbers of South African student refugees to Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland, which imposed a heavy burden on the limited resources of these countries, requested the Secretary-General to consult with the three Governments and the liberation movements concerned with a view to organizing and providing appropriate emergency financial and other forms of assistance for the care, subsistence and education of these student refugees, to keep the situation under review and to report to the Assembly as and when necessary (resolution 31/126).

At its thirty-second and thirty-third sessions, the General Assembly endorsed the measures taken by the Secretary General and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees for the mobilization of assistance to the South African student refugees (resolutions 32/119 and 33/164).

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly decided to enlarge the assistance programme for South African student refugees living in Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland and Zambia to include student refugees from Namibia and Zimbabwe (resolution 34/174).

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly decided to make provision in the student refugee programme for former student refugees from Zimbabwe until they had completed their studies in the country of asylum or until alternative arrangements could be made for the completion of their education in their own country (resolution 35/184).

At its thirty-sixth to forty-first sessions, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the High Commissioner, to keep the matter under review and to report to the Assembly (resolutions 36/170, 37/177, 38/95, 39/198, 40/138 and 41/136).

At its forty-second session, 13/ the General Assembly took note of the report of the High Commissioner; requested him, in co-operation with the Secretary-General, to continue to organize and implement an effective programme of educational and other appropriate assistance for student refugees from South Africa and Namibia who had been granted asylum in Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland and Zambia; called for continued international support for the assistance programmes for student refugees, including unfunded projects, that were submitted to the Second International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa; appealed to UNHCR, UNDP and other United Nations and international bodies to continue providing assistance to refugees from South Africa and Namibia who had been granted asylum in Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland and Zambia; and requested the High Commissioner, in co-operation with the Secretary-General, to continue to keep the matter under review, to apprise the Economic and Social Council, at its second regular session of 1988, of the current status of the programmes and to report to the Assembly at its forty-third session (resolution 42/138).

Document: Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (resolution 42/138).

#### Assistance to displaced persons in Ethiopia

The question of assistance to Ethiopia has been considered by the General Assembly since its thirtieth session, in 1975 (resolutions 3441 (XXX), 31/172, 32/55, 33/21 and 34/54).

This question was first considered by the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1978, when the Council appealed for international assistance to the refugees and displaced persons in the Horn of Africa (resolution 1978/39).

At its thirty-fifth to forty-first sessions, the General Assembly endorsed the appeal of the Secretary-General of 11 November 1980 urging the international community to provide prompt and generous assistance to displaced persons in Ethiopia; and requested the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to continue his efforts to mobilize humanitarian assistance for the relief, rehabilitation and resettlement of voluntary returnees and refugees (resolutions 35/183, 36/161, 37/175, 38/91, 39/105, 40/133 and 41/141).

At its forty-second session, 13/ the General Assembly, taking note of the report of the Secretary-General and having considered that of the High Commissioner, and in view of the prevailing conditions, appealed for continued international assistance; requested the High Commissioner to continue his efforts in mobilising humanitarian assistance; and requested the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the High Commissioner, to apprise the Economic and Social Council, at its second regular session of 1988, of the implementation of the resolution and to report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-third session (resolution 42/139).

Document: Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (resolution 42/139).

Measures to improve the situation and ensure the human rights and dignity of all migrant workers

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly decided to create at its thirty-fifth session a working group open to all Member States to elaborate an international convention on the protection of the rights of migrant workers and their families (resolution 34/172).

At its thirty-fifth to forty-first sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of this question (resolutions 35/198, 36/160, 37/170, 38/86, 39/102, 40/130 and 41/151).

At its forty-second session, 13/ the General Assembly took note of the two most recent reports of the Working Group and, in particular, of the progress made by the Working Group on the drafting, in second reading, of the draft convention; decided that, in order to enable it to complete its task as soon as possible, the Working Group should again hold an inter-sessional meeting of two weeks' duration in New York, immediately after the first regular session of 1988 of the Economic and Social Council; invited the Secretary-General to transmit to Governments the reports of the Working Group so as to enable the members of the Group to continue the drafting, in second reading, of the draft convention during the inter-sessional meeting to be held in the spring of 1988, as well as to transmit the results obtained at that meeting to the Assembly for consideration during its forty-third session; also invited him to transmit those documents to the competent organs of the United Nations and to the international organizations concerned, for their information, so as to enable them to continue their co-operation with the Working Group; decided that the Working Group should meet during the forty-third session of the Assembly, preferably at the beginning of the session, to continue the second

reading of the draft international convention on the protection of the rights of all migrant workers and their families (resolution 42/140).

Document: Report of the Working Group (resolution 42/140).

#### Human rights in the administration of justice

At its forty-second session, 13/ the General Assembly encouraged the Commission on Human Rights, the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, the Human Rights Committee and the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control, as well as regional and interregional human rights, crime prevention and criminal justice institutes and other entities of the United Nations system concerned to intensify their co-operation in matters relating to human rights in the administration of justice and invited the Economic and Social Council to co-ordinate such efforts; encouraged the continuing development of strategies for the practical implementation of United Nations standards and norms on human rights in the administration of justice and of measures to assist Member States, at their request, in this implementation, as well as in evaluating their impact and effectiveness, in particular under the advisory services of the Department of Technical Co-operation for Development, the Centre for Human Rights and the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs; noted the steps initiated by the Centre for Human Rights and the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs to ensure closer co-operation in this field, including preparations for the Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders; and decided to consider at its forty-third session the question of human rights in the administration of justice (resolution 42/143).

No advance documentation expected.

#### Human rights and mass exoduses

The question of human rights and mass exoduses has been considered by the Commission on Human Rights since its thirty-fifth session, in 1979, as well as by the General Assembly and the Commission at their recent sessions (see Assembly resolutions 35/196, 37/186, 38/103, 39/117, 40/149, 41/148 and 42/144; see also Commission resolutions 30 (XXXVI), 29 (XXXVII), 1982/32, 1983/35, 1984/49, 1985/40, 1986/45, 1987/56 and 1988/70). The Assembly and the Commission have considered reports of the Secretary-General on this topic as well as a study of the Special Rapporteur on this subject and a report of the Group of Governmental Experts on International Co-operation to Avert New Flows of Refugees (A/41/324, annex).

At its forty-second session, 13/ the General Assembly invited all Governments and concerned international organizations to intensify their co-operation and assistance in world-wide efforts to address the serious problems resulting from mass exoduses of refugees and displaced persons, and also the causes of such exoduses; invited the Commission on Human Rights to keep the question of human rights and mass exoduses under review with a view to making appropriate recommendations concerning further measures to be taken in this matter; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its forty-third session on any developments relating to the recommendations in the report of the

Group of Governmental Experts on International Co-operation to Avert New Flows of Refugees (resolution 42/144).

At its forty-fourth session, in February and March 1988, the Commission on Human Rights renewed its request to the Secretary-General to inform the Assembly at its forty-third session of action taken pursuant to the recommendation in paragraph 70 of the report of the Group of Governmental Experts (resolution 1988/70).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 42/144).

#### Improvement of social life

At its forty-first session, the General Assembly acknowledged that the progress achieved in this area was still inadequate, that greater progress was necessary in the world social situation and that efforts to this end should be continued (resolution 41/152).

At its forty-second session, 13/ the Assembly again acknowledged that the progress achieved in this area was still inadequate; reiterated that it is the right of everyone to enjoy the greatest possible degree of physical and mental health; emphasized that participation in cultural, sports and recreational activities and the use of leisure without discrimination of any kind promoted the improvement of social life; requested the Secretary-General to prepare a report on the improvement of social life in the world (resolution 42/145).

No advance documentation expected.

#### Situation of human rights and fundamental freedoms in Chile

This question has been considered by the General Assembly since its twenty-ninth session, in 1974 (resolution 3219 (XXIX)). It has also been regularly considered by the Commission on Human Rights since its thirty-first session, in 1975.

At its thirty-third session, the General Assembly invited the Commission to appoint a Special Rapporteur on the Situation of Human Rights in Chile who should report to the Commission and to the Assembly (resolution 33/175). Since that time, the Assembly and the Commission have regularly considered reports submitted by the Special Rapporteur, whose mandate has been annually renewed.

At its forty-second session, 13/ the General Assembly invited the Commission to consider, as a matter of high priority, the report of the Special Rapporteur, taking account of the relevant information at its disposal; to take the most appropriate steps for the effective restoration of human rights and fundamental freedoms in Chile, including extending the mandate of the Special Rapporteur; and to report to the Assembly at its forty-third session, through the Economic and Social Council, with a view to examining the human rights situation in Chile (resolution 42/147).

At its forty-fourth session, in February and March 1988 the Commission on Human Rights decided to extend the mandate of the Special Rapporteur for one year and requested him to report on the situation of human rights in Chile to the Assembly at its forty-third session (resolution 1988/78).

At its first regular session of 1988, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1988/78 of 10 March 1988, approved the decision of the Commission to extend for one year the mandate of the Special Rapporteur (decision 1988/140).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General (resolution 42/147 and Economic and Social Council decision 1988/140).

#### Assistance to the Palestinian people

The Economic and Social Council, in resolutions 2026 (LXI) of 4 August 1976 and 2100 (LXIII) of 3 August 1977, called upon the United Nations Development Programme, the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to intensify their efforts, in close co-ordination with the Economic Commission for Western Asia, in identifying the social and economic needs of the Palestinian people. It also urged those agencies and organizations to consult and co-operate with the Palestine Liberation Organisation in establishing and implementing concrete projects for improving the social and economic conditions of the Palestinian people. In resolution 2100 (LXIII) the Council also requested the Secretary-General to submit annual reports to the Council on the action taken by the agencies and organizations concerned and results achieved.

At its thirty-sixth and thirty-seventh sessions, in 1981 and 1982, the General Assembly requested UNDP to undertake direct execution of projects, approved by the UNDP Governing Council, in the occupied Palestinian territories and urged the relevant agencies and organizations of the United Nations system to intensify their economic and social assistance to the Palestinian people, in co-operation with the PLO and with the consent of the Arab host Government concerned (resolutions 36/70 and 37/134).

At its thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to convene in 1984 a meeting of the relevant programmes, organizations, agencies and organs of the United Nations system to develop a co-ordinated programme of economic and social assistance to the Palestinian people and to ensure its implementation (resolution 38/145).

At its thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to expedite the finalizing, through existing inter-agency mechanisms, of the co-ordinated programme of economic and social assistance to the Palestinian people requested in resolution 38/145 and to convene in 1985 a meeting of the relevant programmes, organizations, agencies, funds and organs of the United Nations system to consider the co-ordinated programme of economic and social assistance to the Palestinian people (resolution 39/224).

At its fortieth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to review the progress made in the implementation of the proposed activities and projects described in his report, to take all necessary steps to finalize the programme of economic and social assistance to the Palestinian people requested in resolution 38/145 and to convene in 1986 a meeting of the relevant programmes, organizations, agencies, funds and organs of the United Nations system to consider economic and social assistance to the Palestinian people (resolution 40/170).

At its forty-first session, the General Assembly welcomed the decision of the Secretary-General to send a mission to prepare the programme of economic and social assistance to the Palestinian people requested in resolution 38/145; requested the Secretary-General to convene in 1987 a meeting of the relevant organizations, agencies, funds and bodies of the United Nations system to consider economic and social assistance to the Palestinian people, and to invite the PLO and the Arab host countries to participate in the meeting; and requested the international community to sustain and increase their assistance to the Palestinian people, in co-operation with the PLO (resolution 41/181).

At its forty-second session, 13/ the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General; welcomed the preparation of the programme of economic and social assistance to the Palestinian people set out in that report; requested the Secretary-General to develop the programme and to seek its early implementation and to co-ordinate the activities envisaged by various organizations of the United Nations system within the framework of the programme; requested the Secretary-General to mobilize resources for the programme in close co-operation with the PLO; urged the international community, the United Nations system and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to disburse their aid or any other forms of assistance to the occupied Palestinian territories solely for the benefit of the Palestinian people and in a manner that would not serve to prolong the Israeli occupation; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its forty-third session, through the Economic and Social Council, on the progress in the implementation of the resolution (resolution 42/166).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 42/166)  
(A/43/367-E/1988/82).

#### Guidelines for international decades

At its second regular session of 1980, the Economic and Social Council adopted guidelines for the designation of international years and anniversaries (resolution 1980/67).

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly decided to adopt the guidelines for international years and anniversaries proposed by the Economic and Social Council as the criteria and procedures of the United Nations with regard to future proposals for international years; and recommended that the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system should adopt those guidelines and apply them when proposals for international years were made in their respective legislative organs (decision 35/424).

At its forty-second session, 13/ the General Assembly invited the Economic and Social Council to consider, at its second regular session of 1988, guidelines for the designation of future international decades and to submit its recommendations to the Assembly at its forty-third session (resolution 42/171).

#### Global Strategy for Shelter to the Year 2000

At its thirty-seventh session, in 1982, the General Assembly proclaimed the year 1987 International Year of Shelter for the Homeless; decided that the objective of activities before and during the Year would be to improve the shelter and neighbourhoods of some of the poor and disadvantaged by 1987, particularly in the developing countries, and to demonstrate by the year 2000 ways and means of improving the shelter and neighbourhoods of the poor and disadvantaged; designated the Commission on Human Settlements, in the framework of its regular sessions, to act as the United Nations intergovernmental body responsible for organizing the Year; and recommended that the Commission should review annually the objectives, strategies and criteria for the Year (resolution 37/221).

At its thirty-eighth, thirty-ninth, fortieth and forty-first sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of this question (resolutions 38/168, 39/171, 40/203 and 41/146).

At its forty-second session, 13/ the General Assembly decided that there should be a Global Strategy for Shelter to the Year 2000, including a plan of action for its implementation, monitoring and evaluation; further decided that the objective of the Strategy should be to stimulate measures that would facilitate adequate shelter for all by the year 2000; requested the Executive Director of the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) to prepare a proposal for a Global Strategy and its implementation, including its financial implications, for consideration by the Commission on Human Settlements at its eleventh session; requested the Commission to formulate a Global Strategy, to be drawn up within existing resources, for submission, through the Economic and Social Council, to the Assembly at its forty-third session; urged all Governments to commit themselves to the objectives of the Global Strategy by adopting and implementing shelter strategies in accordance with the guidelines contained in section I of the annex to the resolution, which would permit the mobilization of all forces and resources in the country for the attainment of the objectives of the Strategy, and to renew this commitment annually by, *inter alia*, announcing on World Habitat Day the concrete actions to be taken and targets to be achieved during each successive year; and requested all United Nations bodies and agencies and the international community at large to support the formulation and implementation of the Global Strategy along the lines defined in section II of the annex to the resolution (resolution 42/191).

Document: Relevant section of the report of the Commission on Human Settlements (resolution 42/191).

#### Programme of work of the Third Committee

At its forty-second session, 13/ the General Assembly decided to defer until its forty-third session consideration of the draft decision entitled "Programme of work of the Third Committee" (decision 42/423).

Strengthening of international co-operation in the field of human rights

At its forty-second session, 13/ the General Assembly decided to defer until its forty-third session consideration of the draft resolution entitled "Strengthening of international co-operation in the field of human rights", as orally revised (decision 42/424).

13. Report of the International Court of Justice

The International Court of Justice submits an annual report to the General Assembly, which considers it in accordance with Article 15, paragraph 2, of the Charter. The report of the Court is included in the provisional agenda of the Assembly pursuant to rule 13 (b) of the rules of procedure. The first annual report of the Court was submitted to the Assembly at its twenty-third session, in 1968.

The General Assembly usually takes note of the report of the International Court of Justice without discussion.

At its forty-second session, 14/ the General Assembly took note of the report of the International Court of Justice covering the period from 1 August 1986 to 31 July 1987 (decision 42/405).

Document: Report of the International Court of Justice, Supplement No. 4 (A/43/4).

14/ References for the forty-second session (agenda item 13):

- (a) Report of the International Court of Justice: Supplement No. 4 (A/42/4);
- (b) Decision 42/405;
- (c) Plenary meeting: A/42/PV.36.

14. Report of the International Atomic Energy Agency

The Agreement governing the relationship between the United Nations and the International Atomic Energy Agency was approved by the General Conference of the Agency on 23 October 1957 <sup>15/</sup> and by the General Assembly on 14 November 1957 (resolution 1145 (XXI), annex). Under article I of the Agreement, the United Nations recognizes that the Agency, by virtue of its intergovernmental character and international responsibilities, will function under its statute as an autonomous international organization in the working relationship with the United Nations established by the Agreement. In accordance with article III of the Agreement, the Agency submits to the General Assembly an annual report on its work.

At its forty-second session, <sup>16/</sup> the General Assembly took note of the report of the Agency for 1986 (A/42/458 and Corr.1); affirmed its confidence in the Agency's role in the application of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes; and urged all States to strive for effective and harmonious international co-operation in carrying out the work of the Agency, pursuant to its statute, in promoting the use of nuclear energy and the application of the necessary measures to strengthen further the safety of nuclear installations and to minimize risks to health, in strengthening technical assistance and co-operation for developing countries, and in ensuring the effectiveness and efficiency of the Agency's safeguards system (resolution 42/6).

Document: Report of the International Atomic Energy Agency for 1987. In his statement to the Assembly, the Director General of the Agency will give an account of any major developments since the date of issue of the report.

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15/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twelfth Session, Annexes, agenda item 18, document A/3713.

16/ References for the forty-second session (agenda item 14):

- (a) Report of the Agency: A/42/458 and Corr.1;
- (b) Draft resolution: A/42/L.6;
- (c) Resolution 42/6;
- (d) Plenary meetings: A/42/PV.42 and 43.

15. Elections to fill vacancies in principal organs:

(a) Election of five non-permanent members of the Security Council

In accordance with Article 23 of the Charter, as amended, 17/ the Security Council consists of five permanent members (China, France, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America) and 10 non-permanent members elected by the General Assembly for a term of two years. At its eighteenth session, in 1963, the Assembly decided that the non-permanent members of the Council should be elected according to the following pattern (resolution 1991 A (XVIII)):

- (a) Five from African and Asian States;
- (b) One from Eastern European States;
- (c) Two from Latin American States;
- (d) Two from Western European and other States.

At its forty-second session, 18/ the General Assembly elected five non-permanent members of the Security Council (decision 42/305). At present, the Council is thus composed of the following Member States:

Algeria,\*\* Argentina,\* Brazil,\*\* China, France, Germany, Federal Republic of,\* Italy,\* Japan,\* Nepal,\*\* Senegal,\*\* Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Yugoslavia\*\* and Zambia.\*

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\* Term of office expires on 31 December 1988.

\*\* Term of office expires on 31 December 1989.

At the forty-third session, the General Assembly will have to fill the seats being vacated by the following States: Argentina, Germany, Federal Republic of, Italy, Japan and Zambia. As stipulated in rule 144 of the rules of procedure, a retiring member is not eligible for immediate re-election.

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17/ By an amendment dated 17 December 1963 (resolution 1991 A (XVIII)), which came into force on 31 August 1965, the General Assembly increased the number of non-permanent members of the Security Council from 6 to 10.

18/ References for the forty-second session (agenda item 15 (a)):

- (a) Decision 42/305;
- (b) Plenary meeting: A/42/PV.40.

In accordance with rule 92 of the rules of procedure, the election is held by secret ballot and there are no nominations. Under rule 83 of the rules of procedure, the non-permanent members of the Security Council are elected by a two-thirds majority.

The names of the States that have served as non-permanent members of the Security Council are listed in annex IV.

(b) Election of eighteen members of the Economic and Social Council

In accordance with Article 61 of the Charter, as amended, 19/ the Economic and Social Council consists of 54 members elected for a term of three years. At its twenty-sixth session, in 1971, the General Assembly decided that the members of the Council should be elected according to the following pattern (resolution 2847 (XXVI)):

- (a) Fourteen from African States;
- (b) Eleven from Asian States;
- (c) Ten from Latin American States;
- (d) Thirteen from Western European and other States;
- (e) Six from socialist States of Eastern Europe.

At its forty-second session, 20/ the General Assembly elected 18 members of the Economic and Social Council (decision 42/306). At present, the Council is thus composed of the following Member States:

Australia,\* Belgium,\* Belize,\*\* Bolivia,\*\* Bulgaria,\*\* Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic,\* Canada,\*\* China,\*\* Colombia,\*\*\* Cuba,\*\*\* Denmark,\*\* Djibouti,\* Egypt,\* France,\*\*\* Gabon,\* German Democratic Republic,\* Germany, Federal Republic of,\*\*\* Ghana,\*\*\* Greece,\*\*\* Guinea,\*\*\* India,\*\*\* Iran (Islamic Republic of),\*\* Iraq,\* Ireland,\*\*\* Italy,\* Jamaica,\* Japan,\*\*\* Lesotho,\*\*\* Liberia,\*\*\* Libyan Arab Jamahiriya,\*\*\* Mozambique,\* Norway,\*\*

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19/ By an amendment dated 17 December 1963 (resolution 1991 B (XVIII)), which came into force on 31 August 1965, the General Assembly increased the membership of the Economic and Social Council from 18 to 27; by an amendment dated 20 December 1971 (resolution 2847 (XXVI)), which came into force on 24 September 1973, the Assembly increased the membership of the Council to 54.

20/ References for the forty-second session (agenda item 15 (b)):

- (a) Decision 42/306;
- (b) Plenary meetings: A/42/PV.46 and 53.

Oman,\*\* Pakistan,\* Panama,\* Peru,\* Philippines,\* Poland,\*\* Portugal,\*\*\* Rwanda,\*\* Saudi Arabia,\*\*\* Sierra Leone,\* Somalia,\*\* Sri Lanka,\*\* Sudan,\*\* Syrian Arab Republic,\* Trinidad and Tobago,\*\*\* Union of Soviet Socialist Republics,\*\* United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland,\*\* United States of America,\* Uruguay,\*\* Venezuela,\*\*\* Yugoslavia\*\*\* and Zaire.\*\*

\* Term of office expires on 31 December 1988.

\*\* Term of office expires on 31 December 1989.

\*\*\* Term of office expires on 31 December 1990.

At the forty-third session, the General Assembly will have to fill the seats being vacated by the following States: Australia, Belgium, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Djibouti, Egypt, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Iraq, Italy, Jamaica, Mozambique, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Sierra Leone, Syrian Arab Republic and United States of America. As stipulated in rule 146 of the rules of procedure, a retiring member is eligible for immediate re-election.

In accordance with rule 92 of the rules of procedure, the election is held by secret ballot and there are no nominations. Under rule 83 of the rules of procedure, the members of the Economic and Social Council are elected by a two-thirds majority.

The names of the States that have served as members of the Economic and Social Council are listed in annex V.

#### 16. Elections to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other elections:

##### (a) Election of members of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme

In accordance with General Assembly resolution 2997 (XXVII), section I, paragraph 1, the Governing Council of UNEP consists of 53 members elected by the Assembly according to the following pattern:

- (a) Sixteen seats for African States;
- (b) Thirteen seats for Asian States;
- (c) Six seats for Eastern European States;
- (d) Ten seats for Latin American States;
- (e) Thirteen seats for Western European and other States.

At its forty-second session, 21/ the General Assembly adopted resolution 42/185 on the biennial cycle of sessions of the Governing Council of UNEP, in paragraph 4 of which it requested the Secretary-General to conduct consultations with Governments to establish the necessary transitional arrangements for a change in the term of office of members of the Governing Council from three years to four, with half of the membership being elected every two years (resolution 42/185).

At the same session, the Assembly decided to defer elections to the Governing Council until its forty-third session and to extend by one year the term of office of those States members of the Governing Council whose term would expire on 31 December 1987 (decision 42/448). At present, the Council is thus composed of the following States:

Argentina,\* Australia,\* Barbados,\* Botswana,\* Brazil,\*\* Bulgaria,\* Burundi,\*\* Canada,\* Chile,\* China,\* Colombia,\* Congo,\* Czechoslovakia,\* Denmark,\* Dominican Republic,\*\* France,\* Gabon,\*\* Germany, Federal Republic of,\*\* Ghana,\* Greece,\*\* India,\* Indonesia,\* Iran (Islamic Republic of),\*\* Iraq,\*\* Jamaica,\* Japan,\*\* Jordan,\* Kenya,\* Libyan Arab Jamahiriya,\* Malta,\* Mauritania,\*\* Mexico,\* Netherlands,\* Niger,\* Nigeria,\* Oman,\* Panama,\* Papua New Guinea,\* Poland,\* Republic of Korea,\*\* Senegal,\*\* Sri Lanka,\* Swaziland,\* Sweden,\*\* Switzerland,\*\* Syrian Arab Republic,\* Thailand,\* Tunisia,\* Turkey,\* Uganda,\* Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic,\*\* Union of Soviet Socialist Republics,\*\* United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland,\* United States of America,\*\* Venezuela,\*\* Yugoslavia,\* Zaire,\*\* and Zambia.\*

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\* Term of office expires on 31 December 1988.

\*\* Term of office expires on 31 December 1989.

At the forty-third session, the General Assembly will have to fill the seats being vacated by the following States: Argentina, Australia, Barbados, Botswana, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malta, Mexico, Netherlands, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Poland, Sri Lanka, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Yugoslavia and Zambia. Members of the Governing Council are eligible for immediate re-election.

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21/ References for the forty-second session (agenda item 16 (a)):

(a) Resolution 42/185 and decision 42/448;

(b) Plenary meeting: A/42/PV.96

In accordance with rule 92 of the rules of procedure, the election is held by secret ballot and there are no nominations. 22/ The members of the Governing Council are elected by a simple majority.

(b) Election of twelve members of the World Food Council

In accordance with General Assembly resolution 3348 (XXIX), paragraph 8, the World Food Council (see also item 82 (c)) consists of 36 members elected by the Assembly, on the nomination of the Economic and Social Council, for a term of three years, taking into consideration balanced geographical representation.

At its forty-second session, 23/ the General Assembly elected 12 members of the Council (decision 42/307). At present, the Council is thus composed of the following States:

Antigua and Barbuda,\* Argentina,\*\* Australia,\* Bangladesh,\* Bulgaria,\*\*\*  
Burundi,\*\* Canada,\*\*\* China,\*\*\* Colombia,\*\* Côte d'Ivoire,\*\*\* Cyprus,\*  
Dominican Republic,\* France,\*\* German Democratic Republic,\* Germany, Federal  
Republic of,\* Guinea,\* Honduras,\* Hungary,\*\* India,\*\* Indonesia,\*\*\* Italy,\*\*  
Japan,\*\* Madagascar,\*\*\* Mali,\* Mexico,\*\*\* Pakistan,\*\* Rwanda,\*\* Somalia,\*  
Sweden,\*\* Thailand,\*\*\* Tunisia,\*\* Turkey,\*\*\* Union of Soviet Socialist  
Republics,\* United States of America\*\*, Uruguay\*\*\* and Zambia.\*\*\*

\* Term of office expires on 31 December 1988.

\*\* Term of office expires on 31 December 1989.

\*\*\* Term of office expires on 31 December 1990.

22/ At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly decided that the practice of dispensing with the secret ballot for elections to subsidiary organs when the number of candidates corresponded to the number of seats to be filled should become standard, unless a delegation specifically requested a vote on a given election (decision 34/401, para. 16).

23/ References for the forty-second session (agenda item 16 (b)):

(a) Note by the Secretary-General: A/42/320;

(b) Decision 42/307;

(c) Plenary meeting: A/42/PV.52.

At the forty-third session, the General Assembly will have to fill the seats being vacated by the following States: Antigua and Barbuda, Australia, Bangladesh, Cyprus, Dominican Republic, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Guinea, Honduras, Mali, Somalia and Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. As stipulated in resolution 3348 (XXIX), paragraph 8, members of the Council are eligible for immediate re-election.

(c) Election of seven members of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination

In accordance with paragraph 7 of the terms of reference of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination (Economic and Social Council resolution 2008 (LX), annex) (see also item 116), the Committee consisted of 21 members nominated by the Economic and Social Council and elected by the General Assembly for a term of office of three years on the basis of equitable geographical distribution.

At its forty-second session, 24/ the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Economic and Social Council concerning broad representation in the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination, decided that the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination should from 1988 onward, be composed of 34 States Members of the United Nations, elected for three-year terms on the basis of equitable geographical distribution, as follows:

Nine seats for African States;

Seven seats for Asian States;

Seven seats for Latin American and Caribbean States;

Seven seats for Western European and other States;

Four seats for Eastern European States;

and that the new members of the Committee should be elected at its forty-second session (decision 42/450).

At the same session, the General Assembly elected 20 members of the Committee (decision 42/318). At present, the Committee is thus composed of the following States:

24/ References for the forty-second session (agenda item 16 (c)):

(a) Note by the Secretary-General: A/42/321;

(b) Decisions 42/318 and 42/450;

(c) Plenary meeting: A/42/PV.98.

Argentina,\* Austria,\*\*\* Bahrain,\*\*\* Bangladesh,\*\*\* Benin,\* Brasil,\*\* Burkina Faso,\*\* Cameroon,\*\* Canada,\*\*\* China,\*\* Colombia,\*\*\* Côte d'Ivoire,\*\*\* Cuba,\*\*\* France,\* Germany, Federal Republic of,\*\*\* India,\*\*\* Indonesia,\*\* Japan,\*\* Kenya,\*\*\* Mexico,\*\*\* Pakistan,\*\*\* Peru,\* Poland,\*\*\* Romania,\*\*\* Rwanda,\*\*\* Sweden,\*\*\* Trinidad and Tobago,\*\*\* Tunisia,\*\* Uganda,\*\*\* Union of Soviet Socialist Republics,\* United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland,\*\*\* United States of America,\* Yugoslavia\*\*\* and Zambia.\*

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\* Term of office expires on 31 December 1988.

\*\* Term of office expires on 31 December 1989.

\*\*\* Term of office expires on 31 December 1990.

At the forty-third session, the General Assembly will have to fill the seats being vacated by the following States: Argentina, Benin, France, Peru, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United States of America and Zambia. Members of the Committee are eligible for immediate re-election. The Assembly will have before it a note by the Secretary-General.

(d) Election of 17 members of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law

In accordance with General Assembly resolution 2205 (XXI), section II, paragraph 1, as amended by paragraph 8 of Assembly resolution 3108 (XXVIII), the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (see also item 132) consists of 36 States elected by the Assembly for a term of six years. In electing the members of the Commission, the Assembly shall observe the following distribution of seats:

- (a) Nine from African States;
- (b) Seven from Asian States;
- (c) Five from Eastern European States;
- (d) Six from Latin American States;
- (e) Nine from Western European and other States.

Under the terms of resolution 2205 (XXI), the Assembly shall also have due regard to the adequate representation of the principal economic and legal systems of the world, and of developed and developing countries.

At its fortieth session, 25/ the General Assembly elected 19 members of the Commission (decision 40/313). At present, the Commission is thus composed of the following States:

Algeria,\* Argentina,\*\* Australia,\* Austria,\* Brazil,\* Central African Republic,\* Chile,\*\* China,\* Cuba,\*\* Cyprus,\*\* Czechoslovakia,\*\* Egypt,\* France,\* German Democratic Republic,\* Hungary,\*\* India,\*\* Iran (Islamic Republic of),\*\* Iraq,\*\* Italy,\*\* Japan,\* Kenya,\*\* Lesotho,\*\* Libyan Arab Jamahiriya,\*\* Mexico,\* Netherlands,\*\* Nigeria,\* Sierra Leone,\*\* Singapore,\* Spain,\*\* Sweden,\* Union of Soviet Socialist Republics,\* United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland,\* United Republic of Tanzania,\* United States of America,\*\* Uruguay\*\* and Yugoslavia.\*\*

\* Term of office expires on the last day prior to the beginning of the twenty-second session of the Commission, in 1989.

\*\* Term of office expires on the last day prior to the beginning of the twenty-fifth session of the Commission, in 1992.

At the forty-third session, the General Assembly will have to fill the seats being vacated by the following States: Algeria, Australia, Austria, Brazil, Central African Republic, China, Egypt, France, German Democratic Republic, Japan, Mexico, Nigeria, Singapore, Sweden, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United Republic of Tanzania. As stipulated in resolution 2205 (XXI), section II, paragraph 5, members of the Commission are eligible for immediate re-election.

In accordance with rule 92 of the rules of procedure, the election is held by secret ballot and there are no nominations. 22/ The members of the Commission are elected by a simple majority.

#### (e) Election of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

At its fifth session, in 1950, the General Assembly adopted the statute of UNHCR (resolution 428 (V), annex) (see also item 102). In accordance with paragraph 13 of the statute, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees is elected by the Assembly on the recommendation of the Secretary-General.

25/ References for the fortieth session (agenda item 16 (e)):

(a) Decision 40/313;

(b) Plenary meeting: A/40/PV.111.

At its fortieth session, 26/ the General Assembly elected Mr. Jean-Pierre Hocké High Commissioner for a term of office of three years beginning on 1 January 1986 (decision 40/310).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General.

(f) Election of the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme

At its twenty-seventh session, in 1972, the General Assembly decided, under the terms of resolution 2997 (XXVII), section II, paragraph 2, that the secretariat of UNEP should be headed by the Executive Director of the Programme, who would be elected by the Assembly for a term of four years.

At the thirty-ninth session, 27/ the General Assembly elected Mr. Mostafa K. Tolba Executive Director of UNEP for a further four-year term beginning on 1 January 1985 (Decision 39/314).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General.

17. Appointments to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other appointments:

(a) Appointment of members of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions

The Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, established by the General Assembly in 1946 (resolution 14 (I)), acts in an advisory capacity to the Assembly, and makes recommendations to it on the United Nations budget and related matters and on the administrative budgets of the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency. Details on the appointment, the membership and the functions of the Committee will be found in rules 155 to 157 of the rules of procedure.

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26/ References for the fortieth session (agenda item 16 (f)):

- (a) Note by the Secretary-General: A/40/1014;
- (b) Decision 40/310;
- (c) Plenary meeting: A/40/PV.11.

27/ References for the thirty-ninth session (agenda item 16 (f)):

- (a) Note by the Secretary General: A/39/799;
- (b) Decision 39/314;
- (c) Plenary meeting: A/39/PV.93.

At present, the Advisory Committee is composed of the following 16 members:

Mr. Ahmed Fathi Al-Masri (Syrian Arab Republic),\* Mr. Bagbeni Adeito Nzengeya (Zaire),\*\*\* Mr. Michel Brochard (France),\*\* Mr. Luiz Sergio Gama Figueira (Brasil),\*\* Mr. Even Fontaine-Ortiz (Cuba),\*\*\* Mr. Ion Gorita (Romania),\* Mr. Ferguson O. Iheme (Nigeria),\* Mr. Tadacori Inomata (Japan),\*\* Mr. Ma Longde (China),\*\* Mr. C. S. M. Mselle (United Republic of Tanzania),\* Ms. Irmeli Mustonen (Finland),\*\* Mr. Richard Nygard (United States of America),\*\*\* Mr. Banbit Roy (India),\*\* Mr. Christopher R. Thomas (Trinidad and Tobago),\* Mr. Tjaco T. van den Hout (Netherlands)\*\*\* and Mr. Viktor A. Vislykh (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics).\*\*\*

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\* Term of office expires on 31 December 1988.

\*\* Term of office expires on 31 December 1989.

\*\*\* Term of office expires on 31 December 1990.

At its forty-second session, 28/ the General Assembly appointed seven members of the Advisory Committee (decision 42/312).

At the forty-third session, the General Assembly will have to fill the vacancies that will arise upon the expiry of the terms of office of Mr. Al-Masri, Mr. Gorita, Mr. Iheme, Mr. Mselle and Mr. Thomas.

Document: Note by the Security Council, A/43/101.

**(b) Appointment of members of the Committee on Contributions**

The Committee on Contributions, established by the General Assembly in 1946 (resolution 14 (I)), advises the Assembly concerning the apportionment, under Article 17, paragraph 2, of the Charter, of the expenses of the Organization among Members (see also item 121). Details on the appointment, the membership and the functions of the Committee will be found in rules 158 to 160 of the rules of procedure.

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**28/ References for the forty-second session (agenda item 17 (a)):**

(a) Notes by the Secretary-General: A/42/101 and Add.1 and 2 and A/C.5/42/32;

(b) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/42/864 and Add.1;

(c) Decision 42/312;

(d) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/42/SR.53 and 60;

(e) Plenary meeting: A/42/PV.97.

At present, the Committee is composed of the following 18 members:

Mr. Andrzej Abraszewski (Poland),\* Mr. Kenshiro Akimoto (Japan),\*  
Mr. Amjad Ali (Pakistan),\*\*\* Mr. Bagbeni Adeito Nzengeya (Zaire),\*\*  
Mr. Ernesto Battisti (Italy),\*\*\* Mr. Carlos Antonio Bivero García  
(Venezuela),\*\* Mr. Alain Catta (France),\*\*\* Mr. Yuri A. Chulkov (Union of  
Soviet Socialist Republics),\*\*\* Mr. Mauro Sergio da Fonseca Costa Couto  
(Brazil),\*\*\* Mr. John Fox (United States of America),\* Mr. Peter Gregg  
(Australia),\*\* Mr. Elias M. C. Kazembe (Zambia),\* Mr. Atilio Norberto Molteni  
(Argentina),\*\* Mr. Dimitri Rallis (Greece),\*\* Mr. Omar Sirry (Egypt),\*\*  
Mr. Wang Liansheng (China),\*\*\* Mr. Adnan Yonis (Iraq)\* and  
Mr. Assen Iliev Zlatanov (Bulgaria).\*

\* Term of office expires on 31 December 1988.

\*\* Term of office expires on 31 December 1989.

\*\*\* Term of office expires on 31 December 1990.

At its forty-second session, 29/ the General Assembly appointed eight members of the Committee (decision 42/313).

At the forty-third session, the General Assembly will have to fill the vacancies that will arise upon the expiry of the terms of office of Mr. Abraszewski, Mr. Akimoto, Mr. Fox, Mr. Kazembe, Mr. Yonis and Mr. Zlatanov.

Document: Note by the Secretary-General, A/43/102.

(c) Appointment of a member of the Board of Auditors

The Board of Auditors, established by the General Assembly in 1946 (resolution 74 (I)), transmits to the Assembly the financial reports and audited financial statements (see also item 114). The members of the Board are appointed as

29/ References for the forty-second session (agenda item 17 (b)):

- (a) Notes by the Secretary-General: A/42/102 and Add.1 and 2 and A/C.5/42/33;
- (b) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/42/865;
- (c) Decision 42/313;
- (d) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/42/SR.53;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/42/PV.97.

Auditors-General, or officials of equivalent title, of their countries and not as individuals.

At present, the Board is composed of the following three members:

Senior President of the Audit Office of France,\* Auditor-General of Ghana\*\*\* and Chairman of the Commission of Audit of the Philippines.\*\*

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- \* Term of office expires on 30 June 1989.
  - \*\* Term of office expires on 30 June 1990.
  - \*\*\* Term of office expires on 30 June 1991.

At its forty-second session, 30/ the General Assembly appointed a member of the Board (decision 42/314).

At the forty-third session, the General Assembly will have to fill the vacancy that will arise upon the expiry of the term of office of the Senior President of the Audit Office of France.

Document: Note by the Secretary-General, A/43/103.

(d) Confirmation of the appointment of members of the Investments Committee

The Investments Committee, established by the General Assembly in 1947 (resolution 155 (II)), advises the Secretary-General on the investment of the assets of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund (see also item 124) and other United Nations funds.

At present, the Committee is composed of the following nine members:

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30/ References for the forty-second session (agenda item 17 (c)):

- (a) Notes by the Secretary-General: A/42/103 and A/C.5/42/34;
- (b) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/42/866;
- (c) Decision 42/314;
- (d) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/42/SR.53;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/42/PV.97.

Mr. Aloysio de Andrade Faria (Brazil),\* Mr. Jean Guyot (France),\*\*\*  
Mr. George Johnston (United States of America),\*\*\* Mr. Michiya Matsukawa  
(Japan),\*\*\* Mr. David Montagu (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern  
Ireland),\*\* Mr. Braj Kumar Nehru (India),\* Mr. Yves Oltramare (Switzerland),\*\*  
Mr. Emmanuel Noi Omaboe (Ghana)\*\* and Mr. Stanislaw Raczkowski (Poland).\*

- \* Term of office expires on 31 December 1988.
- \*\* Term of office expires on 31 December 1989.
- \*\*\* Term of office expires on 31 December 1990.

At its forty-second session, 31/ the General Assembly confirmed the appointment of the Secretary-General of three members of the Committee (decision 42/315).

At the forty-third session, the General Assembly will be asked to confirm the appointment of the Secretary-General of three members to fill the vacancies that will arise upon the expiry of the terms of office of Mr. Faria, Mr. Nehru and Mr. Raczkowski. The Assembly will also have to confirm the appointment of a member for the unexpired portion of the term of office of Mr. Montagu, who has resigned, effective 31 December 1987.

Document: Notes by the Secretary-General, A/43/104 and Add.1.

(e) Appointment of members of the United Nations Administrative Tribunal

The United Nations Administrative Tribunal, established by the General Assembly in 1949 (resolution 351 A (IV)), hears and passes judgement on applications alleging non-observance of contracts of employment of staff members of the United Nations and certain specialized agencies.

31/ References for the forty-second session (agenda item 17 (d)):

- (a) Notes by the Secretary-General: A/42/104 and A/C.5/42/30;
- (b) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/42/867;
- (c) Decision 42/315;
- (d) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/42/SR.53;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/42/PV.97.

At present, the Tribunal is composed of the following seven members:

Mr. Jerome Ackerman (United States of America),\*\* Mr. Francisco Forteza (Uruguay),\*\*\* Mr. Arnold Wilfred Geoffrey Kean (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland),\*\* Mr. Ahmed Osman (Egypt),\* Mr. Roger Pinto (France),\* Mr. Samarendranath Sen (India)\* and Mr. Ioan Voicu (Romania).\*\*\*

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\* Term of office expires on 31 December 1988.

\*\* Term of office expires on 31 December 1989.

\*\*\* Term of office expires on 31 December 1990.

At its forty-second session, 32/ the General Assembly appointed two members of the Tribunal (decision 42/316).

At the forty-third session, the General Assembly will have to fill the vacancies that will arise upon the expiry of the terms of office of Mr. Osman, Mr. Pinto and Mr. Sen.

Document: Note by the Secretary-General, A/43/105.

(f) Appointment of members of the International Civil Service Commission

The International Civil Service Commission, established by the General Assembly in 1974 (resolution 3357 (XXIX)) for the regulation and co-ordination of the conditions of service of the United Nations common system, consists of 15 members appointed by the General Assembly, of whom 2, designated Chairman and Vice-Chairman, serve full-time (see also item 123).

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32/ References for the forty-second session (agenda item 17 (e)):

(a) Notes by the Secretary-General: A/42/105 and A/C.5/42/35;

(b) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/42/868;

(c) Decision 42/316;

(d) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/42/SR.53;

(e) Plenary meeting: A/42/PV.97.

At present, the Commission is composed of the following 15 members:

Mr. Richard M. Akwei (Ghana),\*\*\* Chairman, Mr. Carlos S. Vegega (Argentina),\*\*\* Vice-Chairman, Mr. Ivan Pavlovich Aboimov (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics),\* Mr. Amjad Ali (Pakistan),\* Mr. Michel Jean Bardoux (France),\*\* Mrs. Claudia Cooley (United States of America),\*\* Mrs. Turkia Daddah (Mauritania),\*\*\* Mrs. Francesca Yetunde Emanuel (Nigeria),\* Mr. Antônio Fonseca Pimentel (Brazil),\*\* Mr. Karel Houska (Czechoslovakia),\*\*\* Mr. André Xavier Pirson (Belgium),\*\*\* Mr. Omar Sirry (Egypt),\* Mr. Alexis Stephanou (Greece),\*\* Mr. Ku Tashiro (Japan)\*\* and Mr. M. A. Vellodi (India).\*

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\* Term of office expires on 31 December 1988.

\*\* Term of office expires on 31 December 1989.

\*\*\* Term of office expires on 31 December 1990.

At its forty-second session, 33/ the General Assembly appointed two members of the Commission (decision 42/317).

At the forty-third session, the General Assembly will have to fill the vacancies that will arise upon the expiry of the terms of office of Mr. Aboimov, Mr. Ali, Mrs. Emanuel, Mr. Sirry and Mr. Vellodi.

Document: Note by the Secretary-General, A/43/106.

(g) Appointment of members and alternate members of the United Nations Staff Pension Committee

The United Nations Staff Pension Committee, established by the General Assembly in 1948 (resolution 248 (III)), deals with the administration of pension matters in so far as they relate to the United Nations (see also item 124). By its resolution 42/222 of 21 December 1987, the General Assembly approved changes in the

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33/ References for the forty-second session (agenda item 17 (g)):

(a) Notes by the Secretary-General: A/42/241 and A/C.5/42/36;

(b) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/42/869;

(c) Decision 42/317;

(d) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/42/SR.53;

(e) Plenary meeting: A/42/PV.97.

size and composition of the Committee. With effect from 1 January 1989, the Committee shall consist of four members and four alternate members elected by the Assembly, four members and two alternate members appointed by the Secretary-General, and four members and two alternate members elected by the participants.

The present members and alternate members elected by the Assembly are the following:

**Members:**

Mr. Sol Kuttner (United States of America)

Mr. Mario Majoli (Italy)

Mr. Michael G. Okeyo (Kenya)

**Alternate members:**

Mr. Ulrich Kalbitzer (Federal Republic of Germany)

Mr. Miguel A. Ortega (Mexico)

Mr. Yukio Takasu (Japan)

Their term of office will expire on 31 December 1988.

At its forty-first session, 34/ the General Assembly appointed an alternate member of the Committee (decision 41/318).

At the forty-third session, the General Assembly will have to elect four members and four alternate members to the Committee.

Document: Note by the Secretary-General, A/43/107.

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34/ References for the forty-first session (agenda item 18 (i)):

- (a) Notes by the Secretary-General: A/41/245 and A/C.5/41/46;
- (b) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/41/911;
- (c) Decision 41/318;
- (d) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/41/SR.31;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/41/PV.101.

(h) Appointment of a member of the Joint Inspection Unit

At its thirty-first session, in 1976, the General Assembly approved the statute of the Joint Inspection Unit (see also item 119), consisting of not more than 11 members (resolution 31/192).

At its forty-second session, 35/ the General Assembly appointed a member of the Joint Inspection Unit (decision 42/319). At present, the Unit is composed of the following 11 members:

Mr. Adib Daoudy (Syrian Arab Republic),\*\*\* Mr. Enrique Ferrer Vileira (Argentina),\*\* Mr. Alain Gourdon (France),\*\* Mr. Richard V. Hennes (United States of America),\*\* Mr. Mohamed Salah Eldin Ibrahim (Egypt),\*\*\* Mr. Ivan Kojić (Yugoslavia),\*\* Mr. Kahono Martohadinegoro (Indonesia),\* Mr. Boris Pavlovich Prokofyev (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics),\*\*\* Mr. Siegfried Schumm (Federal Republic of Germany),\*\*\* Mr. Kabongo Tunsala (Zaire)\*\* and Mr. Norman Williams (Panama).\*\*\*

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\* Term of office expires on 31 December 1989.

\*\* Term of office expires on 31 December 1990.

\*\*\* Term of office expires on 31 December 1992.

At the forty-third session, the General Assembly will have to fill the vacancy that will arise upon the expiry of the term of office of Mr. Martohadinegoro.

Documents:

(a) Note by the Secretary-General, A/43/108;

(b) Note by the President of the Assembly.

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35/ References for the forty-second session (agenda item 17 (h)):

(a) Note by the Secretary-General: A/42/870;

(b) Note by the President of the General Assembly: A/42/896;

(c) Decision 42/319;

(d) Plenary meeting: A/42/PV.99.

(i) Appointment of the members of the Consultative Committee on the United Nations Development Fund for Women

At its thirty-first session, the General Assembly requested the President of the Assembly to select, with due regard to regional distribution, in the first instance for a period of three years, five Member States, each of which should appoint a representative to serve on the Consultative Committee on the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women (resolution 31/133).

At its thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly requested the President of the Assembly to designate, with due regard for the financing of the Fund from voluntary contributions to equitable geographical distribution, five Member States to serve on the Consultative Committee for a period of three years, on the understanding that each State member of the Committee should designate a person with relevant expertise and experience in development co-operation activities, including those benefiting women, to serve on the Committee (resolution 39/125).

At its fortieth session, 36/ the General Assembly took note of the appointment by its President of the following States as members of the Consultative Committee for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1986: Colombia, German Democratic Republic, India, Kenya and Norway (decision 40/324).

(j) Appointment of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia

At its fifth special session, in 1967, the General Assembly established the United Nations Council for South West Africa to administer the Territory until independence and decided that the Council should entrust such executive and administrative tasks as it deemed necessary to a United Nations Commissioner for South West Africa (see also item 29), who would be appointed by the Assembly on the nomination of the Secretary-General (resolution 2248 (S-V)).

At its twenty-second session, the General Assembly decided that the United Nations Commissioner for South West Africa should be called "United Nations Commissioner for Namibia" (resolution 2372 (XXII)).

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36/ References for the fortieth session (agenda item 17 (h)):

(a) Decision 40/324;

(b) Plenary meetings: A/40/PV.122 and 123.

At its forty-second session, 37/ the General Assembly, on the proposal of the Secretary-General, extended the appointment of Mr. Bernt Carlsson as United Nations Commissioner for Namibia for a one-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1988 (decision 42/311).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General.

(k) Confirmation of the appointment of the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

At its nineteenth session, in 1964, the General Assembly adopted resolution 1995 (XIX) establishing the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development as an organ of the Assembly (see also item 82 (b)). In accordance with section II, paragraph 27, of that resolution, the Secretary-General of UNCTAD is appointed by the Secretary-General of the United Nations and his appointment is confirmed by the General Assembly. He is appointed for three years and is eligible for reappointment.

At its fortieth session, 38/ the General Assembly, on the proposal of the Secretary-General, confirmed the appointment of Mr. Kenneth K. S. Dadzie as Secretary-General of UNCTAD for a term of office of three years beginning on 1 January 1986 (decision 40/308).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General.

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37/ References for the forty-second session (agenda item 17 (f)):

- (a) Note by the Secretary-General: A/42/848;
- (b) Decision 42/311;
- (c) Plenary meeting: A/42/PV.95.

38/ References for the fortieth session (agenda item 17 (k)):

- (a) Note by the Secretary-General: A/40/901;
- (b) Decision 40/308;
- (c) Plenary meeting: A/40/PV.87.

18. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples:

- (a) 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
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General

At its sixteenth session, in 1961, the General Assembly established the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, consisting of 17 members, and requested the Committee to examine the application of the Declaration, contained in Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), and to make suggestions and recommendations on the progress and extent of the implementation of the Declaration (resolution 1654 (XVI)).

At its seventeenth session, the General Assembly enlarged the Special Committee by the addition of seven members and invited it to continue to seek the most suitable ways and means for the speedy and total application of the Declaration to all Territories that had not yet attained independence (resolution 1810 (XVII)).

At the same session, the Assembly requested the Special Committee to discharge, *mutatis mutandis*, the tasks assigned to the Special Committee for South West Africa (resolution 1805 (XVII)) and decided to dissolve the Special Committee for South West Africa (resolution 1806 (XVII)).

At its eighteenth session, the General Assembly decided to dissolve the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories and requested the Special Committee to study the information transmitted under Article 73 g of the Charter (see item 109), to take this information fully into account in examining the situation with regard to the implementation of the Declaration in each of the Non-Self-Governing Territories and to undertake any special study and prepare any special report it might consider necessary (resolution 1970 (XVIII)).

At the same session, and at each subsequent session, the General Assembly, after considering the report of the Special Committee, adopted a resolution renewing the Committee's mandate.

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly decided to increase the membership of the Special Committee from 24 to 25 (decision 34/425).

At the thirty-ninth session, the President of the General Assembly stated that he had received several communications from Member States, including Papua New Guinea, expressing the desire to be appointed members of the Special Committee. At the 105th plenary meeting, on 18 December 1984, on the proposal of the President, the Assembly decided to entrust the President with the task of holding further consultations with a view to making an appointment as soon as possible.

At its resumed fortieth session, the General Assembly decided, with respect to the vacancy in the membership of the Special Committee created by the withdrawal therefrom of Australia as at 9 January 1985, to defer to a future session consideration of the sub-item relating to the appointment of a member of the Special Committee (decision 40/326).

At its forty-second session, 39/ in a communication dated 9 November 1987 (A/42/733), the Permanent Representative of Sweden to the United Nations stated that Sweden had decided to relinquish its membership in the Special Committee as at 31 December 1987 in accordance with an established practice of rotation among the three Nordic countries, Denmark, Norway and Sweden, and that Norway was prepared to replace Sweden in the Committee. In a communication dated 11 November 1987 (A/42/763), the Permanent Representative of Norway to the United Nations reiterated his delegation's preparedness to rejoin the Committee membership. At its 92nd plenary meeting, on 4 December 1987, the General Assembly confirmed the nomination by its President of Norway as a member of the Special Committee (decision 42/309).

39/ References for the forty-second session (agenda item 18):

- (a) Report of the Special Committee: Supplement No. 23 (A/42/23); A/AC.109/889-891; A/AC.109/892 and Add.1 and 2, A/AC.109/893 and Add.1, A/AC.109/894 and Add.1, A/AC.109/895, A/AC.109/896 and Add.1 and 2, A/AC.109/897, A/AC.109/898 and Add.1, A/AC.109/899-903, A/AC.109/904 and Corr.1, A/AC.109/905-912, A/AC.109/913 and Add.1, A/AC.109/914, A/AC.109/915, A/AC.109/918, A/AC.109/921 and A/AC.109/932);
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General: A/42/601;
- (c) Report of the Fourth Committee: A/42/730 and Corr.2; see also A/42/639, A/42/698, A/42/726-729 and A/42/731;
- (d) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/42/845;
- (e) Draft resolutions: A/42/L.38 and Add.1 and A/42/L.39 and Add.1; see also A/42/L.17 and Add.1 and Supplement No. 24 (A/42/24 (Part III)) and Corr.1;
- (f) Resolutions 42/71, 42/72, 42/78 to 42/89 and decisions 42/418 to 42/420; see also resolutions 42/14 A to E, 42/19, 42/73 to 42/77 and decisions 42/309, 42/311, 42/402, 42/408, 42/410 and 42/417;
- (g) Meetings of the Fourth Committee: A/C.4/42/SR.18;
- (h) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/42/SR.49;
- (i) Plenary meetings: A/42/PV.90-92.

At present, the Special Committee is composed of the following 24 Member States:

Afghanistan, Bulgaria, Chile, China, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Ethiopia, Fiji, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Mali, Norway, Sierra Leone, Syrian Arab Republic, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela and Yugoslavia.

At its forty-second session, the General Assembly, following its consideration of the report of the Special Committee (A/42/23 (Parts I-VII)), approved that report and requested the Committee to continue to seek suitable means for the immediate and full implementation of resolution 1514 (XV), to formulate specific proposals for the elimination of the remaining manifestations of colonialism and to report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-third session (resolution 42/71); and called for further concrete measures to give widespread and continuous publicity to the work of the United Nations in the field of decolonization (resolution 42/72).

Also at the same session, the General Assembly considered the question of Western Sahara (resolution 42/78), the question of New Caledonia (resolution 42/79), the question of Anguilla (resolution 42/80), the question of Montserrat (resolution 42/81), the question of the British Virgin Islands (resolution 42/82), the question of the Turks and Caicos Islands (resolution 42/83), the question of Tokelau (resolution 42/84), the question of the Cayman Islands (resolution 42/85), the question of Bermuda (resolution 42/86), the question of Guam (resolution 42/87), the question of American Samoa (resolution 42/88), the question of the United States Virgin Islands (resolution 42/89), the question of Gibraltar (decision 42/418), the question of Pitcairn (decision 42/419) and the question of St. Helena (decision 42/420).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Special Committee, A/43/23, to be issued subsequently as Supplement No. 23 (A/43/23);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on Western Sahara called for under (resolution 42/78).

19. Admission of new Members to the United Nations

The question of the admission of new Members to the United Nations is governed by, *inter alia*, Article 4 of the Charter, rules 58 to 60 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council and rules 134 to 138 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly.

In accordance with Article 4, paragraph 2, of the Charter, the admission of new Members is effected by a decision of the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council. Under rule 83 of the rules of procedure of the Assembly, a two-thirds majority is required for the admission of new Members.

A list of the Member States, which now number 159, with an indication of the year in which they were admitted to membership in the United Nations, appears in annex VI.

At its forty-second session, the General Assembly had before it no applications for admission.

As at 1 June 1988, no documents had been circulated under this item.

20. Co-operation between the United Nations and the Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee

The item entitled "Twenty-fifth anniversary of the Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee" was included in the agenda of the thirty-sixth session of the General Assembly, in 1981, at the request of 25 Member States (A/36/19' and Add.1 and 2). At that session, the Assembly extended its congratulations to the Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee on its twenty-fifth anniversary for its highly commendable work in promoting interregional as well as international co-operation supportive of the efforts of the United Nations in this regard; requested the Secretary-General to carry out consultations with the Secretary-General of the Committee with a view to further strengthening the co-operation between the two organizations and widening the scope of this co-operation; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-seventh session an item entitled "Co-operation between the United Nations and the Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee" (resolution 36/38).

At its thirty-seventh to fortieth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of this item (resolutions 37/8, 38/37, 39/47 and 40/60).

At its forty-first session, 40/ the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General; extended its congratulations to the Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee on its thirtieth anniversary for its highly commendable work in promoting interregional and international co-operation supportive of the efforts of the United Nations in this regard; noted with appreciation the continuing efforts of the Committee towards strengthening the role of the United Nations and its various organs, including the International Court of Justice, through programmes and initiatives undertaken by it; noted with satisfaction the

40/ References for the forty-first session (agenda item 30):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/41/653;
- (b) Draft resolution: A/41/L.6 and Add.1;
- (c) Resolution 41/5;
- (d) Plenary meeting: A/41/41.

commendable progress achieved during the past five years towards enhancing co-operation between the two organizations in wider areas; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its forty-third session a report on co-operation between the two organizations (resolution 41/5).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 41/5).

21. Right of peoples to peace

The item entitled "Right of peoples to peace" was included in the agenda of the thirty-ninth session of the General Assembly, in 1984, at the request of Mongolia (A/39/141). At that session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to ensure the widest dissemination of the Declaration of the Right of Peoples to Peace to States, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations as well as other appropriate organizations (resolution 39/11).

At its fortieth session, the General Assembly called upon all States and international organizations to do their utmost to implement the provisions of the Declaration on the Right of Peoples to Peace; and requested the Secretary-General, when submitting his report on the implementation of the programme for the International Year of Peace, to report on the measures taken by Member States and international organizations in the implementation of the Declaration (resolution 40/11).

At its forty-first session, 41/ the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to invite States and international organizations to inform him of the measures taken or being taken for the implementation of the Declaration and to submit to the Assembly at its forty-third session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 41/10).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 41/10).

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41/ References for the forty-first session (agenda item 21):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/41/628 and Corr.1 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1 and Add.2;
- (b) Draft resolution: A/41/L.10 and Add.1;
- (c) Resolution 41/10;
- (d) Plenary meeting: A/41/PV.49.

22. The situation in Central America: threats to international peace and security and peace initiatives

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-eighth session of the General Assembly at the request of Nicaragua (A/38/242). At that session, the Assembly, recalling Security Council resolution 530 (1983), reaffirmed the right of all the countries of the region to live in peace and to decide their own future, free from all outside interference or intervention; condemned the acts of aggression against the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of the States of the region; urged the States of the region and other States to desist from or to refrain from initiating military operations intended to exert political pressure; expressed its firmest support for the Contadora Group; welcomed with satisfaction the Cancún Declaration on Peace in Central America and the Document of Objectives, which contained the basis for the start of negotiations to ensure harmonious coexistence in Central America; requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session on the implementation of the resolution; and decided to keep under review the situation in Central America (resolution 38/10).

At its thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly, recalling Security Council resolution 530 (1983) and its own resolution 38/10, and noting the efforts of the Contadora Group, in particular the Contadora Act of Peace and Co-operation in Central America of 7 September 1984, urged each of the five Central American Governments to speed up its consultations with the Contadora Group with the aim of bringing to a conclusion the negotiation process with the early signing of the Contadora Act; also urged all States, in particular those with ties to and interests in the region, to respect the commitments undertaken by virtue of their accession to the Additional Protocol of the Contadora Act; requested the Secretary-General, in accordance with Security Council resolution 530 (1983), to report at regular intervals to the Council on developments in the situation and implementation of that resolution; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly by 15 December 1984 at the latest, a report on progress made in the implementation of the resolution (resolution 39/4).

At its fortieth session, the General Assembly decided to retain this item on the agenda of that session (decision 40/470).

At its forty-first session, the General Assembly, recalling its previous resolutions and those of the Security Council, sharing the concern of the Latin American countries at the worsening of the situation in Central America and its possible implications for the entire region, bearing in mind the resolution adopted on 14 November 1986 by the General Assembly of the Organization of American States, convinced that the peoples of Latin America wish to achieve peace, development and justice without outside interference, that it was imperative to avoid war in Central America and that that was the responsibility of the Governments directly or indirectly involved in the conflict, reaffirmed its conviction that the global, comprehensive and negotiated solution of the conflict in Central America required that all States fully respect the principles of international law enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations; acknowledged the commendable efforts being made by the Contadora Group and the Support Group with a view to achieving peace in Central

America; reiterated its support for the peace initiatives of the Contadora Group and the Support Group, requested them to persevere in their valuable efforts and urged all States to continue to give them their resolute support; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its forty-second session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 41/37).

At its forty-second session, 42/ the General Assembly, recalling resolutions of the Security Council as well as the initiative of the Secretaries-General of the United Nations and of the Organization of American States, recognizing the far-sighted and unfailing determination, as well as the decisive contribution, of the Contadora Group and its Support Group, convinced that the peoples of Central America wished to achieve peace, reconciliation, development and justice, without outside interference, aware that the Agreement signed at Guatemala City on 7 August 1987 by the Presidents of the Republics of Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua was the outcome of the decision by Central Americans to take up fully the historical challenge of forging a peaceful destiny for Central America, taking note with satisfaction of the establishment of the International Verification and Follow-up Commission, deeply concerned at the need to improve the conditions of life of the people of Central America, commended the desire for peace expressed by the Central American Presidents in signing on 7 August 1987 at Guatemala City the Agreement entitled "Procedure for the establishment of a firm and lasting peace in Central America"; expressed its firmest support for the Agreement; called upon the Presidents to continue their efforts to achieve a firm and lasting peace in Central America and requested the international community to lend its full support; welcomed the acceptance by the Secretary-General of the invitation from the Central American countries to participate in the International Verification and Follow-up Commission, set up at Caracas on 22 August 1987, and recognized the importance of the initiative which he took jointly with the Secretary-General of OAS on 18 November 1986; requested the Secretary-General to afford the fullest support to the Central American Governments in their effort to achieve peace, especially by granting the assistance requested of him for the effective functioning of the machinery provided for in the Guatemala Agreement for the verification and follow-up of the commitments made; urged the international community to increase technical, economic and financial assistance to the Central American countries; and requested the Secretary-General to keep the General Assembly informed of the implementation of the resolution (resolution 42/1).

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**42/ References for the forty-second session (agenda item 34):**

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/42/127-S/18686;
- (b) Note by the Secretary-General: A/42/949;
- (c) Draft resolution: A/42/L.2;
- (d) Resolution 42/1 and decision 42/460;
- (e) Plenary meetings: A/42/PV.28 and 99.

At the same session, the General Assembly decided to retain the item on the agenda of that session (decision 42/460; see also footnote 1).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 42/1).

### 23. The situation in Kampuchea

Following the outbreak of hostilities in December 1978, the situation in Kampuchea and related developments in South-East Asia were considered by the Security Council at a number of meetings between January and March 1979. No resolution was adopted.

The item entitled "The situation in Kampuchea" was included in the agenda of the thirty-fourth session of the General Assembly, in 1979, at the request of Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand (A/34/191). At that session, the Assembly appealed to all States and national and international humanitarian organizations to render humanitarian relief to the civilian population of Kampuchea; urged all parties to the conflict to cease all hostilities forthwith; called for the immediate withdrawal of all foreign forces from Kampuchea; appealed to all States to refrain from any interference in the internal affairs of Kampuchea; and resolved that the people of Kampuchea should be enabled to choose democratically their own Government, without outside interference, subversion or coercion (resolution 34/22).

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly decided to convene early in 1981 an international conference on Kampuchea that should involve the participation of all conflicting parties in Kampuchea and others concerned, with the aim of finding a comprehensive political settlement; decided further that the conference should negotiate with a view to reaching agreement on total withdrawal of foreign troops from Kampuchea within a specific time-frame to be verified by the United Nations and United Nations-supervised free elections in Kampuchea; requested the Secretary-General to take all appropriate steps for the convening of such a conference; called for, pending the settlement of the conflict, the stationing of a United Nations observer team on the Thai side of the border and the establishment of safe areas under United Nations supervision in western Kampuchea; and appealed for the continuation of relief assistance to the Kampuchean people (resolution 35/6).

The International Conference on Kampuchea, held in New York from 13 to 17 July 1981, adopted a Declaration on Kampuchea in which it reaffirmed the basic principles for a political settlement in Kampuchea and set out the elements of such a settlement. The Conference also adopted resolution 1 (I), by which it decided to establish an Ad Hoc Committee of the International Conference on Kampuchea.

At its thirty-sixth session, the General Assembly approved the report of the International Conference on Kampuchea and adopted the Declaration on Kampuchea and Conference resolution 1 (I); requested the Secretary-General to follow the situation closely and to exercise his good offices in order to contribute to a comprehensive political settlement; decided to reconvene the Conference at an appropriate time in accordance with resolution 1 (I); and appealed for the continuation of relief assistance to Kampucheans still in need, especially those

along the Thai-Kampuchean border and in the holding centres in Thailand (resolution 36/5).

At its thirty-seventh, thirty-eighth, thirty-ninth, fortieth and forty-first sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of this question (resolutions 37/6, 38/3, 39/5, 40/7 and 41/6).

At its forty-second session, 43/ the General Assembly reaffirmed its resolutions 34/22, 35/6, 36/5, 37/6, 38/3, 39/5, 40/7 and 41/6 and called for their full implementation; reiterated its conviction that the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Kampuchea, the restoration and preservation of its independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, the right of the Kampuchean people to determine their own destiny and the commitment by all States to non-interference and non-intervention in the internal affairs of Kampuchea were the principal components of any just and lasting resolution of the Kampuchean problem; took note of the report of the Ad Hoc Committee of the International Conference on Kampuchea; authorized the Ad Hoc Comm'ttee to convene when necessary; reaffirmed its decision to reconvene the Conference at an appropriate time; renewed its appeal to all States of South-East Asia and others concerned to attend future sessions of the Conference; requested the Conference to report to the Assembly on its future sessions; requested the Secretary-General to provide the Conference and the Ad Hoc Committee on a regular basis with the necessary facilities to carry out their functions; further requested him to continue to follow the situation closely and to exercise his good offices in order to contribute to a comprehensive political settlement; appealed for the continuation of emergency assistance to those Kampucheans who were still in need, especially along the Thai-Kampuchean border and in the various encampments in Thailand; requested the Secretary-General to intensify such efforts as were necessary in co-ordinating humanitarian relief assistance and in monitoring its distribution; and requested him to report to the Assembly at its forty-third session (resolution 42/3).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 42/3.

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43/ References for the forty-second session (agenda item 24):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/42/608;
- (b) Report of the Ad Hoc Committee of the International Conference on Kampuchea on its activities during 1986-1987: A/CONF.109/12;
- (c) Draft resolution: A/42/L.1 and Add.1;
- (d) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/42/653;
- (e) Resolution 42/3;
- (f) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/42/SR.8;
- (g) Plenary meetings: A/42/PV.37-39.

**24. Co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference**

The item entitled "Co-operation between the United Nations and the Islamic Conference" was included in the agenda of the thirty-fifth session of the General Assembly, in 1980, at the request of Pakistan (A/35/194). At that session, the Assembly decided to promote further the co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference; and requested the Secretary-General to examine ways and means of further strengthening such co-operation (resolution 35/36).

At its thirty-sixth to forty-first sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 36/23, 37/4, 38/4, 39/7, 40/4 and 41/3).

At its forty-second session, 44/ the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to strengthen co-operation and co-ordination between the United Nations and other organizations of the United Nations system and the Organization of the Islamic Conference to serve the mutual interests of the two organizations; recommended that the third general meeting between the representatives of the Organization of the Islamic Conference and the representatives of the United Nations and other organizations of the United Nations system should be organized in 1988 at a time and place to be determined through consultations; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its forty-third session on the state of co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference (resolution 42/4).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 42/4).

**25. Co-operation between the United Nations and the League of Arab States**

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-sixth session of the General Assembly, in 1981, at the request of Algeria (A/36/196). At that session, the Assembly reaffirmed its resolution 477 (V), in which it had requested the Secretary-General of the United Nations to invite the Secretary-General of the League of Arab States to attend sessions of the Assembly as an observer; decided to invite the League to participate in the sessions and the work of the Assembly and of its subsidiary organs as an observer; recognized the importance of continued

**44/ References for the forty-second session (agenda item 22):**

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/42/388 and Add.1;
- (b) Draft resolution: A/42/L.4;
- (c) Resolution 42/4;
- (d) Plenary meeting: A/42/PV.40.

close association by the United Nations and the specialized agencies, where appropriate, with the efforts of the League in order to promote social and economic development and to advance intra-Arab as well as international co-operation in this vital field; and requested the Secretary-General to continue to take the necessary measures to strengthen co-operation at the political, economic, cultural and administrative levels between the United Nations and the League (resolution 36/24).

At its thirty-seventh to forty-first sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 37/17, 38/6, 39/9, 40/5 and 41/4).

At its forty-second session, 45/ the General Assembly requested the Secretariat of the United Nations and the General Secretariat of the League of Arab States, within their respective fields of competence, further to intensify their co-operation towards the realization of the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations; requested the Secretary-General to continue to co-ordinate the follow-up action to facilitate the implementation of the proposals of a multilateral nature adopted at the Tunis meeting in 1983, and take appropriate action regarding the multilateral proposals relating to social development adopted at the Amman meeting in 1985; also requested him to arrange for a joint meeting in 1988 of the representatives of the United Nations system and the representatives of the League of Arab States and its specialized organizations in order to review and appraise progress achieved in their co-operation during the past five years, with the objective of enhancing future co-operation; requested both the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Secretary-General of the League of Arab States to initiate consultations for the purpose of drafting an agreement of co-operation between the United Nations and the League of Arab States; requested the Secretary-General, in close co-operation with the Secretary-General of the League, to hold periodic consultations between representatives of the Secretariat of the United Nations and of the General Secretariat of the League on follow-up policies, projects, actions and procedures; and further requested him to submit to the Assembly at its forty-third session a progress report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 42/5).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 42/5).

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45/ References for the forty-second session (agenda item 23):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/42/394 and Add.1 and 2;
- (b) Draft resolution: A/42/L.5;
- (c) Resolution 42/5;
- (d) Plenary meeting: A/42/PV.40.

## 26. Co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity

The question of co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity was first considered by the General Assembly at its twentieth session, in 1965. At that session, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to invite the Administrative Secretary-General of OAU to attend sessions of the General Assembly as an observer and further requested him to explore, in consultation with the appropriate bodies of OAU, the means of promoting co-operation between the two organizations and to report to the Assembly as appropriate (resolution 2011 (XX)).

The question of co-operation between the two organizations was also considered by the General Assembly at its twenty-first and twenty-second sessions (resolutions 2103 (XXI) and 2193 (XXII)). It was further considered at the twenty-fourth session, when the Assembly paid particular attention to that co-operation in the context of the Manifesto on Southern Africa (resolution 2505 (XXIV)), and at the twenty-sixth session, when the Assembly considered the question of holding meetings of the Security Council in an African capital (resolution 2863 (XXVI)).

At its twenty-seventh to forty-first sessions, the General Assembly considered the question in the broader context of co-operation between OAU, on the one hand, and the United Nations, the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system, on the other (resolutions 2962 (XXVII), 3066 (XXVIII), 3280 (XXIX), 3412 (XXX), 31/13, 32/19, 33/27, 34/21, 35/117, 36/80, 37/15, 38/5, 39/8, 40/20 and 41/8).

At its forty-second session, <sup>46/</sup> the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General (A/42/419 and Add.1); noted with appreciation the increasing participation of OAU in the work of the United Nations and the specialized agencies and its constructive contribution to that work; commended the continued efforts of OAU to promote multilateral co-operation among African States and to find solutions to African problems; reaffirmed that the implementation of the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990 was the responsibility of the international community as a whole and commended the efforts undertaken by African countries in spite of the effects of the adverse international economic environment; called upon the Secretary-General to continue to ensure close co-operation with the Secretary-General of OAU in the implementation and monitoring of the Programme;

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### 46/ References for the forty-second session (agenda item 25):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/41/419 and Add.1;
- (b) Draft resolution: A/42/L.13/Rev.1;
- (c) Resolution 42/9;
- (d) Plenary meeting: A/42/PV.51.

reaffirmed that all Member States and organizations, in particular those of the United Nations system, should continue to give their maximum support to Africa's Priority Programme for Economic Recovery 1986-1990 adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of OAU at its twenty-first ordinary session; requested the international community to activate and increase their programme of assistance to African subregional organizations for drought and desertification control such as the Permanent Inter-State Committee on Drought Control in the Sahel and the Intergovernmental Authority for Drought and Development; requested the Secretary-General to keep OAU informed periodically of the response of the international community to special programmes of economic assistance and to co-ordinate efforts with all similar programmes initiated by that organization; reiterated the determination of the United Nations, in co-operation with OAU, to intensify its efforts to eliminate colonialism, racial discrimination and apartheid in southern Africa; requested the Secretary-General to take the necessary measures to strengthen co-operation at the political, economic, cultural and administrative levels between the United Nations and OAU, particularly with regard to the provision of assistance to the victims of colonialism and apartheid in southern Africa; urged the international community to contribute generously to the Assistance Fund for the Struggle against Colonialism and Apartheid established by OAU and to the Action for Resisting Invasion, Colonialism and Apartheid Fund, AFRICA Fund, established by the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries; urged all Member States and regional and international organizations, in particular those of the United Nations system, and non-governmental organizations to provide material and economic assistance to African countries of asylum to enable them to withstand the heavy burden imposed on their limited resources and weak infrastructures by the presence of large numbers of refugees; called upon United Nations organs to continue to associate OAU closely with all their activities concerning Africa; requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Secretary-General of OAU, to reactivate the machinery for co-operation between the United Nations and OAU through the convening of periodic meetings between the representatives of the two organizations; requested the Secretary-General to ensure that adequate facilities continued to be made available for the provision of technical assistance to the General Secretariat of OAU, as required; and further requested him to report to the Assembly at its forty-third session (resolution 42/9).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 42/9).

27. Co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of American States

The item entitled "Co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of American States" was included in the agenda of the forty-second session of the General Assembly, in 1987, at the request of Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Honduras, Paraguay, Saint Lucia and Venezuela (A/42/191 and Add.1 and 2).

At that session, 47/ the Assembly invited the Secretary-General to take all necessary measures for promoting and expanding co-operation and co-ordination between the United Nations and OAS in order to increase the capacity of the two organizations for the attainment of their common objectives; requested him, in close co-ordination with the Secretary-General of OAS, to promote meetings between representatives of the two organizations for the purpose of holding consultations on policies, projects, measures and procedures that would facilitate and broaden co-operation between them; and also requested him to submit a report to the Assembly at its forty-third session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 42/11).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 42/11).

28. Co-operation between the United Nations and the Latin American Economic System

This item was included in the agenda of the forty-second session 48/ of the General Assembly, in 1987, at the request of Bolivia, Mexico, Peru and Uruguay (A/42/192 and Add.1 and 2). At that session, the Assembly decided to strengthen and broaden co-operation between the United Nations system and the Latin American Economic System; and requested the Secretary-General to take the necessary measures to that end and to report to the Assembly at its forty-third session (resolution 42/12).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 42/12).

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47/ References for the forty-second session (agenda item 142):

- (a) Request for inclusion: A/42/191 and Add.1 and 2;
- (b) Draft resolution: A/42/L.14 and Add.1;
- (c) Resolution 42/11;
- (d) Plenary meeting: A/42/PV.51.

48/ References for the forty-second session (agenda item 143):

- (a) Request for inclusion: A/42/192 and Add.1 and 2;
- (b) Draft resolution: A/42/L.15 and Add.1;
- (c) Resolution 42/12;
- (d) Plenary meeting: A/42/PV.51.

## 29. Question of Namibia

Since the adoption by the General Assembly at its first session, in 1946, of resolution 65 (I), the question of Namibia (formerly South West Africa) has been on the agenda of every regular session, of the fifth, ninth and fourteenth special sessions and of the eighth emergency special session of the Assembly. During the period, several subsidiary bodies of the Assembly have examined the situation relating to the Territory, including the Ad Hoc Committee on South West Africa, the Good Offices Committee on South West Africa, the Special Committee for South West Africa and the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. The question has also been the subject of a number of resolutions of the Security Council, including resolutions 264 (1969), 269 (1969), 276 (1970), 283 (1970), 284 (1970), 301 (1971), 309 (1972), 310 (1972), 319 (1972), 323 (1972), 342 (1973), 366 (1974), 385 (1976), 431 (1978), 432 (1978), 435 (1978), 439 (1978), 447 (1979), 475 (1980), 532 (1983), 539 (1983), 566 (1985) and 601 (1987).

By resolution 601 (1987) of 30 October 1987, the Council strongly condemned racist South Africa for its continued illegal occupation of Namibia and its stubborn refusal to comply with the resolutions and decisions of the Security Council, in particular resolutions 385 (1976) and 435 (1978), and decided to authorize the Secretary-General to proceed to arrange a cease-fire between South Africa and the South West Africa People's Organization in order to undertake the administrative and other practical steps necessary for the emplacement of the United Nations Transition Assistance Group.

In addition, the International Court of Justice has examined and delivered opinions on related aspects of the question, including an advisory opinion of 11 July 1950 49/ in response to Assembly resolution 338 (IV) and an advisory opinion of 21 June 1971 50/ in response to Council resolution 284 (1970).

At its twenty-first session, in 1966, the General Assembly terminated South Africa's mandate over South West Africa and resolved that the United Nations must discharge the responsibilities with respect to the Territory (resolution 2145 (XXI)).

At its fifth special session, in 1967, the General Assembly established a United Nations Council for South West Africa, composed of 11 Member States, to administer the Territory until independence and decided that the Council should entrust such executive and administrative tasks as it deemed necessary to a United Nations Commissioner (see also item 17 (j)) to be appointed by the Assembly on the nomination of the Secretary-General (resolution 2248 (S-V)).

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49/ International Status of South West Africa, Advisory Opinion, I.C.J. Reports 1950, p. 128.

50/ Legal Consequences for States of the Continued Presence of South Africa in Namibia (South West Africa) notwithstanding Security Council Resolution 276 (1970), Advisory Opinion, I.C.J. Reports 1971, p. 16.

At its twenty-second session, the General Assembly proclaimed that, in accordance with the desires of its people, the Territory of South West Africa should be known as "Namibia" (resolution 2372 (XXII)). The Council was then renamed the United Nations Council for Namibia and the Commissioner became the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia.

At its twenty-fifth and twenty-sixth sessions, the General Assembly decided to establish a United Nations Fund for Namibia for the purpose of putting into effect a comprehensive programme of assistance to Namibians (resolutions 2679 (XXV) and 2872 (XXVI)).

At its twenty-seventh session, the General Assembly decided to enlarge the United Nations Council for Namibia from 11 to 18 members (resolution 3031 (XXVII)). The Council was further expanded at the twenty-ninth session (resolution 3295 (XXIX), sect. VII) and at the thirty-third session (resolution 33/182 A). At present, the Council is composed of the following 31 Member States: Algeria, Angola, Australia, Bangladesh, Belgium, Botswana, Bulgaria, Burundi, Cameroon, Chile, China, Colombia, Cyprus, Egypt, Finland, Guyana, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Liberia, Mexico, Nigeria, Pakistan, Poland, Romania, Senegal, Turkey, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Venezuela, Yugoslavia and Zambia.

At its twenty-eighth session, the General Assembly appointed the United Nations Council for Namibia as trustee of the United Nations Fund for Namibia (resolution 3112 (XXVIII)).

At its twenty-ninth session, the General Assembly endorsed the decision of the United Nations Council for Namibia to establish an Institute for Namibia at Lusaka (resolution 3296 (XXIX)).

At its thirty-first session, the General Assembly invited SWAPO to participate in the sessions and the work of the Assembly in the capacity of observer (resolution 31/152).

At its thirty-second session, the General Assembly declared that the decision of South Africa to annex Walvis Bay was an act of colonial expansion in violation of the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and of Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and that such annexation was illegal, null and void; and also declared that Walvis Bay was an integral part of Namibia with which it was inextricably linked by geographical, historical, economic, cultural and ethnic bonds (resolution 32/9 D). The Assembly also requested the specialized agencies and other organizations and bodies within the United Nations system to participate, in co-operation with the United Nations Council for Namibia, in the planning and implementation of the Nationhood Programme for Namibia (resolution 32/9 A).

At its ninth special session, in 1978, the General Assembly adopted the Declaration on Namibia and Programme of Action in Support of Self-Determination and National Independence for Namibia, in which it reaffirmed the mandate given to the United Nations Council for Namibia as the legal Administering Authority for Namibia until independence (resolution S-9/2).

At its thirty-third session, the General Assembly declared null and void the elections held in Namibia from 4 to 8 December 1978 by South Africa in contravention and defiance of Security Council resolutions 385 (1976) and 439 (1978) (resolution 33/182 B).

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly decided that the United Nations Council for Namibia should denounce all fraudulent constitutional or political schemes through which South Africa might attempt to perpetuate its system of colonial oppression and exploitation of the people and resources of Namibia and endeavour to ensure non-recognition of any administration or entity installed at Windhoek not issuing from free elections in Namibia under the supervision and control of the United Nations, in accordance with Security Council resolution 385 (1976) and subsequent resolutions in their entirety (resolution 34/92 A).

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly decided that the United Nations Council for Namibia should continue to secure the territorial integrity of Namibia as a unitary State, including Walvis Bay and the Penguin and other off-shore islands; represent Namibia in intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, bodies and conferences to ensure that the rights and interests of Namibia should be adequately protected; take all appropriate measures to ensure the full application of, and compliance with, the provisions of Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia and such other measures as might be necessary to assist in the protection of the natural resources of Namibia; and formulate policies of assistance to Namibians and co-ordinate assistance for Namibia provided by the specialized agencies and other organizations and bodies within the United Nations system (resolution 35/227 C).

At its eighth emergency special session, in 1981, the General Assembly reaffirmed that Security Council resolution 435 (1978), in which the Council had endorsed the United Nations plan for the independence of Namibia, was the only basis for a peaceful settlement; demanded the immediate commencement of the unconditional implementation of resolution 435 (1978) without any prevarication, qualification or modification and not later than December 1981; strongly urged the Council, in the light of the serious threat to international peace and security posed by South Africa, to respond positively to the overwhelming demand of the international community by immediately imposing against that country comprehensive mandatory sanctions as provided for in Chapter VII of the Charter; and called upon all States, in view of the threat to international peace and security posed by South Africa, to impose against that country comprehensive mandatory sanctions in accordance with the provisions of the Charter (resolution ES-8/2).

At its thirty-sixth session, the General Assembly decided that the United Nations Council for Namibia should continue to mobilize international support in order to press for the withdrawal of the illegal South African administration from Namibia; counter the policies of South Africa against the Namibian people and against the United Nations; denounce and seek the rejection by all States of all fraudulent constitutional or political schemes through which South Africa might attempt to perpetuate its presence in Namibia and ensure non-recognition of any administration or entity installed at Windhoek not issuing from free elections in Namibia under the supervision and control of the United Nations, in accordance with

the resolutions of the Security Council, in particular resolutions 385 (1976), 435 (1978) and 439 (1978) (resolution 36/121 C).

At its thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly strongly condemned South Africa for its military build-up in Namibia, its introduction of compulsory military service for Namibians, its recruitment and training of Namibians for tribal armies and the use of mercenaries to suppress the Namibian people and to carry out its military attacks against independent African States, its threats and acts of subversion and aggression against those States and the forcible displacement of Namibians from their homes; requested the United Nations Council for Namibia to continue to monitor the boycott of South Africa and to submit to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session a comprehensive report on all contacts between all States and South Africa (resolution 37/233 A); welcomed the admission of Namibia as a full member of the International Atomic Energy Agency and of the International Telecommunication Union, as well as Economic and Social Council decision 1982/110 to grant membership to Namibia, represented by the United Nations Council for Namibia, in the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees; took note of the accession by the United Nations Council for Namibia to the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid and requested the Council to accede to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 and the Additional Protocols thereto and to such other international conventions as it might deem appropriate; decided that an International Conference in Support of the Struggle of the Namibian People for Independence should be held at the headquarters of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization in Paris during 1983; and requested the Secretary-General to organize the Conference in co-operation with the United Nations Council for Namibia and in consultation with the Organisation of African Unity (resolution 37/233 C).

At its thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly took note of the Paris Declaration on Namibia and the report of the Committee of the Whole and the Programme of Action on Namibia adopted at the International Conference in Support of the Struggle of the Namibian People for Independence, held in Paris from 25 to 29 April 1983; 51/ and took note also of the debate on the question of Namibia held in the Security Council from 23 May to 1 June 1983, 52/ in which the international community overwhelmingly pronounced itself against the establishment of any linkage or parallelism between Namibian independence and extraneous and irrelevant issues, in particular the withdrawal of Cuban forces from Angola (resolution 38/36 A); reiterated that Council resolution 435 (1978), in which the Council endorsed the United Nations plan for the independence of Namibia, was the only basis for a peaceful settlement on the question of Namibia and demanded its immediate and

51/ Report of the International Conference in Support of the Struggle of the Namibian People for Independence, Paris, 25-29 April 1983 (A/CONF.120/13), part three.

52/ See S/PV.2439-2444 and 2446-2451.

unconditional implementation without qualification, modification or amendment; firmly rejected and condemned the persistent attempts by the United States and South Africa to establish a linkage or parallelism between the independence of Namibia and any extraneous and irrelevant issues, in particular the presence of Cuban forces in Angola, and emphasized unequivocally that all such attempts were designed to delay the decolonisation process in Namibia and that they constituted interference in the internal affairs of Angola (resolution 38/36 B).

At the same session, the General Assembly appointed Mr. Brajesh Chandra Mishra as United Nations Commissioner for Namibia for a further one-year term beginning on 1 January 1984 (see item 17 (j)) (decision 38/312).

At its thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly took note of Security Council resolution 539 (1983), by which the Council rejected South Africa's insistence on linking the independence of Namibia to irrelevant and extraneous issues as incompatible with Council resolution 435 (1978) and declared that the independence of Namibia could not be held hostage to the resolution of issues that were alien to resolution 435 (1978), and by which the Council decided, in the event of the continued obstruction by South Africa, to consider the adoption of appropriate measures under the Charter of the United Nations; condemned racist South Africa for sabotaging the Namibian independence talks held in 1984 at Lusaka and Mindelo by insisting on the notorious "linkage" pre-condition and introducing new insidious subterfuge as alternatives to Council resolution 435 (1978); condemned and rejected the puppet "Multi-Party Conference" as the latest in a series of political stratagems through which Pretoria attempted to impose a neo-colonial settlement in Namibia; and strongly condemned the collusion between South Africa, Israel and certain Western States, particularly the United States of America, in the nuclear field and called upon France and all other States to refrain from supplying the racist minority régime of South Africa, directly or indirectly, with installations that might enable it to produce uranium, plutonium or other nuclear materials, reactors or military equipment (resolution 39/50 A).

At the same session, the General Assembly appointed Mr. Brajesh Chandra Mishra as United Nations Commissioner for Namibia for a further one-year term beginning on 1 January 1985 (see item 17 (j)) (decision 39/325).

At its fortieth session, the General Assembly took special note of the Final Document containing the Declaration and Programme of Action on Namibia, adopted by the United Nations Council for Namibia at its extraordinary plenary meetings held at Vienna from 3 to 7 June 1985; took note of the important debate on the question of Namibia, held in the Security Council from 10 to 19 June 1985; 53/ further took note of resolution 566 (1985) by which the Council condemned South Africa for its installation of a so-called interim government in Namibia and further condemned that régime for its obstruction of the implementation of Council resolution 435 (1978) by insisting on conditions contrary to the provisions of the United Nations plan for the independence of Namibia as embodied in that resolution;

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53/ See S/PV.2583, 2584, 2586-2590 and 2592-2595.

welcomed and endorsed the universal and categorical rejection of the "linkage" advanced by South Africa between the independence of Namibia and irrelevant and extraneous issues, such as the presence of Cuban forces in Angola (resolution 40/97 A); reiterated that Security Council resolutions 385 (1976) and 435 (1978), relating to the United Nations plan for the independence of Namibia, constituted the only internationally accepted basis for a peaceful settlement of the Namibian problem, and demanded their immediate and unconditional implementation; and strongly condemned the use of the veto by two Western permanent members of the Security Council on 15 November 1985, as a result of which the Council had been prevented from taking effective measures under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations against South Africa, and appealed to them to desist from further misuse of the veto (resolution 40/97 B).

At the same session, the General Assembly extended the appointment of Mr. Brajesh Chandra Mishra as United Nations Commissioner for Namibia for a one-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1986 (see item 17 (j)) (decision 40/317).

At its fourteenth special session, in 1986, the General Assembly strongly condemned the racist régime of South Africa for its continued illegal occupation of Namibia and its persistent refusal to comply with the resolutions and decisions of the Assembly and the Security Council, thus violating the principles of the Charter and defying the authority of the United Nations; demanded once again that the apartheid régime of South Africa immediately and unconditionally withdraw its illegal administration, occupation army and police force from Namibia; strongly condemned once again the racist régime of South Africa for the installation of the so-called interim government in Namibia on 17 June 1985 and rejected as illegal, null and void all such fraudulent constitutional and political schemes by which the Pretoria régime attempts to perpetuate its illegal occupation of Namibia; reaffirmed that the United Nations plan for the independence of Namibia, contained in Security Council resolutions 385 (1976) and 435 (1978), was the only internationally accepted basis for a peaceful settlement of the question of Namibia, and demanded its immediate implementation without pre-condition or modification; strongly rejected the policies of "constructive engagement" and "linkage", which have served to encourage the racist régime of South Africa to continue its illegal occupation of Namibia, and called for their abandonment so that United Nations resolutions and decisions on the question of Namibia could be implemented (resolution S-14/1).

At its forty-first session, the General Assembly endorsed the Declaration of the International Conference for the Immediate Independence of Namibia and the Programme of Action on Namibia; 54/ reaffirmed its decision that the United Nations Council for Namibia, in fulfilment of its mandate and in view of racist South Africa's arrogant refusal to withdraw from the Territory, should proceed to

54/ See Report of the International Conference for the Immediate Independence of Namibia, Vienna, 7-11 July 1986 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.86.I.1<sup>6</sup> and addendum), part three.

establish its administration in Namibia in 1987, in accordance with Assembly resolutions 40/97 A and S-14/1; urged the Security Council to act decisively in fulfilment of the direct responsibility of the United Nations over Namibia and to take, without further delay, appropriate action to ensure that the United Nations plan, as embodied in Council resolution 435 (1978), was not undermined or modified in any way and that it was fully respected and implemented; welcomed and endorsed the universal and categorical rejection of the "linkage" advanced by South Africa between the independence of Namibia and irrelevant and extraneous issues, such as the presence of Cuban forces in Angola, and emphasized unequivocally that such "linkage", in addition to delaying the decolonisation process in Namibia, constituted an interference in the internal affairs of Angola; welcomed and endorsed the world-wide and justified condemnation of the policy of "constructive engagement" with South Africa; strongly urged the international community to increase, as a matter of urgency, financial, material, military and political support to the front-line States so as to enable them to resolve their own economic difficulties, which were largely a consequence of Pretoria's policies of aggression and subversion, and to defend themselves better against South Africa's persistent attempts to destabilize them; strongly condemned the continuing collaboration between South Africa and certain Western countries in the political, economic, diplomatic and financial fields, and expressed its conviction that such collaboration helped to prolong South Africa's domination and control over the people and Territory of Namibia; urged Governments not to exercise their veto in the Security Council with regard to the question of the imposition of comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against South Africa, and thus to respond positively to the international call to isolate racist South Africa; called upon the members of the European Community to strengthen, as a matter of urgency, the economic sanctions they recently imposed against the Pretoria régime and to extend them to include illegally occupied Namibia; approved the continued efforts of the United Nations Council for Namibia to initiate legal proceedings in the domestic courts of States against corporations or individuals involved in the exploitation, transport, processing or purchase of Namibia's natural resources, as part of its efforts to give effect to Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia (resolution 41/39 A); reiterated that comprehensive and mandatory sanctions under Chapter VII of the Charter were the most effective peaceful measures to ensure the compliance of racist South Africa with the resolutions and decisions of the United Nations on the question of Namibia (resolution 41/39 B); decided that the Council should hold extraordinary plenary meetings in southern Africa in 1987 (resolution 41/39 C); requested the Office of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia, in order to mobilize additional resources, to continue to formulate, in consultation with SWAPO, projects of assistance to the Namibian people to be co-financed by Governments and non-governmental organizations (resolution 41/39 E).

At the same session, the General Assembly appointed Mr. Bernt Carlsson as United Nations Commissioner for Namibia for a six-month term of office beginning on 1 July 1987; it also decided that, in the interim period, Mr. Brajesh Chandra Mishra would continue to serve as United Nations Commissioner for Namibia (see item 17 (j)) (decision 41/320).

At its forty-second session, 55/ the General Assembly endorsed the final communiqué of the ministerial meeting of the United Nations Council for Namibia held in New York on 2 October 1987; also endorsed the Luanda Declaration and Programme of Action, adopted by the United Nations Council for Namibia at its extraordinary plenary meetings held at Luanda from 18 to 22 May 1987; reaffirmed the inalienable right of the people of Namibia to self-determination, freedom and national independence in a united Namibia, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and as recognized by the Assembly in its resolutions 1514 (XV) and 2145 (XXI), and in subsequent resolutions of the Assembly relating to Namibia, as well as the legitimacy of their struggle by all the means at their disposal, including armed struggle, against the illegal occupation of their territory by South Africa; strongly condemned the South African régime for its continued illegal occupation of Namibia in defiance of the resolutions of the United Nations relating to Namibia; reaffirmed its decision that the United Nations Council for Namibia, in fulfilment of its mandate and in view of racist South Africa's arrogant refusal to withdraw from the Territory, should proceed to establish its administration in Namibia and called for the early implementation of this provision, in accordance with resolutions 41/39 A of 20 November 1986 and S-14/1; also reaffirmed that SWAPO, the national liberation movement of Namibia, is the sole and authentic representative of the Namibian people; commended SWAPO for its continued intensification of the struggle on all fronts, including the armed struggle, and for its commitment to embrace all Namibian patriots in an effort further to strengthen national unity so as to ensure the territorial integrity and sovereignty of a united Namibia, and welcomed the consolidation of unity in action by the patriotic forces in Namibia under the leadership of SWAPO, during the critical phase of their struggle for national and social liberation; reaffirmed its

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**55/ References for the forty-second session (agenda item 36):**

- (a) Report of the Special Committee: Supplement No. 23 (A/42/23 (Part V), chap. VIII);
- (b) Report of the United Nations Council for Namibia: Supplement No. 24 (A/42/24);
- (c) Report of the Secretary-General: A/42/596;
- (d) Report of the Fourth Committee: A/42/698;
- (e) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/42/716;
- (f) Resolutions 42/14 (A to E) and decision 42/408;
- (g) Meetings of the Fourth Committee: A/C.4/42/SR.10-12, 14 and 23);
- (h) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/42/SR.22;
- (i) Plenary meetings: A/42/PV.54-59.

solidarity with, and support for, SWAPO, the sole and authentic representative of the Namibian people, and paid tribute to that organisation for the sacrifices that it had made in the field of battle and also for the spirit of statesmanship, co-operation and far-sightedness that it had displayed in the political and diplomatic arena despite the most extreme provocations on the part of the racist Pretoria régime; reaffirmed that the United Nations plan for the independence of Namibia, embodied in Security Council resolutions 385 (1976) and 435 (1978), was the only internationally accepted basis for a peaceful settlement of the Namibian question and demanded its immediate implementation without pre-condition or modification; denounced all fraudulent constitutional and political schemes by which the illegal racist régime of South Africa attempted to perpetuate its colonial domination of Namibia, and, in particular, called upon the international community to continue to refrain from according any recognition or extending any co-operation to any régime imposed by the illegal South African administration upon the Namibian people in violation of the relevant resolutions of the Security Council and of the Assembly on the question of Namibia; strongly rejected and condemned the persistent attempts made by the Pretoria régime and its allies to establish a "linkage" between the implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978) and extraneous and irrelevant issues, particularly the presence of Cuban forces in Angola, which is a matter to be decided solely by that independent and sovereign State; and declared that such "linkage" was a ploy intended to delay the independence of Namibia and to jeopardize the responsibility of the United Nations for this Territory and constituted interference in the internal affairs of Angola; firmly rejected and condemned the policy of "constructive engagement", which encouraged the racist régime of South Africa to maintain its opposition to the decisions of the international community on Namibia and to continue its apartheid policy, which was a crime against humanity; strongly condemned the continuing collaboration between South Africa and certain Western countries in the political, economic, diplomatic, military, cultural and financial fields, and expressed its conviction that such collaboration helped to prolong South Africa's domination and control over the people and Territory of Namibia; urged Governments that have in the past used their veto or cast negative votes in the Security Council with regard to the question of the imposition of comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against South Africa to support and respond positively to the international call to isolate racist South Africa; called upon the members of the European Community to strengthen and extend, as a matter of urgency, the economic sanctions that they had imposed against the Pretoria régime, so as to include their application to illegally occupied Namibia; strongly condemned South Africa for its military buildup in Namibia, its introduction of compulsory military service for Namibians, its proclamation of a so-called security zone in Namibia, its recruitment and training of Namibians for tribal armies, its use of mercenaries to suppress the Namibian people and to carry out its military attacks against independent African States and its threats and acts of subversion and aggression against those States, as well as for the forcible displacement of Namibians from their homes; demanded once again that South Africa immediately release all Namibian political prisoners, including all those imprisoned or detained under the so-called internal security laws, martial law or any other arbitrary measures, whether such Namibians had been charged or tried or were being held without charge in Namibia or South Africa; called upon Member States and the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to render sustained and increased support, as well as

material, financial, military and other assistance, to SWAPO so as to enable it to intensify its struggle for the liberation of Namibia; urged all Governments and the specialized agencies and other intergovernmental organizations to provide increased material assistance to the thousands of Namibian refugees who had been forced by the oppressive policies of the apartheid régime to flee Namibia, especially into the neighbouring front-line States; denounced the acts of aggression by the racist régime, against Angola, Botswana, Mozambique, Zambia and Zimbabwe, declared that the policy of aggression and destabilisation pursued by Pretoria not only undermined the peace and stability of the southern African region but also constituted a threat to international peace and security, and called upon South Africa to cease all acts of aggression against the neighbouring African States; strongly urged the international community to increase, as a matter of urgency, humanitarian assistance, and financial, material, military and political support to the front-line States so as to enable them to resolve their own economic difficulties, which were largely a consequence of Pretoria's policies of aggression and subversion, and to defend themselves better against South Africa's persistent attempts to destabilize them; condemned and called for an immediate end to the continuing military collaboration on the part of certain Western countries with the racist régime of South Africa, and expressed its conviction that such collaboration, in addition to strengthening the aggressive military machinery of the Pretoria régime, thereby constituting a hostile action against the people of Namibia and the front-line States, was also in violation of the arms embargo imposed against South Africa under Security Council resolution 418 (1977) of 4 November 1977; declared that such collaboration encouraged the Pretoria régime in its defiance of the international community and obstructed efforts to eliminate apartheid and bring South Africa's illegal occupation of Namibia to an end, and called for the immediate cessation of such collaboration; called upon all States to implement fully the arms embargo imposed against South Africa under Security Council resolutions 418 (1977), and 591 (1986) of 28 November 1986; reaffirmed that the natural resources of Namibia, including its marine resources, were the inviolable heritage of the Namibian people, and expressed its deep concern at the depletion of these resources, particularly its uranium deposits, as a result of their plunder by South Africa and certain Western and other foreign economic interests, in violation of the pertinent resolutions of the Assembly and of the Security Council, of Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia and in disregard of the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice on 21 June 1971; declared that all activities of foreign economic interests in Namibia were illegal under international law and that all the foreign economic interests operating in Namibia were liable to pay damages to the future legitimate Government of an independent Namibia; approved the initiation by the United Nations Council for Namibia of legal proceedings in the domestic courts of States against corporations or individuals involved in the exploitation, transport, processing or purchase of Namibia's natural resources, as part of its efforts to give effect to Decree No. 1; requested the Governments of the Federal Republic of Germany, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, which operate the Urengo uranium-enrichment plant, to have Namibian uranium specifically excluded from the Treaty of Almelo, which regulates the activities of Urengo (resolution 42/14 A). The Assembly decided to consider at its next session necessary action in accordance with the Charter, cognizant of the fact that this is a unique instance in which the United Nations has assumed direct responsibility for

promoting self-determination, freedom and national independence for Namibia, in the event of the inability of the Security Council to adopt concrete measures to compel South Africa to co-operate in the implementation of its resolution 435 (1978) by 29 September 1988 (resolution 42/14 B); also decided that the United Nations Council for Namibia should take immediate practical measures to establish its Administration in Namibia in accordance with Assembly resolutions 2248 (S-V), S-14/1 and 41/39 C; decided that the Council for Namibia, in the discharge of its responsibilities as the legal Administering Authority for Namibia until independence, should continue to mobilize international support in order to press for the speedy withdrawal of the illegal South African administration from Namibia in accordance with the resolutions of the United Nations relating to Namibia (resolution 42/14 C); requested the United Nations Council for Namibia to redouble its efforts to inform international public opinion of developments in Namibia in order to counter the total news black-out on Namibia imposed by the illegal South African régime, which forbids foreign journalists from entering and reporting from the Territory (resolution 42/14 D); requested the Secretary-General and President of the United Nations Council for Namibia to intensify appeals to Governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and individuals for more generous voluntary contributions to the General Account, the Nationhood Programme Account and the United Nations Institute for Namibia Account of the United Nations Fund for Namibia, and emphasized the need for contributions in order to increase the number of scholarships awarded to Namibians under the Fund (resolution 42/14 E). At the same session, the Assembly took note of the report of the Fourth Committee (decision 42/408).

#### Documents:

- (a) Report of the Special Committee, Supplement No. 23 (A/43/23);
  - (b) Report of the United Nations Council for Namibia, Supplement No. 24 (A/43/24);
  - (c) Reports of the Secretary-General (resolutions 42/14 A and B).
30. The situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security

On 3 January 1980, a number of Member States addressed a letter to the President of the Security Council requesting an urgent meeting of the Council to consider the situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security. The Council met from 5 to 9 January 1980. On 9 January, the Council decided, in view of the lack of unanimity of its permanent members, to call for an emergency special session of the General Assembly to examine that matter (resolution 462 (1980)).

At its sixth emergency special session, held in January 1980, the General Assembly strongly deplored the armed intervention in Afghanistan; appealed to all States to respect the sovereignty, territorial integrity, political independence and non-aligned character of Afghanistan and to refrain from any interference in the internal affairs of that country; called for the immediate, unconditional and

total withdrawal of the foreign troops; urged all parties concerned to assist in bringing about conditions necessary for the voluntary return of the Afghan refugees to their homes; and called upon the Security Council to consider ways and means that could assist in the implementation of the resolution (resolution ES-6/2).

The item was included in the agenda of the thirty-fifth session of the General Assembly, in 1980, at the request of 35 Member States (A/35/144 and Add.1). At that session, the Assembly pronounced itself on the principles involved; expressed its appreciation of the efforts of the Secretary-General in the search for a solution to the problem and hoped that he would continue to extend assistance, including the appointment of a special representative, with a view to promoting a political solution in accordance with the provisions of the resolution, and the exploration of securing appropriate guarantees for non-use of force, or threat of use of force, against the political independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and security of all neighbouring States, on the basis of mutual guarantees and strict non-interference in each other's internal affairs and with full regard for the principles of the Charter of the United Nations (resolution 35/37).

The efforts of the former Secretary-General during 1981 and the activities of his representative at that time, Mr. Javier Pérez de Cuéllar, are described in the Secretary-General's report of 6 November 1981 (A/36/653-S/14745).

At its thirty-sixth session, the General Assembly reiterated the principles involved; requested the Secretary-General to continue his efforts with a view to promoting a political solution; and also requested him to keep Member States and the Security Council concurrently informed of the progress towards the implementation of the resolution (resolution 36/34).

At its thirty-seventh, thirty-eighth, thirty-ninth, fortieth and forty-first sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolution 37/37, 38/29, 39/13, 40/12 and 41/33).

The efforts of the Secretary-General from 1982 to 1986 and the activities of his representative, Mr. Diego Cordovez, are described in the Secretary-General's reports of 24 September 1982 (A/37/482-S/15429), 28 September 1983 (A/38/449-S/16005), 21 September 1984 (A/39/513-S/16754), 7 October 1985 (A/40/709-S/17527), 18 September 1986 (A/41/619-S/18347) and 29 September 1987 (A/42/600-S/19160).

At its forty-second session, 56/ the General Assembly reiterated that the preservation of the sovereignty, territorial integrity, political independence and

56/ References for the forty-second session (agenda item 31):

(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/42/600-S/19160;

(b) Draft resolution: A/42/L.16;

non-aligned character of Afghanistan was essential for a peaceful solution of the problem; reaffirmed the right of the Afghan people to determine their own form of government and to choose their economic, political and social system free from outside intervention, subversion, coercion or constraint of any kind whatsoever; called for the immediate withdrawal of the foreign troops from Afghanistan; called upon all parties concerned to work for the urgent achievement of a political solution, in accordance with the provisions of the resolution, and the creation of the necessary conditions that would enable the Afghan refugees to return voluntarily to their homes in safety and honour; renewed its appeal to all States and national and international organizations to continue to extend humanitarian relief assistance with a view to alleviating the hardship of the Afghan refugees, in co-ordination with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees; expressed its appreciation and support for the efforts and constructive steps taken by the Secretary-General, especially the diplomatic process initiated by him, in the search for a solution to the problem; requested the Secretary-General to continue those efforts with a view to promoting a political solution, in accordance with the provisions of the resolution, and the exploration of securing appropriate guarantees for the non-use of force, or threat of force, against the political independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and the security of all neighbouring States, on the basis of mutual guarantees and strict non-interference in each other's internal affairs and with full regard for the principles of the Charter of the United Nations; and requested him to keep Member States and the Security Council concurrently informed of progress towards the implementation of the resolution and to submit to Member States a report on the situation at the earliest appropriate opportunity (resolution 42/15).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 42/15).

31. Zone of peace and co-operation of the South Atlantic

The item entitled "Zone of peace and co-operation of the South Atlantic" was included in the agenda of the forty-first session of the General Assembly in 1986 at the request of Brazil (A/41/143 and Corr.1). At that session, the Assembly solemnly declared the Atlantic Ocean, in the region situated between Africa and

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(continued)

- (c) Amendments: A/42/L.19;
- (d) Sub-amendments: A/42/L.21;
- (e) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/42/723;
- (f) Resolution 42/15;
- (g) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/42/SR.24;
- (h) Plenary meetings: A/42/PV.60-62.

South America, a "Zone of peace and co-operation of the South Atlantic"; called upon all States of the zone of the South Atlantic to promote further regional co-operation, inter alia, for social and economic development, the protection of the environment, the conservation of living resources and the peace and security of the whole region; called upon all States of all other regions, in particular the militarily significant States, scrupulously to respect the region of the South Atlantic as a zone of peace and co-operation, especially through the reduction and eventual elimination of their military presence there, and non-introduction of nuclear weapons or other weapons of mass destruction and non-extension into the region of rivalries and conflicts that are foreign to it; further called upon all States of the region and of all other regions to co-operate in the elimination of all sources of tension in the zone, to respect the national unity, sovereignty, political independence and territorial integrity of every State therein, to refrain from the threat or use of force, and to observe strictly the principle that the territory of a State should not be the object of military occupation resulting from the use of force in violation of the Charter of the United Nations, as well as the principle that the acquisition of territories by force is inadmissible; reaffirmed that the elimination of apartheid and the attainment of self-determination and independence by the people of Namibia, as well as the cessation of all acts of aggression and subversion against States in the zone, were essential for peace and security in the South Atlantic region, and urged the implementation of all United Nations resolutions pertaining to colonialism, racism and apartheid (resolution 41/11).

At its forty-second session, 57/ the General Assembly commended the efforts undertaken by States of the zone of peace and co-operation of the South Atlantic to promote peace and regional co-operation; urged the States of the region to continue their actions aiming at fulfilling the goals of the declaration of the zone of peace and co-operation of the South Atlantic, in particular through the adoption and carrying out of concrete programmes to that end; took note of the report of the Secretary-General; called upon all States to co-operate in the promotion of the objectives of the zone; also called upon all States to refrain from any action inconsistent with the Charter and relevant resolutions of the United Nations and which might create or aggravate situations of tension and potential conflict in the region; requested the relevant organizations, organs and bodies of the United Nations system to render all necessary assistance that the States of the region might seek in their joint endeavours to implement the declaration of the zone of peace and co-operation of the South Atlantic; and further requested the

57/ References for the forty-second session (agenda item 27):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/42/557 and Corr.1 and 2;
- (b) Draft resolution A/42/L.22 and Add.1;
- (c) Resolution 42/16;
- (d) Plenary meeting: A/42/PV.63.

Secretary-General to keep the implementation of resolution 41/11 under review and to submit a report to the General Assembly at its forty-third session, taking into account the views expressed by Member States as well as information from other sources (resolution 42/16).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 42/16).

32. Question of the Comorian island of Mayotte

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-first session of the General Assembly, in 1976, at the request of Madagascar (A/31/241). At that session, the Assembly condemned and considered null and void the referendums of 8 February and 11 April 1976 organized in Mayotte by the Government of France and called upon France to withdraw immediately from the island (resolution 31/4).

At its thirty-second session, the General Assembly continued its consideration of this item (resolution 32/7).

At its thirty-third session, the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item to its thirty-fourth session (decision 33/435).

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly appealed to the Government of France to begin negotiations with the Government of Comoros as soon as possible with a view to implementing the relevant United Nations resolutions on the Comorian island of Mayotte; and requested the Secretary-General of the United Nations, in liaison with the Secretary-General of OAU, to provide the two parties with all necessary assistance and to report to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session on developments relating to this question (resolution 34/69).

At its thirty-fifth to forty-first sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of this item (resolutions 35/43, 36/105, 37/65, 38/13, 39/48, 40/62 and 41/30).

At its forty-second session, 58/ the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General of the United Nations to maintain continuous contact with the Secretary-General of OAU with regard to this problem and to make available his good offices in the search for a peaceful negotiated solution to the problem; and

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58/ References for the forty-second session (agenda item 29):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/42/602;
- (b) Draft resolution: A/42/L.24;
- (c) Resolution 42/17;
- (d) Plenary meeting: A/42/PV.64.

requested him to report on this matter to the General Assembly at its forty-third session (resolution 42/17).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 42/17).

33. Judgment of the International Court of Justice of 27 June 1986 concerning military and paramilitary activities in and against Nicaragua: need for immediate compliance

This item was included in the agenda of the forty-first session of the General Assembly at the request of Nicaragua (A/41/244). At that session, the Assembly, taking note of the Judgment of the International Court of Justice of 27 June 1986 in the case of "Military and Paramilitary Activities in and against Nicaragua" and having considered the events that had taken place in and against Nicaragua since the Judgment was rendered, in particular, the continued financing by the United States of military and other activities in and against Nicaragua, urgently called for full and immediate compliance with the Judgment in conformity with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations; and requested the Secretary-General to keep the Assembly informed on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 41/31).

At the forty-second session, 59/ the General Assembly urgently called for full and immediate compliance with the Judgment of the International Court of Justice in conformity with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations; and requested the Secretary-General to keep the Assembly informed on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 42/18).

34. Question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas)

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-seventh session of the General Assembly, in 1982, at the request of 20 Member States (A/37/193). The Assembly decided to consider this item in plenary meeting on the understanding that hearings of bodies and individuals having an interest in the question would be held in the Fourth Committee in conjunction with the consideration of the item in plenary meeting.

At that session, the General Assembly requested the Governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to resume negotiations in order to find as soon as possible a peaceful solution to the sovereignty dispute

59/ References for the forty-second session (agenda item 30):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/42/712;
- (b) Draft resolution: A/42/L.23;
- (c) Resolution 42/18;
- (d) Plenary meetings: A/42/PV.67 and 68.

relating to the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas); requested the Secretary-General to undertake a renewed mission of good offices in order to assist the parties in complying with the above request and to take the necessary measures to that end; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a progress report to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session (resolution 37/9).

At its thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly reiterated its request to the Governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom; took note of the report of the Secretary-General; and requested him to continue his renewed mission of good offices and to submit a progress report to the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session (resolution 38/12). At the same session, the Assembly took note of the report of the Fourth Committee (decision 38/405).

At its thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly reiterated its request to the Governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom to resume negotiations in order to find as soon as possible a peaceful solution to the sovereignty dispute and their remaining differences relating to the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas); took note of the communiqué issued by the representatives of the Government of Switzerland and the Government of Brazil; and requested the Secretary-General to continue his renewed mission of good offices and to submit a progress report to the Assembly at its fortieth session (resolution 39/6). At the same session, the Assembly took note of the report of the Fourth Committee (decision 39/404).

At its fortieth session, the General Assembly requested the Governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom to initiate negotiations with a view to finding the means to resolve peacefully and definitively the problems pending between both countries, including all aspects on the future of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas), in accordance with the Charter; and requested the Secretary-General to continue his renewed mission of good offices in order to assist the parties in complying with that request and to take the necessary measures to that end and to submit to the Assembly at its forty-first session a report on the progress made in the implementation of the resolution (resolution 40/21). At the same session, the Assembly took note of the report of the Fourth Committee (decision 40/410).

At its forty-first session, the General Assembly, aware of the interest of the international community in the peaceful and definitive settlement by the Governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom of all their differences, in accordance with the Charter, reiterated its request to those Governments to initiate negotiations with a view to finding the means to resolve peacefully and definitively the problems pending between both countries, including all aspects on the future of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas), in accordance with the Charter; and requested the Secretary-General to continue his renewed mission of good offices in order to assist the parties in complying with the request made to them and to take the necessary measures to that end, as well as to submit to the Assembly at its forty-second session a report on the progress made in the implementation of the resolution (resolution 41/40). At the same session, the Assembly took note of the report of the Fourth Committee (decision 41/414).

At its forty-second session, 60/ the General Assembly reiterated its request to the Governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom to initiate negotiations with a view to finding the means to resolve peacefully and definitively the problems pending between both countries, including all aspects on the future of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas), in accordance with the Charter; requested the Secretary-General to continue his renewed mission of good offices in order to assist the parties in complying with that request and to take the necessary measures to that end, as well as to submit to the Assembly at its forty-third session a report on the progress made in the implementation of the resolution (resolution 42/19). At the same session, the Assembly took note of the report of the Fourth Committee (decision 42/410).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 42/19);

(b) Report of the Special Committee, A/43/23, to be issued subsequently as Supplement No. 23.

35. Law of the sea

The United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea was adopted by the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea on 30 April 1982 and opened for signature, together with the Final Act of the Conference, at Montego Bay, Jamaica, on 10 December 1982. The Convention was adopted together with four related resolutions, the first of which established the Preparatory Commission for the International Sea-Bed Authority and for the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea, whose functions encompass also the implementation of resolution II of the Conference governing preparatory investment in pioneer activities relating to polymetallic nodules. The Conference had been convened pursuant to resolution 3067 (XXVIII) adopted by the General Assembly on 16 November 1973.

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60/ References for the forty-second session (agenda item 37):

- (a) Report of the Special Committee: Supplement No. 23 (A/42/23); chap. X; A/AC.109/920 and Corr.1;
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General: A/42/732;
- (c) Report of the Fourth Committee: A/42/731;
- (d) Draft resolution: A/42/L.17 and Add.1;
- (e) Resolution 42/19 and decision 42/410;
- (f) Meeting of the Fourth Committee: A/C.4/42/SR.24;
- (g) Plenary meetings: A/42/PV.70 and 72.

The Convention was signed on 10 December 1982 by 117 States, the United Nations Council for Namibia on behalf of Namibia, and by the Cook Islands. When the period for signature ended on 9 December 1984, an additional 38 States, Niue and the European Community had signed the Convention, bringing the total number of signatures to 159. As at 31 March 1988, the Convention had been ratified by 34 States and the United Nations Council for Namibia on behalf of Namibia.

At its thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly approved the assumption by the Secretary-General of the responsibilities entrusted to him under the Convention and the related resolutions; authorized the Secretary-General to convene the Preparatory Commission as provided in Conference resolution I; and approved the financing of the expenses of the Preparatory Commission from the regular budget of the United Nations (resolution 37/66).

At its thirty-eighth to forty-first sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the question under the item entitled "Law of the sea" (resolutions 38/59 A, 39/73, 40/63 and 41/34).

At its forty-second session, 61/ the General Assembly expressed its satisfaction at the increasing and overwhelming support for the Convention; called upon States to ratify or accede to the Convention to allow the effective entry into force of the new legal régime; also called upon States to safeguard the unified character of the Convention and related resolutions adopted therewith, to observe the provisions of the Convention when enacting their national legislation and to desist from taking actions that undermine the Convention or defeat its object and purpose; expressed its satisfaction at the successful resolution of conflicts of overlap that had arisen in the claims of applicants for registration as pioneer investors and with those of certain potential applicants under resolution II of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea and at the decision of the Preparatory Commission to register the first pioneer investor; expressed its appreciation to the Secretary-General for his efforts in support of the Convention; requested him to continue to carry out the activities outlined in resolution 41/34, as well as those aimed at the strengthening of the new legal régime of the sea, special emphasis being placed on the work of the Preparatory Commission; called upon him to continue to assist States in the implementation of the Convention and in the development of a consistent and uniform approach to the legal régime thereunder, as well as in their national, subregional and regional efforts towards the full realization of the benefits therefrom and invited the organs and

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61/ References for the forty-second session (agenda item 32):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/42/688;
- (b) Draft resolution: A/42/L.20 and Add.1;
- (c) Resolution 42/20;
- (d) Plenary meeting: A/42/PV.73.

organizations of the United Nations system to co-operate and lend assistance in these endeavours; and requested him to report to the Assembly at its forty-third session on developments pertaining to the Convention and on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 42/20).

The Preparatory Commission held its first session from 15 March to 3 April and from 15 August to 9 September 1983 at Kingston, Jamaica; its second session at Kingston from 19 March to 13 April 1984 and informal meetings from 13 August to 5 September 1984 at Geneva; its third session at Kingston from 11 March to 4 April 1985 and meetings from 12 August to 4 September 1985 at Geneva; its fourth session at Kingston from 17 March to 11 April 1986 and meetings in New York from 11 August to 5 September 1986; its fifth session at Kingston from 30 March to 16 April 1987 and meetings in New York from 27 July to 21 August 1987. The Commission held its sixth session from 14 March to 8 April 1988 at Kingston and decided to hold its next meeting in New York from 15 August to 2 September 1988. The Commission has now registered four pioneer investors (France, India, Japan and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) and has given priority to the implementation of the régime set forth in resolution II.

Documents: Reports of the Secretary-General (resolution 42/20).

36. Policies of apartheid of the Government of South Africa

The racial policies of South Africa have been under discussion in the United Nations since 1946, when India complained that South Africa had enacted legislation against South Africans of Indian origin. At the seventh session, in 1952, the wider question of apartheid was placed on the agenda of the General Assembly under the title "Question of race conflict in South Africa resulting from the policies of apartheid of the Government of the Union of South Africa". The two related questions continued to be discussed as separate agenda items until the sixteenth session. At the seventeenth session, they were combined under the present title.

At its seventeenth session, in 1962, the General Assembly established the Special Committee on the Policies of Apartheid of the Government of the Republic of South Africa to keep the racial policies of the Government of South Africa under review when the Assembly was not in session and to report, as appropriate, to the Assembly or to the Security Council, or to both, from time to time (resolution 1761 (XVII)). The Special Committee was originally composed of 11 Member States. At its twenty-fifth session, the Assembly renamed the Committee "Special Committee on Apartheid". At its twenty-ninth session, the Assembly renamed the Committee "Special Committee against Apartheid" (resolution 3324 D (XXIX)). At its thirty-fourth session, the Assembly requested the President of the Assembly, in consultation with the regional groups, to expand the membership of the Special Committee, bearing in mind the principle of equitable geographical distribution (resolution 34/93 R). As at 1 June 1988, no additional members had been appointed. At present, the Committee is composed of the following 18 Member States:

Algeria, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Haiti, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Nepal, Nigeria, Peru, Philippines, Somalia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Trinidad and Tobago and Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic.

In accordance with its terms of reference, the Committee has submitted annual and special reports to the Assembly and to the Security Council.

At its twentieth session, the General Assembly established the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa (resolution 2054 B (XX)). The Secretary-General has submitted to the Assembly annual reports on the Fund.

At its twenty-ninth session, the General Assembly invited representatives of the South African liberation movements recognized by OAU - the African National Congress of South Africa and the Pan Africanist Congress of Azania - to participate as observers in the debates on the item in the Special Political Committee. At that session, the Assembly rejected the credentials of the South African delegation.

At its thirty-first session, the General Assembly, for the first time, discussed this item directly in plenary meeting and invited the South African liberation movements recognized by OAU to participate in the discussion of the item in plenary meeting. At that session, the Assembly established the Ad Hoc Committee on the Drafting of an International Convention against Apartheid in Sports and requested it to prepare a draft declaration on apartheid in sports, as an interim measure, and to undertake preparatory steps towards the drafting of an international convention against apartheid in sports (resolution 31/6 F).

At its thirty-second session, the General Assembly adopted and proclaimed the International Declaration against Apartheid in Sports recommended by the Ad Hoc Committee and requested the Committee to draft an international convention against apartheid in sports (resolution 32/105 M).

At its fortieth session, the General Assembly adopted the International Convention against Apartheid in Sports recommended by the Ad Hoc Committee (resolution 40/64 G, annex). The Convention entered into force on 3 April 1988.

In accordance with resolution 41/35 F of 10 November 1986, an Intergovernmental Group to Monitor the Supply and Shipping of Oil and Petroleum Products to South Africa was established. At present the Group is composed of the following 11 Member States:

Algeria, Cuba, German Democratic Republic, Indonesia, Kuwait, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and United Republic of Tanzania.

The Intergovernmental Group held a number of meetings during 1988 (see Supplement No. 44 (A/43/44)).

At its forty-second session, 62/ the Assembly adopted resolutions on policies of apartheid of the Government of South Africa as follows: International solidarity with the liberation struggle in South Africa (42/23 A), Application of co-ordinated and strictly monitored measures against South Africa (42/23 B), Comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against the racist régime of South Africa (42/23 C), Relations between Israel and South Africa (42/23 D), Programme of work of the Special Committee against Apartheid (42/23 E), Oil embargo against South Africa (42/23 F), Concerted international action for the elimination of apartheid (42/23 G) and United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa (42/23 H).

The question of race conflict in South Africa has been before the Security Council since 1960, when the Council recognized that the situation in the Union of South Africa was one that had led to international friction and, if continued, might endanger international peace and security (resolution 134 (1960)). In 1963, the Council called upon all States to end the sale and shipment of arms, ammunition of all types and military vehicles to South Africa (resolution 181 (1963)). This ban was later extended to include the sale of equipment and material for the

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62/ References for the forty-second session (agenda item 33):

- (a) Report of the Special Committee against Apartheid: Supplement No. 22 (A/42/22);
- (b) Special report of the Special Committee: Supplement No. 22A (A/42/22/Add.1);
- (c) Report of the Intergovernmental Group to Monitor the Supply and Shipping of Oil and Petroleum Products to South Africa: Supplement No. 45 (A/42/45);
- (d) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/42/659, A/42/691 and A/42/710;
- (e) Draft resolutions: A/42/L.26 and Corr.1 and Add.1, A/42/L.27 and Corr.1 and Add.1, A/42/L.28 and Corr.1 and Add.1, A/42/L.29 and Corr.1 and Add.1, A/42/L.30 and Corr.1 and Add.1, A/42/L.31 and Add.1, A/42/L.32 and Add.1 and A/42/L.36 and Add.1;
- (f) Report of the Special Political Committee: A/42/765;
- (g) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/42/785;
- (h) Resolutions 42/23 A to H and decision 42/409;
- (i) Meetings of the Special Political Committee: A/SPC/42/SR.21 and 23;
- (j) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/42/SR.37;
- (k) Plenary meetings: A/42/PV.69, 71, 72 and 74-77.

maintenance and manufacture of arms and ammunition to South Africa and was reiterated and strengthened in 1964, 1970 and 1972. In 1976, following the shooting of demonstrators at Soweto, the Council strongly condemned the Government of South Africa for its resort to massive violence against and killings of the African people and called upon it urgently to end violence against the African people and to take urgent steps to eliminate apartheid and racial discrimination (resolution 392 (1976)).

In 1977, the Council strongly condemned the South African racist régime for violence and repression against the black people (resolution 417 (1977)). The Council also decided that all States should cease any provision to South Africa of arms and related matériel of all types, including the sale or transfer of weapons and ammunition, military vehicles and equipment, paramilitary police equipment, and spare parts for them, and decided that all States should refrain from any co-operation with South Africa in the manufacture and development of nuclear weapons (resolution 418 (1977)). Furthermore, the Council established a committee to examine the report of the Secretary-General on the progress of the implementation of resolution 418 (1977), to study ways and means by which the mandatory arms embargo against South Africa could be made more effective and to seek from all States information regarding the action taken by them concerning the effective implementation of that resolution (resolution 421 (1977)). In 1980, the Council strongly condemned the racist régime of South Africa for further aggravating the situation and its massive repression against all opponents of apartheid, for killings of peaceful demonstrators and political detainees, and for its defiance of General Assembly and Council resolutions (resolution 473 (1980)).

In December 1981, the President made a statement, on behalf of the Council, concerning the proclamation of the so-called "independent" bantustan of Ciskei by South Africa (S/14794).

In December 1982, the Council strongly condemned the apartheid régime of South Africa for its premeditated act of aggression against Lesotho and demanded full and adequate compensation (resolution 527 (1982)).

In December 1983, the Council strongly condemned South Africa's continued military occupation of parts of southern Angola and demanded that South Africa should unconditionally withdraw all its occupation forces from the territory of Angola (resolution 545 (1983)). In January 1984, the Council strongly condemned South Africa for its renewed bombing, as well as the continuing occupation of parts of the territory of Angola (resolution 546 (1984)).

Also in January 1984, the Council called upon the South African authorities to commute the death sentence imposed upon Mr. Malesela Benjamin Maloie (resolution 547 (1984)). In August 1984, the Council declared that the so-called "new constitution" was contrary to the principles of the Charter, that the results of the referendum of 2 November 1983 were of no validity whatsoever and that the enforcement of the "new constitution" would further aggravate the already explosive situation prevailing inside apartheid South Africa. It declared as null and void the so-called "new constitution" and the "elections" that were to be organized later in August 1984 for the "Coloured" people and people of Asian origin as

"insidious manoeuvres by the racist minority régime of South Africa to further entrench white minority rule and apartheid" (resolution 554 (1984)). In October 1984, the Council reiterated its condemnation of the South African régime's apartheid policy and its continued defiance of relevant resolutions of the United Nations and the régime's designs to further entrench apartheid, and further condemned the continued massacres of the oppressed people, as well as the arbitrary arrest and detention of leaders and activists of mass organisations (resolution 556 (1984)). In December 1984, the Council reaffirmed its resolution 418 (1977) and stressed the continuing need for the strict application of the arms embargo against South Africa as well as requested all States to refrain from importing arms, ammunition of all types and military vehicles produced in South Africa (resolution 558 (1984)).

In March 1985, the Council called upon the Pretoria régime to release unconditionally and immediately all political prisoners and detainees, including Nelson Mandela and all other black leaders with whom it must deal in any meaningful discussion of the future of the country (resolution 560 (1985)).

In June 1985, the Council strongly condemned South Africa for its act of aggression against the territory of Angola and demanded that it unconditionally withdraw forthwith all its occupation forces, cease all acts of aggression against that State and scrupulously respect the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the People's Republic of Angola (resolution 567 (1985)). In the same month, it strongly condemned the unprovoked and unwarranted military attack on the capital of Botswana by South Africa and demanded the immediate, total and unconditional cessation of all acts of aggression by South Africa against Botswana, denounced and rejected racist South Africa's practice of "hot pursuit" to terrorize and destabilize Botswana and other countries in the southern African region (resolution 568 (1985)).

In July 1985, the Council strongly condemned the apartheid system, the mass arrests and detentions carried out by the Pretoria Government and the murders that had been committed, as well as the establishment of the state of emergency in 36 districts. It demanded the immediate lifting of the state of emergency and called upon the South African Government to set free immediately and unconditionally all political prisoners and detainees and reaffirmed that only the total elimination of apartheid and the establishment in South Africa of a free, united and democratic society on the basis of universal suffrage could lead to a solution of the country's problems (resolution 569 (1985)).

In September 1985, the Council strongly condemned South Africa for its premeditated, persistent and sustained armed invasions of Angola and demanded that South Africa withdraw forthwith and unconditionally all its military forces from the territory of Angola. It also called upon all States to implement fully the arms embargo imposed against South Africa in resolution 418 (1977) (resolution 571 (1985)).

Also in September 1985, the Council endorsed the report of the mission to Botswana under resolution 568 (1985) and demanded that South Africa pay full and adequate compensation to Botswana for the loss of life and damage to property resulting from its act of aggression (resolution 572 (1985)).

In October 1985, the Council strongly condemned South Africa for its aggression against Angola, called upon all States to implement fully the arms embargo imposed against South Africa and demanded once again that South Africa cease immediately all acts of aggression and unconditionally withdraw forthwith all military forces occupying Angolan territory, and decided to meet again in the event of non-compliance by South Africa in order to consider the adoption of more effective measures in accordance with appropriate provisions of the Charter (resolution 574 (1985)).

In December 1985, the Council demanded once again that South Africa cease immediately all acts of aggression against Angola, unconditionally withdraw forthwith all forces occupying Angolan territory and scrupulously respect the sovereignty, airspace, territorial integrity and independence of Angola and pay full and adequate compensation to Angola for the damage to life and property resulting from the acts of aggression (resolution 577 (1985)). In the same month, the Council strongly condemned the killings and acts of unprovoked and premeditated violence, for which South Africa was responsible, against Lesotho, demanded payment by South Africa of full and adequate compensation to Lesotho for the damage and loss of life resulting from its aggressive act and demanded that South Africa take forthwith meaningful steps towards the dismantling of apartheid (resolution 580 (1985)).

In February 1986, the Council demanded the immediate eradication of apartheid as the necessary step towards the establishment of a non-racial democratic society based on self-determination and majority rule through the full and free exercise of universal adult suffrage by all the people in a united and non-fragmented South Africa; and demanded that the racist régime of South Africa put an end to the violence against and repression of the black people and other opponents of apartheid, unconditionally release all persons imprisoned, detained or restricted for their opposition to apartheid and lift the state of emergency (resolution 581 (1986)).

In November 1986, the Council urged all States to prohibit the export to South Africa of items that they have reason to believe are destined for the military and/or police forces of South Africa, have a military capacity and are intended for military purposes; requested of all States that henceforth the term "arms and related matériel" referred to in resolution 418 (1977) should include, in addition to all nuclear, strategic and conventional weapons, all military, paramilitary, police vehicles and equipment, as well as weapons and ammunitions, spare parts and supplies for the aforementioned and the sale or transfer thereof; called upon all States, among others, to refrain from importing arms, ammunition of all types and military vehicles produced in South Africa and from participating in any activities in South Africa that they have reason to believe might contribute to its military capability; requested all States to ensure that their national legislation or comparable policy directives guarantee that specific provisions to implement resolution 418 (1977) include penalties to deter violations; and further requested all States to adopt measures to investigate violations, prevent future circumventions and strengthen their machinery for the implementation of resolution 418 (1977) with a view to the effective monitoring and verification of transfers of arms and other equipment in violation of the arms embargo (resolution 591 (1986)).

In April 1987, the President made a statement, on behalf of the Council, calling upon the South African authorities to revoke the Decree of 10 April 1987, which was contrary to fundamental human rights (S/18808).

In March 1988, the Council called upon the South African authorities to stay execution and commute the death sentences imposed on the Sharpeville Six and urged all States and organizations to use their influence and take urgent measures, in conformity with the Charter of the United Nations, the resolutions of the Security Council and relevant international instruments to save the lives of the Sharpeville Six (resolution 610 (1988)).

Several other organs of the United Nations deal with various aspects of this question, which are considered under different agenda items.

Documents:

(a) Report of the Special Committee against Apartheid, Supplement No. 22 (A/43/22);

(b) Special reports of the Special Committee, Supplement No. 22A (A/43/22/Add.1-...);

(c) Report of the Intergovernmental Group to Monitor the Supply and Shipping of Oil and Petroleum Products to South Africa, Supplement No. 44 (A/43/44);

(d) Reports of the Secretary-General (resolutions 42/23 B, G and H).

37. Question of Palestine

This item, which had been on the agenda of the second and third sessions of the General Assembly, was included in the agenda of its twenty-ninth session, in 1974, at the request of 55 Member States (A/9742 and Corr.1 and Add.1-4). At that session, the Assembly invited the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), the representative of the Palestinian people, to participate in its deliberations on the question of Palestine in plenary meetings (resolution 3210 (XXIX)). At the same session, the Assembly reaffirmed the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people in Palestine, emphasizing that their realization was indispensable for the solution of the question of Palestine; recognized that the Palestinian people was a principal party in the establishment of peace in the Middle East; and further recognized the right of the Palestinian people to regain its right by all means in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter (resolution 3236 (XXIX)). The Assembly also invited the PLO to participate, in the capacity of observer, in its sessions and its work and in all international conferences convened under its auspices; and considered that the PLO was similarly entitled with regard to all international conferences convened by other organs of the United Nations (resolution 3237 (XXIX)).

At its thirtieth session, the General Assembly called for the invitation of the PLO to participate on an equal footing with other parties in all efforts, deliberations and conferences on the Middle East that were held under the auspices

of the United Nations and to take part in the Geneva Peace Conference on the Middle East as well as in all other efforts for peace (resolution 3375 (XXX)). At the same session, the Assembly decided to establish a Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People composed of 20 Member States; requested the Committee to consider and recommend to the Assembly a programme of implementation, designed to enable the Palestinian people to exercise the rights recognized in resolution 3236 (XXIX); and requested the Security Council to consider the question of the exercise by the Palestinian people of their inalienable rights (resolution 3376 (XXX)). The Committee was expanded by the addition of three members at the thirty-first session (decision 31/318). At present, the Committee is composed of the following 23 Member States:

Afghanistan, Cuba, Cyprus, German Democratic Republic, Guinea, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Nigeria, Pakistan, Romania, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and Yugoslavia.

At its thirty-first session and at subsequent sessions, the General Assembly endorsed the recommendations of the Committee and urged the Security Council to consider the recommendations once again as soon as possible (resolutions 31/20, 32/40 A, 33/28 A, 34/65 A, 36/120 A, 37/86 A, 38/58 A, 39/49 A, 40/95 A and 41/43 A and 42/66 A).

At its thirty-second session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to establish within the Secretariat a Special Unit on Palestinian Rights, which would prepare, under the Committee's guidance, studies and publications relating to the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people and would organize, in consultation with the Committee, commencing in 1978, the annual observance of 29 November as the International Day of Solidarity with the Palestinian People (resolution 32/40 B).

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly rejected those provisions of the Camp David accords which ignored, infringed upon, violated or denied the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, and which envisaged and condoned continued Israeli occupation of the Palestinian territories occupied by Israel since 1967; strongly condemned all partial agreements and separate treaties that constituted a flagrant violation of the rights of the Palestinian people, the principles of the Charter and various international resolutions on the Palestinian issue; and declared that the Camp David accords and other agreements had no validity in so far as they purported to determine the future of the Palestinian people and of the Palestinian territories occupied by Israel since 1967 (resolution 34/65 B); and requested the Secretary-General to redesignate the Special Unit on Palestinian Rights as the Division for Palestinian Rights (resolution 34/65 D).

At the seventh emergency special session, which was convened on 22 July 1980 at the request of the Permanent Representative of Senegal, Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, the General Assembly called upon Israel to withdraw completely and unconditionally from all the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, with all property and services intact, and urged that such withdrawal

should start before 15 November 1980; demanded that Israel should fully comply with the provisions of Security Council resolution 465 (1980) and all United Nations resolutions relevant to the historic character of the Holy City of Jerusalem, in particular Council resolution 476 (1980); expressed its opposition to all policies and plans aimed at the resettlement of the Palestinians outside their homeland; and requested the Council, in the event of non-compliance by Israel with the resolution, to convene in order to consider the situation and the adoption of effective measures under Chapter VII of the Charter (resolution ES-7/2).

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly condemned Israel for its non-compliance with the provisions of resolution ES-7/2 and Security Council resolutions 465 (1980) and 478 (1980) and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations; requested the Council to convene in order to consider the situation and the adoption of effective measures under Chapter VII of the Charter (resolution 35/169 A); and censured in the strongest terms the enactment by Israel of the "Basic Law" on Jerusalem and determined that that "Basic Law" and the proclamation of Jerusalem as the capital of Israel were null and void and must be rescinded forthwith (resolution 35/169 E).

At its thirty-sixth session, the General Assembly decided to convene, under the auspices of the United Nations, an International Conference on the Question of Palestine not later than 1984, on the basis of resolution ES-7/2; and authorized the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People to act as the Preparatory Committee for the Conference (resolution 36/120 C).

On 20 April 1982, the General Assembly resumed its seventh emergency special session in accordance with paragraph 14 of resolution ES-7/2. At that session, the Assembly reaffirmed the fundamental principle of the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by force; demanded that Israel comply with all United Nations resolutions relevant to the status and unique character of the Holy City of Jerusalem; and declared once again that Israel's record and actions had confirmed that it was not a peace-loving Member State and that it had carried out neither its obligations under the Charter nor its commitment under Assembly resolution 273 (III) (resolution ES-7/4).

On 25 June 1982, the General Assembly resumed its seventh emergency special session for the second time in accordance with paragraph 17 of resolution ES-7/4. The Assembly called upon the Security Council to authorize the Secretary-General to undertake necessary endeavours and practical steps to implement the provisions of Council resolutions 508 (1982), 509 (1982) and 512 (1982); and requested the Secretary-General to delegate a high-level commission to investigate and assess the extent of loss of human life and material damage and to report, as soon as possible, on the result of this investigation to the Assembly and the Council (resolution ES-7/5).

On 16 August 1982, the General Assembly resumed its seventh emergency special session for the third time in accordance with paragraph 10 of resolution ES-7/5. The Assembly demanded that Israel respect and carry out the provisions of all United Nations resolutions relating to the occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories, including Jerusalem; urged the Security Council once again, in the

event of continued failure by Israel to comply with the demands contained in its previous resolutions and in resolutions 515 (1982) and 518 (1982), to meet in order to consider practical ways and means in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter (resolution ES-7/6). At the same session, the Assembly decided to convene the International Conference on the Question of Palestine at the headquarters of UNESCO, in Paris, from 16 to 27 August 1983 (resolution ES-7/7); and decided to commemorate 4 June of each year as the International Day of Innocent Children Victims of Aggression (resolution ES-7/8).

On 24 September 1982, the General Assembly resumed its seventh emergency special session for the fourth time in accordance with paragraph 12 of resolution ES-7/6. The Assembly urged the Security Council to investigate, through the means available to it, the circumstances and extent of the massacre of Palestinian and other civilians at Beirut on 17 September 1982, and to make public the report on its findings as soon as possible; resolved that, in conformity with its resolution 194 (III) and subsequent relevant resolutions, the Palestinian refugees should be enabled to return to their homes and property from which they had been uprooted and displaced, and demanded that Israel comply unconditionally and immediately with the resolution; urged the Council, in the event of continued failure by Israel to comply with the demands contained in Council resolutions 508 (1982) and 509 (1982) and the resolution of the Assembly, to meet in order to consider practical ways and means in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations (resolution ES-7/9).

At its thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly requested the Security Council to discharge its responsibilities under the Charter and recognize the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, including the right to self-determination and the right to establish its independent Arab State in Palestine (resolution 37/86 D); demanded that Israel withdraw completely and unconditionally from all the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied since June 1967, including Jerusalem; recommended that, following the withdrawal of Israel from the occupied Palestinian territories, those territories should be subjected to a short transitional period under the supervision of the United Nations, during which period the Palestinian people would exercise its right to self-determination (resolution 37/86 E).

The International Conference on the Question of Palestine was held at Geneva from 29 August to 7 September 1983. The Conference adopted the Geneva Declaration on Palestine and the Programme of Action for the Achievement of Palestinian Rights. 63/ The Declaration contained guidelines, consistent with the principles of international law, that had been presented on the question and that should serve as a basis for concerted international efforts to resolve the question of Palestine. In the Declaration, the Conference considered it essential that an international peace conference on the Middle East should be convened under the auspices of the United Nations, with the participation of all parties to the

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63/ Report of the International Conference on the Question of Palestine, Geneva, 29 August-7 September 1983 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.83.I.21), chap. I, sects. A and B respectively.

conflict, including the PLO, as well as the United States of America, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and other concerned States, on an equal footing. The Programme of Action consisted of recommendations addressed to Member States, the Security Council, the Secretary-General and organs and bodies of the United Nations system, as well as to world-wide public opinion, to undertake concrete action to assist the Palestinian people in securing and implementing its inalienable rights, in particular the establishment of an independent sovereign Palestinian State.

At its thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly endorsed the Geneva Declaration on Palestine; welcomed and endorsed the call for convening an International Peace Conference on the Middle East in conformity with the guidelines provided; and requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Security Council, to undertake the preparatory measures for the Conference and to report on his efforts (resolution 38/58 C).

At its thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly requested the Committee to continue to extend its co-operation to non-governmental organizations in their contribution towards heightening international awareness of the facts relating to the question of Palestine (resolution 39/49 A); requested the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat, in full co-operation and co-ordination with the Committee, to continue the implementation of all parts of resolution 38/58 E (resolution 39/49 C); reaffirmed its endorsement for the call for convening the International Peace Conference on the Middle East in conformity with the provisions of resolution 38/58 C; expressed its regret at the negative response of the Governments of Israel and the United States and called upon them to reconsider their position towards the Conference; and requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Security Council, to continue his efforts with a view to convening the Conference and to report thereon to the Assembly not later than 15 March 1985 (resolution 39/49 D).

At its fortieth session, the General Assembly requested the Department of Public Information, in full co-operation and co-ordination with the Committee, to expand its activities relating to dissemination of information on the question of Palestine (resolution 40/96 C); reaffirmed again its endorsement of the call for convening the International Peace Conference on the Middle East in conformity with the provisions of resolution 39/58 C; called upon the Governments of Israel and the United States to reconsider their positions towards the attainment of peace in the Middle East through the convening of the Conference; and requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Security Council, to continue his efforts with a view to convening the Conference and to report thereon to the General Assembly not later than 15 March 1986 (resolution 40/96 D).

At its forty-first session, the General Assembly requested the Department of Public Information, in full co-operation and co-ordination with the Committee, to expand its activities relating to dissemination of information on the question of Palestine (resolution 41/43 C); reaffirmed once again its endorsement of the call for convening the International Peace Conference on the Middle East in conformity with the provisions of resolution 38/58 C; stressed the urgent need for additional concrete and constructive efforts by all Governments in order to convene the Conference without further delay; endorsed the call for setting up a preparatory

committee, within the framework of the Security Council, to take the necessary action to convene the Conference; requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Council, to continue his efforts with a view to convening the Conference and to report thereon to the Assembly not later than 15 May 1987 (resolution 41/43 D).

At its forty-second session, 64/ the General Assembly authorized the Committee to continue to exert all efforts to promote the implementation of its recommendations; requested the Committee to continue to extend its co-operation to non-governmental organizations in their contribution towards heightening international awareness of the facts relating to the question of Palestine and creating a more favourable atmosphere for the full implementation of the Committee's recommendations (resolution 42/66 A); invited all Governments and organizations to lend their co-operation to the Committee and the Division for Palestinian Rights in the performance of their tasks (resolution 42/66 B); requested the Department of Public Information, in full co-operation and co-ordination with the Committee, to continue its special information programme on the question of Palestine, with particular emphasis on public opinion in Europe and North America, to expand its audio-visual material on the question of Palestine, including the production of special series of radio programmes and television broadcast, to organize fact-finding news missions to the area for journalists and to organize regional and national encounters for journalists (resolution 42/66 C); reaffirmed once again its endorsement of the call for convening the International Peace Conference on the Middle East in conformity with the provisions of resolution 38/58 C, particularly the guidelines and participation determined therein; reiterated its endorsement of the call for setting up a preparatory committee, within the framework of the Security Council, with the participation of the permanent members of the Council, to take the necessary action to convene the Conference; stressed the urgent need for additional concrete and constructive efforts by all Governments in order to convene the Conference without further

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64/ References for the forty-second session (agenda item 38):

- (a) Report of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People: Supplement No. 35 (A/42/35);
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General: A/42/277-S/18849;
- (c) Draft resolutions: L.33 and Add.1, A/42/L.34 and Add.1, A/42/L.35 and Add.1 and A/42/L.40 and Add.1;
- (d) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/42/801;
- (e) Resolutions 42/66 A to D;
- (f) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/42/SR.42;
- (g) Plenary meetings: A/42/PV.77-82 and 89.

delay; and requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Security Council, to continue his efforts with a view to convening the Conference and to report thereon to the Assembly not later than 31 March 1988 (resolution 42/66 D).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, Supplement No. 35 (A/43/35);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 42/66 D), A/43/272-S/19719.

38. Fortieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights

At its forty-first session, the General Assembly decided to celebrate in 1988 the fortieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights; invited Member States, the specialized agencies, regional intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations to take appropriate measures, such as those set forth in the annex to the resolution, and to support appropriate activities aimed at encouraging the promotion of the universal observance and enjoyment of civil and political rights, as well as economic, social and cultural rights; requested the Secretary-General to consider including in its proposed programme budget for the biennium 1988-1989 appropriate activities, such as those indicated in the annex to the resolution, to celebrate the fortieth anniversary of the Declaration; requested the Department of Public Information to disseminate appropriate public information, broadcasting and audio-visual material designed to draw attention to, and emphasize the importance of, the Declaration and the role played by the United Nations to ensure the full enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms; decided to devote one plenary meeting during its forty-third session to the celebration of the fortieth anniversary of the Declaration, which falls on 10 December 1988, and requested the Secretary-General to make the necessary preparations for the programme of that meeting (resolution 41/150).

At its forty-second session, 65/ the General Assembly, recalling its previous resolution on the subject, resolved that the celebration in 1988 of the fortieth anniversary should be used as an occasion to highlight the achievements of the United Nations in its efforts to promote and protect human rights universally, to renew the commitment of the Organization in this area and to encourage Member States to ensure the promotion and protection of the rights enshrined in the

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65/ References for the forty-second session (agenda item 12):

(a) Report of the Third Committee: A/42/803;

(b) Resolution 42/131;

(c) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/42/SR.51-53 and 55-64;

(d) Plenary meeting: A/42/PV.93.

Declaration; once again invited Member States, the specialized agencies, regional intergovernmental organisations and non-governmental organizations to take appropriate measures, such as those set forth in the annex to resolution 41/150; urged the Secretary-General to carry out those activities in order to assure the success of the activities commemorating the fortieth anniversary; confirmed its decision to devote one plenary meeting during its forty-third session to the celebration of the fortieth anniversary of the Declaration, and requested the Secretary-General to make the necessary preparations for the programme of that meeting (resolution 42/131).

No advance documentation expected.

39. Critical economic situation in Africa: United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990

At its thirteenth special session, held from 27 May to 1 June 1986, the General Assembly adopted the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990 and requested the Secretary-General to monitor the process of implementation of the Programme and to report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-second and forty-third sessions (resolution S-13/2).

At its forty-first session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General and requested him to follow closely the emergency situation in Africa and to include updated information thereon in the report to be submitted to the Assembly at its forty-second session (resolution 41/29).

At its forty-second session, 66/ the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General, and in this regard recognized the several initiatives he had taken in pursuance of the mandate entrusted to him under the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990, including the establishment of the Advisory Group on Financial Flows to Africa; reaffirmed that the implementation of the Programme of Action based on mutual commitments and shared responsibility required that all parties concerned respect their commitments and discharge their responsibility accordingly, and in this

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66/ References for the forty-second session (agenda item 21):

- (a) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/42/560 and Corr.1 and A/42/674;
- (b) Draft resolution: A/42/L.11/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Add.1;
- (c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/42/854;
- (d) Resolution 42/163;
- (e) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/42/SR.54;
- (f) Plenary meetings: A/42/PV.48-50 and 95.

regard reaffirmed the determination of all parties to honour their commitments under the Programme; decided to establish an Ad Hoc Committee of the Whole of the General Assembly as the most appropriate mechanism to prepare the review and the appraisal of the Programme of Action to meet for a period of 10 working days in September 1988 prior to the forty-third session; and requested the Secretary-General, in close co-operation with the concerned organs and organizations of the United Nations system, to ensure the necessary preparation of this meeting; also requested him, in accordance with paragraph 24 (c) of the Programme of Action, to submit to the Assembly at its forty-third session a report including concrete recommendations for a speedy and full implementation of the Programme and taking into account provisions of the resolution, which should be made available to the Ad Hoc Committee of the Whole; requested the Economic and Social Council, at its organizational session of 1988, to consider the appropriate contributions to be submitted to the Ad Hoc Committee by all parties concerned and to make provisions for a proper co-ordination of the contributions; and further requested the Council, at its first and second regular sessions of 1988, to consider, as appropriate, the adoption of the necessary arrangements for the meeting of the Ad Hoc Committee of the Whole (resolution 42/163).

Documents:

- (a) Report of the Ad Hoc Committee of the Whole;
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 42/163).

#### 40. The situation in the Middle East

Various aspects of the Middle East problem have been dealt with by the United Nations, particularly by the General Assembly and the Security Council, since 1947.

Following the hostilities of June 1967, the Security Council, in November 1967, set forth principles for a just and lasting peace in the Middle East (resolution 242 (1967)). The Secretary-General then appointed Ambassador Gunnar Jarring of Sweden as his Special Representative to the Middle East to promote agreement between the States concerned in accordance with the resolution. In pursuance of Security Council resolution 331 (1973), the Secretary-General submitted to the Council in May 1973 a comprehensive report giving a full account of the efforts undertaken by the United Nations pertaining to the situation in the Middle East since June 1967 (S/10929).

Following the outbreak of new hostilities, the Council, on 22 October 1973, called for a cease-fire; called upon the parties concerned to start immediately after the cease-fire the implementation of resolution 242 (1967) in all its parts; and decided that negotiations should start between the parties concerned under appropriate auspices aimed at establishing a just and durable peace in the Middle East (resolution 338 (1973)).

The United Nations efforts pertaining to the situation in the Middle East from October 1973 are described in a comprehensive report that the Secretary-General submitted to the General Assembly and the Security Council in October 1978 (A/33/311-S/12896). The Secretary-General has since issued yearly reports on the subject at the request of the Assembly, the last of which was dated 13 November 1987 (A/42/714-S/19249).

At present, there are three United Nations peace-keeping operations in the area: an observer mission, the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO), and two peace-keeping forces, the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF) and the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) (see also item 125). Observers of UNTSO assist UNDOF and UNIFIL in the performance of their tasks. In addition, UNTSO conducts two observation operations of its own, the Observer Group Egypt (OGE) and the Observer Group Beirut (OGB). Details of the establishment and activities of UNDOF and UNIFIL are contained in periodic reports of the Secretary-General to the Council. The last report on UNDOF was issued on 13 November 1987 (S/19263). The last reports on UNIFIL were issued on 22 January and 14 March 1988 (S/19445 and S/19617).

The General Assembly considered the item on the situation in the Middle East at its twenty-fifth to twenty-seventh sessions, from 1970 to 1972 (resolutions 2628 (XXV), 2799 (XXVI) and 2949 (XXVII)), and at its thirtieth to forty first sessions, from 1975 to 1986 (resolutions 3414 (XXX), 31/61, 31/62, 32/20, 33/29, 34/70, 35/207, 36/226 A and B, 37/123 A to F, 38/180 A to E, 39/146 A to C, 40/168 A to C and 41/162 A to C).

At its forty-second session, 67/ the General Assembly reaffirmed once again that the convening of the International Peace Conference on the Middle East under the auspices of the United Nations and at the invitation of the Secretary-General, with the participation of the five permanent members of the Security Council and all the parties to the Arab-Israeli conflict, including the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, on an equal footing, was the appropriate way to a peaceful, comprehensive and just settlement of the conflict that would ensure the restoration of the occupied Arab territories and the solution of the Palestinian question in all its aspects and guarantee the realization of the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian Arab people; called upon all States that had not done so to lend their support to the convening of the Conference; and requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Security Council, to continue his efforts with a view to convening the Conference and to apprise the Assembly of the results of his consultations no later than September 1988 (resolution 42/209 A). The General Assembly also reaffirmed its conviction that the question of Palestine was the core of the conflict in the Middle East and that no comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the region would be achieved without the full exercise by the Palestinian people of its inalienable national rights and the immediate, unconditional and total withdrawal of Israel from all the Palestinian and other occupied Arab territories; reaffirmed further that a just and comprehensive settlement of the situation in the Middle East could not be achieved without the participation on an equal footing of all the parties to the conflict, including the PLO, the representative of the Palestinian people; declared once more that peace in the Middle East was indivisible and must be based on a comprehensive, just and lasting solution of the Middle East problem, under the auspices of the United Nations and on the basis of its relevant resolutions, which ensured the complete and unconditional withdrawal of Israel from the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, and which enabled the Palestinian people, under the leadership of the PLO, to exercise its inalienable rights, including the right to return and the right to self-determination, national independence and the establishment of its independent sovereign State in Palestine, in accordance with the relevant United Nations resolutions, in particular Assembly resolutions ES-7/2, 36/120 A to F, 37/86 A to D, 37/86 E, 38/58 A to E, 39/49 A to D, 40/96 A to D and 41/43 A to D; considered the Arab Peace Plan adopted unanimously at the Twelfth Arab Summit Conference, held at Fez, Morocco, in November 1981 and September 1982 (see A/37/696-S/15510, annex), reiterated by the

67/ References for the forty-second session (agenda item 39):

- (a) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/42/277-S/18849, A/42/465 and Add.1 and A/42/714-S/19249;
- (b) Draft resolutions: A/42/L.41/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Add.1, A/42/L.42 and Add.1, A/42/L.43 and Add.1, A/42/L.44 and Add.1;
- (c) Resolutions 42/209 A to D;
- (d) Plenary meetings: A/42/PV.86-89 and 97.

Extraordinary Summit Conference of the Arab States held at Casablanca, Morocco, in August 1985 (see A/40/564 and Corr.1, annex), as well as relevant efforts and action to implement the Fes plan, as an important contribution towards the realization of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people through the achievement of a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East; condemned Israel's continued occupation of the Palestinian and other Arab territories, including Jerusalem, in violation of the Charter of the United Nations, the principles of international law and the relevant resolutions of the United Nations, and demanded the immediate, unconditional and total withdrawal of Israel from all the territories occupied since 1967; rejected all agreements and arrangements that violated the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people and contradicted the principles of a just and comprehensive solution to the Middle East problem to ensure the establishment of a just peace in the area; deplored Israel's failure to comply with Security Council resolutions 476 (1980) and 478 (1980) and Assembly resolutions 35/207 and 36/226 A and B, determined that Israel's decision to annex Jerusalem and to declare it as its "capital" as well as the measures to alter the city's physical character, demographic composition, institutional structure and status were null and void and demanded that they be rescinded immediately, and called upon all Member States, the specialized agencies and all other international organizations to abide by the resolution and all other relevant resolutions and decisions; condemned Israel's aggression, policies and practices against the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territories and outside those territories, including expropriation, establishment of settlements, annexation and other terrorist, aggressive and repressive measures, which were in violation of the Charter and the principles of international law and the relevant international conventions; strongly condemned the imposition by Israel of its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the occupied Syrian Arab Golan, its annexationist policies and practices, the establishment of settlements, the confiscation of lands, the diversion of water resources and the imposition of Israeli citizenship on Syrian nationals, and declared that all those measures were null and void and constituted a violation of the rules and principles of international law relative to belligerent occupation, in particular the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949; considered that the agreements on strategic co-operation between the United States of America and Israel signed on 30 November 1981, and the continued supply of modern arms and matériel to Israel, augmented by substantial economic aid, including the recently concluded Agreement on the Establishment of a Free Trade Area between the two Governments, had encouraged Israel to pursue its aggressive and expansionist policies and practices in the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, had had adverse effects on efforts for the establishment of a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East and posed a threat to the security of the region; called once more upon all States to put an end to the flow to Israel of any military, economic, financial and technological aid, as well as of human resources, aimed at encouraging it to pursue its aggressive policies against the Arab countries and the Palestinian people; strongly condemned the continuing and increasing collaboration between Israel and the racist régime of South Africa, especially in the economic, military and nuclear fields, which constituted a hostile act against the African and Arab States and enabled Israel to enhance its nuclear capabilities, thus subjecting the States of the region to nuclear blackmail; reaffirmed its call for the convening of

the International Peace Conference on the Middle East under the auspices of the United Nations and on the basis of its relevant resolutions, as specified in paragraph 5 of the Geneva Declaration on Palestine and endorsed by the Assembly in its resolution 38/58 C; endorsed the call for setting up a preparatory committee, within the framework of the Security Council, with the participation of the permanent members of the Council, to take the necessary action to convene the Conference; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Council periodically on the development of the situation and to submit to the Assembly at its forty-third session a comprehensive report covering the developments in the Middle East in all their aspects (resolution 42/209 B). The Assembly also strongly condemned Israel for its failure to comply with Council resolution 497 (1981) and Assembly resolutions 36/226 B, ES-9/1, 37/123 A, 38/180 A, 39/146 B, 40/168 B and 41/162 B; declared once more that Israel's continued occupation of the Syrian Arab Golan and its decision of 14 December 1981 to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the occupied Syrian Arab Golan constituted an act of aggression under the provisions of Article 39 of the Charter and Assembly resolution 3314 (XXIX); declared once more that Israel's decision to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the occupied Syrian Arab Golan was illegal and therefore null and void and had no validity whatsoever; declared all Israeli policies and practices of, or aimed at, annexation of the Palestinian and other occupied Arab territories, including Jerusalem, to be illegal and in violation of international law and of the relevant United Nations resolutions; determined once more that all actions taken by Israel to give effect to its decision relating to the occupied Syrian Arab Golan were illegal and invalid and should not be recognized; reaffirmed its determination that all relevant provisions of the Regulations annexed to the Hague Convention IV of 1907 and the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, continued to apply to the Syrian territory occupied by Israel since 1967, and called upon the parties thereto to respect and ensure respect of their obligations under these instruments in all circumstances; determined once more that the continued occupation of the Syrian Arab Golan since 1967 and its annexation by Israel on 14 December 1981, following Israel's decision to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on that territory, constituted a continuing threat to international peace and security; strongly deplored the negative vote by a permanent member of the Security Council, which prevented the Council from adopting against Israel, under Chapter VII of the Charter, the "appropriate measures" referred to in resolution 497 (1981) unanimously adopted by the Council; further deplored any political, economic, financial, military and technological support to Israel that encouraged it to commit acts of aggression and to consolidate and perpetuate its occupation and annexation of occupied Arab territories; firmly emphasized once more its demand that Israel, the occupying Power, rescind forthwith its illegal decision of 14 December 1981 to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the Syrian Arab Golan, which resulted in the effective annexation of that territory; reaffirmed once more the overriding necessity of the total and unconditional withdrawal by Israel from all the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, which was an essential prerequisite for the establishment of a comprehensive and just peace in the Middle East; determined once more that Israel's record, policies and actions confirmed that it was not a peace-loving Member State, that it had persistently violated the principles contained in the Charter and that it had carried out neither its

obligations under the Charter nor its commitment under Assembly resolution 273 (III); called once more upon all Member States to refrain from supplying Israel with any weapons and related equipment and to suspend any military assistance that Israel received from them, to refrain from acquiring any weapons or military equipment from Israel, to suspend economic, financial and technological assistance to and co-operation with Israel and to sever diplomatic, trade and cultural relations with Israel; reiterated its call to all Member States to cease forthwith, individually and collectively, all dealings with Israel in order totally to isolate it in all fields; urged non-member States to act in accordance with the provisions of the resolution; called upon the specialized agencies and other international organizations to conform their relations with Israel to the terms of the resolution; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its forty-third session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 42/209 C). The General Assembly also determined that Israel's decision to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the Holy City of Jerusalem was illegal and therefore null and void and had no validity whatsoever; deplored the transfer by some States of their diplomatic missions to Jerusalem in violation of Security Council resolution 478 (1980) and their refusal to comply with the provisions of that resolution; called once again upon those States to abide by the provisions of the relevant United Nations resolutions, in conformity with the Charter; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its forty-third session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 42/209 D).

Document: Reports of the Secretary-General (resolutions 42/209 A to D).

41. Implementation of the resolutions of the United Nations

The item entitled "Implementation of the resolutions of the United Nations" was included in the agenda of the thirty-seventh session of the General Assembly, in 1982, at the request of Cyprus (A/37/445).

At its thirty-seventh to forty-first sessions, the General Assembly decided to include the item in the provisional agenda of its subsequent session (decisions 37/457, 38/459, 39/465, 40/470 and 41/470).

At its forty-second session, 68/ the General Assembly decided to include the item in the provisional agenda of the forty-third session (decision 42/402).

No advance documentation expected.

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68/ References for the forty-second session:

(a) Decision 42/402;

(b) Plenary meeting: A/42/PV.3.

42. Question of peace, stability and co-operation in South-East Asia

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-fifth session of the General Assembly, in 1980, at the request of 15 Member States (A/35/193 and Add.1 and 2). At that session, the Assembly held a debate on the item and decided to include it in the provisional agenda of its thirty-sixth session (decision 35/403).

At its thirty-sixth to forty-first sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item and decided to include it in the provisional agenda of its subsequent session (decisions 36/404, 37/405, 38/406, 39/406, 40/408 and 41/404).

At its forty-second session, 69/ the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item and to include it in the provisional agenda of the forty-third session (decision 42/406).

No advance documentation expected.

43. Declaration of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organisation of African Unity on the aerial and naval military attack against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya by the present United States Administration in April 1986

This item was included in the agenda of the forty-first session of the General Assembly, in 1986, at the request of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya (A/41/241). At that session, the Assembly condemned the military attack perpetrated against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya on 15 April 1986; called upon the Government of the United States to refrain from the threat or use of force in the settlement of disputes and differences with the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya; called upon all States to refrain from extending any assistance or facilities for perpetrating acts of aggression against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya; affirmed the right of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to receive appropriate compensation for the material and human losses inflicted upon it; requested the Security Council to remain seized of the matter and requested the Secretary-General to report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-second session (resolution 41/38).

69/ References for the forty second session (agenda item 42):

(a) Decision 42/406;

(b) Plenary meeting: A/42/PV.45.

At its forty-second session, 70/ the General Assembly decided to include the item in the provisional agenda of the forty-third session (decision 42/457).

No advance documentation expected.

44. Launching of global negotiations on international economic co-operation for development

At its thirty-second session, in 1977, the General Assembly decided to convene a special session of the Assembly in 1980, at a high level, in order to assess the progress made in the various forums of the United Nations system in the establishment of the new international economic order and, on the basis of that assessment, to take appropriate action for the promotion of the development of developing countries and international economic co-operation, including the adoption of the new international development strategy for the 1980s. At its thirty-fourth, eleventh special, thirty-fifth, resumed thirty-fifth and in all subsequent sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of this item (resolution 34/139 and decisions S-11/24, 35/443, 35/454, 36/461, 37/438, 38/448, 39/454 A and B, 40/450 and 41/467).

At its forty-second session, 71/ the General Assembly decided to include the item in the provisional agenda of its forty-third session (decision 42/458).

No advance documentation expected.

45. Question of equitable representation on and increase in the membership of the Security Council

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-fourth session of the General Assembly, in 1979, at the request of Algeria, Argentina, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Guyana, India, Maldives, Nepal, Nigeria and Sri Lanka (A/34/246). At that session, the Assembly decided to include the item in the provisional agenda of its thirty-fifth session and to transmit to that session the draft resolution submitted at the thirty-fourth session and related documents (decision 34/431).

70/ References for the forty-second session (agenda item 35):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/42/572 and Add.1-3;
- (b) Decision 42/457;
- (c) Plenary meeting: A/42/PV.99.

71/ References for the forty-second session (agenda item 44):

- (a) Decision 42/458;
- (b) Plenary meeting: A/42/PV.99.

At its thirty-fifth to forty-first sessions, the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item (decisions 35/453, 36/460, 37/450, 38/454, 39/455, 40/460 and 41/469).

At its forty-second session, 72/ the General Assembly decided to include the item in the provisional agenda of its forty-third session (decision 42/459).

No advance documentation expected.

46. Armed Israeli aggression against the Iraqi nuclear installations and its grave consequences for the established international system concerning the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and international peace and security

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-sixth session of the General Assembly, in 1981, at the request of 43 Member States (A/36/194 and Add.1 and 2). At that session, the Assembly, recalling in particular Security Council resolution 487 (1981) and noting with concern Israel's refusal to comply with that resolution, strongly condemned Israel for its premeditated and unprecedented act of aggression; issued a solemn warning to Israel to cease its threats and the commission of such armed attacks against nuclear facilities; reiterated its call to all States to cease forthwith any provision to Israel of arms and related material of all types that enabled it to commit acts of aggression against other States; and demanded that Israel should pay prompt and adequate compensation for the material damage and loss of life suffered as a result of the said act (resolution 36/27).

At its thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly condemned Israel's refusal to implement Security Council resolution 487 (1981); demanded that Israel withdraw forthwith its officially declared threat to repeat its armed attack against nuclear facilities; considered the Israeli act of aggression to be a violation and a denial of the inalienable human rights and the sovereign right of States to scientific and technological development; requested the Council to consider the necessary measures to deter Israel from repeating such an attack on nuclear facilities; and requested the Secretary-General to prepare, with the assistance of a group of experts, a comprehensive study on the consequences of the Israeli armed attack against the Iraqi nuclear installations devoted to peaceful purposes, and to submit that study to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session (resolution 37/18).

At its thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly noted that the statements made so far by Israel had not removed apprehensions that its threat to repeat its armed attack against nuclear facilities, as well as any similar action against such facilities, would continue to endanger the role and activities of the International

72/ References for the forty-second session (agenda item 45):

(a) Decision 42/459;

(b) Plenary meeting: A/42/PV.99.

Atomic Energy Agency and other international instruments in the development of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes and in safeguarding against further proliferation of nuclear weapons; considered that any threat to attack and destroy nuclear facilities in Iraq and in other countries constituted a violation of the Charter of the United Nations; and expressed its deep appreciation to the Secretary-General and the Group of Experts on the Consequences of the Israeli Armed Attack against the Iraqi Nuclear Installations for their comprehensive study (resolution 38/9).

At its thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly reiterated its condemnation of Israel's continuing refusal to implement Security Council resolution 487 (1981); considered that Israel's statements in its communication of 12 July 1984 did not fulfil or, in the view of some, did not completely fulfil the provisions of Assembly resolution 38/9, which specifically demanded that Israel withdraw forthwith its threat to attack and destroy nuclear facilities in Iraq and in other countries; demanded that Israel undertake forthwith not to carry out, in disregard of the IAEA safeguards system, any attack on nuclear facilities in Iraq, or similar facilities in other countries, devoted to peaceful purposes; requested the Council to consider the necessary measures to ensure Israel's compliance with Council resolution 487 (1981) and to deter Israel from repeating its attack on nuclear facilities; reaffirmed its call for the continuation of the consideration, at the international level, of legal measures to prohibit armed attacks against nuclear facilities, as a contribution to promoting and ensuring the safe development of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes (resolution 39/14).

At its fortieth session, the General Assembly strongly condemned all military attacks on all nuclear installations dedicated to peaceful purposes, including the military attacks by Israel on the nuclear facilities in Iraq; requested the Security Council to take urgent and effective measures to ensure that Israel complied with the provisions of resolution 487 (1981); requested IAEA to consider additional measures effectively to ensure that Israel undertook not to attack or threaten to attack peaceful nuclear facilities in Iraq or elsewhere; called upon Israel urgently to place all its nuclear facilities under IAEA safeguards; urged all Member States to provide necessary technical assistance to Iraq to restore its peaceful nuclear programmes; called upon all States and organizations that had not yet done so to discontinue co-operating with and giving assistance to Israel in the nuclear field; and requested the Conference on Disarmament to continue negotiations with a view to an immediate conclusion of the agreement on the prohibition of military attacks on nuclear facilities as a contribution to promoting and ensuring the safe development of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes (resolution 40/6).

At its forty-first session, the General Assembly again called upon Israel urgently to place all its nuclear facilities under IAEA safeguards in accordance with resolution 487 (1981) adopted unanimously by the Security Council; considered that Israel had not yet committed itself not to attack or threaten to attack nuclear facilities in Iraq or elsewhere, including facilities under IAEA safeguards; reaffirmed that Iraq is entitled to compensation for the damage it had suffered as a result of the Israeli armed attack on 7 June 1981; and requested the Conference on Disarmament to continue negotiations with a view to reaching an immediate conclusion of the agreement on the prohibition of military attacks on

nuclear facilities as a contribution to promoting and ensuring the safe development of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes (resolution 41/12).

At its forty-second session, 73/ the General Assembly decided to retain the item on the agenda of that session (decision 42/460; see also footnote 1).

No advance documentation expected.

#### 47. Question of Cyprus

Various aspects of the question of Cyprus have been dealt with by the United Nations, particularly by the Security Council and the General Assembly, since 1963.

In March 1964, the Security Council established the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus and instituted a mediation effort to promote an agreed settlement of the problem (resolution 186 (1964)). The mandate of the Force, which was initially set up for a period of three months, has subsequently been extended by the Council, the last time for a period of six months until 15 June 1985 (resolution 559 (1984)). In connection with the events of 1974, the Council requested UNFICYP to perform certain additional or modified functions, relating, in particular, to the maintenance of the cease-fire (see S/15149, para. 7). In addition, UNFICYP supports humanitarian activities co-ordinated by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. The last report of the Secretary-General to the Council on the United Nations operation in Cyprus was issued on 30 November 1987 (S/19304 and Add.1).

At its twenty-ninth session, in 1974, the General Assembly called upon all States to respect the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and non-alignment of the Republic of Cyprus and to refrain from all acts and interventions directed against it; urged the speedy withdrawal of all foreign armed forces from Cyprus; commended the contacts and negotiations that were taking place on an equal footing, with the good offices of the Secretary-General, between the representatives of the two communities and called for their continuation with a view to reaching freely a mutually acceptable political settlement; considered that all the refugees should return to their homes in safety; requested the Secretary-General to continue to provide United Nations humanitarian assistance to all parts of the population of Cyprus; called upon all parties to continue to co-operate fully with UNFICYP; and requested the Secretary-General to bring the resolution to the attention of the Security Council (resolution 3212 (XXIX)).

At its thirtieth to thirty-fourth sessions, the General Assembly reaffirmed the need to implement resolution 3212 (XXIX) (resolutions 3395 (XXX), 31/12, 32/15, 33/15 and 34/30).

73/ References for the forty-second session (agenda item 28):

(a) Decision 42/460;

In December 1974, the Security Council again endorsed resolution 3212 (XXIX) (resolution 365 (1974)). In 1975, the Council requested the Secretary-General to undertake a new mission of good offices to facilitate comprehensive negotiations (resolution 367 (1975)). The Council has periodically requested the Secretary-General to continue his mission of good offices and to keep it informed of the progress made. In pursuance of this mission, several rounds of intercommunal talks were held under the auspices of the Secretary-General in 1975 and 1976, and on 12 February 1977, again under his auspices, an agreement was reached at Nicosia on guidelines providing a framework for the intercommunal talks (see S/12323). There followed a new series of talks, but these were recessed without conclusion. On 18 and 19 May 1979, a high-level meeting was held at Nicosia under the auspices of the Secretary-General during which a 10-point agreement was reached (S/13369). As called for by the agreement, the intercommunal talks were resumed at Nicosia on 15 June 1979 but were recessed on 22 June.

After extended consultations by the Secretary-General and his representatives with the parties, the intercommunal talks were resumed on 9 August 1980 under the auspices of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General (see A/35/385-S/14100). Following the submission of comprehensive proposals by both sides and intensive consultations with them, the Special Representative, on behalf of the Secretary-General, submitted on 18 November 1981 a text containing elements of an "evaluation" of the status of the negotiations, which was subsequently used as a basis for the discussions at the talks (see A/36/702). The last meeting of the intercommunal talks was held on 14 April 1983 (see A/37/805 and Corr.1 and S/15812 and Corr.1).

At its thirty-fifth and thirty-sixth sessions, the General Assembly deferred consideration of the question of Cyprus and decided to include it in the provisional agenda of its subsequent session (decisions 35/428 and 36/463).

At its resumed thirty-seventh session, in May 1983, the General Assembly, having reaffirmed the need to settle the question of Cyprus without further delay by peaceful means in accordance with the provisions of the Charter and the relevant United Nations resolutions, reiterated its full support for the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity, unity and non-alignment of the Republic of Cyprus and called once again for the cessation of all foreign interference in its affairs; affirmed the right of the Republic of Cyprus and its people to full and effective sovereignty and control over the entire territory of Cyprus and its natural and other resources and called upon all States to support and help the Government of the Republic of Cyprus to exercise these rights; condemned any act that tended to undermine the full and effective exercise of the above-mentioned rights, including the unlawful issue of titles of ownership of property; welcomed the proposal for total demilitarization made by the President of the Republic of Cyprus; expressed its support for the high-level agreements of 10 February 1977 and 19 May 1979 and all the provisions thereof; demanded the immediate and effective implementation of resolution 3212 (XXIX), unanimously adopted by the Assembly and endorsed by the Security Council in its resolution 365 (1974), and of the subsequent resolutions of the Assembly and the Council on Cyprus, which provided the valid and essential basis for the solution of the problem of Cyprus; considered the withdrawal of all occupation forces from the Republic of Cyprus as an essential

basis for a speedy and mutually acceptable solution of the problem of Cyprus; demanded the immediate withdrawal of all occupation forces from the Republic of Cyprus; commended the intensification of the efforts made by the Secretary-General, while noting with concern the lack of progress in the intercommunal talks; called for meaningful, result-oriented, constructive and substantive negotiations between the representatives of the two communities, under the auspices of the Secretary-General, to be conducted freely and on an equal footing, on the basis of relevant United Nations resolutions and the high-level agreements, with a view to reaching as early as possible a mutually acceptable agreement based on the fundamental and legitimate rights of the two communities; called for respect of the human rights and fundamental freedoms of all Cypriots, including the freedom of movement, the freedom of settlement and the right to property, and the instituting of urgent measures for the voluntary return of the refugees to their homes in safety; considered that the de facto situation created by the force of arms should not be allowed to influence or in any way affect the solution of the problem of Cyprus; called upon the parties concerned to refrain from any unilateral action that might adversely affect the prospects of a just and lasting solution of the problem of Cyprus by peaceful means and to co-operate fully with the Secretary-General in the performance of his task under the relevant resolutions of the Assembly and the Council as well as with the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus; called upon the parties concerned to refrain from any action that violated or was designed to violate the independence, unity, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Cyprus; reiterated its recommendation that the Council should examine the question of implementation, within a specified time-frame, of its relevant resolutions and consider and adopt thereafter, if necessary, all appropriate and practical measures under the Charter for ensuring the speedy and effective implementation of the resolutions of the United Nations on Cyprus; and welcomed the intention of the Secretary-General to pursue a renewed personal involvement in the quest for a solution of the problem of Cyprus and, in view of this, requested him to undertake such actions or initiatives as he might consider appropriate within the framework of the mission of good offices entrusted to him by the Council for promoting a just and lasting solution of the problem (resolution 37/253). The Assembly also took note of the report of the Special Political Committee (decision 37/455).

On 15 November 1983, the Turkish Cypriot authorities proclaimed a "Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus" (see A/38/586-S/16148). On 18 November, the Security Council adopted resolution 541 (1983), in which it deplored the declaration of the Turkish Cypriot authorities of the purported secession of part of the Republic of Cyprus; considered that declaration as legally invalid and called for its withdrawal; called for the urgent and effective implementation of its resolutions 365 (1974) and 367 (1975); requested the Secretary-General to pursue his mission of good offices, in order to achieve the earliest possible progress towards a just and lasting settlement in Cyprus; called upon the parties to co-operate fully with the Secretary-General in his mission of good offices; called upon all States to respect the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and non-alignment of the Republic of Cyprus; called upon all States not to recognize any Cypriot State other than the Republic of Cyprus; called upon all States and the two communities in Cyprus to refrain from any action that might exacerbate the situation; and requested the Secretary-General to keep the Security Council fully informed (resolution 541 (1983)).

On 1 May 1984, the Secretary-General reported to the Security Council on the efforts that he had made in pursuance of his mission of good offices, including the submission of a scenario aimed at opening the door to a high-level meeting and to the resumption of the intercommunal dialogue; the Turkish Cypriot reply was annexed to the report (S/16519).

At the request of Cyprus, the Council convened on 3 May and on 11 May adopted resolution 550 (1984). In that resolution, the Council reaffirmed its resolution 541 (1983) and called for its urgent and effective implementation; condemned all secessionist actions, including the purported exchange of ambassadors between Turkey and the Turkish Cypriot leadership, declared them illegal and invalid and called for their immediate withdrawal; reiterated the call upon all States not to recognize the purported State of the "Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus" set up by secessionist acts and called upon them not to facilitate or in any way assist the aforesaid secessionist entity; called upon all States to respect the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity, unity and non-alignment of the Republic of Cyprus; considered attempts to settle any part of Varosha by people other than its inhabitants as inadmissible and called for the transfer of that area to the administration of the United Nations; considered any attempts to interfere with the status or the deployment of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus as contrary to the resolutions of the United Nations; requested the Secretary-General to promote the urgent implementation of Security Council resolution 541 (1983); reaffirmed the mandate of good offices given to the Secretary-General and requested him to make new efforts to attain an overall solution to the Cyprus problem in conformity with the principles of the Charter and the provisions for such a settlement laid down in the pertinent United Nations resolutions, including resolution 541 (1983) and the present resolution; called upon all parties to co-operate with the Secretary-General in his mission of good offices; decided to remain seized of the situation with a view to taking, in the event of non-implementation of resolution 541 (1983) and the present resolution, urgent and appropriate measures; and requested the Secretary-General to promote the implementation of the resolution and to report thereon to the Security Council as developments required (resolution 550 (1984)).

Between September and December 1984, following consultations with the two sides, the Secretary-General conducted three rounds of high-level proximity talks in New York. On 17 January 1985, he convened a joint high-level meeting at United Nations Headquarters with a view to reaching an agreement that would lead to the establishment of a federal republic of Cyprus. The meeting was not conclusive, and the Secretary-General has continued his contacts with both sides and reported periodically to the Security Council.

At its thirty-eighth to forty-first sessions, the General Assembly decided to retain the item on the agenda of those sessions (decisions 38/456, 39/456, 40/470 and 41/470).

At its forty-second session, 74/ the General Assembly decided to retain the item on the agenda of that session (decision 42/460; see also footnote 1).

No advance documentation expected.

**48. Consequences of the prolongation of the armed conflict between Iran and Iraq**

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-seventh session of the General Assembly, in 1982, at the request of Iraq (A/37/191). At that session, the Assembly, recalling Security Council resolutions 479 (1980), 514 (1982) and 522 (1982) and the statements made by the President of the Council on 5 November 1980 (S/14244) and 15 July 1982 (S/15296), and taking note of the report of the Secretary-General (S/15449), considered that the conflict between Iran and Iraq and its prolongation and recent escalation endangered international peace and security; affirmed the necessity of achieving an immediate cease-fire and withdrawal of forces to internationally recognized boundaries as a preliminary step towards the settlement of the dispute by peaceful means in conformity with the principles of justice and international law; called upon all other States to abstain from all actions that could contribute to the continuation of the conflict and to facilitate the implementation of the resolution; requested the Secretary-General to continue his efforts, in consultation with the parties concerned, with a view to achieving a peaceful settlement; and further requested him to keep Member States informed of the implementation of the resolution (resolution 37/3).

At its thirty-eighth to forty-first sessions, the General Assembly decided to retain the item on the agenda of those sessions (decisions 38/456, 39/456, 40/470 and 41/470).

At its forty-second session, 75/ the Assembly decided to retain the item on the agenda of that session (decision 42/460; see also footnote 1).

No advance documentation expected.

**74/ References for the forty-second session (agenda item 46):**

- (a) Decision 42/460;
- (b) Plenary meeting: A/42/PV.99.

**75/ References for the forty-second session (agenda item 47):**

- (a) Decision 42/460;
- (b) Plenary meeting: A/42/PV.99.

49. Review of the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations

At its fortieth session, following its consideration of the item relating to the commemoration of the fortieth anniversary of the United Nations, the General Assembly expressed its conviction that an overall increase in efficiency would further enhance the capacity of the United Nations to attain the purposes and implement the principles of the Charter of the United Nations; decided to establish a Group of High-level Intergovernmental Experts, with a term of one year, to conduct, in full accordance with the principles and provisions of the Charter, a thorough review of the administrative and financial matters of the United Nations with a view to identifying measures for further improving the efficiency of its administrative and financial functioning, which would contribute to strengthening its effectiveness in dealing with political, economic and social issues; requested the Group to submit to the Assembly, before the opening of its forty-first session, a report containing its observations and recommendations; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-first session an item entitled "Review of the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations; report of the Group of High-level Intergovernmental Experts" (resolution 40/237).

At its forty-first session, the General Assembly decided that the recommendations as agreed upon and as contained in the report of the Group should be implemented by the Secretary-General and the relevant organs and bodies of the United Nations in the light of the findings of the Fifth Committee, and provided specific guidance on some recommendations (resolution 41/213, sect. I); also took several decisions affecting the planning, programming and budgeting process (*ibid.*, sect. II). At the same session, the Assembly took note of the report of the Fifth Committee (decision 41/468).

At its forty-second session, 76/ the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to take into account the reviews, studies and decisions entrusted

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76/ References for the forty-second session (agenda item 41):

- (a) Third report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions: A/42/7/Add.2;
- (b) Report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination: Supplement No. 16 (A/42/16);
- (c) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/42/225 and Add.1, A/42/234 and Corr.1 and A/C.5/42/2/Rev.1;
- (d) Notes by the Secretary-General: A/42/214 and A/42/532;
- (e) Report of the Advisory Committee: A/42/640;
- (f) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/42/908;

to the intergovernmental bodies and invited him to co-operate with these bodies; requested him also to seek the approval of the Assembly for a departure from the approved recommendations and, in preparing the revised estimates, to reflect the state of implementation of resolution 41/213; provided further guidelines with respect to specific recommendations; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its forty-third session, through the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, a progress report on the state of implementation of the resolution; approved the guidelines for the contingency fund; requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its forty-third session, through the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, proposals for provisional procedures on the use and operation of the contingency fund based on the guidelines; decided to consider at its forty-third session the question of a comprehensive solution to the problem of all additional expenditures, including those deriving from inflation and currency fluctuations on the basis of the report to be submitted by the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions; and also decided that the date of submission of the outline of the programme budget should be 15 August of the off-budget year (resolution 42/211).

Documents:

(a) Reports of the Secretary-General:

- (i) Progress report on the implementation of resolution 41/213, A/43/286 and Corr.1;
- (ii) Use and operation of the contingency fund (resolution 42/211), A/43/324;
- (iii) Outline of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991 (resolution 42/211);

(b) Report of the Advisory Committee.

50. Current financial crisis of the United Nations

This item was included in the agenda of the fortieth session of the General Assembly, in 1986, at the request of the Secretary-General (A/40/247). At that session, the Assembly decided that the Secretary-General should proceed according

(continued)

- (g) Resolution 42/211;
- (h) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/42/SR.15-27, 51-54, 56, 57, 59-61 and 65-67;
- (i) Plenary meeting: A/42/PV.99.

to the proposals made in his report, taking into account the report of the Fifth Committee (decision 40/472).

At its forty-first session, the General Assembly agreed that the Secretary-General might proceed along the lines of the proposals contained in his report, taking into account the report of the Fifth Committee (decision 41/466).

At its forty-second session, 77/ the General Assembly reaffirmed the obligation of all Member States, under the Charter of the United Nations, to finance the expenses of the Organization as apportioned by the Assembly, and called upon them to pay all their assessed contributions in full and in a timely manner; concurred with the recommendations made by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions in its report; and requested the Secretary-General to communicate to all Member States the latest information on the magnitude of the current financial crisis facing the Organization and, taking into account the views of Member States on the financial situation of the Organization, to prepare a summary of those views together with an updated report on the financial situation of the Organization, for the consideration of the Assembly (resolution 42/212).

At the same session, the General Assembly decided to retain the item on the agenda of that session (decision 42/460; see also footnote 1).

Documents:

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General;
- (b) Report of the Advisory Committee.

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77/ References for the forty-second session (agenda item 43):

- (a) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/42/283 and A/42/841;
- (b) Report of the Advisory Committee: A/42/861;
- (c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/42/909;
- (d) Resolution 42/212 and decision 42/460;
- (e) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/42/SR.15-27, 51-54, 56, 57, 59-61, 65 and 67;
- (f) Plenary meeting: A/42/PV.99.

51. Implementation of General Assembly resolution 42/25 concerning the signature and ratification of Additional Protocol I of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco)

The Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America, which was opened for signature at Tlatelolco, Mexico, in February 1967, was welcomed by the General Assembly at its twenty-second session. The Assembly then recommended States that were or might become signatories of the Treaty and those contemplated in Additional Protocol I of the Treaty to strive to take all measures within their power to ensure that the Treaty speedily obtained the widest possible application among them (resolution 2286 (XXII)).

The present item was included in the agenda of the twenty-ninth session of the General Assembly, in 1974, at the request of 18 Latin American States (A/9692). At that session, the Assembly noted with satisfaction that the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Netherlands had deposited their instruments of ratification of Additional Protocol I and urged the other two States that under the Treaty might become parties to the Additional Protocol to sign and ratify it as soon as possible (resolution 3262 (XXIX)).

At its thirtieth session, the General Assembly again urged France and the United States of America to sign and ratify Additional Protocol I of the Treaty as soon as possible (resolution 3473 (XXX)).

At its thirty-second session, the General Assembly noted with satisfaction that Additional Protocol I of the Treaty had been signed on 26 May 1977 by the United States and again urged France to sign and ratify that Protocol as soon as possible (resolution 32/76).

At its tenth special session, in 1978, the General Assembly expressed the view that it was desirable that the States entitled to become parties to the Additional Protocols of the Treaty that had not yet done so should sign and ratify those instruments (resolution S-10/2, para. 63 (b)).

At its thirty-third session, the General Assembly again invited France and the United States to adhere to Additional Protocol I of the Treaty (resolution 33/58).

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly noted with satisfaction that Additional Protocol I had been signed by France and invited France and the United States to ratify that Protocol at the earliest possible date (resolution 34/71).

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly reiterated its invitation to France and the United States to ratify Additional Protocol I with special urgency (resolution 35/143).

At its thirty-sixth session, the General Assembly, noting with satisfaction that the United States had become a party to Additional Protocol I on 23 November 1981, when its instrument of ratification had been deposited, regretted that the signature of Additional Protocol I by France, which had taken place on

2 March 1979, had not yet been followed by the corresponding ratification, notwithstanding the time already elapsed and the pressing invitations addressed to France by the Assembly, which it reiterated with special urgency (resolution 36/83).

At its thirty-seventh to forty-first sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of this question (resolutions 37/71, 38/61, 39/51, 40/79 and 41/45).

At its forty-second session, 78/ the General Assembly, recalling that the United Kingdom, the Netherlands and the United States had become parties to Additional Protocol I in 1969, 1971 and 1981, respectively, deplored that the signature of Additional Protocol I by France, which had taken place on 2 March 1979, had not yet been followed by the corresponding ratification, notwithstanding the time already elapsed and the pressing invitations that the Assembly had addressed to it; and once more urged France not to delay any further such ratification, which had been requested so many times and which appeared all the more advisable, since France was the only one of the four States to which the Protocol was open that was not yet party to it (resolution 42/25).

No advance documentation expected.

## 52. Cessation of all nuclear-test explosions

The question of the cessation of nuclear tests independently of agreement on other disarmament measures was discussed by the General Assembly as early as the ninth session, in 1954. The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America signed, on 5 August 1963, the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water. That Treaty, which entered into force on 10 October 1963, did not cover underground tests.

At its eighteenth session, in 1963, the General Assembly called upon all States to become parties to the Treaty and requested the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament to continue negotiations for a comprehensive test ban (resolution 1910 (XVIII)). Since that time, the Assembly has repeatedly called for suspension of all tests and for continued work on a comprehensive test-ban treaty.

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### 78/ References for the forty-second session (agenda item 48):

- (a) Report of the First Committee: A/42/737;
- (b) Resolution 42/25;
- (c) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/42/PV.3-31 and 37;
- (d) Plenary meeting: A/42/PV.84.

At its tenth special session, in 1978, the General Assembly stressed the importance of the cessation of nuclear-weapon testing by all States within the framework of an effective nuclear disarmament process (resolution S-10/2, para. 51).

At its thirty-third to forty-first sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of this question (resolutions 33/60, 34/73, 35/145 A, 36/84, 37/72, 38/62, 39/52, 40/80 A and 41/46 A).

Also at the fortieth and forty-first sessions, the General Assembly recommended that States parties to the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water carry out urgent consultations as to taking advantage of article II for the conversion of the partial nuclear-test-ban Treaty into a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty and recommended that those States take practical steps leading to the convening of a conference to consider amendments to the Treaty that would convert it into a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty (resolutions 40/80 B and 41/46 B).

At its forty-second session, 79/ the General Assembly reiterated once again its grave concern that nuclear-weapon testing continued unabated, against the wishes of the overwhelming majority of Member States; reaffirmed its conviction that a treaty to achieve the prohibition of all nuclear-test explosions by all States for all time was a matter of the highest priority; reaffirmed its conviction that such a treaty would constitute a contribution of the utmost importance to the cessation of the nuclear-arms race; urged once more the three depositary Powers of the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water and of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, in particular the USSR and the United States, to abide strictly by their undertakings to seek to achieve the early discontinuance of all test explosions of nuclear weapons for all time and to expedite negotiations to that end, keeping the Conference on Disarmament regularly informed of their negotiations; appealed to all States members of the Conference, in particular to the three depositary Powers of the above-mentioned Treaties, to promote the establishment by the Conference at the beginning of its 1988 session of an ad hoc committee with the objective of carrying out the multilateral negotiation of a treaty on the complete cessation of nuclear-test explosions; recommended to the Conference that such an ad hoc committee should comprise two working groups dealing, respectively, with the following interrelated questions: contents and scope of the treaty, and compliance

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79/ References for the forty-second session (agenda item 49):

- (a) Report of the Conference on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/42/27);
- (b) Report of the First Committee: A/42/738;
- (c) Resolutions 42/26 A and B;
- (d) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/42/PV.3-31 and 43;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/42/PV.84.

and verification; and called upon the States depositaries of the two Treaties, by virtue of their special responsibilities under those Treaties and as a provisional measure, to bring to a halt without delay all nuclear-test explosions, either through a trilaterally agreed moratorium or three unilateral moratoria, which should include appropriate means of verification (resolution 42/26 A). The General Assembly also recommended that the non-nuclear-weapon States parties to the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water formally submit an amendment proposal to the depositary Governments with a view to convening a conference at the earliest possible date to consider amendments to the Treaty that would convert it into a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty; and requested that the States parties to the Treaty report to the Assembly at its forty-third session on the progress of their efforts (resolution 42/26 B).

Document: Report of the Conference on Disarmament, Supplement No. 27 (A/43/27).

53. Urgent need for a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty

The question of the cessation of nuclear tests, independently of agreement on other disarmament measures, was discussed by the General Assembly as early as the ninth session, in 1954 (see item 52).

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly requested the Committee on Disarmament to take the necessary steps, including the establishment of a working group, to initiate substantive negotiations on a comprehensive test-ban treaty as a matter of the highest priority at the beginning of its session to be held in 1981 and to determine the institutional and administrative steps necessary for establishing, testing and operating an international seismic monitoring network and effective verification system (resolution 35/145 B).

At its thirty-sixth session, the General Assembly called upon the three negotiating nuclear-weapon States to resume their negotiations in order to bring them to an early successful conclusion; and requested the Committee on Disarmament to take the necessary steps, including the establishment of a working group, to initiate substantive negotiations on a comprehensive test-ban treaty at the beginning of its session to be held in 1982 and to exert all efforts so that the draft of such a treaty might be submitted to the Assembly at the earliest possible date (resolution 36/85).

At its thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly noted that the Committee on Disarmament had established an Ad Hoc Working Group under item 1 of its agenda (Nuclear-test ban), and requested the Group to discuss and define issues relating to verification and compliance, with a view to making further progress towards a nuclear-test ban, taking into account all existing proposals and future initiatives (resolution 37/73).

At its thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly requested the Conference on Disarmament to resume its examination of the question of a comprehensive test ban, with a view to the negotiation of a treaty on the subject and to take up the question of a revised mandate for the Ad Hoc Working Group during its 1984 session,

to determine the institutional and administrative arrangements necessary for establishing, testing and operating an international seismic monitoring network as part of an effective verification system and to investigate other international measures to improve verification arrangements under such a treaty (resolution 38/63).

At its thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly urged the Conference on Disarmament to establish at the beginning of its session in 1985 an Ad Hoc Committee under item 1 of its agenda (Nuclear-test ban), to resume immediately its substantive work on a comprehensive test ban, with a view to the negotiation of a treaty, taking into account the previous work and the results of the technical test conducted by the Ad Hoc Group of Scientific Experts to Consider International Co-operative Measures to Detect and Identify Seismic Events, to monitor nuclear explosions and to determine the capabilities of such a network for monitoring compliance with a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty, and to initiate detailed investigation of other measures to monitor and verify compliance with such a treaty, including an international network to monitor atmospheric radioactivity (resolution 39/53).

At its fortieth session, the General Assembly urged the Conference on Disarmament to establish at the beginning of its session in 1986 an ad hoc committee under item 1 of its agenda (Nuclear-test ban), to begin negotiations on a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty in accordance with a programme of work covering various issues under the headings of scope, verification and compliance; further urged the Conference to take immediate steps for the establishment of an international seismic monitoring network and to initiate detailed investigation of other measures to monitor and verify compliance with such a treaty; urged all members of the Conference, in particular the nuclear-weapon States, to co-operate in fulfilling those tasks as called for, inter alia, in the Final Declaration of the Third Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (see A/C.1/40/9, annex I) (resolution 40/81).

At the forty-first session, the General Assembly urged that: (a) the Conference on Disarmament should commence practical work on a nuclear-test-ban treaty at the beginning of its 1987 session; (b) States members of the Conference, in particular the nuclear-weapon States, and all other States, should co-operate with the Conference in order to facilitate and promote such work; (c) the nuclear-weapon States, especially those which possessed the most important nuclear arsenals, should agree to appropriate verifiable, interim measures with a view to realizing a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty; and (d) those nuclear-weapon States which had not yet done so should adhere to the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water; also urged the Conference (a) to take immediate steps for the establishment, with the widest possible participation, of an international seismic monitoring network with a view to the further development of its potential to monitor and verify compliance with a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty; (b) to take into account the progress achieved by the Ad Hoc Group of Scientific Experts to consider International Co-operative Measures to Detect and Identify Seismic Events, including the exchange of wave-form data, and other relevant initiatives by individual States and groups of States; and (c) to initiate detailed investigation of other measures to monitor

and verify compliance with such a treaty, including an international network to monitor atmospheric radioactivity; and called upon the Conference to report on progress to the Assembly at its forty-second session (resolution 41/47).

At its forty-second session, 80/ the General Assembly reaffirmed its conviction that a treaty to achieve the prohibition of all nuclear-test explosions by all States in all environments for all time was a matter of fundamental importance; urged that the following actions be taken: (a) the Conference on Disarmament should initiate substantive work on all aspects of a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty at the beginning of its 1988 session; (b) States members of the Conference, in particular the nuclear-weapon States, and all other States should co-operate in order to promote such work; (c) the nuclear-weapon States, especially those which possess the most important nuclear arsenals, should agree to appropriate verifiable interim measures with a view to realizing a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty; (d) those nuclear-weapon States which had not yet done so should adhere to the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water; also urged the Conference on Disarmament: (a) to take immediate steps for the establishment, with the widest possible participation, of an international seismic monitoring network with a view to the further development of its potential to monitor and verify compliance with a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty; (b) in that context, to take into account the progress achieved by the Ad Hoc Group of Scientific Experts to consider International Co-operative Measures to Detect and Identify Seismic Events, including the exchange of wave-form data, and other relevant initiatives by individual States and groups of States; (c) to initiate detailed investigation of other measures to monitor and verify compliance with such a treaty, including an international network to monitor atmospheric radioactivity; and called upon the Conference to report to the Assembly at its forty-third session on progress made (resolution 42/27).

Document: Report of the Conference on Disarmament, Supplement No. 27 (A/43/27).

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80/ References for the forty-second session (agenda item 50):

- (a) Report of the Conference on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/42/27);
- (b) Report of the First Committee: A/42/739;
- (c) Resolution 42/27;
- (d) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/42/PV.3-31 and 43;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/42/PV.84.

**54. Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East**

This item was included in the agenda of the twenty-ninth session of the General Assembly, in 1974, at the request of Iran, later joined by Egypt (A/9693 and Add.1-3). At that session, the Assembly commended the idea of the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East; considered that it was indispensable that all parties concerned in the area should proclaim their intention to refrain from producing, testing, obtaining, acquiring or in any other way possessing nuclear weapons; called upon the parties concerned in the area to accede to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (resolution 2373 (XXII), annex); and requested the Secretary-General to ascertain the views of the parties concerned and to report to the Security Council at an early date and, subsequently, to the Assembly at its thirtieth session (resolution 3263 (XXIX)).

In compliance with resolution 3263 (XXIX), the Secretary-General invited the following States to communicate their views concerning the implementation of the resolution: Bahrain, Democratic Yemen, Egypt, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Syrian Arab Republic, United Arab Emirates and Yemen.

At its thirtieth session, the General Assembly, having noted the reports of the Secretary-General to the Security Council and the Assembly, expressed the opinion that the Member States with which the Secretary-General had consulted should exert efforts towards the realization of the objective of establishing a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East (resolution 3474 (XXX)).

At its thirty-first and thirty-second sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 31/71 and 32/82).

At its tenth special session, in 1978, the General Assembly considered that the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East would greatly enhance international peace and security; that, pending the establishment of such a zone, States of the region should declare that they would refrain on a reciprocal basis from producing, acquiring or in any other way possessing nuclear weapons and nuclear explosive devices and from permitting the stationing of nuclear weapons on their territory by any third party, and agree to place all their nuclear activities under International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards; and that consideration should be given to a Security Council role in advancing the establishment of such a zone (resolution S-10/2, para. 63 (d)).

At its thirty-third to thirty-fifth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 33/64, 34/77 and 35/147).

At its thirty-sixth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to transmit resolution 35/147 to the Assembly at its second special session devoted to disarmament (resolution 36/87 A); considered that the Israeli military attack on the Iraqi nuclear installations adversely affected the prospects of the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region; declared that it was imperative, in that respect, that Israel should place

forthwith all its nuclear facilities under IAEA safeguards; and requested the Secretary-General to transmit the resolution to the Assembly at its second special session devoted to disarmament (resolution 36/87 B).

At its thirty-seventh and thirty-eighth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 37/75 and 38/64).

At its thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to seek the views of all concerned parties regarding the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East (resolution 39/54).

At its fortieth and forty-first sessions, the General Assembly took note of the reports of the Secretary-General containing the views of parties concerned regarding the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East; requested those parties which had not done so to communicate their views to the Secretary-General; and welcomed any further comments from those parties which had already communicated their views to the Secretary-General (resolutions 40/82 and 41/48).

At its forty-second session, 81/ the General Assembly urged all parties directly concerned to consider seriously taking the practical and urgent steps required for the implementation of the proposal to establish a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the Assembly and, as a means of promoting this objective, invited the countries concerned to adhere to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons; called upon all countries of the region that had not done so, pending the establishment of the zone, to agree to place all their nuclear activities under IAEA safeguards; invited those countries, pending the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East, to declare their support for establishing such a zone, consistent with the relevant paragraph of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly and to deposit those declarations with the Security Council; further invited those countries, pending the establishment of the zone, not to develop, produce, test or otherwise acquire nuclear weapons or permit the stationing on their territories, or territories under their control, of nuclear weapons or nuclear explosive devices; also invited the

81/ References for the forty-second session (agenda item 51):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/42/364;
- (b) Report of the First Committee: A/42/740;
- (c) Resolution 42/28;
- (d) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/42/PV.3-31 and 37;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/42/PV.84.

nuclear-weapon States and all other States to render their assistance in the establishment of the zone and at the same time to refrain from any action that runs counter to both the letter and spirit of the resolution; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Assembly at its forty-third session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 42/28).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 42/28).

55. Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia

This item was included in the agenda of the twenty-ninth session of the General Assembly, in 1974, at the request of Pakistan (A/9706). At that session, the Assembly considered that the initiative for the creation of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the appropriate region of Asia should come from the States of the region concerned (resolution 3265 A (XXIX)); endorsed in principle the concept of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia; invited the States of the South Asian region and other neighbouring non-nuclear-weapon States to initiate necessary consultations with a view to establishing a nuclear-weapon-free zone and urged them, in the interim, to refrain from any action contrary to the achievement of those objectives; expressed the hope that all States, in particular the nuclear-weapon States, would lend their co-operation for the realization of the aims of the resolution; and requested the Secretary-General to convene a meeting for the purpose of the consultations mentioned above (resolution 3265 B (XXIX)).

At its thirtieth session, the General Assembly decided to give due consideration to any proposal for the creation of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in an appropriate region of Asia, after it had been developed and matured among the interested States within the region concerned (resolution 3476 A (XXX)); and urged the States of South Asia to continue their efforts to establish a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia and to refrain from any action contrary to the objective of establishing the zone (resolution 3476 B (XXX)).

At its thirty-first and thirty-second sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 31/73 and 32/83).

At its tenth special session, in 1978, the General Assembly noted that all States in the region of South Asia had expressed their determination to keep their countries free of nuclear weapons, and considered that no action should be taken by them that might deviate from that objective (resolution S-10/2, para. 63 (e)).

At its thirty-third to fortieth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 33/65, 34/78, 35/148, 36/88, 37/76, 38/65, 39/55 and 40/83).

At its forty-first session, the General Assembly reiterated its previous resolutions and requested the Secretary-General to communicate with the States of the region and other concerned States in order to ascertain their views on the issue and explore the best possibilities to promote the efforts for the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia and to report on the subject to the Assembly at its forty-second session (resolution 41/49).

At its forty-second session, 82/ the General Assembly reaffirmed its endorsement, in principle, of the concept of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia; urged once again the States of South Asia to continue to make all possible efforts to establish a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia and to refrain, in the mean time, from any action contrary to this objective; called upon those nuclear-weapon States which had not done so to respond positively to this proposal and to extend the necessary co-operation in the efforts to establish a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia; requested the Secretary-General to communicate with the States of the region and other concerned States in order to ascertain their views on the issue and to promote consultations among them with a view to exploring the best possibilities of furthering the efforts for the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia; also requested the Secretary-General to report on the subject to the Assembly at its forty-third session (resolution 42/29).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 42/29).

56. Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects

This question has been considered by the General Assembly under various items. At the twenty-seventh session, in 1972, it was examined under the item entitled "General and complete disarmament" (see item 64). At that session, the Assembly welcomed the report of the Secretary-General entitled "Napalm and other incendiary weapons and all aspects of their possible use" (A/8803/Rev.1), which had been called for under resolution 2852 (XXVI); deplored the use of napalm and other incendiary weapons in all armed conflicts; and commended the report to the attention of all Governments and peoples (resolution 2932 A (XXVII)).

At its twenty-eighth session, the General Assembly included the question in the agenda as a separate item entitled "Napalm and other incendiary weapons and all aspects of their possible use". At that session, the Assembly invited the Diplomatic Conference on the Reaffirmation and Development of International Humanitarian Law Applicable in Armed Conflicts to consider the question of the use of napalm and other incendiary weapons, as well as other specific conventional

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82/ References for the forty-second session (agenda item 52):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/42/456 and Add.1;
- (b) Report of the First Committee: A/42/741;
- (c) Resolution 42/29;
- (d) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/42/PV.3-31 and 37;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/42/PV.84.

weapons that might be deemed to cause unnecessary suffering or to have indiscriminate effects (resolution 3076 (XXVIII)).

At its twenty-ninth session, the General Assembly invited the Diplomatic Conference to continue its consideration of the question (resolution 3255 A (XXIX)); and urged all States to refrain from the production, stockpiling, proliferation and use of such weapons, pending the conclusion of agreements on the prohibition of these weapons (resolution 3255 B (XXIX)).

At its thirtieth session, the General Assembly decided to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-first session an item entitled "Incendiary and other specific conventional weapons which may be the subject of prohibitions or restrictions of use for humanitarian reasons" (resolution 3464 (XXX)).

At its thirty-first session, the General Assembly reiterated its previous resolution (resolution 31/64).

At its thirty-second session, the General Assembly noted resolution 22 (IV) on follow-up regarding prohibitions or restrictions of use of certain conventional weapons, adopted by the Diplomatic Conference on 7 June 1977, in which the Conference had recommended that a conference of Governments on such weapons should be convened not later than 1979; and decided to convene in 1979 a United Nations conference on this question and to convene a preparatory conference for that conference (resolution 32/152).

At its tenth special session, in 1978, the General Assembly considered that the United Nations Conference on Prohibitions or Restrictions of Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects should seek agreement on the prohibition or restriction of use of certain conventional weapons, including those which might cause unnecessary suffering or have indiscriminate effects, and that all States were called upon to contribute towards carrying out that task (resolution S-10/2, paras. 86 and 87).

At its thirty-third session, the General Assembly endorsed the recommendation of the Preparatory Conference that the United Nations Conference should be held at Geneva from 10 to 28 September 1979 (resolution 33/70).

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Conference and endorsed the recommendation of the Conference to hold another session at Geneva in 1980 with a view to completing negotiations (resolution 34/82).

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly took note of the Final Report of the Conference; welcomed the successful conclusion of the Conference, which had resulted in the adoption, on 10 October 1980, of the Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects, the Protocol on Non-Detectable Fragments (Protocol I), the Protocol on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Mines, Booby Traps and Other Devices (Protocol II) and the Protocol on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Incendiary Weapons (Protocol III); took note of article 3 of the Convention, which stipulated that the

Convention would be open for signature on 10 April 1981; and commended the Convention and the three annexed Protocols to all States, with a view to achieving the widest possible adherence to those instruments (resolution 35/153).

At its thirty-sixth and thirty-seventh sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 36/93 and 37/79).

At its thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly noted that, upon the fulfilment of the conditions set out in article 5 of the Convention, the Convention and the three Protocols annexed thereto had entered into force on 2 December 1983 (resolution 38/66).

At its thirty-ninth to forty-first sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 39/56, 40/84 and 41/50).

At its forty-second session, 83/ the General Assembly urged all States that had not yet done so to exert their best endeavours to become parties to the Convention and the Protocols annexed thereto as early as possible, so as ultimately to obtain universality of adherence; noted that, under article 8 of the Convention, conferences might be convened to consider amendments to the Convention or any of the annexed Protocols, to consider additional protocols relating to other categories of conventional weapons not covered by the existing annexed Protocols, or to review the scope and operation of the Convention and the Protocols annexed thereto and to consider any proposal for amendments to the Convention or to the existing Protocols and any proposals for additional protocols relating to other categories of conventional weapons not covered by the existing Protocols; and requested the Secretary-General as depositary of the Convention and its Protocols to inform the Assembly from time to time of the state of adherence to the Convention and its Protocols (resolution 42/30).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 42/30).

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83/ References for the forty-second session (agenda item 53):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/42/580;
- (b) Report of the First Committee: A/42/742;
- (c) Resolution 42/30;
- (d) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/42/PV.3-31 and 36;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/42/PV.84.

57. Conclusion of effective international arrangements on the strengthening of the security of non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons

The item entitled "Conclusion of an international convention on the strengthening of guarantees of the security of non-nuclear States" was included in the agenda of the thirty-third session of the General Assembly, in 1978, at the request of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (A/33/241). At that session, the Assembly considered it necessary to take effective measures for the strengthening of the security of non-nuclear-weapon States through appropriate international arrangements; requested the Committee on Disarmament to consider, to that end, the drafts of an international convention on the subject, as well as all proposals and suggestions concerning effective political and legal measures at the international level to assure the non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-fourth session an item entitled "Strengthening of guarantees of the security of non-nuclear-weapon States" (resolution 33/72 A).

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly decided to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-fifth session an item entitled "Conclusion of an international convention to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons" (resolution 34/85).

At its thirty-fifth to forty-first sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 35/154, 36/94, 37/80, 38/67, 39/57, 40/85 and 41/51).

At its forty-second session, 84/ the General Assembly reaffirmed once again the urgent need to reach agreement on effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons and to find a common approach acceptable to all; considered that the Conference on Disarmament should continue to explore ways and means of overcoming the difficulties encountered in carrying out negotiations on the question; appealed to all States, especially the nuclear-weapon States, to demonstrate political will and to exercise the flexibility necessary to reach agreement on a "common formula",

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84/ References for the forty-second session (agenda item 54):

- (a) Report of the Conference on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/42/27);
- (b) Report of the First Committee: A/42/743;
- (c) Resolution 42/31;
- (d) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/42/PV.3-31 and 36;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/42/PV.84.

which could be included in an international instrument of a legally binding nature; and requested the Conference on Disarmament to continue active negotiations on the subject and to establish for the purpose the respective ad hoc committee at the beginning of its 1988 session (resolution 42/31).

Document: Report of the Conference on Disarmament, Supplement No. 27 (A/43/27).

58. Conclusion of effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons

The item entitled "Conclusion of an international convention on the strengthening of guarantees of the security of non-nuclear States" was included in the agenda of the thirty-third session of the General Assembly, in 1978, at the request of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (A/33/241). At that session, the Assembly urged that efforts should be made to conclude effective arrangements, as appropriate, to assure the non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons, including consideration of an international convention and of alternative ways and means of achieving that objective; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-fourth session an item entitled "Strengthening of the security of non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons" (resolution 33/72 B).

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly decided to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-fifth session an item entitled "Conclusion of an international convention to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons" (resolution 34/85).

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly decided to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-sixth session an item entitled "Conclusion of effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons" (resolution 35/155).

At its thirty-sixth to forty-first sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 36/95, 37/81, 38/68, 39/58, 40/86 and 41/52).

At its forty-second session, 85/ the General Assembly reaffirmed the urgent need to reach agreement on effective international arrangements to assure

85/ References for the forty-second session (agenda item 55):

- (a) Report of the Conference on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/42/27);
- (b) Report of the First Committee: A/42/744;
- (c) Resolution 42/32;

non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons; noted with satisfaction that in the Conference on Disarmament there was no objection, in principle, to the idea of an international convention to that end, although the difficulties as regards evolving a common approach acceptable to all had also been pointed out; appealed to all States, especially the nuclear-weapon States, to demonstrate the political will necessary to reach agreement on a common approach and, in particular, on a common formula that could be included in an international instrument of a legally binding character; recommended that further intensive efforts should be devoted to the search for such a common approach or common formula and that the various alternative approaches, including in particular those considered in the Conference, should be further explored in order to overcome the difficulties; and recommended that the Conference should actively continue negotiations with a view to reaching early agreement and concluding effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons, taking into account the widespread support for the conclusion of an international convention and giving consideration to any other proposals designed to secure the same objective (resolution 42/32).

Document: Report of the Conference on Disarmament, Supplement No. 27 (A/43/27).

#### 59. Prevention of an arms race in outer space

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-sixth session of the General Assembly, in 1981, at the request of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (A/36/192). At that session, the Assembly considered it necessary to take effective steps, by concluding an appropriate international treaty, to prevent the spread of the arms race to outer space; and requested the Committee on Disarmament to embark on negotiations with a view to achieving agreement on the text of such a treaty (resolution 36/99).

At its thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly reaffirmed the will of all States that outer space should be used exclusively for peaceful purposes and that it should not become an arena for an arms race; declared that any use other than for exclusively peaceful purposes ran counter to the agreed objective of general and complete disarmament under effective international control; emphasized that further effective measures to prevent an arms race in outer space should be adopted by the international community; called upon all States, in particular those with major space capabilities, to contribute actively to the objective of the peaceful use of outer space and to take immediate measures to prevent an arms race in outer space; and requested the Committee on Disarmament to consider as a matter of priority the question of preventing an arms race in outer space and to establish an

(continued)

(d) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/42/PV.3-31 and 36;

(e) Plenary meeting: A/42/PV.84.

ad hoc working group on the subject at the beginning of its session in 1983, with a view to undertaking negotiations for the conclusion of an agreement or agreements, as appropriate, to prevent an arms race in all its aspects in outer space (resolution 37/83).

At its thirty-eighth to forty-first sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 38/70, 39/59, 40/87 and 41/53).

At its forty-second session, 86/ the General Assembly recalled the obligation of all States to refrain from the threat or use of force in their space activities; reaffirmed that general and complete disarmament under effective international control warranted that outer space should be used exclusively for peaceful purposes and that it should not become an arena for an arms race; emphasized that further measures with appropriate and effective provisions for verification to prevent an arms race in outer space should be adopted by the international community; called upon all States, in particular those with major space capabilities, to contribute actively to the objective of the peaceful use of outer space and to take immediate measures to prevent an arms race in outer space in the interest of maintaining international peace and security and promoting international co-operation and understanding; recognized, as stated in the report of the Ad Hoc Committee of the Conference on Disarmament, that the legal régime applicable to outer space, as such, was not sufficient to guarantee the prevention of an arms race in outer space, the significant role that régime played in the prevention of an arms race in that environment, the need to consolidate and reinforce that régime and to enhance its effectiveness, and the importance of strict compliance with existing agreements, both bilateral and multilateral; reiterated that the Conference on Disarmament, as the single multilateral disarmament negotiating forum, had the primary role in the negotiation of a multilateral agreement or agreements, as appropriate, on the prevention of an arms race in outer space in all its aspects; requested the Conference on Disarmament to consider as a matter of priority the question of preventing an arms race in outer space; also requested the Conference to intensify its consideration of the question of the prevention of an arms race in outer space in all its aspects, taking into account all relevant proposals, including those presented in the Ad Hoc Committee on the prevention of an arms race in outer space at the 1987 session of the Conference and at the forty-second

86/ References for the forty-second session (agenda item 56):

- (a) Report of the Conference on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/42/27);
- (b) Report of the First Committee: A/42/745;
- (c) Resolution 42/33;
- (d) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/42/PV.3 31 and 44;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/42/PV.84.

session of the Assembly; further requested the Conference to re-establish an ad hoc committee with an adequate mandate at the beginning of its 1988 session, with a view to undertaking negotiations for the conclusion of an agreement or agreements, as appropriate, to prevent an arms race in outer space in all its aspects; urged the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America to pursue intensively their bilateral negotiations in a constructive spirit aimed at reaching early agreement for preventing an arms race in outer space, and to advise the Conference on Disarmament periodically of the progress of their bilateral sessions so as to facilitate its work; called upon all States, especially those with major space capabilities, to refrain, in their activities relating to outer space, from actions contrary to the observance of the relevant existing treaties or to the objective of preventing an arms race in outer space; took note that the study on disarmament problems relating to outer space and the consequence of extending the arms race into outer space, called for in resolution 41/53, had been prepared by the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research and that, after a final meeting of the group of experts held in September 1987, the report was finalized and being prepared for publication in autumn 1987; requested the Secretary-General to invite the views of Member States on all aspects of the question of the prevention of an arms race in outer space and to submit a report to the Assembly at its forty-third session; requested the Conference on Disarmament to report on its consideration of this subject to the Assembly at its forty-third session; and requested the Secretary-General to transmit to the Conference all documents relating to the consideration of this subject by the General Assembly at its forty-second session (resolution 42/33).

Document: Report of the Conference on Disarmament, Supplement No. 27 (A/43/27).

#### 60. Implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa

The item entitled "Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa" was included in the agenda of the twentieth session of the General Assembly, in 1965, at the request of 34 African States (A/5975). At that session, the Assembly reaffirmed its call to all States to respect the continent of Africa as a nuclear-free zone; endorsed the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa, issued at Cairo in July 1964 by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity; called upon all States to respect and abide by that Declaration and to refrain from testing, manufacturing, using or threatening to use or deploying nuclear weapons on the continent of Africa; and expressed the hope that African States would initiate studies, as they deemed appropriate, with a view to implementing the denuclearization of Africa, and take the necessary measures through OAU to achieve this end (resolution 2033 (XX)).

At its twenty-ninth session, the General Assembly, in the course of its consideration of the item entitled "General and complete disarmament" (see also item 64), reaffirmed its call to all States to consider and respect the continent of Africa and its surrounding islands as a nuclear-weapon-free zone; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its thirtieth session an item entitled "Implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa" (resolution 3261 E (XXIX)).

At its thirtieth to thirty-second sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 3471 (XXX), 31/69 and 32/81).

At its tenth special session, in 1978, the General Assembly considered that in Africa, where OAU had affirmed a decision for the denuclearisation of the region, the Security Council should take appropriate steps whenever necessary to prevent the frustration of that objective (resolution S-10/2, para. 63 (c)).

At its thirty-third session, the General Assembly condemned any attempt by South Africa to introduce nuclear weapons into the African continent; demanded that South Africa should refrain from conducting any nuclear explosion; condemned any nuclear collaboration by any State, corporation, institution or individual with the racist régime; and demanded that South Africa should submit all its nuclear facilities for inspection by the International Atomic Energy Agency (resolution 33/63).

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly condemned the reported explosion of a nuclear device by South Africa; reaffirmed that the nuclear programme of the racist régime of South Africa constituted a very grave danger to international peace and security and a particularly dangerous threat to the security of African States, and increased the danger of the proliferation of nuclear weapons; requested the Security Council to prohibit all forms of co-operation and collaboration with the racist régime of South Africa in the nuclear field; and further requested the Council to institute effective enforcement action against it so as to prevent it from further endangering international peace and security through its acquisition of nuclear weapons (resolution 34/76 A); took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the subject of reports of a nuclear explosion by South Africa; and requested him to follow the situation closely and to prepare, with the assistance of appropriate experts, a comprehensive report on South Africa's plan and capability in the nuclear field and to submit the report to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session (resolution 34/76 B).

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly, having considered the report of the Secretary-General on South Africa's plan and capability in the nuclear field, including the reported explosion of a nuclear device in the South Atlantic on 22 September 1979 expressed its deep alarm that the report had established South Africa's capability to manufacture nuclear weapons; and requested the Security Council to institute effective enforcement action against South Africa, so as to prevent it from endangering international peace and security through its acquisition of nuclear weapons (resolution 35/146 A); condemned any form of nuclear collaboration by any State, corporation, institution or individual with the racist régime of South Africa; requested the Security Council to prohibit all forms of co-operation and collaboration with it in the nuclear field; and requested the Secretary-General to render all necessary assistance to OAU towards the realization of its solemn Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa (resolution 35/146 B).

At its thirty-sixth and thirty-seventh sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 36/86 A and B and 37/74 A and B).

At its thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly requested the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research, in co-operation with the Department for Disarmament Affairs and in consultation with OAU, to provide data on the continued development of South Africa's nuclear capability and to submit a report to the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session (resolution 38/181 A); requested the Disarmament Commission to consider substantively and as a matter of priority South Africa's nuclear capability during its session in 1984, taking into account, inter alia, the findings contained in the report of the Secretary-General on South Africa's plan and capability in the nuclear field, with a view to adopting concrete recommendations on the question; and requested the Secretary-General to follow very closely South Africa's evolution in the nuclear field and to report thereon to the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session (resolution 38/181 B).

At its thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly considered the report of the Disarmament Commission, the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 38/181 B and the report of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research called for under resolution 38/181 A (resolutions 39/61 A and B).

At its fortieth and forty-first sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 40/89 A and B and 41/55 A and B).

At its forty-second session, 87/ the General Assembly strongly renewed its call to all States to consider and respect the continent of Africa and its surrounding areas as a nuclear-weapon-free zone; reaffirmed that the implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of OAU would be an important measure to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons and to promote international peace and security; expressed once again its grave alarm at South Africa's possession and continued development of nuclear-weapon capability; condemned South Africa's continued pursuit of a nuclear capability and all forms of nuclear collaboration by any State, corporation, institution or individual with the racist régime that enabled it to frustrate the objective of the Declaration, which sought to keep Africa free from nuclear weapons; called upon all States, corporations, institutions and individuals to desist from further collaboration with the racist régime that might

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87/ References for the forty-second session (agenda item 53):

- (a) Report of the Disarmament Commission: Supplement No. 42 (A/42/42);
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General: A/42/649;
- (c) Report of the First Committee: A/42/747;
- (d) Resolutions 42/34 A and B.
- (e) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/42/PV.3-31 and 37;
- (f) Plenary meeting: A/42/PV.84.

enable it to frustrate the objective of the Declaration; demanded once again that the racist régime of South Africa refrain from manufacturing, testing, deploying, transporting, storing, using or threatening to use nuclear weapons; appealed to all States that have the means to do so to monitor South Africa's research on and development and production of nuclear weapons and to publicize any information in that regard; demanded once again that South Africa submit forthwith all its nuclear installations and facilities to inspection by IAEA; and requested the Secretary-General to provide all necessary assistance that OAU might seek regarding the modalities and elements for the preparation and the implementation of the relevant convention or treaty on the denuclearization of Africa (resolution 42/34 A); the Assembly also condemned the massive buildup of South Africa's military machine, in particular its frenzied acquisition of nuclear-weapon capability for repressive and aggressive purposes and as an instrument of blackmail; further condemned all forms of nuclear collaboration by any State, corporation, institution or individual with the racist régime of South Africa, in particular the decision by some Member States to grant licences to several corporations in their territories to provide equipment and technical and maintenance services for nuclear installations in South Africa; reaffirmed that the acquisition of nuclear-weapon capability by the racist régime constituted a very grave danger to international peace and security and, in particular, jeopardized the security of African States and increased the danger of the proliferation of nuclear weapons; expressed its full support for the African States faced with the danger of South Africa's nuclear capability; commended the actions taken by those Governments which have taken measures to restrict co-operation with South Africa in nuclear and other fields; demanded that South Africa and all other foreign interests put an immediate end to the exploration for and exploitation of uranium resources in Namibia; called upon all States, corporations, institutions and individuals to terminate forthwith all forms of military and nuclear collaboration with the racist régime; requested the Disarmament Commission to consider once again as a matter of priority during its substantive session in 1983 South Africa's nuclear capability, taking into account, inter alia, the findings of the report of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research on South Africa's nuclear capability; requested the Secretary-General to provide all necessary assistance that OAU might seek regarding the modalities and elements for the preparation and implementation of the relevant convention or treaty on the denuclearization of Africa; commended the adoption by the Security Council of resolutions 558 (1984) of 13 December 1984 and 591 (1986) of 28 November 1986 on the question of South Africa, with a view to blocking the existing loopholes in the arms embargo so as to render it more effective and prohibiting, in particular, all forms of co-operation and collaboration with the racist régime of South Africa in the nuclear field; demanded once again that South Africa submit forthwith all its nuclear installations and facilities to inspection by IAEA; and requested the Secretary-General to follow very closely South Africa's evolution in the nuclear field and to report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-third session (resolution 41/34 B).

Documents:

- (a) Report of the Disarmament Commission: Supplement No. 42 (A/43/42);
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 42/34 B).

**61. Prohibition of the development and manufacture of new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons**

This item was included in the agenda of the thirtieth session of the General Assembly, in 1975, at the request of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (A/10243). At that session, the Assembly took note of the draft agreement submitted by the USSR (A/C.1/L.711/Rev.1) and requested the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament to proceed, with the assistance of qualified governmental experts, to work out the text of an agreement on the prohibition of the development and manufacture of new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons and to submit a report on the results achieved for consideration by the Assembly at its thirty-first session (resolution 3479 (XXX)).

At its thirty-first session, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolution 31/74).

At its thirty-second session, the General Assembly requested the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament to continue negotiations aimed at working out the text of an agreement; and urged all States to refrain from any action that would impede international talks aimed at working out an agreement or agreements to prevent the use of scientific and technological progress for the development of new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons (resolution 32/84 A); reaffirmed the definition of weapons of mass destruction contained in the resolution of the Commission for Conventional Armaments of 12 August 1948 (see S/C.3/32/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Corr.1); and requested the Conference to consider the desirability of formulating agreements on the prohibition of any specific new weapons that might be identified (resolution 32/84 B).

At its tenth special session, in 1978, the General Assembly considered that efforts aiming at the prohibition of new types of weapons of mass destruction should be pursued and that the question should be kept under continuing review (resolution S-10/2, para. 77).

At its thirty-third to thirty-sixth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 33/66 A and B, 34/79, 35/149 and 36/89).

At its twelfth special session, in 1982, the General Assembly had before it the special report of the Committee on Disarmament, which contained a section on new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons (A/S-12/2, sect. III, paras. 67-75). At that session, the Assembly did not take any action on this question; it approved, however, the report of the Ad Hoc Committee of the Twelfth Special Session as the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session, in which the Committee recommended that the items on which the special session had not reached decisions should be taken up at the thirty-seventh session of the Assembly for further consideration (decision S 12/24).

At its thirty-seventh and thirty eighth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 37/77 A and B and 38/182).

At its thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly called upon the States permanent members of the Security Council as well as upon other militarily significant States to make declarations, identical in substance, concerning the refusal to create new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons, as a first step towards the conclusion of a comprehensive agreement on this subject, bearing in mind that such declarations would be approved thereafter by a decision of the Council (resolution 39/62).

At its fortieth session, the General Assembly requested the Conference on Disarmament, in the light of its existing priorities, to keep constantly under review, with the assistance of a periodically convened group of experts, the question of the prohibition of the development and manufacture of new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons with a view to making, when necessary, recommendations on undertaking specific negotiations on the identified types of such weapons; and called upon all States to contribute, immediately following the identification of any new type of weapon of mass destruction, to the commencement of negotiations on its prohibition with the simultaneous introduction of a moratorium on its practical development (resolution 40/90).

At its forty-first session, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolution 41/56).

At its forty-second session, 88/ the General Assembly reaffirmed on the basis of the common desire of the international community to necessity of prohibiting the development and manufacture of new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons; requested the Conference on Disarmament, in the light of its existing priorities, to keep constantly under review, with appropriate expert assistance, the question of the prohibition of the development and manufacture of new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons with a view to making, when necessary, recommendations on undertaking specific negotiations on the identified types of such weapons; called upon all States, immediately following the identification of any new type of weapon of mass destruction, to renounce practical development of such a weapon and to commence negotiations on its prohibition; once again urged all States to refrain from any

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88/ References for the forty-second session (agenda item 59):

- (a) Report of the Conference on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/42/27);
- (b) Report of the First Committee: A/42/748;
- (c) Resolution 42/35;
- (d) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/42/PV.3-40;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/42/PV.84.

action that could lead to the emergence of new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons; called again upon all States to undertake efforts to ensure that ultimately scientific and technological achievements might be used solely for peaceful purposes; requested the Secretary-General to transmit to the Conference on Disarmament all documents relating to the consideration of this item by the Assembly at its forty-second session; and requested the Conference to submit to the Assembly for consideration at its forty-third session a report on the results achieved (resolution 42/35).

Document: Report of the Conference on Disarmament, Supplement No. 27 (A/43/27).

## 62. Reduction of military budgets

The question of the reduction of military budgets was included in the agenda of the twenty-eighth session of the General Assembly, in 1973, at the request of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (A/9191). At that session, the Assembly recommended that all States permanent members of the Security Council should reduce their military budgets by 10 per cent from the 1973 level during the following financial year; appealed to those States to allot 10 per cent of the funds thus released for assistance to developing countries; and established a Special Committee on the Distribution of Funds Released as a Result of the Reduction of Military Budgets (resolution 3093 A (XXVIII)); and requested the Secretary-General to prepare, with the assistance of qualified experts, a report on the matter (resolution 3093 B (XXVIII)).

In connection with resolution 3093 A (XXVIII), the Secretary-General on 2 August 1974 invited the Permanent Representatives of the States appointed by the President of the General Assembly to serve on the Special Committee to inform him of the names of the representatives of their Governments to the Committee; the same invitation was sent to China, France, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America. In their replies, China, France, the United Kingdom and the United States declined to serve on the Special Committee. No communication was received from the group of Western European and other States concerning their candidates for membership in the Special Committee. In those circumstances and following informal consultations, no meetings of the Special Committee were held (see A/9800).

At its twenty-ninth session, the General Assembly, having considered the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 3093 B (XXVIII), invited all States to communicate to the Secretary-General their views and suggestions; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report on the replies (resolution 3254 (XXIX)).

At its thirtieth session, the General Assembly, having considered the report of the Secretary-General, appealed to all States to strive to reach agreed reductions in their military budgets; and requested the Secretary-General, assisted by a group of qualified experts, to prepare a report containing an in-depth analysis of various aspects of the problem, including conclusions and recommendations (resolution 3463 (XXX)).

At its thirty-first session, the General Assembly, having considered the report of the Secretary-General, invited all States to communicate to the Secretary-General their comments with regard to matters covered in the report; and requested the Secretary-General to prepare, with the assistance of an intergovernmental group of budgetary experts appointed by him, a report containing an analysis of the comments provided by States as well as any further conclusions and recommendations (resolution 31/87).

At its thirty-second session, the General Assembly, having considered the report of the Secretary-General, requested the Secretary-General to prepare a background report for the tenth special session, compiling the proposals and recommendations put forward by the groups of experts appointed by him and under resolutions 3463 (XXX) and 31/87, and containing information on the progress made with regard to the pilot test of the reporting instrument (resolution 32/85).

At its tenth special session, in 1978, the General Assembly, having considered the reports of the Secretary-General, expressed the view that gradual reduction of military budgets on a mutually agreed basis would contribute to curbing the arms race (resolution S-10/2, para. 89).

At its thirty-third session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General, with the assistance of an ad hoc panel of experienced practitioners in the field of military budgeting, to carry out a practical test of the proposed reporting instrument, to assess the results of the practical test and to develop recommendations; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session (resolution 33/67).

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly requested the Disarmament Commission to undertake during 1980 to examine and identify effective ways and means of achieving agreements to freeze, reduce or otherwise restrain, in a balanced manner, military expenditures (resolution 34/83 F).

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to invite Member States to express their views and suggestions on the principles that should govern their actions in the field of the freezing and reduction of military expenditures and to prepare, on this basis, a report to be submitted to the Disarmament Commission at its session in 1981 (resolution 35/142 A); recommended that all Member States should make use of the reporting instrument and report annually their military expenditures to the Secretary-General; requested the latter to report on these matters on an annual basis; also requested him, with the assistance of an ad hoc group of qualified experts, to refine further the reporting instrument and to examine and suggest solutions to the question of comparing military expenditures among different States and between different years as well as to the problems of verification that would arise in connection with agreements on reduction of military expenditures; and requested him to report thereon to the Assembly at its second special session devoted to disarmament (resolution 35/142 B).

At its thirty-sixth session, the General Assembly requested the Disarmament Commission to continue consideration of the item at its session in 1982 (resolution 36/82 A).

At its twelfth special session, in 1982, the General Assembly had before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 35/142 B. At that session, the Assembly did not take any action on this question; it approved, however, the report of the Ad Hoc Committee of the Twelfth Special Session as the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session, in which the Committee recommended that the items on which the special session had not reached decisions should be taken up at the thirty-seventh session of the Assembly for further consideration (decision S-12/24).

At its thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly requested the Disarmament Commission to continue, at its session in 1983, the consideration of the item entitled "Reduction of military budgets" (resolution 37/95 A); requested the Secretary-General, with the assistance of a group of qualified experts and with the voluntary co-operation of States, to undertake the task of constructing price indices and purchasing-power parities for the military expenditures of participating States; and requested the Secretary-General to submit progress reports to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth and thirty-ninth sessions and a final report to the Assembly at its fortieth session (resolution 37/95 B).

At its thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General containing the replies received in 1983 from Member States in the framework of the international system for the standardized reporting of military expenditures and with the submitted data arranged by the Secretariat according to statistical practice, and of that containing views and suggestions of States on practical means of promoting the wider participation of States in the above-mentioned system; and also took note of his progress report on the ongoing exercise undertaken in pursuance of paragraph 5 of resolution 37/95 B (resolution 38/184 B).

At its thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly requested the Disarmament Commission to continue, at its 1985 substantive session, the consideration of the item entitled "Reduction of military budgets" on the basis of the relevant working paper annexed to its report, as well as other proposals and ideas on the subject-matter, with a view to finalizing the identification and elaboration of the principles that should govern further actions of States in the field of freezing and reduction of military expenditures, keeping in mind the possibility of embodying such principles in a suitable document at an appropriate stage (resolution 39/64 A); took note of the report of the Secretary-General containing the replies received in 1984 from Member States in the framework of the above-mentioned reporting system, and of his progress report on the ongoing exercise undertaken in pursuance of resolution 37/95 B and that would result in a final report to the Assembly at its fortieth session (resolution 39/64 B).

At its fortieth session, the General Assembly requested the Disarmament Commission to continue the consideration of the item entitled "Reduction of military budgets" and, in this context, to finalize, at its substantive session in 1986, the principles that should govern the actions of States in the field of freezing and reduction of military expenditures on the basis of the working paper annexed to its report, as well as other proposals and ideas on the subject (resolution 40/91 A); took note of the report of the Group of Experts on the

Reduction of Military Budgets; invited all Member States to present to the Secretary-General, no later than 15 April 1986, their views regarding the report and to suggest further measures with a view to facilitating future international agreements to reduce military expenditures; requested the Secretary-General to submit a report containing the views of Member States received concerning this issue to the Assembly at its forty-first session; also took note of his report containing the replies received in 1985 from Member States in the framework of the above-mentioned reporting system; stressed the need to increase the number of reporting States with a view to the broadest possible participation from different geographic regions and representing different budgeting systems; and reiterated its recommendation that all Member States should report annually, by 30 April, to the Secretary-General, using the reporting instrument, their military expenditures for the latest fiscal year for which data were available (resolution 40/91 B).

At its forty-first session, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item, requesting the Disarmament Commission to continue its work on the last outstanding paragraph of the principles that should govern further actions of States in the field of freezing and reduction of military budgets (resolution 41/57).

At its forty-second session, 89/ the General Assembly requested the Disarmament Commission to continue the consideration of the item entitled "Reduction of military budgets" and, in this context, to conclude, at its 1988 substantive session, its work on the last outstanding paragraph of the principles that should govern further actions of States in the field of freezing and reduction of military budgets, and to submit its report and recommendations to the Assembly not later than its forty-third session; drew anew the attention of Member States to the fact that the identification and elaboration of the principles that should govern further actions of States in freezing and reducing military budgets could contribute to harmonising the views of States and creating confidence among them conducive to achieving international agreements on the reduction of military budgets; and urged all Member States, in particular the most heavily armed States, to reinforce their readiness to co-operate in a constructive manner with a view to reaching agreements to freeze, reduce or otherwise restrain military expenditures (resolution 42/36).

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89/ References for the forty-second session (agenda item 60):

- (a) Report of the Disarmament Commission: Supplement No. 42 (A/42/42);
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General: A/42/573 and Add.1;
- (c) Report of the First Committee: A/42/749;
- (d) Resolution 42/36;
- (e) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/42/PV.3-31 and 36;
- (f) Plenary meeting: A/42/PV.84.

**Documents:**

- (a) Report of the Disarmament Commission: Supplement No. 42 (A/43/42);**
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 40/91 B).**

### 63. Chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons

Various aspects of the question of chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons have been considered by the General Assembly at different times under several items. At the twenty-first to twenty-third sessions, from 1966 to 1968, the question was considered under the item "General and complete disarmament" (see item 64). An item entitled "Question of chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons" was included in the agenda of the Assembly for the first time at its twenty-fourth session, in 1969.

At its twenty-third session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to prepare, with the assistance of qualified experts, a report on the effects of the possible use of such weapons (resolution 2454 (XXIII)). The report was submitted to the Assembly at its twenty-fourth session.

The General Assembly considered the question at its twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth sessions (resolutions 2603 (XXIV) and 2662 (XXV)).

At its twenty-sixth session, the General Assembly commended the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction and requested the depositary Governments to open the Convention for signature and ratification at the earliest possible date (resolution 2826 (XXVI)). The Convention was opened for signature and ratification on 10 April 1972. The Assembly also requested the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament to seek agreement on the prohibition of chemical weapons (resolution 2827 A (XXVI)), a request that was repeated at subsequent sessions (resolutions 2933 (XXVII), 3077 (XXVIII), 3256 (XXIX), 3465 (XXX), 31/65 and 32/77).

The Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction entered into force on 26 March 1975.

At its tenth special session, in 1978, the General Assembly considered that all States should adhere to the Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or Other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare, signed at Geneva on 17 June 1925, that all States that had not yet done so should consider adhering to the Convention and that the conclusion of a convention on the prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of all chemical weapons and their destruction was one of the most urgent tasks of multilateral negotiations (resolution S-10/2, paras. 72, 73 and 75).

At its thirty-third session, the General Assembly, recalling that article XII of the Convention provided for a review conference of States parties to the Convention to be held five years after its entry into force, noted that, after appropriate consultations, a preparatory committee of parties to the Convention was to be arranged (resolution 33/59 B).

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly reiterated its previous resolutions on the subject (resolution 34/72).

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly welcomed the final declaration of the Review Conference (resolution 35/144 A); urged the Committee on Disarmament to continue negotiations on a multilateral convention on the complete and effective prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of all chemical weapons and on their destruction as a matter of high priority (resolution 35/144 B); decided to carry out an impartial investigation to ascertain the facts pertaining to the reports regarding the alleged use of chemical weapons; and requested the Secretary-General to carry out such an investigation with the assistance of qualified medical and technical experts who would seek relevant information and collect and examine evidence, including on-site with the consent of the countries concerned (resolution 35/144 C).

At its thirty-sixth session, the General Assembly urged the Committee on Disarmament to continue negotiations on a multilateral convention on the prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of all chemical weapons and on their destruction as a matter of high priority, and, in particular, to re-establish its Ad Hoc Working Group on Chemical Weapons with an appropriately revised mandate enabling the Committee to achieve agreement on a chemical weapons convention at the earliest date (resolutions 36/96 A and B); took note of the report of the Secretary-General, to which was annexed the report of the Group of Experts to Investigate Reports on the Alleged Use of Chemical Weapons; and requested him, with the assistance of the Group of Experts, to continue his investigations pursuant to resolution 35/144 C (resolution 36/96 C).

At its thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly urged the Committee on Disarmament to intensify negotiations in the Ad Hoc Working Group on Chemical Weapons on the basis of its new mandate to achieve accord on a chemical weapons convention at the earliest possible date (resolution 37/98 A); recommended that the States parties should hold a special conference as soon as possible to establish a flexible, objective and non-discriminatory procedure to deal with issues concerning compliance with the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction (resolution 37/98 C); requested the Secretary-General to investigate, with the assistance of qualified experts, information that might be brought to his attention by any Member State concerning activities that might constitute a violation of the Geneva Protocol or of the relevant rules of customary international law in order to ascertain thereby the facts of the matter, and promptly to report the results of any such investigation to all Member States and to the Assembly; requested the Secretary-General, with the co-operation of Member States, to compile, as a matter of priority, and maintain lists of qualified experts whose services could be made available at short notice to undertake such investigations, and of laboratories with the capability to undertake testing for the presence of agents the use of which is prohibited; and further requested him, with the assistance of qualified consultant experts, to devise procedures for the timely and efficient investigation of information concerning such activities and to assemble and organize systematically documentation relating to the identification of signs and symptoms associated with the use of such agents as a means of facilitating such investigations and the medical treatment that might be required (resolution 37/98 D); and took note of the report of the Secretary-General and

expressed its appreciation to the Group of Experts for the work it had accomplished, as well as to the Member States that had co-operated with the Group in fulfilling its mandate (resolution 37/93 E).

At its thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly urged the Conference on Disarmament, as a matter of high priority, to intensify, during its session in 1984, the negotiations on a chemical weapons convention, and to re-establish its Ad Hoc Working Group on Chemical Weapons for this purpose (resolution 38/187 B); took note of the report submitted by the Secretary-General on the implementation of resolution 37/98 D; requested him to pursue his action to this end and, in particular, to complete during 1984, with the assistance of the Group of Consultant Experts established by him, the task entrusted to him under the terms of paragraph 7 of resolution 37/98 D and to submit his report on the work of the Group; and also requested him to keep the Assembly regularly informed on the implementation of resolution 37/98 D (resolution 38/187 C).

At its thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly urged the Conference on Disarmament to accelerate its negotiations on a multilateral convention on the complete and effective prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of chemical weapons and on their destruction (resolution 39/65 A); urged the Conference to intensify the negotiations in the Ad Hoc Committee on Chemical Weapons with a view to achieving accord on a chemical weapons convention at the earliest possible date and, for this purpose, to proceed immediately to drafting such a convention for submission to the Assembly at its fortieth session (resolution 39/65 B); urged again the Conference, as a matter of high priority, to intensify, during its session in 1985, the negotiations on a convention on the complete and effective prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of all chemical weapons and on their destruction, with a view to the final elaboration of a convention at the earliest possible date, and to re-establish its Ad Hoc Committee on Chemical Weapons for that purpose with the 1984 mandate; requested the Conference to report on the results of its negotiations to the Assembly at its fortieth session (resolution 39/65 C); noted that, at the request of a majority of States parties to the Convention, a second Review Conference of the Parties to the Convention would be held in 1986, and that, following appropriate consultations, a preparatory committee was to be established prior to the holding of the Review Conference (resolution 39/65 D); took note of the report by the Secretary-General, to which was annexed the report of the Consultant Experts designated by him concerning the implementation of the provisions of paragraph 7 of resolution 37/98 D and of resolution 38/187 C; and noted with satisfaction that with the submission of the report of the Group of Consultant Experts the provisions for the implementation of resolution 37/98 D were completed (resolution 39/65 E).

At its fortieth session, the General Assembly urged the Conference on Disarmament to intensify the negotiations in the Ad Hoc Committee on Chemical Weapons with a view to achieving accord on a chemical weapons convention at the earliest possible date and, for that purpose, to intensify the drafting process of such a convention for submission to the Assembly at its forty first session; reaffirmed its call to all States to conduct serious negotiations in good faith and to refrain from any action that could impede negotiations on the prohibition of chemical weapons and specifically to refrain from the production and deployment of

binary and other new types of chemical weapons, as well as from stationing chemical weapons on the territory of other States; and called upon all States that had not yet done so to become parties to the Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or Other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare (resolution 40/92 A); urged again the Conference, as a matter of high priority, to intensify, during its session in 1986, the negotiations on such a convention and to reinforce further its efforts, inter alia, by increasing the time during the year that it devoted to such negotiations, taking into account all existing proposals and future initiatives, with a view to the final elaboration of a convention at the earliest possible date, and to re-establish its Ad Hoc Committee on Chemical Weapons for this purpose with the 1985 mandate; requested the Conference to report to the Assembly at its forty-first session on the results of its negotiations (resolution 40/92 B); reaffirmed the need for strict observance of existing international obligations regarding prohibitions on chemical and biological weapons and condemned all actions that contravened those obligations; welcomed the ongoing efforts to ensure the most effective prohibitions possible on chemical and biological weapons; urged the Conference to accelerate its negotiations on a multilateral convention on the complete and effective prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of chemical weapons and on their destruction; and called upon all States, pending the conclusion of such a comprehensive ban, to co-operate in efforts to prevent the use of chemical weapons (resolution 40/92 C).

At its forty-first session, the General Assembly noted with appreciation that, on 26 September 1986, the Second Review Conference of the Parties to the Convention had adopted by consensus a Final Declaration; requested the Secretary-General to render the necessary assistance and to provide such services as might be required for the implementation of relevant parts of the Final Declaration; called upon all signatory States that had not ratified or acceded to the Convention to do so without delay, and also called upon those States which had not yet signed the Convention to join the States parties thereto at an early date, thus contributing to the achievement of universal adherence to the Convention and to international confidence (resolution 41/58 A); urged the Conference on Disarmament to intensify the negotiations in order to submit a draft convention on the complete ban on chemical weapons to the Assembly at its forty-second session; reaffirmed its call to all States to conduct serious negotiations in good faith and to refrain from any action that could impede negotiations on the prohibition of chemical weapons and specifically from the production of new types of chemical weapons, as well as from deploying chemical weapons on the territory of other States; appealed to all States to facilitate in every possible way the conclusion of such a convention; called upon all States that had not yet done so to become parties to the Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or Other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare (resolution 41/58 B). The Assembly also called for compliance with existing international obligations regarding prohibitions on chemical and biological weapons, and condemned all actions that contravened those obligations; strongly endorsed the ongoing efforts to ensure the most effective prohibitions possible on chemical and biological weapons; urged the Conference on Disarmament to pursue vigorously and accelerate its negotiations on a multilateral convention on the complete and effective prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of chemical weapons and on their destruction;

called upon all States, pending the elaboration of such a convention, to co-operate in efforts to prevent the use of chemical weapons and in efforts to establish facts in cases of reports of such use, and to be guided in their national policies by the need to curb the spread of chemical weapons (resolution 41/58 C); took note of the work of the Conference on Disarmament during its 1986 session regarding the prohibition of chemical weapons, and in particular appreciated the work of its Ad Hoc Committee on Chemical Weapons on that question and the progress recorded in its report; expressed again none the less its regret and concern that notwithstanding the progress made in 1986 a convention on the complete and effective prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of all chemical weapons and on their destruction had not yet been elaborated; again urged the Conference, as a matter of high priority, to intensify, during its 1987 session, the negotiations on such a convention and to reinforce further its efforts by, inter alia, increasing the time during the year that it devoted to such negotiations, taking into account all existing proposals and future initiatives, with a view to the final elaboration of a convention at the earliest possible date, and to re-establish its Ad Hoc Committee on Chemical Weapons for this purpose with the 1986 mandate; and requested the Conference to report to the Assembly at its forty-second session on the results of its negotiations (resolution 41/58 D).

At its forty-second session, 90/ the General Assembly took note with satisfaction of the work of the Conference on Disarmament during its 1987 session regarding the prohibition of chemical weapons, and in particular appreciated the progress in the work of its Ad Hoc Committee on Chemical Weapons on that question and the tangible results recorded in its report; urged again the Conference, as a matter of priority, to intensify, during its 1988 session, the negotiations on such a convention and to reinforce further its efforts by, inter alia, increasing the time during the year that it devoted to such negotiations taking into account all existing proposals and future initiatives, with a view to the final elaboration of a convention at the earliest possible date, and to re-establish its Ad Hoc

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90/ References for the forty-second session (agenda item 61):

- (a) Report of the Conference on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/42/27);
- (b) Report of the First Committee: A/42/750;
- (c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/42/825;
- (d) Resolutions 42/37 A to C;
- (e) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/42/PV.3-31, 34, 35, 37 and 41;
- (f) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/42/SR.45;
- (g) Plenary meeting: A/42/PV.84.

Committee on Chemical Weapons for this purpose with the mandate to be agreed upon by the Conference at the beginning of its 1988 session; and requested the Conference to report to the Assembly at its forty-third session on the results of its negotiations (resolution 42/37 A); recognized the need, upon the entry into force of a chemical weapons convention, to review the modalities available to the Secretary-General for the investigation of reports of the possible use of chemical weapons; requested the Secretary-General to carry out investigations in response to reports that might be brought to his attention by any Member State concerning the possible use of chemical and bacteriological (biological) or toxin weapons that might constitute a violation of the 1925 General Protocol or other relevant rules of customary international law in order to ascertain the facts of the matter, and to report promptly the results of any such investigation to all Member States; also requested him, with the assistance of qualified experts provided by interested Member States, to develop further technical guidelines and procedures available to him for the timely and efficient investigation of such reports of the possible use of chemical and bacteriological (biological) or toxin weapons; further requested the Secretary-General, in meeting the above-mentioned objectives, to compile and maintain lists of qualified experts provided by Member States whose services could be made available at short notice to undertake such investigations, and of laboratories with the capability to undertake testing for the presence of agents the use of which is prohibited; requested him, in meeting the above-mentioned objectives (a) to appoint experts to undertake investigation of the reported activities; (b) where appropriate, to make the necessary arrangements for experts to collect and examine evidence and to undertake such testing as might be required; and (c) to seek, in any such investigation, assistance as appropriate from Member States and the relevant international organizations; and requested him to submit a report to the Assembly at its forty-third session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 42/37 C).

Documents:

- (a) Report of the Conference on Disarmament, Supplement No. 27 (A/43/27);
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 42/37 C).

64. General and complete disarmament:

- (a) Contribution of the specialized agencies and other organizations and programmes of the United Nations system to the cause of arms limitation and disarmament
- (b) Prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of radiological weapons
- (c) Notification of nuclear tests
- (d) Conventional disarmament
- (e) Nuclear disarmament

- (f) Objective information on military matters
- (g) Implementation of General Assembly resolutions in the field of disarmament
- (h) Naval armaments and disarmament
- (i) Prohibition of the production of fissionable material for weapons purposes
- (j) Review of the role of the United Nations in the field of disarmament; report of the Disarmament Commission

The item entitled "General and complete disarmament" was included in the agenda of the fourteenth session of the General Assembly, in 1959, at the request of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (A/4218). It has since been placed on the agenda of every session.

At its sixteenth session, the General Assembly welcomed a joint statement of agreed principles for disarmament negotiations, which had been submitted to it by the Soviet Union and the United States of America; endorsed the agreement that had been reached on the composition of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament; and recommended that the Committee should undertake negotiations with a view to reaching, on the basis of the joint statement of agreed principles, agreements on general and complete disarmament under effective international control (resolution 1722 (XVI)).

At the first session of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament, in 1962, the Soviet Union submitted a "Draft Treaty on General and Complete Disarmament Under Strict International Control" and the United States an "Outline of Basic Provisions of the Treaty on General and Complete Disarmament in a Peaceful World", which were extensively discussed. In subsequent years, the Committee increasingly turned its attention to the conclusion of partial or collateral measures of disarmament. Under that approach, several important, though limited, measures were negotiated, including the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and Under Water, signed at Moscow on 5 August 1963, the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, of 1968 (resolution 2373 (XXII)), the Treaty on the Prohibition of the Emplacement of Nuclear Weapons and Other Weapons of Mass Destruction on the Sea-Bed and the Ocean Floor and in the Subsoil Thereof, of 1971 (resolution 2660 (XXV)), and the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction, of 1972 (resolution 2826 (XXVI)).

At its twenty-seventh to thirtieth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 2932 A and B (XXVII), 3184 A to C (XXVIII), 3261 A to G (XXIX) and 3484 A to E (XXX)).

At its thirty-first session, the General Assembly decided to convene a special session of the Assembly devoted to disarmament, to be held in 1978, and further decided to establish a Preparatory Committee, composed of 54 Member States, to examine all relevant questions relating to the special session, including its agenda (resolution 31/189 B).

At its thirty-second session, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 32/87 A to G).

At its tenth special session, in 1978, the General Assembly established a Disarmament Commission composed of all Member States and decided that the Commission should be a deliberative body, a subsidiary organ of the Assembly, the function of which should be to consider and make recommendations on various problems in the field of disarmament; that the Commission should function under the rules of procedure relating to the committees of the Assembly with such modifications as it might deem necessary; and that the Commission should report annually to the Assembly (resolution S-10/2, para. 118); and welcomed the agreement reached among Member States that the Committee on Disarmament would be open to the nuclear-weapon States and 32 to 35 other States to be chosen in consultation with the President of the Assembly (*ibid.*, para. 120). The President subsequently informed the Secretary-General (A/S-10/24) that the Committee, redesigned the Conference on Disarmament as from 7 February 1984, would be open to the nuclear-weapon States and to the following 35 States: Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Canada, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Italy, Japan, Kenya, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Netherlands, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Poland, Romania, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Venezuela, Yugoslavia and Zaire.

At its thirty-third to thirty-sixth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 33/91 A to I, 34/87 A to F, 35/156 A to K and 36/97 A to L).

At its twelfth special session, in 1982, the General Assembly approved the report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee of the Twelfth Special Session as the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session (A/S-12/32), in which the Committee stated that Member States had affirmed their determination to continue to work for the urgent conclusion of negotiations on and the adoption of the Comprehensive Programme of Disarmament, which should encompass all measures thought to be advisable in order to ensure that the goal of general and complete disarmament under effective international control became a reality in a world in which international peace and security prevailed.

At its thirty-seventh to forty-first sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 37/99 A to K and 38/188 A to J and decision 38/447, resolutions 39/151 A to J, 40/94 A to O and resolutions 41/59 A to O).

At its forty-second session, 91/ the General Assembly adopted 15 resolutions and a decision under the item (resolutions 42/38 A to O and decision 42/407).

In the first resolution, entitled "Bilateral nuclear-arms negotiations", the General Assembly welcomed the agreement between the Soviet Union and the United States to conclude a treaty eliminating their intermediate-range and shorter-range missiles; noted with satisfaction that President Reagan and General Secretary Gorbachev had agreed to meet in the United States beginning on 7 December 1987 and that a further meeting in the Soviet Union was envisioned between them in the first half of 1988; called upon the Governments of the Soviet Union and the United States to spare no effort in seeking the attainment of all their agreed objectives in the negotiations, in accordance with the security interests of all States and the universal desire for progress towards disarmament, in particular early achievement of a treaty implementing the agreement to reduce their strategic offensive arms by 50 per cent, which could be signed during President Reagan's visit to Moscow; invited the two Governments concerned to keep other States Members of the United Nations duly informed of progress in those negotiations between the Soviet Union and the United States, in accordance with paragraph 114 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly; and expressed its firmest possible encouragement and support for the bilateral negotiations and their successful conclusion (resolution 42/38 A).

91/ References for the forty-second session (agenda item 62):

- (a) Report of the Disarmament Commission: Supplement No. 42 (A/42/42);
- (b) Report of the Conference on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/42/27);
- (c) Reports of the Secretary-General:
  - (i) Objective information on military matters: A/42/435;
  - (ii) Prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of radiological weapons: A/42/517;
- (d) Notes by the Secretary-General: A/42/541 and Add.1 and A/42/829-S/19306;
- (e) Report of the First Committee: A/42/669 and Add.1;
- (f) Resolutions 42/38 A to O and decision 42/407;
- (g) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/42/PV.3-31 and 36-44;
- (h) Plenary meetings: A/42/PV.46 and 84.

In the second resolution, entitled "Prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of radiological weapons", the Assembly took note of the part of the report of the Conference on Disarmament on its 1987 session that dealt with the question of radiological weapons, in particular the report of the Ad Hoc Committee on Radiological Weapons; recognized that the Ad Hoc Committee in 1987 had made a further contribution to the clarification and better understanding of different approaches that continue to exist with regard to both of the important subjects under consideration; took note of the recommendation of the Conference on Disarmament that the Ad Hoc Committee should be re-established at the beginning of its 1988 session; requested the Conference on Disarmament to continue its negotiations on the subject with a view to a prompt conclusion of its work, taking into account all proposals presented to the Conference to this end and drawing upon the annexes to its report as a basis of its future work, the result of which should be submitted to the Assembly at its forty-third session; and also requested that the Secretary-General transmit to the Conference on Disarmament all relevant documents relating to the discussion of all aspects of the issue by the Assembly at its forty-second session (resolution 42/38 B).

In the third resolution, entitled "Notification of nuclear tests", the Assembly called upon all States to comply with resolution 41/59 N; again urged each of the States conducting nuclear explosions to provide to the Secretary-General within one week of each nuclear explosion such data referred to in paragraph 1 of resolution 41/59 N as they might have available; invited all other States to provide to the Secretary-General any such data on nuclear explosions that might have available; and requested the Secretary-General to make this information immediately available to all Member States and to submit to the Assembly annually a register of the information provided on nuclear explosions during the preceding twelve months (resolution 42/38 C).

In the fourth resolution, entitled "Bilateral nuclear-arms negotiations", the Assembly welcomed the agreement in principle between the Soviet Union and the United States to sign a treaty on intermediate-range and shorter-range missiles in the autumn of 1987, to make intensive efforts to achieve a treaty on a 50 per cent reduction in strategic offensive arms within the framework of the Geneva nuclear and space talks, and to begin nuclear-test-ban negotiations before 1 December 1987; called upon the two Governments concerned to intensify their efforts with the objective of achieving agreements in other areas, in particular, the areas of strategic arms and a nuclear-test ban, as a matter of urgency; and invited the Governments of the Soviet Union and the United States to keep the Conference on Disarmament duly informed of progress made in their negotiations (resolution 42/38 D).

In the fifth resolution, entitled "Conventional disarmament", the Assembly took note of the report on the consideration of the question of conventional disarmament during the 1987 session of the Disarmament Commission; recommended that the report should provide a basis for further deliberations on the subject by the Commission; requested the Commission to include in the agenda of its 1988 session the item entitled "Substantive consideration of issues related to conventional disarmament, including the recommendations and conclusions contained in the Study on Conventional Disarmament"; also requested the Commission to continue at its 1988

session the consideration of the question of conventional disarmament with a view to facilitating the identification of possible measures in the fields of conventional arms reduction and disarmament and to report to the Assembly at its forty-third session; and requested the Secretary-General to draw the resolution to the attention of the Assembly at its third special session devoted to disarmament (resolution 42/38 E).

In the sixth resolution, entitled "Prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of radiological weapons", the Assembly reaffirmed that armed attacks of any kind against nuclear facilities were tantamount to the use of radiological weapons, owing to the dangerous radioactive forces that such attacks caused to be released; requested the Conference on Disarmament to intensify further its efforts to reach, as early as possible, an agreement prohibiting armed attacks against nuclear facilities; requested IAEA to provide the Conference with the technical studies that would facilitate the conclusion of such an agreement; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its forty-third session on the progress made in the implementation of the resolution (resolution 42/38 F).

In the seventh resolution, entitled "Conventional disarmament", the Assembly reaffirmed the importance of the efforts aimed at resolutely pursuing the limitation and gradual reduction of armed forces and conventional weapons within the framework of progress towards general and complete disarmament; believed that the military forces of all countries should not be used other than for the purpose of self-defence; urged the countries with the largest military arsenals, which bear a special responsibility in pursuing the process of conventional armaments reductions, and the member States of the two major military alliances to continue negotiations through various forums on conventional disarmament in earnest, with a view to reaching early agreement on the limitation and gradual and balanced reduction of armed forces and conventional weapons under effective international control in their respective regions, particularly in Europe, which has the largest concentration in arms and forces in the world; encouraged all States, while taking into account the need to protect security and maintain necessary defensive capabilities, to intensify their efforts and take, either on their own or in a regional context, appropriate steps to promote progress in conventional disarmament and enhance peace and security; and requested the Disarmament Commission to consider further, at its 1988 substantive session, issues related to conventional disarmament (resolution 42/38 G).

In the eighth resolution, entitled "Nuclear disarmament", the Assembly welcomed the agreement in principle between the Soviet Union and the United States to conclude a treaty on the elimination of their intermediate-range and shorter-range missiles, and called upon the two States to make further efforts for eliminating, in accordance with the agreement in principle, all their intermediate-range and shorter-range missiles at the earliest possible date; urged the Soviet Union and the United States, which possess the most important nuclear arsenals, further to discharge their special responsibility for nuclear disarmament, to take the lead in halting the nuclear-arms race and to negotiate in earnest with a view to reaching early agreement on the drastic reduction of their nuclear arsenals; and reiterated its belief that bilateral and multilateral efforts

for nuclear disarmament should complement and facilitate each other (resolution 42/38 H).

In the ninth resolution, entitled "Objective information on military matters", the Assembly reaffirmed its firm conviction that a better flow of objective information on military capabilities would help relieve international tension and contribute to the building of confidence among States on a global, regional or subregional level and to the conclusion of concrete disarmament agreements; recommended that those global, regional and subregional organizations that had already expressed support for the principle of practical and concrete confidence-building measures of a military nature on a global, regional or subregional level should intensify their efforts with a view to adopting such measures; recommended that all States, in particular nuclear-weapon States and other militarily significant States, should consider implementing additional measures based on the principles of openness and transparency, such as, for example, the international system for the standardized reporting of military expenditures, with the aim of achieving a realistic comparison of military budgets, facilitating the availability of objective information on, as well as objective assessment of, military capabilities and contributing towards the process of disarmament; invited all Member States to transmit to the Secretary-General, not later than 15 April 1988, their views concerning ways and means of ensuring confidence and furthering openness and transparency in military matters for submission to the Assembly at its third special session devoted to disarmament; requested the Assembly at that session to take into account all the provisions of the resolution in its deliberations; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at that session on the implementation of all the provisions of the resolutions on the subject (resolution 42/38 I).

In the tenth resolution, entitled "Implementation of General Assembly resolutions in the field of disarmament", the Assembly deemed it important that all Member States make every effort to facilitate the consistent implementation of Assembly resolutions in the field of disarmament, and thus show their resolve to arrive at mutually acceptable, comprehensively verifiable and effective disarmament measures; invited all Member States to make available to the Secretary-General their views and suggestions on ways and means to improve the situation with regard to the implementation of Assembly resolutions in the field of disarmament; requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly, on an annual basis, a report regarding the developments in the field of arms limitation and disarmament, which would include all relevant information provided by Member States concerning the implementation of Assembly resolutions in the field of disarmament, as well as their views on possible avenues to improve the situation in this respect; and called upon all Member States to render every assistance to the Secretary-General in fulfilling that request (resolution 42/38 J).

In the eleventh resolution, entitled "Naval armaments and disarmament", the Assembly noted the report on the substantive consideration of the question of the naval arms race and disarmament by the Chairman of the Disarmament Commission; requested the Commission to continue, at its forthcoming session in 1988, the substantive consideration of the question and to report on its deliberations and recommendations to the Assembly not later than at its forty-third session; and also

requested the Commission to inscribe on the agenda for its 1988 session the item entitled "Naval armaments and disarmament" (resolution 42/38 K).

In the twelfth resolution, entitled "Prohibition of the production of fissionable material for weapons purposes", the Assembly requested the Conference on Disarmament, at an appropriate stage of its work on the item entitled "Nuclear weapons in all aspects", to pursue its consideration of the question of adequately verified cessation and prohibition of the production of fissionable material for nuclear weapons and other nuclear explosive devices and to keep the Assembly informed of the progress of that consideration (resolution 42/38 L).

In the thirteenth resolution, entitled "Compliance with arms limitation and disarmament agreements", the Assembly urged all States parties to arms limitation and disarmament agreements to implement and comply with the entirety of the provisions of such agreements; called upon all Member States to give serious consideration to the implications of non-compliance with those obligations for international security and stability, as well as for the prospects for further progress in the field of disarmament; further called upon all Member States to support efforts aimed at the resolution of non-compliance questions, with a view to encouraging strict observance by all parties of the provisions of arms limitation and disarmament agreements and maintaining or restoring the integrity of such agreements; requested the Secretary-General to provide Member States with assistance that might be necessary in this regard; and further requested the Secretary-General to bring the resolution to the attention of the Assembly at its third special session devoted to disarmament (resolution 42/38 M).

In the fourteenth resolution, entitled "Conventional disarmament on a regional scale", the Assembly reiterated its adherence to resolution 40/94 A relating to conventional disarmament on a regional scale; expressed its firm support of all regional or subregional endeavours, taking into account the characteristics of each region and when the regional situation so permitted, as well as unilateral measures, directed to strengthening mutual confidence and to assuring the security of all States involved, making possible regional agreements on arms limitations in the future; and further reiterated the primary responsibility of the militarily significant States, especially the nuclear-weapon States, for halting and reversing the arms race, and the priority assigned to nuclear disarmament in the context of the advances towards general and complete disarmament (resolution 42/38 N).

In the fifteenth resolution, entitled "Review of the role of the United Nations in the field of disarmament", the Assembly requested the Disarmament Commission to continue its consideration of the role of the United Nations in the field of disarmament as a matter of priority at its next substantive session, in 1988, with a view to the elaboration of concrete recommendations and proposals, as appropriate, taking into account, inter alia, the views and suggestions of Member States as well as the aforementioned documents on the subject; and requested further the Commission to submit its report on the subject, including findings, recommendations and proposals, as appropriate, to the Assembly at its forty-third session (resolution 42/38 O).

At the same session, the General Assembly urged the Governments of the Soviet Union and of the United States to spare no effort in concluding, in accordance with the agreement in principle reached at that meeting, at the earliest possible date, a treaty on the elimination of their intermediate-range and shorter-range missiles to be signed at a summit meeting to be held in the fall of 1987 between President Reagan and General Secretary Gorbachev, as it was agreed, and to make a similarly intensive effort to achieve a treaty on 50 per cent reductions in their strategic offensive arms within the framework of the Geneva Nuclear and Space Talks (decision 42/407).

Documents:

- (a) Report of the Disarmament Commission, Supplement No. 42 (A/43/42);
- (b) Report of the Conference on Disarmament, Supplement No. 27 (A/43/27);
- (c) Reports of the Secretary-General (resolutions 42/38 F and J).

65. Review and implementation of the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly:

- (a) Review and implementation of the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly
- (b) Freeze on nuclear weapons
- (c) Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons
- (d) United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia
- (e) World Disarmament Campaign
- (f) Implementation of General Assembly resolution 42/39 H on a nuclear-arms freeze
- (g) United Nations disarmament fellowship, training and advisory services programme
- (h) United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa
- (i) United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America

At its twelfth special session, in 1982, the General Assembly approved the report of the Ad Hoc Committee of the Twelfth Special Session as the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session, in which the Committee recommended that the items in which the special session had not reached decisions should be taken up at the thirty-seventh session of the Assembly for further consideration (decision S-12/24). Annex IV of the Concluding Document contained the recommendation that the Assembly should decide to endorse the report of the Secretary-General on the

United Nations programme of fellowships on disarmament, to continue the programme and to increase the number of fellowships from 20 to 25 from 1983 onwards. The Assembly also launched the World Disarmament Campaign in order to promote public interest in and support for the goals set out in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session (A/S-12/32, annex V, para. 1).

At its thirty-seventh to forty-first sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 37/100 A to J, 38/73 A to J, 39/63 A to K, 40/151 A to I and 41/60 A to J).

At its forty-second session, 92/ the General Assembly adopted 11 resolutions under the item (resolutions 42/39 A to K).

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92/ References for the forty-second session (agenda item 63):

- (a) Report of the Disarmament Commission: Supplement No. 42 (A/42/42);
- (b) Report of the Conference on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/42/27);
- (c) Reports of the Secretary-General:
  - (i) World Disarmament Campaign: A/42/543;
  - (ii) Regional disarmament: A/42/457;
  - (iii) United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America: A/42/544;
  - (iv) United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa: A/42/609;
  - (v) Advisory Board on Disarmament Studies: A/42/611;
  - (vi) United Nations programme of fellowships on disarmament: A/42/693;
- (d) Report of the First Committee: A/42/751;
- (e) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/42/826;
- (f) Resolutions 42/39 A to K;
- (g) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/42/PV.3 31;
- (h) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/42/SR.45;
- (i) Plenary meeting: A/42/PV.84.

In the first resolution, entitled "Review and implementation of the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly", the General Assembly called upon the Security Council, in particular its permanent members, within the framework of its main task, to contribute to establishing and maintaining international peace and security with the least possible diversion of world human and economic resources to armament, and to take the necessary steps for the effective implementation of Article 26 of the Charter of the United Nations with a view to enhancing the central role of the United Nations in facilitating solutions to the issues of arms limitation, primarily in the nuclear field, and disarmament, as well as the strengthening of international peace and security; recommended that the nuclear-weapon States which at the same time are the five permanent members of the Security Council, hold joint meetings and provide regular information to the Assembly, as well as to the Conference on Disarmament, about the state of affairs as regards the range of issues related to disarmament, especially in the nuclear field, prevention of a nuclear war and the status of the current agreements in the field of arms limitation and disarmament, and about progress at those negotiations which included the participation of the nuclear Powers; recommended that the Security Council consider the question of establishing, under Article 29 of the Charter, such subsidiary bodies as it deemed necessary for the performance of its functions to facilitate a solution to disarmament issues; requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its forty-third session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 42/39 A).

In the second resolution, entitled "Freeze on nuclear weapons", the Assembly once again called upon all nuclear-weapon States to agree to a freeze on nuclear weapons, which would, *inter alia*, provide for a simultaneous total stoppage of any further production of nuclear weapons and a complete cut-off in the production of fissionable material for weapon purposes (resolution 42/39 B).

In the third resolution, entitled "Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons", the Assembly reiterated its request to the Conference on Disarmament to commence negotiations, as a matter of priority, in order to reach agreement on an international convention prohibiting the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons under any circumstances, taking as a basis the draft Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons annexed to the resolution (resolution 42/39 C).

In the fourth resolution, entitled "United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia", the Assembly decided to establish the Centre with headquarters at Kathmandu, on the basis of existing resources and of voluntary contributions that Member States and interested organizations might make to that end; decided also that the Centre should provide, on request, substantive support for the initiatives and other activities mutually agreed upon by the Member States of the Asian region for the implementation of measures for peace and disarmament, through appropriate utilization of available resources, and should co-ordinate the implementation of regional activities in Asia under the World Disarmament Campaign; requested the Secretary-General to take the necessary administrative measures to ensure the establishment and functioning of the Centre, including, to that end, the possible utilization of the existing United Nations infrastructure at Kathmandu with a view to the full employment of available resources; invited Member States

and interested organizations to make voluntary contributions to the Centre; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its forty-third session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 42/39 D).

In the fifth resolution, entitled "Regional disarmament", the Assembly expressed its thanks to the Secretary-General for his report submitted pursuant to resolution 39/63 F; noted with satisfaction the importance of the regional measures that had already been adopted and the regional efforts undertaken in the field of nuclear and conventional disarmament; encouraged States to consider and develop as far as possible regional solutions in the matter of arms reduction and disarmament; invited all States and regional institutions associated with regional disarmament efforts to report thereon to the Secretary-General; requested the United Nations to lend its assistance to States and regional institutions that might request it, with a view to the institution of measures within the framework of an effort for regional disarmament; requested the Secretary-General to keep the Assembly regularly informed of the implementation of resolutions on regional disarmament and of the activities that the Secretariat, in particular the Department for Disarmament Affairs, and the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research were conducting in the field of regional disarmament; and also requested him to bring the resolution to the attention of the Assembly at its third special session devoted to disarmament (resolution 42/39 E).

In the sixth resolution, entitled "Consideration of guidelines for confidence-building measures", the Assembly requested the Disarmament Commission to consider, at its 1988 session, the "Draft guidelines for appropriate types of confidence-building measures and for the implementation of such measures in a global or regular level", with a view to finalizing them in the most expeditious manner to be determined by that body (resolution 42/39 F).

In the seventh resolution, entitled "World Disarmament Campaign", the Assembly reiterated its commendation of the manner in which the World Disarmament Campaign had been geared by the Secretary-General in order to guarantee "the widest possible dissemination of information and unimpeded access for all sectors of the public to a broad range of information and opinions on questions of arms limitation and disarmament and the dangers relating to all aspects of the arms race and war, in particular nuclear war"; recalled that, as had also been agreed by consensus in the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly, the second special session devoted to disarmament, it was likewise an essential requisite for the universality of the Campaign that it receive "the co-operation and participation of all States"; endorsed once more the statement made by the Secretary-General on the occasion of the 1984 United Nations Pledging Conference for the World Disarmament Campaign to the effect that such co-operation implied that adequate funds be made available and that consequently the criterion of universality also applied to pledges, since a campaign without world-wide participation and funding would have difficulty in reflecting this principle in its implementation; reiterated its regret that most of the States that had the largest military expenditures had not so far made any financial contribution to the Campaign; decided that at its forty-third session there should be a sixth United Nations Pledging Conference for the World Disarmament Campaign, and expressed the hope that on that occasion all those Member States which had not yet announced any

voluntary contribution might do so; reiterated its recommendation that the voluntary contributions made by Member States to the World Disarmament Campaign Voluntary Trust Fund should not be earmarked for specific activities inasmuch as it was most desirable that the Secretary-General enjoy full freedom to take the decisions he deemed fit within the framework of the Campaign previously approved by the Assembly and in exercise of the powers vested in him in connection with the Campaign; noted with appreciation that the Secretary-General had given permanent character to his instructions to the United Nations information centres and regional commissions to give wide publicity to the Campaign and, whenever necessary, to adapt, as far as possible, United Nations information materials to local languages; requested the Secretary-General, in carrying out the activities of the Campaign contemplated for 1988, to give particular attention to the third special session of the Assembly devoted to disarmament; requested him to submit to the Assembly at its forty-third session a report covering both the implementation of the programme of activities of the Campaign by the United Nations system during 1988 and the programme of activities contemplated by the system for 1989 (resolution 42/39 G).

In the eighth resolution, entitled "Implementation of General Assembly resolution 41/60 I on a nuclear-arms freeze", the Assembly urged once more the Soviet Union and the United States, as the two major nuclear-weapon States, to proclaim, either through simultaneous unilateral declarations or through a joint declaration, an immediate nuclear-arms freeze, which would be a first step towards a comprehensive programme of disarmament and whose structure and scope would be the following: (a) it would embrace: (i) a comprehensive test ban of nuclear weapons and of their delivery vehicles; (ii) the complete cessation of the manufacture of nuclear weapons and of their delivery vehicles; (iii) a ban on all further deployment of nuclear weapons and of their delivery vehicles; and (iv) the complete cessation of the production of fissionable material for weapons purposes; and (b) it would be subject to appropriate measures and procedures of verification, such as those that had already been agreed by the parties in the case of the SALT I and SALT II treaties, those agreed upon in principle by them during the preparatory trilateral negotiations on the comprehensive test ban held at Geneva and those contemplated in the document on verification measures issued at the Mexico Summit on 7 August 1986 and drawing upon the results of the work of the Ad Hoc Group of Scientific Experts to Consider International Co-operative Measures to Detect and Identify Seismic Events, in the Conference on Disarmament; (c) it would be of an initial five-year duration, subject to prolongation when other nuclear-weapon States joined in such a freeze, as the Assembly urged them to do; requested the above-mentioned two major nuclear-weapon States to submit a joint report or two separate reports to the Assembly, prior to the opening of its forty-third session, on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 42/39 H).

In the ninth resolution, entitled "United Nations programme of fellowships on disarmament", the Assembly reaffirmed its decisions contained in annex IV to the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly and the report of the Secretary-General approved by resolution 33/71 E of 14 December 1978; requested the Secretary-General to implement the United Nations programme of fellowships on disarmament, including the advisory services and training programmes, within existing resources; expressed its appreciation to the Governments of the German Democratic Republic, the Federal Republic of Germany,

Japan, Sweden, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America for inviting the 1987 fellows to study selected activities in the field of disarmament, thereby contributing to the fulfilment of the overall objectives of the programme; commended the Secretary-General for the diligence with which the programme had continued to be carried out; decided to rename the three programmes consolidated pursuant to paragraph 3 of resolution 40/151 H "the United Nations disarmament fellowship, training and advisory services programme"; requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its forty-third session on his assessment of the operations of the programme (resolution 42/39 I).

In the tenth resolution, entitled "United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa", the Assembly expressed its satisfaction that the Centre, inaugurated on 24 October 1986, had become operational; commended the efforts of the Secretary-General for taking the necessary measures to ensure the effective functioning of the Centre and requested him to continue to lend all the necessary support to it; expressed its gratitude to those Member States and international, governmental and non-governmental organizations which had already made contributions to ensure the functioning of the Centre; appealed once again to Member States, as well as to international, governmental and non-governmental organizations, to make voluntary contributions in order to strengthen its effective operational activities; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its forty-third session of the implementation of the resolution (resolution 42/39 J).

In the eleventh resolution, entitled "United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America", the Assembly welcomed the inauguration on 9 October 1987 of the Centre at Lima; also welcomed the promptness with which the Secretary-General had taken the necessary administrative steps to ensure the functioning of the Centre, and requested him to continue to give it all necessary support; expressed its thanks to the host Member State for its valuable contribution to the functioning of the Centre; believed that, in carrying out its activities, the Centre would seek to promote relations based on mutual trust and security between the countries of the region in a spirit of harmony, solidarity and co-operation for the implementation of measures for peace and disarmament, and for the promotion of economic and social development in Latin America; recommended that the Centre hold, in 1988, a conference of experts on the strengthening of political co-operation in Latin America in the areas of peace, disarmament, development and security in the context of the World Disarmament Campaign; again called upon Member States and international, governmental and non-governmental organizations to make voluntary contributions to the Centre; requested the Secretary-General to transmit that appeal to all Member States in order to ensure the normal functioning of the Centre; and also requested him to report to the Assembly at its forty-third session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 42/39 K).

Documents:

- (a) Report of the Conference on Disarmament, Supplement No. 27 (A/43/27);
- (b) Report of the Disarmament Commission, Supplement No. 42 (A/43/42);
- (c) Reports of the Secretary-General (resolutions 42/39 A, D, G, I, J and K).

66. Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its third special session devoted to disarmament

This item was included in the agenda of the fortieth session of the General Assembly, in 1985, in accordance with resolution 39/63 I, adopted at its thirty-ninth session. In that resolution the Assembly decided to set, at its fortieth session, the date of the third special session of the Assembly devoted to disarmament and to establish the Preparatory Committee for that session.

At its fortieth session, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolution 40/151 I).

At its forty-first session, the General Assembly decided to convene its third special session on disarmament in 1988 and to establish an open-ended preparatory committee for the special session; requested the Preparatory Committee to prepare a draft agenda for the special session, to examine all relevant questions relating to it and to submit to the Assembly at its forty-second session its recommendations thereon and to meet for a short organizational session before the end of the forty-first session of the Assembly in order, inter alia, to set the date for its substantive session, and to submit its progress report to the Assembly at its forty-second session (resolution 41/60 G).

At its forty-second session, 93/ the General Assembly decided that the third special session of the Assembly devoted to disarmament should be held from 31 May to 25 June 1988 at United Nations Headquarters in New York; endorsed the report of the Preparatory Committee for the special session, including its recommendation to meet in New York from 25 January to 5 February 1988 in order to consider substantive issues related to the session for incorporation in the document or documents to be adopted at the special session, and any remaining organizational and procedural matters, with the understanding that the Preparatory Committee, at that session, would determine the need for a subsequent session; requested the Preparatory Committee to submit its final report to the Assembly at the special session; requested the Secretary-General to prepare necessary documentation, including background material, as might be requested by the Preparatory Committee for the special session; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-third session an item entitled "Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its third special session devoted to disarmament" (resolution 42/40).

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93/ References for the forty-second session (agenda item 64):

- (a) Report of the Preparatory Committee for the Third Special Session of the General Assembly Devoted to Disarmament (A/42/46);
- (b) Report of the First Committee: A/42/752;
- (c) Resolution 42/40;
- (d) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/42/PV.3-31;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/42/PV.84.

67. Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session: 94/
- (a) Report of the Disarmament Commission
  - (b) Report of the Conference on Disarmament
  - (c) Status of multilateral disarmament agreements
  - (d) Advisory Board on Disarmament Studies
  - (e) United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research
  - (f) Review and appraisal of the implementation of the Declaration of the 1980s as the Second Disarmament Decade
  - (g) Climatic effects of nuclear war, including nuclear winter: report of the Secretary-General
  - (h) Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions of the tenth special session
  - (i) Non-use of nuclear weapons and prevention of nuclear war
  - (j) Cessation of the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament: report of the Conference on Disarmament
  - (k) Prevention of nuclear war
  - (l) Disarmament Week
  - (m) Implementation of the recommendations and decisions of the tenth special session

At its tenth special session, in 1978, the General Assembly decided that an item entitled "Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session" should be included in the provisional agenda of its thirty-third and subsequent sessions (resolution S-10/2, para. 115). At that session, the Assembly established, as a successor to the Commission originally established by resolution 502 (VI), a Disarmament Commission composed of all Member States of the United Nations (*ibid.*, para. 118).

94/ The item entitled "Verification in all its aspects" will appear as a separate item on the provisional agenda in accordance with resolution 42/42 F and the annotations to the item are therefore included in the present document under item 140.

At its thirty-third to forty-first sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 33/71 A to H, 34/83 A to M, 35/152 A to J, 36/92 A to M, 37/78 A to K, 38/183 A to P, 39/148 A to R, 40/18 and 40/152 A to Q, 41/86 A to R and decisions 34/422, 39/423, 40/428 and 41/421).

At its forty-second session, 25/ the General Assembly adopted 14 resolutions under the item (resolutions 42/42 A to N). For the annotations to resolution 42/42 F, see under item 14c.

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**25/ References for the forty-second session (agenda item 66):**

- (a) Report of the Disarmament Commission: Supplement No. 42 (A/42/42);
- (b) Report of the Conference on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/42/27);
- (c) Reports of the Secretary-General:
  - (i) United Nations disarmament studies: A/42/363 and Add.1;
  - (ii) Review and appraisal of the implementation of the Declaration of the 1980s as the Second Disarmament Decade: A/42/436 and Add.1;
  - (iii) Disarmament Week: A/42/469;
  - (iv) Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session: A/42/552;
  - (v) Status of multilateral disarmament agreements: A/42/610;
  - (vi) Advisory Board on Disarmament Studies and United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research: A/42/611;
- (d) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Advisory Board on Disarmament Studies: A/42/300;
- (e) Note by the Secretary-General on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 40/150: A/42/301;
- (f) Note by the Secretary-General on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 41/46 O: A/42/584;
- (g) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report on the activities of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research: A/42/607;

fissionable material for weapons purposes; and (c) substantial reduction in existing nuclear weapons with a view to their ultimate elimination; and requested the Conference to report to the Assembly at its forty-third session on its consideration of this subject (resolution 42/42 C).

In the fourth resolution, entitled "Prevention of nuclear war", the Assembly noted with regret that, despite the fact that the Conference on Disarmament had discussed the question of the prevention of nuclear war for several years, it had been unable even to establish a subsidiary body to consider appropriate and practical measures to prevent it; reiterated its conviction that, in view of the urgency of the matter and the inadequacy or insufficiency of existing measures, it was necessary to devise suitable steps to expedite effective action for the prevention of nuclear war; and again requested the Conference to undertake, as a matter of the highest priority, negotiations with a view to achieving agreement on appropriate and practical measures that could be negotiated and adopted individually for the prevention of nuclear war and to establish for that purpose an ad hoc committee on the subject at the beginning of its 1988 session (resolution 42/42 D).

In the fifth resolution, entitled "International co-operation for disarmament", the Assembly invited all States further to increase co-operation and to strive actively for meaningful disarmament negotiations on the basis of reciprocity, equality, undiminished security and the non-use of force in international relations, so that they might prevent the qualitative enhancement and quantitative accumulation of weapons, as well as the development of new types and systems of weaponry, especially weapons of mass destruction, and secure a meaningful and all-embracing disarmament process; stressed the importance of strengthening the effectiveness of the United Nations in fulfilling its central role and primary responsibility in the sphere of disarmament; emphasized the necessity of refraining from the dissemination of any doctrines and concepts that might endanger international peace and security by justifying nuclear war; invited all States to consider, in a spirit of co-operation, ways and means to achieve a broader internationalisation of the current disarmament negotiations; declared that the use of force in international relations as well as in attempts to prevent the full implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples constituted a phenomenon incompatible with the idea of international co-operation for disarmament; reiterated its profound conviction that outer space should be excluded from the sphere of military preparation and used exclusively for peaceful purposes, for the benefit of all mankind; appealed to States members of military groupings to promote, on the basis of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly and in a spirit of co-operation and openness, the gradual mutual limitation of their military activities as well as the reduction of their armed forces and armaments, thus creating conditions for their dissolution; called upon all Member States and the international organizations concerned to continue to cultivate and disseminate, particularly in connection with the World Disarmament Campaign, launched by the Assembly at its twelfth special session, the second special session devoted to disarmament, the idea of international co-operation for disarmament; and called upon the Governments of all States to contribute substantially to halting and reversing the arms race, particularly in the nuclear field, and thus to reducing the danger of nuclear war and to strengthening international peace and security (resolution 42/42 E).

forty-third session a report on the implementation of the provisions of the resolution (resolution 42/42 H).

In the ninth resolution, entitled "Comprehensive programme of disarmament", the Assembly regretted that the Conference on Disarmament was unable to complete the elaboration of the comprehensive programme of disarmament in 1987 and to submit a draft thereof to the Assembly at its forty-first session; and urged the Conference to resume the work on the elaboration of the comprehensive programme of disarmament at the outset of its 1988 session with a view to resolving outstanding issues and concluding negotiations on the programme in time for its submission to the Assembly at its third special session devoted to disarmament, and, for that purpose, to re-establish its Ad Hoc Committee on the Comprehensive Programme of Disarmament (resolution 42/42 I).

In the tenth resolution, entitled "United Nations disarmament studies", the Assembly took note of the report of the Advisory Board on Disarmament Studies (A/42/300, annex); affirmed that the final decision on how United Nations disarmament studies should be prepared rested with the Assembly; took note of the conclusion of the Advisory Board that consensus should be the normal practice in study groups, but that the expression of differing opinions where views could not be reconciled should be permitted; and invited Member States to take note of the conclusions and recommendations of the Advisory Board in presenting proposals for disarmament studies or research (resolution 42/42 J).

In the eleventh resolution, entitled "Report of the Conference on Disarmament", the Assembly took note of the report of the Conference on Disarmament on its 1987 session; reaffirmed the role of the Conference as the single multilateral disarmament negotiating forum of the international community; requested the Conference to intensify its work in accordance with the relevant provisions set forth in paragraph 120 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session; and also requested it to submit a report on its work to the Assembly at its forty-third session (resolution 42/42 K).

In the twelfth resolution, entitled "Report of the Conference on Disarmament", the Assembly noted with satisfaction that further progress had been made in the negotiations on the elaboration of a draft convention on the complete and effective prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of all chemical weapons and on their destruction, and urged the Conference on Disarmament to intensify further its work with a view to completing negotiations on such a draft convention; called upon the Conference to intensify its work, to further its mandate more earnestly through negotiations and to adopt concrete measures on the specific priority issues of disarmament on its agenda, in particular those relating to nuclear disarmament; once again urged the Conference to continue or to undertake, during its 1988 session, substantive negotiations on the priority questions of disarmament on its agenda, in accordance with the provisions of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly and other resolutions of the Assembly on those questions; called upon the Conference to provide the existing ad hoc committees with appropriate negotiating mandates and to establish, as a matter of urgency, the ad hoc committees under item 1 of its agenda, entitled

them; and requested the First Committee to implement the above-mentioned recommendations at the forty-third session of the Assembly (resolution 42/42 N).

Documents:

- (a) Report of the Disarmament Commission: Supplement No. 42 (A/43/42);
- (b) Report of the Conference on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/43/27);
- (c) Reports of the Secretary-General (resolutions 36/92 H, 38/183 O, 40/152 L); (resolution 41/86 H), A/42/351; (resolution 41/86 I), A/43/368; and (resolutions 42/42 B and 42/42 H);
- (d) Note of the Secretary-General (resolution 39/148 H).

68. Implementation of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace

The item entitled "Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace" was included in the agenda of the twenty-sixth session of the General Assembly, in 1971, at the request of Sri Lanka, later joined by the United Republic of Tanzania (A/8492 and Add.1). At that session, the Assembly declared that the Indian Ocean was designated as a zone of peace; and called upon the great Powers, the littoral and hinterland States and other maritime users of the Indian Ocean to enter into consultations with each other with a view to realizing the aims of the Declaration (resolution 2832 (XXVI)).

At its twenty-seventh session, the General Assembly decided to establish an Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean, consisting of 15 members (resolution 2922 (XXVII)). At the twenty-ninth session, the Committee was enlarged to 18 members (resolution 3259 B (XIX)). At the thirty-second session, the Committee was further enlarged to 23 members (resolution 32/86). At its thirty-fourth session, the Assembly decided to enlarge the Committee by the addition of new members to be appointed by the President of the Assembly on the recommendation of the Committee; and invited the permanent members of the Security Council and major maritime users of the Indian Ocean referred to in paragraph 12 (c) of the report of the Meeting of the Littoral and Hinterland States of the Indian Ocean that had not yet done so to serve on the expanded Committee (resolution 34/80 B).

Between 1980 and 1987, 16 additional members were appointed on the basis of the recommendation of the Committee (A/34/854 and Add.1, A/35/800, A/37/811, A/38/828 and A/41/987). At present, the Committee is composed of the following 49 Member States: Australia, Bangladesh, Bulgaria, Canada, China, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Egypt, Ethiopia, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Liberia, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mauritius, Mozambique, Netherlands, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Poland, Romania, Seychelles, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Thailand, Uganda, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

on this question; it approved, however, the report of the Ad Hoc Committee of the Twelfth Special Session, as the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session, in which the Committee recommended that the items on which the special session had not reached decisions should be taken up at the thirty-seventh session of the Assembly for further consideration (decision S-12/24).

At its thirty-seventh to forty-first sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of this item (resolutions 37/96, 38/185, 39/149, 40/153 and 41/87).

At its forty-second session, 96/ the General Assembly took note of the discussions on substantive issues in the Working Group established in accordance with the Ad Hoc Committee's decision of 11 July 1985; emphasized its decision to convene the Conference on the Indian Ocean at Colombo, as a necessary step for the implementation of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace adopted in 1971; renewed the mandate of the Ad Hoc Committee as defined in the relevant resolutions, requested the Committee to intensify its work with regard to the implementation of its mandate and to hold three preparatory sessions in 1988, each of a duration of one week, one session of which could be held at Colombo in accordance with a decision to be taken by the Ad Hoc Committee at its first session in 1988; further requested the Ad Hoc Committee, should the preparatory work not be completed to enable the convening of the Conference in 1988, to complete the remaining work during its subsequent sessions in order to enable the convening of the Conference at Colombo at an early date, but not later than 1990, in consultation with the host country; noted that the Ad Hoc Committee would, during its preparatory sessions in 1988, give serious consideration to ways and means of more effectively organizing its work to enable it to fulfil its mandate; requested the Ad Hoc Committee to submit to the Conference a report on its preparatory work, to present a report on its work to the Assembly at its third special session devoted to disarmament and to submit to the Assembly at its forty-third session a full report on the implementation of the resolution; requested the Chairman of the

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96/ References for the forty-second session (agenda item 67,:

- (a) Report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean: Supplement No. 29 (A/42/29);
- (b) Report of the First Committee: A/42/755;
- (c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/42/828;
- (d) Resolution 42/43;
- (e) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/42/PV.1-19 and 21-45;
- (f) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/42/SR.45;
- (g) Plenary meetings: A/42/PV.84 and 85.

Ad Hoc Committee to continue his consultations on the participation in the work of the Committee by States Members of the United Nations that are not members of the Committee, with the aim of resolving this matter at the earliest possible date; requested the Chairman of the Ad Hoc Committee to consult the Secretary-General at the appropriate time on the establishment of a secretariat for the Conference; and requested the Secretary-General to continue to render all necessary assistance to the Ad Hoc Committee, including the provision of summary records, in recognition of its preparatory function, as well as verbatim transcripts for a possible meeting at Colombo (resolution 42/43).

Document: Report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean, Supplement No. 29 (A/43/29).

69. Israeli nuclear armament

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-fourth session of the General Assembly, in 1979, at the request of Iraq (A/34/142). At that session, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General, with the assistance of qualified experts, to prepare a study on Israeli nuclear armament and to report to the Assembly at its thirty-sixth session; and further requested him to submit a progress report on the work of the group of experts to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session (resolution 34/89).

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly took note of the progress report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Group of Experts to Prepare a Study on Israeli Nuclear Armament (resolution 35/157).

At its thirty-sixth session, the General Assembly expressed its appreciation to the Secretary-General for his report (resolution 36/98).

At its thirty-seventh and thirty-eighth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 37/82 and 38/69).

At its thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly requested the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research, in co-operation with the Department for Disarmament Affairs and in consultation with the League of Arab States and the Organization of African Unity, to prepare a report providing data and other relevant information relating to Israeli nuclear armament and further nuclear developments, taking into account the report of the Secretary-General on Israeli nuclear armament, and to submit it to the Assembly at its fortieth session (resolution 39/147).

At its fortieth session, the General Assembly took note of the report of UNIDIR (resolution 40/93).

At its forty-first session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to follow closely Israeli nuclear activities in the light of the latest available information, and to update the study on Israeli nuclear armament and submit it to the Assembly at its forty-second session (resolution 41/93).

At its forty-second session, 97/ the General Assembly, taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on Israeli nuclear armament (A/42/581), reiterated its condemnation of Israel's refusal to renounce any possession of nuclear weapons; reiterated also its condemnation of the co-operation between Israel and South Africa; requested once more the Security Council to take urgent and effective measures to ensure that Israel complies with Council resolution 487 (1981); called upon all States and organizations that had not yet done so to discontinue co-operating with and giving assistance to Israel in the nuclear field; reiterated its request to the International Atomic Energy Agency to suspend any scientific co-operation with Israel that could contribute to its nuclear capabilities; requested also IAEA to inform the Secretary-General of any steps Israel might undertake to place its nuclear facilities under Agency safeguards; and requested the Secretary-General to follow closely Israeli nuclear activities and to report to the Assembly at its forty-third session (resolution 42/44).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 42/44).

#### 70. Question of Antarctica

This item was listed on the agenda of the thirty-eighth session of the General Assembly, in 1983, at the request of Antigua and Barbuda and Malaysia (A/38/193 and Corr.1). At that session, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to prepare a comprehensive, factual and objective study on all aspects of Antarctica, taking fully into account the Antarctic Treaty system and other relevant factors (resolution 38/77).

At its thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly took note of the study on the question of Antarctica (resolution 39/152).

At its fortieth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to update and expand the study by addressing questions concerning the availability to the United Nations of information from the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties on their respective activities regarding Antarctica, the involvement of relevant specialized agencies and intergovernmental organizations in the Antarctica Treaty system, and the significance of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea in the southern ocean; invited the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties to inform

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#### 97/ References for the forty-second session (agenda item 68):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/42/581;
- (b) Report of the First Committee: A/42/756;
- (c) Resolution 42/44;
- (d) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/42/PV.3-31 and 37;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/42/85.

the Secretary-General of their negotiations to establish a régime regarding Antarctic minerals; viewed with concern the continued status of South Africa as a Consultative Party to the Antarctic Treaty; and urged the Consultative Parties to exclude the racist apartheid régime of South Africa from their meetings at the earliest possible date (resolutions 40/156 A to C).

At its forty-first session, the General Assembly requested the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties to keep the Secretary-General informed of all aspects of the question of Antarctica so that the United Nations could function as the central repository of all such information; requested the Secretary-General to continue to follow all aspects of the question of Antarctica and provide an updated report to the Assembly at its forty-second session (resolution 41/88 A); reaffirmed that any exploitation of the resources of Antarctica should ensure the maintenance of international peace and security in Antarctica, the protection of its environment, the non-appropriation and conservation of its resources and the international management and equitable sharing of the benefits of such exploitation; and called upon the Consultative Parties to impose a moratorium on the negotiations to establish a minerals régime until such time as all members of the international community could participate fully in such negotiations (resolution 41/88 B); viewed with concern the continuing participation of the apartheid régime of South Africa in the meetings of the Consultative Parties; appealed once again to the latter to take urgent measures to exclude the racist apartheid régime of South Africa from participation in their meetings; invited the States parties to the Antarctic Treaty to inform the Secretary-General on the actions taken regarding the provisions of the resolution; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report in this regard to the Assembly at its forty-second session (resolution 41/88 C).

At the forty-second session, 98/ the General Assembly viewed with concern the continuing participation of the apartheid régime of South Africa in the meetings of the Consultative Parties; appealed once again to the latter to take urgent measures to exclude the racist apartheid régime of South Africa from participation in their meetings at the earliest possible date; invited the States parties to the Antarctic Treaty to inform the Secretary-General on the actions taken regarding the provisions of the resolution; requested the Secretary-General to submit a report in this regard to the Assembly at its forty-third session (resolution 42/46 A). At

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98/ References for the forty-second session (agenda item 70):

- (a) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/42/586 and Corr.1 and A/42/587;
- (b) Report of the First Committee: A/42/758;
- (c) Resolutions 42/46 A and B;
- (d) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/42/PV.46-48;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/42/PV.85.

the same session, the Assembly called upon the Consultative Parties to invite the Secretary-General or his representative to all meetings of the Treaty parties, including their consultative meetings and the minerals régime negotiations; requested the Secretary-General to submit a report on his evaluations thereon to the Assembly at its forty-third session; also called on the Consultative Parties to impose a moratorium on the negotiations to establish a minerals régime until such time as all members of the international community could participate fully in such negotiations; urged all States Members of the United Nations to co-operate with the Secretary-General and to continue consultations on all aspects relating to Antarctica (resolution 42/46 B).

Documents: Reports of the Secretary-General (resolutions 42/46 A and B).

71. Strengthening of security and co-operation in the Mediterranean region

At its thirty-sixth session, in 1981, the General Assembly, in the course of its consideration of the item entitled "Review of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security" (see item 72), considered that further efforts were necessary for the transformation of the Mediterranean into a zone of peace and co-operation (resolution 36/102).

At its thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly considered that the security of the Mediterranean and that of the adjacent regions were interdependent and that further efforts were necessary for the creation of conditions of security and fruitful co-operation in all fields for all countries and peoples of the Mediterranean, on the basis of principles it enumerated (resolution 37/118).

At its thirty-eighth to forty-first sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of this question (resolutions 38/189, 39/153, 40/157 and 41/89).

At its forty-second session, 99/ the General Assembly, taking note of the meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Mediterranean members of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Brioni, Yugoslavia, on 3 and 4 June 1987, and of new developments evolving in the ongoing negotiations on nuclear and conventional disarmament in Europe, reaffirmed that the security of the Mediterranean was closely linked with European security and with international

99/ References for the forty-second session (agenda item 71):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/42/570;
- (b) Report of the First Committee: A/42/759;
- (c) Resolution 42/90;
- (d) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/42/PV.49 57;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/42/PV.93.

peace and security, and the need for just and viable solutions of existing problems and crises in the area on the basis of the provisions of the Charter and of relevant resolutions of the United Nations; took note of paragraph 24 of the Document of the Stockholm Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe; called upon all States participating in the Vienna meeting of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe to take all possible measures to ensure substantial and balanced results of this meeting in the implementation of the principles and goals of the Final Act of the Conference, including those provisions relating to the Mediterranean; urged all States to co-operate with the Mediterranean States in the further efforts required to reduce tension and promote peace, security and co-operation in the region; encouraged once again efforts to intensify existing forms and to promote new forms of co-operation, particularly those aimed at reducing tension and strengthening confidence and security in the region; reaffirmed the importance of promoting contacts in all fields in order to eliminate the causes preventing the faster social and economic development of the Mediterranean States, particularly the developing States of the region; took note, in this regard, of the idea of the establishment of a Mediterranean forum as a multidisciplinary framework for the promotion of co-operation in the region; welcomed any further communication to the Secretary-General, from all States, of proposals, declarations and recommendations on strengthening peace, security and co-operation in the Mediterranean region; renewed its invitation to the Secretary-General to give due attention to the question of peace, security and co-operation in the Mediterranean region and, if requested to do so, to render advice and assistance to concerted efforts by Mediterranean countries in promoting peace, security and co-operation in the region; invited the States Members of the relevant regional organizations to lend support and to submit to the Secretary-General concrete ideas and suggestions on their potential contribution to the strengthening of peace and co-operation in the Mediterranean region; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its forty-third session, on the basis of all replies received and notifications submitted in the implementation of the resolution and taking into account the debate on this question during its forty-second session, an updated report on the strengthening of security and co-operation in the Mediterranean region (resolution 42/90).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 42/90).

72. Review of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security:

(a) Need for result-oriented political dialogue to improve the international situation

At its forty-first session, the General Assembly called for the continuation of the political dialogue and negotiations in good faith, taking into account the legitimate interests of all States, in accordance with the relevant principles of the Charter and being guided by a sincere desire for results; encouraged the Secretary-General to continue his efforts, in accordance with the Charter, to facilitate dialogue and co-operation as a means to help reduce tensions, settle international conflicts peacefully and improve the international climate; and

decided to include the item in the provisional agenda of its forty-second session (resolution 41/91).

At its forty-second session, 100/ the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-third session the sub-item entitled "Need for result-oriented political dialogue to improve the international situation".

(b) Review of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security

The item entitled "The strengthening of international security" was included in the agenda of the twenty-fourth session of the General Assembly, in 1969, at the request of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (A/7654). At that session, the Assembly invited Member States to inform the Secretary-General of their views and suggestions as well as of any measures they took for the purpose of strengthening international security (resolution 2606 (XXIV)).

At its twenty-fifth to forty-first sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of this item.

At its forty-second session, 101/ the General Assembly invited Member States to submit their views on the question of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security, and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Assembly at its forty-third session on the basis of the replies received (resolution 42/92).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 42/92).

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100/ References for the forty-second session:

- (a) First report of the General Committee: A/42/250 and Corr.1;
- (b) Decision 42/402;
- (c) Plenary meeting: A/42/PV.3.

101/ References for the forty-second session (agenda item 72 (b)):

- (a) Report of the First Committee: A/42/760;
- (b) Resolution 42/92;
- (c) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/42/PV.48-56;
- (d) Plenary meeting: A/42/PV.93.

**73. Comprehensive system of international peace and security**

The item entitled "Establishment of a comprehensive system of international peace and security" was included in the agenda of the forty-first session of the General Assembly, in 1986, at the request of Bulgaria, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (A/41/191). At that session, the Assembly decided to continue consideration of the question at its forty-second session under an item entitled "Comprehensive system of international peace and security" (resolution 41/92).

At its forty-second session, 102/ the General Assembly called upon the international and national non-governmental organizations, political and public figures in all countries to make their positive contribution to the development of a productive and meaningful international dialogue on the ways and means of promoting comprehensive security based on the Charter and within the United Nations framework; and requested the Secretary-General to explore the ways and means of organising an exchange of views on the subject among the Member States and to report to the Assembly at its forty-second session (resolution 42/93).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 42/93).

**74. Effects of atomic radiation**

At its tenth session, in 1955, the General Assembly established the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation, consisting of 15 Member States, and requested it to assemble, study and disseminate information on observed levels of ionising radiation and radioactivity in the environment, and on the effects of such radiation upon man and his environment (resolution 913 (X)).

At its twenty-eighth session, the General Assembly decided to increase the membership of the Scientific Committee to a maximum of 20 (resolution 3154 C (XXVIII)) and, at its forty-first session, the Assembly decided to increase the membership to a maximum of 21 (resolution 41/62 B). At present, the Committee is composed of the following 21 Member States: Argentina, Australia, Belgium,

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**102/ References for the forty-second session (agenda item 73):**

- (a) Report of the First Committee: A/42/761;
- (b) Resolution 42/93;
- (c) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/42/PV.49-57;
- (d) Plenary meeting: A/42/PV.93.

Brasil, Canada, China, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, India, Indonesia, Japan, Mexico, Peru, Poland, Sudan, Sweden, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America.

Substantive scientific reports reviewing in detail the levels, doses, effects and risks of ionizing radiation were submitted by the Scientific Committee to the Assembly at its thirteenth session (A/3838), seventeenth session (A/5216), nineteenth session (A/5814), twenty-first session (A/6314 and Corr.1), twenty-fourth session (A/7613 and Corr.1), twenty-seventh session (A/8725 and Corr.1), thirty-second session (A/32/40), thirty-seventh session (A/37/45) and forty-first session (A/41/16). Shorter reports on progress of work were also submitted at the intervening sessions.

At its forty-second session, 103/ the General Assembly commended the Scientific Committee for the valuable contribution it had been making in the course of the past thirty-two years to wider knowledge and understanding of the levels, effects and risks of atomic radiation; noted with satisfaction the continued and growing scientific co-operation between the Scientific Committee and the United Nations Environment Programme; requested the Committee to continue its work, including its important co-ordinating activities, to increase knowledge of the levels, effects and risks of ionizing radiation from all sources; endorsed the Committee's intentions and plans for its future activities of scientific review and assessment on its behalf; requested it to report on new findings to the Assembly at its forty-third session; requested UNEP to continue providing support for the effective conduct of the Committee's work and for the dissemination of its findings to the Assembly, the scientific community and the public; expressed appreciation for the assistance rendered to the Scientific Committee by Member States, the specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations; and invited all these bodies to provide relevant scientific data, which would help the Committee in the preparation of future reports to the Assembly (resolution 42/67).

Document: Report of the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation, Supplement No. 45 (A/43/45).

103/ References for the forty-second session (agenda item 74):

- (a) Report of the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation: A/42/210;
- (b) Note by the Secretary-General: A/42/829-S/19306;
- (c) Report of the Special Political Committee: A/42/777;
- (d) Resolution 42/67;
- (e) Meetings of the Special Political Committee: A/SPC/42/SR.3, 4 and 10;
- (f) Plenary meeting: A/42/PV.89.

## 75. International co-operation in the peaceful uses of outer space

The item relating to the peaceful uses of outer space was first included in the agenda of the General Assembly at its thirteenth session, in 1958. At that session, the Assembly established the Ad Hoc Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, composed of 18 members, and requested the Committee to report to the Assembly on the activities and resources of the United Nations, of the specialized agencies and other international bodies relating to the peaceful uses of outer space, on the area of international co-operation in the peaceful uses of outer space, on future organizational arrangements and on the nature of legal problems that might arise in carrying out programmes to explore outer space (resolution 1348 (XIII)).

At its fourteenth session, the General Assembly set up a permanent body, the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (resolution 1472 A (XIV)), whose original membership of 24 was expanded to 28 at the sixteenth session (resolution 1721 E (XVI)), to 37 at the twenty-eighth session (resolution 3182 (XXVIII)), to 47 at the thirty-second session (resolution 32/196 B) and to 53 at the thirty-fifth session (resolution 35/16). The Committee has established a Legal Sub-Committee and a Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee. It has also established four working groups of the whole on navigation satellites, broadcasting satellites, remote-sensing satellites and the use of nuclear-power sources in outer space. At present, the Committee is composed of the following 53 Member States: Albania, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Benin, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Canada, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, Egypt, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Lebanon, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Netherlands, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Sierra Leone, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam and Yugoslavia.

The Committee has considered the work of its subsidiary bodies and reported each year to the General Assembly. The discussions and recommendations of the Committee have led to the formulation and adoption of several important international legal instruments, including the Declaration of Legal Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space (resolution 1962 (XVIII)), the Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies (resolution 2222 (XXI)), the Agreement on the Rescue of Astronauts, the Return of Astronauts and the Return of Objects Launched into Outer Space (resolution 2345 (XXII)), the Convention on International Liability for Damage Caused by Space Objects (resolution 2777 (XXVI)), the Convention on Registration of Objects Launched into Outer Space (resolution 3235 (XXIX)), the Agreement Governing the Activities of States on the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies (resolution 34/68), the Principles Governing the Use by States of Artificial Earth Satellites for International Direct Television Broadcasting (resolution 37/92) and the Principles Relating to Remote Sensing of the Earth from Outer Space (resolution 41/65).

On the recommendation of the Committee, the Assembly has adopted several resolutions relating to international co-operation in the peaceful uses of outer space, and more recently, relating to the promotion of practical applications of space technology, particularly for the benefit of developing countries.

At its thirty-seventh and thirty-eighth sessions, the General Assembly endorsed the wide-ranging recommendations of the Second United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, held in 1982, and requested the Committee to consider the implementation of those recommendations (resolutions 37/89, 37/90 and 38/80). At its thirty-ninth, fortieth and forty-first sessions, the Assembly reiterated that request (resolutions 39/95, 40/162 and 41/64).

At its forty-second session, 104/ the General Assembly endorsed the recommendations of the Committee that the Legal Sub-Committee, at its twenty-seventh session, should continue the elaboration of draft principles relevant to the use of nuclear-power sources in outer space and, through its working groups, continue its consideration of matters relating to the definition and delimitation of outer space and to the character and utilization of the geostationary orbit, including consideration of ways and means to ensure the rational and equitable use of the geostationary orbit, without prejudice to the role of the International Telecommunication Union; requested the Legal Sub-Committee to finalize the choice of a new item for its agenda, taking into account the proposal made by the Group of 77 and other proposals, in order to begin its consideration of the item at its twenty-seventh session; endorsed the recommendations of the Committee that the Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee, at its twenty-fifth session, should consider the following items on a priority basis: the United Nations Programme on Space Applications and the co-ordination of space activities within the United Nations system, the implementation of the recommendations of the Second United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, matters relating to remote sensing of the Earth by satellites, including applications for developing countries and the use of nuclear-power sources in outer space, and, in that context, considered it particularly

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**104/ References for the forty-second session (agenda item 76):**

- (a) Report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space: Supplement No. 20 (A/42/20);
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General: A/42/518 and Corr.1;
- (c) Report of the Special Political Committee: A/42/812 and Corr.1;
- (d) Resolution 42/68;
- (e) Meetings of the Special Political Committee: A/SPC/42/SR.14, 16-20 and 22;
- (f) Plenary meeting: A/42/PV.89.

urgent to implement the following recommendations: (a) all countries should have the opportunity to use the techniques resulting from medical studies in space; (b) data banks at the national and regional levels should be strengthened and expanded and an international space information service should be established to function as a centre of co-ordination; (c) the United Nations should support the creation of adequate training centres at the regional level, linked, whenever possible, to institutions implementing space programmes, and necessary funding for the development of such centres should be made available through financial institutions; and (d) the United Nations should organize a fellowship programme through which selected graduates or post-graduates from developing countries should get in-depth, long-term exposure to space technology or applications, it being also desirable to encourage the availability of opportunities for such exposures on other bilateral and multilateral bases outside the United Nations system; it endorsed the recommendations of the Committee that the Sub-Committee should consider questions relating to space transportation systems and their implications for future activities in space, the examination of the physical nature and technical attributes of the geostationary orbit, examination of its utilization and applications, including in the field of space communications, as well as other questions relating to space communications developments, taking particular account of the needs and interests of developing countries, matters relating to life sciences, including space medicine, progress in the geosphere-biosphere (global change) programme (the Committee on Space Research and the International Astronautical Federation should be invited to present reports and arrange a special presentation on this subject), matters relating to planetary exploration and matters relating to astronomy. The theme for the special attention of the 1988 session of the Sub-Committee would be: "Microgravity experiments in space and their applications" (the Committee on Space Research and the International Astronautical Federation should be invited to arrange a symposium, with as wide a participation as possible, on this theme, to complement discussions within the Sub-Committee). The Assembly also endorsed the recommendation of the Committee that the Sub-Committee should re-establish, at its twenty-fifth session, the Working Group of the Whole to Evaluate the Implementation of the Recommendations of the Second United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, with a view to improving the execution of activities relating to international co-operation, particularly those included in the United Nations Programme on Space Applications, and to proposing concrete steps to increase such co-operation as well as to make it more efficient; decided that the Working Group on the Use of Nuclear Power Sources should be reconvened to conduct additional work on the basis of its previous reports and of subsequent reports of the Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee; requested the Committee to continue to consider, as a matter of priority, ways and means of maintaining outer space for peaceful purposes and to report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-third session; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its forty-third session on the implementation of the recommendations of the Conference (resolution 42/68).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, Supplement No. 20 (A/43/20);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the recommendations of the Second United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (resolution 42/68).

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

At its third session, in 1948, the General Assembly initiated United Nations assistance to Palestine refugees (resolution 212 (III)). At that session, the Assembly established the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine, composed of France, Turkey and the United States of America (resolution 194 (III)).

At its fourth session, the General Assembly established the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (resolution 302 (IV)). Since May 1950, the Agency, which is supported by voluntary contributions, has been providing education, training, health, relief and other services to Arab refugees from Palestine. In 1967 and 1982, the functions of the Agency were widened to include humanitarian assistance, as far as practicable, on an emergency basis and as a temporary measure, to other displaced persons in serious need of immediate assistance, as a result of the 1967 and subsequent hostilities (resolutions 2252 (ES-V) and 37/120 B). The Agency's mandate has been extended several times, most recently until 30 June 1990 (resolution 41/69 A).

Under paragraph 8 of resolution 302 (IV), the General Assembly established an Advisory Commission to advise and assist the Director (now Commissioner-General) of the Agency in the execution of its programme. At present, the Advisory Commission of UNRWA is composed of the following 10 Member States: Belgium, Egypt, France, Japan, Jordan, Lebanon, Syrian Arab Republic, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America.

Under paragraph 21 of resolution 302 (IV), the Director (now Commissioner-General) of the Agency was requested to submit to the General Assembly an annual report on the work of the Agency and to the Secretary-General such other reports as the Agency might wish to bring to the attention of the United Nations or its appropriate organs.

At its twenty-fifth session, the General Assembly, in view of the Agency's deteriorating financial situation, established the Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East and requested it to study all aspects of the financing of the Agency and to assist the Secretary-General and the Commissioner-General in reaching solutions to the financial problems of the Agency (resolution 2656 (XXV)). The Working Group is composed of the following nine Member States: France, Ghana, Japan, Lebanon, Norway, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America.

The Working Group submitted to the General Assembly at its twenty-fifth session and at every subsequent session recommendations to help solve the financial problems of the Agency. The Assembly has annually extended the Working Group's mandate.

At its forty-second session, 105/ the General Assembly adopted 11 resolutions under this item (resolutions 42/69 A to K).

In the first resolution, entitled "Assistance to Palestine refugees", the General Assembly noted with deep regret that repatriation or compensation of the refugees as provided for in paragraph 11 of resolution 194 (III) had not been effected, that no substantial progress had been made in the programme endorsed by the Assembly in paragraph 2 of its resolution 513 (VI) for the reintegration of

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105/ References for the forty-second session (agenda item 79):

- (a) Report of the Commissioner-General of UNRWA: Supplement No. 13 (A/42/13 and Add.1);
- (b) Report of the Working Group on the Financing of UNRWA: A/42/633;
- (c) Reports of the Secretary-General:
  - (i) University of Jerusalem "Al-Quds" for Palestine refugees: A/42/309;
  - (ii) Offers by Member States of grants and scholarships for higher education, including vocational training, for Palestine refugees: A/42/445;
  - (iii) Resumption of ration distribution to Palestine refugees: A/42/446;
  - (iv) Population and refugees displaced since 1967: A/42/480;
  - (v) Protection of Palestine refugees: A/42/481;
  - (vi) Palestine refugees in the West Bank: A/42/482;
  - (vii) Revenues derived from Palestine refugee properties: A/42/505;
  - (viii) Palestine refugees in the Gaza Strip: A/42/507;
- (d) Note by the Secretary-General: A/42/515;
- (e) Report of the Special Political Committee: A/42/780;
- (f) Resolutions 42/69 A to K;
- (g) Meetings of the Special Political Committee: A/SPC/42/SR.8-15;
- (h) Plenary meeting: A/42/PV.89.

refugees either by repatriation or resettlement and that, therefore, the situation of the refugees continued to be a matter of serious concern; expressed its thanks to the Commissioner-General and to all the staff of the Agency, recognising that the Agency was doing all it could within the limits of available resources, and also expressed its thanks to the specialized agencies and private organisations for their valuable work in assisting the refugees; reiterated its request that the headquarters of the Agency should be relocated at its former site within its area of operations as soon as practicable; noted with regret that the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine had been unable to find a means of achieving progress in the implementation of paragraph 11 of resolution 194 (III) and requested it to exert continued efforts towards the implementation of that paragraph and to report to the Assembly as appropriate, but no later than 1 September 1988; directed attention to the continuing seriousness of the financial position of the Agency, as outlined in the report of the Commissioner-General; noted with profound concern that, despite the commendable and successful efforts of the Commissioner-General to collect additional contributions, the increased level of income to the Agency was still insufficient to cover essential budget requirements in the current year and that, at currently foreseen levels of giving, deficits would recur each year; and called upon all Governments as a matter of urgency to make the most generous efforts possible to meet the anticipated needs of the Agency, particularly in the light of the budgetary deficit projected in the report of the Commissioner-General, and therefore urged non-contributing Governments to contribute regularly and contributing Governments to consider increasing their regular contributions (resolution 42/69 A).

In the second resolution, entitled "Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East", the Assembly requested the Working Group to continue its efforts, in co-operation with the Secretary-General and the Commissioner-General, for the financing of the Agency for a further period of one year (resolution 42/69 B).

In the third resolution, entitled "Assistance to persons displaced as a result of the June 1967 and subsequent hostilities", the Assembly endorsed the efforts of the Commissioner-General of the Agency to continue to provide humanitarian assistance as far as practicable, on an emergency basis and as a temporary measure, to other persons in the area who are currently displaced and in serious need of continued assistance as a result of the June 1967 and subsequent hostilities; and strongly appealed to all Governments and to organizations and individuals to contribute generously for the above purpose to the Agency and to the other intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations concerned (resolution 42/69 C).

In the fourth resolution, entitled "Offers by Member States of grants and scholarships for higher education, including vocational training, for Palestine refugees", the Assembly urged all States to respond to the appeal contained in its resolution 32/90 F in a manner commensurate with the needs of Palestine refugees for higher education, including vocational training; strongly appealed to all States, specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations to augment the special allocations for grants and scholarships to Palestine refugees in addition to their contributions to the regular budget of the Agency; expressed its appreciation to all Governments, specialized agencies and non-governmental

organizations that had responded favourably to its resolution 41/69 D; invited the relevant specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to continue, within their respective spheres of competence, to extend assistance for higher education to Palestine refugee students; appealed to all States, specialized agencies and the United Nations University to contribute generously to the Palestinian universities in the territories occupied by Israel since 1967, including, in due course, the proposed University of Jerusalem "Al-Quds" for Palestine refugees; also appealed to all States, specialized agencies and other international bodies to contribute towards the establishment of vocational training centres for Palestine refugees; requested the Agency to act as the recipient and trustee for the special allocations for grants and scholarships and to award them to qualified Palestine refugee candidates; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its forty-third session (resolution 42/69 D).

In the fifth resolution, entitled "Palestine refugees in the Gaza Strip", the Assembly reiterated strongly its demand that Israel desist from the removal and resettlement of Palestine refugees in the Gaza Strip and from the destruction of their shelters; requested the Commissioner-General to address the acute situation of the Palestine refugees in the Gaza Strip and accordingly to extend all services of the Agency to those refugees; and requested the Secretary-General, after consulting with the Commissioner-General, to report to the Assembly, before the opening of its forty-third session, on Israel's compliance with the above (resolution 42/69 E).

In the sixth resolution, entitled "Resumption of the ration distribution to Palestine refugees", the Assembly regretted that resolutions 37/120 F, 38/83 F, 39/99 F, 40/165 F and 41/69 F had not been implemented; called upon the Governments, as a matter of urgency, to make the most generous efforts possible and to offer the necessary resources to meet the needs of the Agency, particularly in the light of its interruption of the general ration distribution to Palestine refugees in all fields, and therefore urged non-contributing Governments to contribute regularly and contributing Governments to consider increasing their regular contributions; requested the Commissioner-General to resume on a continuing basis the interrupted general ration distribution to Palestine refugees in all fields; and requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Commissioner-General, to report to the Assembly at its forty-third session (resolution 42/69 F).

In the seventh resolution, entitled "Population and refugees displaced since 1967", the Assembly reaffirmed the inalienable right of all displaced inhabitants to return to their homes or former places of residence in the territories occupied by Israel since 1967, and declared once more that any attempt to restrict, or to attach conditions to, the free exercise of the right to return by any displaced person was inconsistent with that inalienable right and inadmissible; considered any and all agreements embodying any restriction on, or condition for, the return of the displaced inhabitants as null and void, strongly deplored the continued refusal of the Israeli authorities to take steps for the return of the displaced inhabitants; called once more upon Israel to take immediate steps for the return of all displaced inhabitants, including measures affecting the physical and

demographic structure of the occupied territories; and requested the Secretary-General, after consulting with the Commissioner-General, to report to the Assembly, before the opening of its forty-third session, on Israel's compliance with the above (resolution 42/69 G).

In the eighth resolution, entitled "Revenues derived from Palestine refugee properties", the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to take all appropriate steps, in consultation with the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine, for the protection and administration of Arab property, assets and property rights in Israel and to establish a fund for the receipt of income derived therefrom, on behalf of the rightful owners; called once more upon Israel to render all facilities and assistance to the Secretary-General in the implementation of the resolution and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its forty-third session (resolution 42/69 H).

In the ninth resolution, entitled "Protection of Palestine refugees", the Assembly held Israel responsible for the security of the Palestine refugees in the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, and called upon it to fulfil its obligations as the occupying Power in that regard, in accordance with the pertinent provisions of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949; urged the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Commissioner-General, to undertake effective measures to guarantee the safety and security and the legal and human rights of the Palestine refugees in all the territories under Israeli occupation in 1967 and thereafter; called once again upon Israel, the occupying Power, to release forthwith all detained Palestine refugees, including the employees of the Agency; urged the Commissioner-General, in consultation with the Government of Lebanon, to provide housing to the Palestine refugees whose houses had been demolished or razed by the Israeli forces; requested the Commissioner-General, in consultation with the Government of Lebanon, to provide emergency housing repairs for the shelters and Agency installations that had been partly damaged or destroyed in the fighting; called once again upon Israel to compensate the Agency for the damage to its property and facilities resulting from the Israeli invasion of Lebanon, without prejudice to Israel's responsibility for all damages resulting from that invasion; and requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Commissioner-General, to report to the Assembly, before the opening of its forty-third session (resolution 42/69 I).

In the tenth resolution, entitled "Palestine refugees in the West Bank", the Assembly called once again upon Israel to abandon its plans and to refrain from any action that led to the removal and resettlement of Palestine refugees in the West Bank and from the destruction of their camps; and requested the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the Commissioner-General, to keep the matter under close supervision and to report to the Assembly, before the opening of its forty-third session, on any developments regarding the matter (resolution 42/69 J).

In the eleventh resolution, entitled "University of Jerusalem 'Al-Quds' for Palestine refugees", the Assembly emphasized the need for the establishment of the proposed university; requested the Secretary-General to continue to take all necessary measures for establishing the University of Jerusalem "Al-Quds", in

accordance with resolution 35/13 B, giving due consideration to the recommendations consistent with the provisions of that resolution; called once more upon Israel, the occupying Power, to co-operate in the implementation of the resolution and to remove the hindrances that it had put in the way of establishing the University of Jerusalem "Al-Quds"; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its forty-third session on the progress made in the implementation of the resolution (42/69 K).

**Documents:**

(a) Report of the Commissioner-General of UNRWA: Supplement No. 13 (A/43/13 and Add.1);

(b) Report of the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine (resolution 42/69 A);

(c) Report of the Working Group on the Financing of UNRWA (resolution 42/69 B);

(d) Reports of the Secretary-General (resolutions 42/69 D to J); (resolution 42/69 K, A/43/408.

**77. Report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories**

At its twenty-third session, in 1968, the General Assembly established the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories (resolution 2443 (XXIII)). At present, the Special Committee is composed of the following three Member States: Senegal, Sri Lanka and Yugoslavia.

In the course of the twenty-fifth session of the General Assembly, in October 1970, the Special Committee presented its first report to the Secretary-General in conformity with resolution 2443 (XXIII). The Secretary-General made the report available to the Assembly and, following the inclusion of the item in the agenda of that session, the report was referred to the Special Political Committee. At that session, the Assembly renewed the mandate of the Special Committee (resolution 2727 (XXV)).

At its twenty-sixth to forty-first sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item on the basis of reports of the Special Committee and requested the Committee to continue its work (resolutions 2851 (XXVI), 3005 (XXVII), 3092 A and B (XXVIII), 3240 A to C (XXIX), 3525 A to D (XXX), 31/106 A to D, 32/91 A to C, 33/133 A to C, 34/90 A to C, 35/122 A to F, 36/147 A to G, 37/88 A to G, 38/79 A to H, 39/95 A to H, 40/161 A to G and 41/63 A to G).

At its forty-second session, 106/ the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to provide all necessary facilities to the Special Committee, including those required for its visits to the occupied territories, so that it might investigate the Israeli policies and practices referred to in the resolution, to continue to make available additional staff as might be necessary to assist the Special Committee, to ensure the widest circulation of the reports of the Special Committee and to report to the Assembly at its forty-third session on the above tasks entrusted to him (resolution 42/160 D); and further requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its forty-third session on the implementation of the resolution (resolutions 42/160 A, B, C, E, F and G).

Documents:

(a) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Committee (resolution 42/160 D);

(b) Reports of the Secretary-General (resolutions 42/160 to C and E to G).

78. Comprehensive review of the whole question of peace-keeping operations in all their aspects

At its nineteenth session, in February 1965, the General Assembly established the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations, which was to undertake a comprehensive review of the whole question of peace-keeping operations in all their aspects, including ways of overcoming the financial difficulties of the United Nations (resolution 2006 (XIX)).

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106/ References for the forty-second session (agenda item 75):

- (a) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/42/454, A/42/455, A/42/459, A/42/460, A/42/461, A/42/462, A/42/463;
- (b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Committee: A/42/650;
- (c) Report of the Special Political Committee: A/42/811;
- (d) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/42/853;
- (e) Resolutions 42/160 A to G;
- (f) Meetings of the Special Political Committee: A/SPC/42/SR.29-34;
- (g) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/42/SR.54;
- (h) Plenary meeting: A/42/PV.95.

At present, the Special Committee is composed of the following 33 Member States: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Canada, Denmark, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, France, German Democratic Republic, Guatemala, Hungary, India, Iraq, Italy, Japan, Mauritania, Mexico, Netherlands, Nigeria, Pakistan, Poland, Romania, Sierra Leone, Spain, Thailand, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Venezuela and Yugoslavia.

The Special Committee's working group, established in April 1968 to prepare working papers related to peace-keeping issues, is composed of the following 13 Member States: Argentina, Canada, Egypt, France, German Democratic Republic, India, Japan, Mexico, Nigeria, Pakistan, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America.

At its twentieth, twenty-first and twenty-second sessions, the General Assembly requested the Special Committee to consider the preparation of a study on matters related to facilities, services and personnel that Member States might provide for United Nations peace-keeping operations (resolutions 2053 (XX), 2220 (XXI) and 2308 (XXII)).

At its twenty-third and twenty-fourth sessions, the General Assembly requested the Special Committee to submit to it a comprehensive report on the United Nations military observers established or authorized by the Security Council, as well as a progress report on such work as the Committee might be able to undertake on any other models of peace-keeping operations (resolutions 2451 (XXIII) and 2576 (XXIV)).

At its twenty-fifth session, the General Assembly instructed the Special Committee to intensify its work with a view to completing its report on the United Nations military observers (resolution 2670 (XXV)).

At its twenty-sixth to thirty-seventh sessions, the General Assembly urged the Special Committee to renew its efforts to work towards the completion of agreed guidelines that would govern the conduct of peace-keeping operations of the United Nations in accordance with the Charter and to devote further attention to specific questions related to the practical implementation of peace-keeping operations (resolutions 2835 (XXVI), 2965 (XXVII), 3091 (XXVIII), 3239 (XXIX), 3457 (XXX), 31/105, 32/106, 33/114, 34/53, 35/121, 36/37 and 37/93).

At its thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly requested the Special Committee to submit a status report on its present situation, to determine the areas of possible progress and other areas where progress would be difficult to achieve or was still pending, and to consider proposals to reactivate and rationalize its work (resolution 38/81).

At its thirty-ninth and fortieth sessions, the General Assembly indicated that it was awaiting the report of the Special Committee to the Assembly at its next session, and reaffirmed and renewed the mandate given to the Special Committee by the relevant resolutions of the Assembly (resolutions 39/97 and 40/163).

At its forty-first session, the General Assembly noted that the Special Committee had not been able to submit a report to the Assembly; and reaffirmed and renewed the mandate given to the Special Committee by the relevant resolutions of the Assembly (resolution 41/67).

At its forty-second session, 107/ the General Assembly, convinced that the United Nations peace-keeping operations were an integral component of enhancing the efficiency of the United Nations in the maintenance of international peace and security and aware of the extremely difficult financial situation of the United Nations peace-keeping forces in the light of the heavy burden incurred by the troop contributors, especially those from developing countries, requested the Special Committee, in accordance with its mandate, to resume its work in 1988 for a comprehensive review of the whole question of peace-keeping operations in all their aspects and to report to the Assembly at its forty-third session (resolution 42/161).

Document: Report of the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations (resolution 42/161).

79. Questions relating to information

At its thirtieth session, in 1975, the General Assembly, in the course of its consideration of the item relating to the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1976-1977, requested the Secretary-General to make new efforts in the field of information activities of the Organisation and convey to the general public comprehensive information regarding the political, economic, social, cultural and humanitarian achievements and undertakings of the United Nations system, including the principles and aims related to the new international economic order; called upon the Secretary-General to collaborate closely in that effort with the national information media, the United Nations associations and other non-governmental organisations concerned throughout the world; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its thirty-third session a report on the activities of the Office of Public Information of the Secretariat and decided to consider the question at that session as a separate item entitled "United Nations public information policies and activities" (resolution 3535 (XXX)).

107/ References for the forty-second session (agenda item 77):

- (a) Report of the Special Political Committee: A/42/813;
- (b) Resolution 42/161;
- (c) Meetings of the Special Political Committee: A/SPC/42/SR.5-7 and 33-34;
- (d) Plenary meeting: A/42/PV.95.

At its thirty-third session, the General Assembly decided that the above-mentioned item should be considered as sub-item(s) of an item entitled "Questions relating to information", which would be allocated to the Special Political Committee. The Assembly also decided to establish a Committee to Review United Nations Public Information Policies and Activities, consisting of 41 Member States; and requested the Committee to submit a report to the Assembly at its thirty-fourth session (resolution 33/115 C).

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly decided to maintain the Committee to Review United Nations Public Information Policies and Activities, to rename it "the Committee on Information" and to increase its membership from 41 to 66 (resolution 34/182).

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly decided to increase the membership of the Committee on Information from 66 to 67 (resolution 35/201).

At its thirty-sixth to thirty-eighth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 36/149 A and B, 37/94 A and B and 38/82 A and B).

At its thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly decided to increase the membership of the Committee on Information from 67 to 69 (resolution 39/98 A).

At its fortieth and forty-first sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 40/164 A and B and 41/68 A, B, D and E). At its forty-first session, the General Assembly also decided to increase the membership of the Committee on Information from 69 to 70 (resolution 41/68 C). At present the Committee is composed of the following Member States:

Algeria, Argentina, Bangladesh, Belgium, Benin, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burundi, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Lebanon, Malta, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Netherlands, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia and Zaire.

At its forty-second session, 108/ the General Assembly took note of the comprehensive report of the Committee on Information, which served as an important basis and stimulated further deliberations, and urged the full implementation of the recommendations as adopted by the Committee at its substantive session of 1937; requested that the recommendations relating to the activities of the Department of Public Information be implemented within existing resources; requested the Secretary-General to report to the Committee on Information, at its substantive session in 1988, on the implementation of the recommendation; also requested him to report to the Assembly at its forty-third session on the implementation of the resolution; and requested the Committee to report to the Assembly at its forty-third session (resolution 42/162 A). The Assembly took note of the report of the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation; recalled the Declaration on Fundamental Principles concerning the Contribution of the Mass Media to Strengthening Peace and International Understanding, to the Promotion of Human Rights and to Countering Racism, Apartheid and Incitement to War; considered that the International Programme for the Development of Communication of UNESCO represented a significant step toward the gradual elimination of existing imbalances in the field of information and communications, and welcomed the decisions adopted by the Intergovernmental Council of the Programme at its eighth session; expressed its appreciation to all Member States that had made or pledged a contribution towards the implementation of the Programme; again called upon Member States, organisations and bodies of the United Nations system, international governmental and non-governmental organisations and concerned public and private enterprises to respond to the appeals of the Director-General of UNESCO to contribute to the Programme by making financial resources available as well as staff, equipment, technologies and training resources; recalled UNESCO resolution 4/22 of 27 October 1980 on the reduction of telecommunication tariffs for news exchanges and took note of the efforts made by Member States in this respect; reaffirmed its support for UNESCO, its Constitution

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108/ References for the forty-second session (agenda item 78):

- (a) Report of the Committee on Information: Supplement No. 21 (A/42/21);
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General: A/42/494;
- (c) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation: A/42/571;
- (d) Report of the Special Political Committee: A/42/814;
- (e) Resolutions 42/162 A and B;
- (f) Meetings of the Special Political Committee: A/SPC/42/SR.20, 22, 24-28, 30 and 34;
- (g) Plenary meeting: A/42/PV.95.

and the ideals reflected in it; invited the Director-General to continue his efforts in the information and communication field and to submit to the Assembly, at its forty-third session, a detailed report on the application of the International Programme for the Development of Communication as well as on the social, economic and cultural effects of the accelerated development of communication technologies; and reaffirmed the ongoing efforts of UNESCO, which retains the central role in the field of information, gradually to eliminate existing imbalances, particularly with respect to the development of infrastructures and production capacities, and to encourage a free flow and wider and better balanced dissemination of information with a view to the establishment of a new world information and communication order, seen as an evolving and continuous process, in accordance with the relevant UNESCO consensus resolutions (resolution 42/162 B).

Documents:

- (a) Report of the Committee on Information, Supplement No. 21 (A/43/21);
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 42/162 A);
- (c) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Director-General of UNESCO (resolution 42/162 B).

80. Question of the Malagasy islands of Glorieuses, Juan de Nova, Europa and Bassas da India

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-fourth session of the General Assembly, in 1979, at the request of Madagascar (A/34/245). At that session, the Assembly reaffirmed the necessity of scrupulously respecting the national entity and territorial integrity of a colonial territory at the time of its accession to independence; invited the Government of France to initiate negotiations without further delay with the Government of Madagascar for the reintegration of the islands of Glorieuses, Juan de Nova, Europa and Bassas da India, which had been arbitrarily separated from Madagascar; called upon the Government of France to repeal the measures that infringed the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Madagascar; requested the Secretary-General to follow the implementation of the resolution and to report thereon to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session (resolution 34/91).

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General; took note also of resolution CM/Res.784 (XXXV) adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its thirty-fifth ordinary session, held at Freetown in June 1980; invited the Government of France to initiate with the Government of Madagascar, as a matter of urgency, the negotiations provided for in resolution 34/91, with a view to settling the question in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter; and requested the Secretary-General to monitor the implementation of the resolution and to report thereon to the Assembly at its thirty-sixth session (resolution 35/123).

At its thirty-sixth to forty-first sessions, the General Assembly decided to include the item in the provisional agenda of its subsequent session (decisions 36/432, 37/424, 38/422, 39/421, 40/429 and 41/416).

At its forty-second session, 109/ the General Assembly decided to include the item in the provisional agenda of its forty-third session (decision 42/415).

No advance documentation expected.

**81. Question of the composition of the relevant organs of the United Nations**

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-second session of the General Assembly, in 1977, at the request of 29 Member States (A/32/243). At that session, the Assembly decided that consideration of the draft resolution (A/SPC/32/L.21) should be deferred until the thirty-third session and that a contact group, consisting of two or three representatives from each of the regional groups, should meet between the thirty-second and thirty-third sessions of the Assembly, under the chairmanship of a representative of the Asian Group, to study the question, on the understanding that its deliberations would serve as a basis for the consideration of the item by the Assembly at its thirty-third session (decision 32/427).

At its thirty-third session, the General Assembly decided to increase the number of Vice-Presidents of the Assembly from 17 to 21 and amended rules 31 and 38 of its rules of procedure accordingly; and decided to replace the annex to its resolution 1990 (XVII) by a new annex laying down the pattern for the election of the President of the Assembly (see item 4), the 21 Vice-Presidents of the Assembly (see item 6) and the 7 Chairmen of the Main Committees (see item 5) (resolution 33/138).

At its thirty-fourth to forty-first sessions, the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item (decisions 34/420, 35/404, 36/433, 37/425, 38/423, 39/422, 40/430 and 41/417).

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**109/ References for the forty-second session (agenda item 80):**

- (a) Report of the Special Political Committee: A/42/704;
- (b) Decision 42/415;
- (c) Meeting of the Special Political Committee: A/SPC/42/SR.8;
- (d) Plenary meeting: A/42/PV.89.

At its forty-second session, 110/ the General Assembly decided to include the item in the provisional agenda of its forty-third session (decision 42/416).

No advance documentation expected.

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110/ References for the forty-second session (agenda item 81):

- (a) Report of the Special Political Committee: A/42/700;
- (b) Decision 42/416;
- (c) Meeting of the Special Political Committee: A/SPC/42/SR.8;
- (d) Plenary meeting: A/42/PV.89.

82. Development and international economic co-operation

At its forty-second session, 111/ the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General, in close co-operation with the appropriate bodies, to analyse in the World Economic Survey 1988 the effects of the recent sharp fluctuations in the international financial and stock markets and the implications of those fluctuations for the development of the developing countries and to draw this issue to the attention of the Assembly at its forty-third session (resolution 42/195).

At the same session, 111/ the General Assembly decided to defer until its forty-third session consideration of the draft resolution entitled "International conference on money and finance for development" (decision 42/437).

At the same session, 111/ the General Assembly decided to defer until its forty-third session consideration of the draft resolution entitled "International ecological security" (decision 42/442).

At the same session, 111/ the General Assembly, having considered the note by the Secretary-General regarding accession by the United Nations to the Convention on Early Notification of a Nuclear Accident, Vienna, 1986, and to the Convention on Assistance in the Case of a Nuclear Accident or Radiological Emergency, Vienna, 1986, decided to revert to this matter at its forty-third session in the light of additional information to be provided by the Secretary-General on the declaration to be submitted pursuant to article 12, paragraph 5 (c) of the Convention on Early Notification of a Nuclear Accident and article 14, paragraph 5 (c), of the Convention on Assistance in the Case of a Nuclear Accident or Radiological Emergency (decision 42/443).

(a) International development strategy for the fourth United Nations development decade

At its twenty-fifth session, the General Assembly adopted the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade (resolution 2626 (XXV)) and, at its thirty-fifth session, the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade (resolution 35/56).

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111/ References for the forty-second session (agenda item 82):

- (a) Report of the Second Committee (Parts I and XI): A/42/821 and Add.10;
- (b) Resolutions 42/193 to 42/195 and decisions 42/436 and 42/445;
- (c) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/42/SR.38 and 42-45;
- (d) Plenary meeting: A/42/PV.96.

At its forty-second session, 112/ the General Assembly, recognizing the urgent need for the reactivation of the economic and social development process of the developing countries, requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with all the organs and organisations of the United Nations system concerned, to provide information that would be appropriate for the preparation and elaboration of an international development strategy for the fourth United Nations development decade (1991-2000), including that which would be relevant for the assessment of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade (resolution 42/193).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 42/193),  
A/43/376-E/1988/67.

(b) Trade and Development

The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development was established on 30 December 1964 as an organ of the General Assembly (resolution 1995 (XIX)). The members of the Conference are those States which are Members of the United Nations or members of specialised agencies or of the International Atomic Energy Agency, and also Namibia, represented by the United Nations Council for Namibia. UNCTAD now consists of 168 members. The principal functions of the Conference are set out in section II, paragraph 3, of resolution 1995 (XIX). The Conference held its first session at Geneva in 1964, its second session at New Delhi in 1968, its third session at Santiago in 1972, its fourth session at Nairobi in 1976, its fifth session at Manila in 1979, its sixth session at Belgrade in 1983 and its seventh session at Geneva in 1987.

In accordance with section II, paragraph 22, of resolution 1995 (XIX), the Trade and Development Board, a permanent organ of UNCTAD, reports to the Conference and also reports annually on its activities to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council. The Board originally consisted of 55 members. At its thirty-first session, the Assembly, in response to the recommendations contained in section I, paragraph 5, of Conference resolution 90 (IV), decided to amend its resolution 1995 (XIX) so as to make membership of the Board open to all States members of UNCTAD (resolution 31/2 A). As at the end of the second part of its thirty-fourth session in May 1988, the membership of the Board stood at 131. At the closure of the second part of the thirty-fourth session, the membership of the

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112/ References for the forty-second session (agenda item 82):

- (a) Report of the Second Committee (Part XI): A/42/821/Add.10;
- (b) Resolution 42/193;
- (c) Meeting of the Special Political Committee: A/SPC/42/SR.38 and 42-45;
- (d) Plenary meeting: A/42/PV.96.

Board's Main Committees was as follows: Committee on Commodities, 107; Committee on Manufactures, 101; Committee on Invisibles and Financing Relating to Trade, 102; Committee on Shipping, 103; Committee on Transfer of Technology, 99; Committee on Economic Co-operation among Developing Countries, 110. Congo was elected to membership in the Committee on Shipping.

Document: Report of the Trade and Development Board, Supplement No. 15 (A/43/15).

#### Reverse transfer of technology

At its fortieth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General of UNCTAD to convene a meeting of governmental experts to review the current situation with respect to all aspects of the international migration of skilled personnel from developing countries; the governmental experts should focus, in their study, on the nature, scale and effect of such flows, taking into account the concerns of all parties, with a view to proposing to the Conference and, as appropriate, other international organizations, further work that they might carry out to mitigate adverse consequences of this phenomenon, especially as it affected the developing countries, also taking into account, as appropriate, the work done thus far by governmental expert groups, and any other relevant material (resolution 40/191).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General of UNCTAD (resolution 40/191), A/43/369.

#### Specific measures in favour of island developing countries

At its forty-first session, the General Assembly reaffirmed its earlier resolutions as well as those of UNCTAD on this subject, and called for their immediate and effective implementation; expressed its appreciation to all States and organizations that had responded to the special needs of island developing countries and had facilitated the implementation of resolutions in their favour; noted with concern that the specific measures envisaged had not yet been fully implemented and called upon all States and international organizations and financial institutions to intensify efforts in the implementation of specific measures in favour of island developing countries; and requested the Secretary-General to prepare an analytical and comprehensive report, which should make use, inter alia, of the work in progress in UNCTAD and UNDP and should include specific recommendations to ensure that the Assembly at its forty-third session was able to undertake a thorough review of the problems and special needs of island developing countries (resolution 41/163).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 41/163).

International Code of Conduct on the Transfer of Technology

At its forty-second session, 113/ the General Assembly invited the Secretary-General of UNCTAD and the President of the United Nations Conference on an International Code of Conduct on the Transfer of Technology to complete their consultations on the issues outstanding in the draft code of conduct; and further invited the Secretary-General of UNCTAD to report to the Assembly at its forty-third session if sufficient progress was made in these consultations (resolution 42/172).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General of UNCTAD (resolution 42/172).

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113/ References for the forty-second session (agenda item 82 (a)):

- (a) Report of the Trade and Development Board: Supplement No. 15 (A/42/15);
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General of UNCTAD on the negotiations on a draft international code of conduct on the transfer of technology: A/42/678;
- (c) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/42/555, A/42/583 and A/42/660;
- (d) Notes by the Secretary-General:
  - (i) Development aspects of the reverse transfer of technology: A/42/317;
  - (ii) Progress in the implementation of specific action related to the particular needs and problems of the land-locked developing countries: A/42/537;
- (e) Report of the Second Committee (Part II): A/42/821/Add.1;
- (f) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/42/855;
- (g) Resolutions 42/172 to 42/176 and decisions 42/437 and 42/438 to 42/441;
- (h) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/42/SR.35, 39, 41, 43 and 45;
- (i) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/42/SR.54;
- (j) Plenary meeting: A/42/PV.96.

Seventh session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

At its forty-second session, the General Assembly requested the Trade and Development Board and the subsidiary organs of UNCTAD to take the appropriate necessary action on the Final Act of the seventh session of the Conference (resolution 42/175).

Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries

At its thirty-sixth session, the General Assembly endorsed the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries adopted by the United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries; called upon all Member States and all others concerned to take steps to implement the Programme as part of international action for the establishment of a new international economic order; decided that regular review and monitoring of the progress in the implementation of the Programme at the national, regional and global levels should be undertaken, as envisaged in the Programme; decided also that the Intergovernmental Group on the Least Developed Countries of UNCTAD at its high-level meeting in 1985 should consider the possibility of holding a global review at the end of the decade, which might take the form of a United Nations conference on the least developed countries, and should carry out a mid-term review in order to readjust, as appropriate, the Programme for the second half of the decade in order to ensure its full implementation, and further decided that the results should be made available to it, so that they might be taken fully into account in the review and appraisal of the implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade (resolution 36/194).

At its fortieth session, the General Assembly endorsed the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Intergovernmental Group on the Least Developed Countries on the mid-term global review of the Programme; urged the least developed countries to continue their efforts to implement the provisions of the Programme at the national level; called upon donor countries to continue to make every effort to increase their contributions in view of the important role that official development assistance plays in helping the least developed countries to achieve the objectives of their country programmes within the framework of the Programme, and urged those donor countries which had not yet reached 0.15 per cent of their gross national product, or had not yet doubled their official development assistance to least developed countries, to make every effort necessary to attain those targets as set out in UNCTAD resolution 142 (VI) of 2 July 1983, as adopted; decided to carry out a global review and appraisal of the implementation of the Programme at a high level in 1990; and decided further that the precise level, mandate, date, and venue and preparatory process should be determined by the Assembly at its forty-second session, in the light of consultations under the auspices of UNCTAD, including that of the seventh session of the Conference (resolution 40/205).

At its forty-second session, 113/ the General Assembly, expressing deep concern at the continuing deterioration in the overall socio-economic situation of the least developed countries, decided to convene the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries at a high level in September 1990 and

to accept the generous offer made by the Government of France to host the Conference. The mandate of the Conference should be: to review progress at the country level thus far in the decade; to review progress in international support measures and particularly in official development assistance; and, in the light of the above, to consider, formulate and adopt appropriate national and international policies and measures for accelerating the development process in the least developed countries during the 1990s in accordance with their long-term national social and economic objectives. The Assembly also decided to convene one session of the Meeting of Governmental Experts of Donor Countries and Multilateral and Bilateral Financial and Technical Assistance Institutions with Representatives of the Least Developed Countries in the spring of 1989 followed by one session of the Intergovernmental Group on the Least Developed Countries, as Preparatory Committee for the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, early in 1990 in order to prepare for the Conference; further decided to designate UNCTAD as the focal point for the preparations for the Conference and requested the Secretary-General of the United Nations to designate the Secretary-General of UNCTAD to serve as Secretary-General of the Conference and, in that capacity, to make all necessary arrangements for the holding of the Conference; called upon all Governments, intergovernmental and multilateral institutions and others concerned to take appropriate steps to ensure that adequate preparations are made for the Conference and to participate effectively in the two above-mentioned preparatory meetings; requested all concerned organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to submit, before the first preparatory meeting, reports containing a review of the implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action within their fields of competence and proposals for further action as input to the preparations of the Conference; requested the Secretary-General, with the assistance of the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation and the Secretary-General of UNCTAD, to ensure the full mobilization and co-ordination of all organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system in the preparations for the Conference; requested the Secretary-General to obtain, as has been the past practice, extrabudgetary resources to ensure the effective participation of the representatives of the least developed countries through provision of the resources necessary to finance the travel expenses of at least two representatives from each least developed country to attend the preparatory meetings referred to in above; and further requested him to submit a report to the Assembly at its forty-third session on the state of preparations for the Conference (resolution 42/177).

#### Commodities and protectionism and structural adjustment

At its forty-second session, 113/ the General Assembly decided to defer until its forty-third session consideration of the draft resolutions entitled "Commodities" and "Protectionism and structural adjustment" (decision 42/438).

(c) Food problems

At its twenty-ninth session, in 1974, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the World Food Conference, established the World Food Council at the ministerial or plenipotentiary level to function as an organ of the United Nations, reporting to the Assembly through the Economic and Social Council (resolution 3348 (XXIX)). The Council is a co-ordinating mechanism that provides overall, integrated and continuing attention for the successful co-ordination and follow-up of policies concerning food production, nutrition, food security, food trade and food aid, as well as other related matters, by all the agencies of the United Nations system. In pursuit of its mandate, the Council holds annual ministerial sessions, and submits its recommendations to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council.

At its thirteenth session, held at Beijing from 8 to 11 June 1987, the Council reviewed the global state of hunger and malnutrition and the impact of reduced economic activity, external debt and domestic adjustment programmes on food and hunger problems. It assessed the food security and development implications of the international agricultural trade situation and related domestic policies, discussed the strengthening of regional and South-South co-operation and examined selected activities of multilateral assistance agencies.

At its forty-second session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Economic and Social Council (see item 12), which contained among others the Council's resolution on food and agricultural problems (1987/90). That resolution endorsed the Beijing Declaration of the World Food Council, annexed to it; called upon all countries to use the opportunity of the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations to pursue vigorously the liberalization of agricultural trade and necessary policy reforms; urged the international community to expedite its support for the efforts of African countries at recovery and development in accordance with its commitments under the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990; called on Governments and national, regional and interregional organizations to work together to strengthen regional and interregional food and agriculture programmes; invited the regional development banks, the regional commissions, UNCTAD and donor countries to facilitate practical arrangements to accelerate financing and technical and economic co-operation among developing countries, giving particular attention to the expansion of tripartite arrangements through which developing countries would help to finance South-South co-operative action; urged Governments to ensure and enhance the participation of women in the formulation and implementation of national food policies, plans and projects; and urged support for the International Fund for Agricultural Development and its Special Programme of Sub-Saharan African Countries Affected by Drought and Desertification, and for the World Food Programme (resolution 1987/90).

(d) New and renewable sources of energy

At its thirty-third session, in 1978, the General Assembly decided to convene an International Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy in 1981 under the auspices of the United Nations; and requested the Secretary-General to initiate the process of preparations for the Conference (resolution 33/148).

At its thirty-fourth and thirty-fifth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of preparations for the Conference (resolutions 34/190 and 35/204). The United Nations Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy was held at Nairobi from 10 to 21 August 1981.

At its thirty-sixth session, the General Assembly endorsed the Nairobi Programme of Action for the Development and Utilization of New and Renewable Sources of Energy as adopted by the United Nations Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy; and decided to establish an Interim Committee on New and Renewable Sources of Energy and to entrust it with the immediate launching of the implementation of the Nairobi Programme of Action (resolution 36/193).

At its thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly decided to establish a Committee on the Development and Utilization of New and Renewable Sources of Energy, which should be open to the participation of all States as full members; and decided that the Committee should meet once every two years in even years, but that, exceptionally, it should hold its first regular session in the second quarter of 1983 (resolution 37/250, sect. II); and requested the Secretary-General to provide secretariat support arrangements in the office of the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation, through the appointment of a special co-ordinator, and in the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs of the Secretariat through the establishment of a small, separate and identifiable unit (*ibid.*, sect. III).

At its thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly, having considered the report of the Committee on the Development and Utilization of New and Renewable Sources of Energy, endorsed the recommendations contained in the report of the Committee with respect to action-oriented plans and programmes, mobilization of financial resources, inter-agency co-ordination and secretariat support arrangements; and requested the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to participate fully in and support the implementation of the Nairobi Programme of Action (resolution 38/169).

At its thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly, having considered the report of the Committee on the Development and Utilization of New and Renewable Sources of Energy at its second session, noted with concern that the implementation of the Nairobi Programme of Action had been slow and fell far short of the urgent needs of developing countries; stressed the need for continuous commitment and action by the international community, particularly with respect to the mobilization of financial resources, to which the Assembly had attached high priority; and called for the early and effective implementation of the Nairobi Programme of Action and of the conclusions and recommendations adopted to this end by the Committee at its second session (resolution 39/173).

At its fortieth session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General on new and renewable sources of energy; and decided that the third session of the Committee on the Development and Utilization of New and Renewable Sources of Energy should be held from 21 April to 2 May 1986 (decision 40/444).

At its forty-first session, 114/ the General Assembly took note of and endorsed the report of the Committee on the Development and Utilization of New and Renewable Sources of Energy on its third session; reaffirmed the significance of the Nairobi Programme of Action as the basic framework for action by the international community of the United Nations system in that field; expressed concern at the slow rate of implementation of the Nairobi Programme of Action, and invited all Governments and the appropriate international financial institutions, intergovernmental and non-governmental organisations, and organs and bodies of the United Nations system to continue their support and intensify their efforts towards the accelerated and comprehensive implementation of the Nairobi Programme of Action; reiterated the need to utilize fully existing channels and actively to pursue ways and means of mobilizing adequate additional financial resources, commensurate with the needs of developing countries in the field of new and renewable sources of energy; urged that greater attention be given to the development of new and renewable sources of energy for the rural sector and to their integration into the overall rural economy, bearing in mind the depletion of the fuelwood supply taking place in the many regions of the world; invited the Committee on the Development and Utilization of New and Renewable Sources of Energy, at its fourth session, to review its working methods so as to ensure further improvements in the fulfilment of its mandate (resolution 41/170).

Document: Report of the Committee on the Development and Utilization of New and Renewable Sources of Energy, Supplement No. 36 (A/43/36).

(e) Development of the energy resources of developing countries

At its fortieth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to continue to undertake appropriate studies and analyses of trends in energy exploration and development and to report to the Assembly at its forty-first

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114/ References for the forty-first session (agenda item 79 (c)):

- (a) Report of the Committee on the Development and Utilization of New and Renewable Sources of Energy: Supplement No. 44 (A/41/44);
- (b) Report of the Second Committee: A/41/857/Add.3;
- (c) Resolution 41/170 and decision 41/439;
- (d) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/41/SR.19 and 33;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/41/PV.98.

session, through the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1986 (resolution 40/208).

At its forty-first session, 115/ the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the energy exploration and development trends in developing countries (decision 41/439).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 37/250).

(f) Long-term trends in economic development

At its fortieth session, 116/ the General Assembly, reaffirming the relevance of long-term perspectives for providing impetus to policies and decision-making processes in relation to development strategies and economic co-operation on a national, regional and global scale, took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the overall socio-economic perspective of the world economy to the year 2000; and decided, subject to review of the next report at the forty-second session of the Assembly, to continue the submission of such reports, which should be prepared so that they contributed to the identification of potential problem areas and critical issues in the world economy (resolution 40/207).

At its resumed fortieth session, which considered the financial crisis of the United Nations, the General Assembly endorsed the proposal of the Secretary-General

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115/ References for the forty-first session (agenda item 79 (d)):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/41/383-E/1986/101;
- (b) Report of the Second Committee: A/41/857/Add.3;
- (c) Resolution 41/170 and decision 41/439;
- (d) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/41/SR.19 and 33;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/41/PV.98.

116/ References for the fortieth session (agenda item 84 (i)):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/40/519;
- (b) Report of the Second Committee: A/40/989/Add.12;
- (c) Resolution 40/207;
- (d) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/40/SR.24 and 51;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/40/PV.119.

to postpone work on certain activities as an economy measure (decision 40/472). The report under this sub-item is therefore submitted to the Assembly, through the 1988 Economic and Social Council, at its forty-third session.

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 40/207).

**(g) Long-term strategy for sustainable and environmentally sound development**

At its forty-second session, 117/ the General Assembly welcomed the report of the World Commission on Environment and Development; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its forty-third session, through the Economic and Social Council, a progress report on the implementation of the resolution, containing information on action taken by Governments and the organs, organizations and programmes of the United Nations system (resolution 42/187).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 42/187),  
A/43/353-E/1988/71.

**83. External debt crisis and development**

At its fortieth session, the General Assembly decided to defer until its forty-first session the decision on the inscription of an item entitled "External debt crisis and development" in its agenda and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its forty-first session the updated portions of the World Economic Survey 1986 relating to those questions (decision 40/477).

At its forty-first session, the General Assembly decided, at the request of Yugoslavia (A/41/144), to include this item in the agenda.

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**117/ References for the forty-second session (agenda item 82 (e)):**

- (a) Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme: Supplement No. 25 (A/42/25 and Corr.1);
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General: A/42/514;
- (c) Note by the Secretary-General: A/42/427;
- (d) Report of the Second Committee (Part VI): A/42/821/Add.5;
- (e) Resolution 42/187;
- (f) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/42/SR.27, 28, 32, 42, 43 and 45;
- (g) Plenary meeting: A/42/PV.96.

At the same session, the General Assembly, having considered the report of the Secretary-General, agreed on a number of elements to be taken into account in addressing problems of external indebtedness of developing countries; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its forty-second session an updated version of his report on the international debt situation and the indicators related to it, taking into account the resolution (resolution 41/202).

At its forty-second session, 118/ the General Assembly, welcoming the report of the Secretary-General on the international debt situation in mid-1987, requested the Secretary-General to consult with the relevant bodies and eminent personalities to prepare a comprehensive report on the international debt situation, reviewing also ways and means of advancing the efforts towards finding a durable, equitable and mutually agreed solution to the debt problems of developing countries in the light of the relevant provisions of the Final Act adopted by UNCTAD at its seventh session and of the resolution, to be submitted to the Assembly at its forty-third session (resolution 42/198).

At the same session, the General Assembly decided that the draft resolution entitled "External debt crisis and development" should be made available to the forty-third session (decision 42/447).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 42/198).

34. Operational activities for development:

(a) Operational activities of the United Nations system

At its thirty-third session, in 1978, the General Assembly invited the Secretary-General to entrust to the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation, under his authority, the preparation, after consultation with the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination and taking into account the views of the organs, organizations and bodies concerned, of a report on policy issues pertaining to operational activities for development of the United Nations system for consideration by the Economic and Social Council, and subsequently by the Assembly, in 1980 (resolution 33/201).

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118/ References for the forty-second session (agenda item 85):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/42/523;
- (b) Report of the Second Committee: A/42/824;
- (c) Resolution 42/198 and decision 42/447;
- (d) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/42/10-15, 25, 44 and 46;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/42/PV.96.

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Director-General; decided to undertake a comprehensive policy review of operational activities in 1983, and thereafter every three years, on the basis of a coherent, integrated and systematic approach; and requested the Secretary-General to entrust to the Director-General the submission to the Assembly of an annual report on operational activities for development, which should also be made available to the United Nations Pledging Conference for Development Activities, containing comprehensive statistical information concerning all operational activities for development of the United Nations system (resolution 35/81).

At its thirty-sixth to forty-first sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of this question (resolutions 36/199, 37/226, 38/171, 39/220, 40/211 and 41/171).

At the forty-second session, 119/ the General Assembly took note of the report of the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation on

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119/ References for the forty-second session (agenda item 83):

- (a) Report of the Economic and Social Council: Supplement No. 3 (A/42/3);
- (b) Report of the Governing Council of UNDP on its thirty-fourth session: Economic and Social Council, Supplement No. 12 (E/1987/25);
- (c) Report of the Secretary-General: A/42/275-E/1987/76;
- (d) Note by the Secretariat transmitting the final comprehensive statistical data on operational activities for development for the year 1985: A/42/207 and Corr.1;
- (e) Notes by the Secretary-General:
  - (i) Field representation of organizations of the United Nations system: structure and co-ordination: A/42/290;
  - (ii) Technical co-operation between the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the regional economic commissions; Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) (JIU/REP/87/1): A/42/305;
  - (iii) Transmitting the report of the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation on operational activities for development: A/42/326 and Add.1-4;
  - (iv) Technical co-operation between the United Nations Development Programme and the regional economic commissions: Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (JIU/REP/87/2): A/42/387;

the operational activities of the United Nations system and of the case-studies on the functioning of operational activities for development of the system, undertaken in accordance with resolution 41/171; invited the governing bodies of the organizations of the United Nations development system to discuss in detail, at their next sessions, the conclusions and recommendations of the report on the findings of the case-studies, and to submit their views to the Economic and Social Council and requested the Director-General to continue to carry out the tasks entrusted to him under resolution 41/171 and to ensure, in accordance with resolution 32/197, effective leadership of the United Nations system in the field of development and international economic co-operation and in exercising overall co-ordination within the system in order to ensure a multidisciplinary approach to the problems of development on a system-wide basis (resolution 42/196, sect. I); adopted comprehensive policy decisions in the following areas: priorities, resources and guiding considerations for operational activities for development; programming; organization at the field level; and procurement and project execution; addressed a number of requests to the governing bodies of the organizations of the system as well as to the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination for the follow-up to the resolution; requested the Director-General to undertake a number of studies and to report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-third session; and further requested him to report on the implementation of the resolution to the Assembly at its forty-third session through the Economic and Social Council (*ibid.*, sect. II-V).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 42/196).

(b) United Nations Development Programme

The United Nations Development Programme was established by the General Assembly at its twentieth session, in 1965, to consolidate in one programme the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and the Special Fund (resolution 2029 (XX)).

The financial resources of UNDP come from voluntary contributions of Governments announced at annual pledging conferences. General policy guidance and direction for the Programme is provided by the Governing Council, which meets annually and reports to the Economic and Social Council and, through it, to the General Assembly.

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(continued)

- (f) Report of the Second Committee: A/42/822;
- (g) Resolution 42/196 and decision 42/446;
- (h) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/42/SR.29-34, 40, 44 and 45;
- (i) Plenary meeting: A/42/PV.96.

The members of the Governing Council are elected by the Economic and Social Council according to a pattern approved by the General Assembly at its twenty-sixth session. At that session, the Assembly also enlarged the membership of the Governing Council from 37 to 48 (resolution 2813 (XXVI)).

At present, the Governing Council is composed of the following 48 States:

Argentina,\*\* Austria,\*\*\* Belgium,\* Brazil,\* Bulgaria,\* Burkina Faso,\*\* Burundi,\* Cameroon,\* Canada,\* Cape Verde,\* China,\*\*\* Colombia,\*\* Cuba,\*\*\* Denmark,\* Ecuador,\*\* Fiji,\*\* Finland,\*\* France,\* Ghana,\*\*\* German Democratic Republic,\*\* Germany, Federal Republic of,\*\* Guatemala,\*\*\* India,\*\* Indonesia,\* Italy.\*\*\* Japan,\*\*\* Kuwait,\* Liberia,\*\* Libyan Arab Jamahiriya,\*\*\* Malawi,\* Mauritius,\* Netherlands,\*\* New Zealand,\* Norway,\*\*\* Peru,\*\*\* Poland,\*\* Republic of Korea,\* Spain,\* Sudan,\*\* Switzerland,\*\* Syrian Arab Republic,\*\*\* Thailand,\*\* Turkey,\*\* Union of Soviet Socialist Republics,\*\*\* United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland,\*\*\* United States of America,\*\*\* Yugoslavia\*\*\* and Zimbabwe.\*\*\*

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\* Term of office expires on the day preceding the organizational session of the Governing Council for 1989.

\*\* Term of office expires on the day preceding the organizational session of the Governing Council for 1990.

\*\*\* Term of office expires on the day preceding the organizational session of the Governing Council for 1991.

The Administrator of UNDP is appointed by the Secretary-General after consultation with the Governing Council and his appointment is confirmed by the General Assembly. At its resumed fortieth session, the Assembly confirmed the appointment of Mr. William H. Draper III as Administrator, with effect from 1 May 1986, for a term of office ending on 31 December 1989 (decision 40/325).

At its twenty-fifth session, the General Assembly adopted provisions on the capacity of the United Nations development system that incorporated a set of principles on the United Nations Development Co-operation Cycle that provided for the introduction of a new system of country programming and appropriate administrative structures (resolution 2688 (XXV)).

At its thirty-sixth session, the General Assembly, noting that the Governing Council had decided to retain for the purposes of forward planning for the third programming cycle, 1982-1986, an assumed overall average annual growth of resources of about at least 14 per cent, expressed its deep concern that the likely shortfall in 1982 in overall voluntary contributions might adversely affect the proposed programme delivery for the third programming cycle of UNDP; strongly reiterated the need for a substantial and real increase in the flow of resources for UNDP on an increasingly predictable, continuous and assured basis, and welcomed Governing Council decision 81/37 to review that issue at its twenty-ninth session; and

decided that, beginning in 1983, a broad policy review of the funds and programmes under the guidance of the Governing Council and managed by the Administrator of UNDP should be undertaken on a biennial basis, on the understanding that a brief report, including a financial statement, on those funds and programmes should be made available to the Council in the intervening years, and invited the Council to act accordingly (resolution 36/200).

At its thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly welcomed the adoption by consensus of Governing Council decision 83/5; urged Governments, especially those whose overall performance was not commensurate with their capacities, to renew their efforts to provide UNDP with the necessary resources; and expressed its appreciation to the Administrator of UNDP for his efforts to obtain the necessary level of resources, taking into account the need to restrain administrative expenditures (resolution 38/172); and invited the Administrator, the President of the World Bank and the heads of regional development banks to examine further possibilities of co-operation (resolution 38/171).

At its fortieth session, the General Assembly, reaffirming the important contribution of operational activities for development of the United Nations system in support of the overall economic and social development of developing countries, took note of the report of the Governing Council of the Programme for 1985 and the decisions contained therein, which included decision 85/16 on the fourth programming cycle (resolution 40/211).

At its forty-second session, 119/ the General Assembly reaffirmed the central funding and co-ordinating role of UNDP in technical co-operation within the United Nations system in conformity with the consensus of 1970 (resolution 2688 (XXV), annex) and resolution 32/197, and recommended to the intergovernmental bodies concerned that the need to preserve that role should be taken fully into account in the consideration of new funding arrangements for technical co-operation activities (resolution 42/196).

**Documents:**

- (a) Report of the Economic and Social Council, Supplement No. 3 (A/42/3);
- (b) Report of the Governing Council of UNDP.
- (c) United Nations Population Fund

The United Nations Fund for Population Activities was established in 1967 by the Secretary-General in response to Economic and Social Council resolution 1084 (XXXIX) and General Assembly resolution 2211 (XXI) calling for an expanded programme of action in the field of population.

At its twenty-seventh session, in 1972, the General Assembly, in placing the Fund under its authority, decided that, without prejudice to the overall responsibilities and policy functions of the Economic and Social Council, the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme should be the

governing body of the Fund and should concern itself with the financial and administrative policies relating to the Fund's programme and budget (resolution 3019 (XXVII)).

At its thirty-first session, the General Assembly endorsed five general principles to be applied in making future allocations of the Fund's resources; requested the Executive Director of the Fund to apply the criteria for establishing priorities and other recommendations set forth in his report in close co-operation with the specialized agencies and the regional commissions concerned; recommended that the Executive Director should normally be appointed for a period of four years; and urged continuing full collaboration and co-operation on operational matters between the Executive Director of the Fund and the Administrator of UNDP, as well as between the Executive Director and the executive heads of other organs within the United Nations system in the field of population (resolution 31/170).

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly affirmed that the Fund was a subsidiary organ of the Assembly; invited the Secretary-General to arrange, in consultation with the members of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, for the Fund to participate in all aspects in that Committee and in its subsidiary machinery; reaffirmed that the Fund should continue to avail itself of the services of UNDP, including those of its resident representatives; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session (resolution 34/104).

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 34/104 (decision 35/421). Subsequently, at the second regular session of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination of 1980, held in November, the Fund became a member of that organ.

At its twenty-eighth session, in 1981, the Governing Council of UNDP confirmed the priority areas on which the Fund should concentrate its support (decision 81/7).

At its twenty-ninth session, in 1982, the Governing Council of UNDP endorsed the continuation of the system of priority countries and the modified criteria for the determination of priority countries, as outlined in the report of the Executive Director on the experience of the Fund with the system of priority countries (decision 82/20).

At its thirtieth session, in 1983, the Governing Council of UNDP urged the Executive Director to continue to take advantage of the wide-ranging experience of international and national non-governmental organizations as executing agencies; encouraged the Fund to increase support for family planning research at the country level; and approved the proposed Financial Regulations of the Fund, to come into force on 1 January 1984 (decision 83/17).

At its thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly emphasized that international co-operation in the field of population was essential for the implementation of recommendations adopted at the International Conference on Population and, in that context, called upon the international community to provide

adequate and substantial international support and assistance for population activities, particularly through UNFPA, in order to ensure more effective delivery of population assistance in the light of growing needs and the increasing efforts being made by developing countries (resolution 39/228).

At its thirty-second session, in 1985, the Governing Council of UNDP noted with appreciation the Fund's increased attention to the role and status of women; requested the Executive Director to strengthen the Fund's efforts to improve the implementation of projects and to strengthen the capacity of Governments to implement their population policies and programmes; confirmed that all activities undertaken by the Fund should be consistent with the provisions of the World Population Plan of Action, the Mexico City Declaration on Population and Development and the recommendations for the further implementation of the Plan of Action; requested the Executive Director to continue to pursue improvements in the design, management, monitoring and evaluation of family planning programmes and projects; and took note with satisfaction of the greater co-ordination of international efforts in the field of contraceptive research (decision 85/19); and requested the Executive Director to present to the Council, at each session, in addition to the biennial presentation of budget proposals, documentation containing the annual financial review (decision 85/20).

At its thirty-third session, in 1986, the Governing Council of UNDP noted with special satisfaction the report of the Executive Director on the evaluation activities of the Fund, especially as it relates to the comparative results of past evaluations according to the major work-plan categories, including activities relating to women; took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the follow-up to General Assembly resolution 39/228 on the International Conference on Population and Economic and Social Council resolution 1986/7 of 21 May 1986, outlining steps to be taken on the relevant recommendations of the Conference, in particular recommendation 83, on the further strengthening of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities, and decided to utilize the reports of the Population Commission during its discussion of Fund-related questions so as to increase the exchange of information on population questions (decision 86/34).

At its thirty-fourth session, in 1987, the Governing Council of UNDP noted with satisfaction the proportions of assistance allocated to the highest priority programme areas outlined in Council decision 81/7 I; took note with satisfaction of the increase in both volume and percentage terms of UNFPA assistance to sub-Saharan Africa; welcomed the intention of the Fund to conduct a wide-ranging review and assessment of accumulated population experience in key areas within its mandate, and requested the Executive Director of the Fund to provide a special report on the completed review and assessment to the Council at its thirty-sixth session (1989); noted with satisfaction the plans of the Fund to assist Governments to strengthen their own co-ordination machinery in the population field and the Fund's efforts to increase co-ordination and co-operation with other organizations and agencies, notably within the Joint Consultative Group on Policy and the wider United Nations system; noted with special satisfaction the report of the Executive Director on the strategy for UNFPA assistance to sub-Saharan Africa; agreed with the overall objectives of the proposed strategy and with the four areas that were targeted in the paper as priority areas; and noted the report on an implementation strategy to

strengthen the capacity of the Fund to deal with issues concerning women, population and development and endorsed the proposed four-year work plan (decision 87/30).

At its forty-second session, the General Assembly, having noted Economic and Social Council decision 1987/175 of 8 July 1987 to recommend to the Assembly the changing of the name of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities to the United Nations Population Fund, while retaining the abbreviation UNFPA, it being understood that this change of name in no way changed, nor would change, the mandate, aims and purposes of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities or the role and functions of the Governing Council of UNDP, the Economic and Social Council and the Assembly with respect to the Fund, decided to approve the change in the name of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities to the United Nations Population Fund (decision 42/430).

Documents:

- (a) Report of the Economic and Social Council, Supplement No. 3 (A/43/3);
- (b) Report of the Governing Council of UNDP.
- (d) United Nations Children's Fund 120/

The United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF) was established by the General Assembly at its first session, in 1946, to be utilized for the benefit of children and adolescents of countries that were the victims of aggression; its assistance was to be provided on the basis of need, without discrimination because of race, creed, national status or political belief (resolution 57 (I)). Subsequently, the Assembly recognized the necessity for continued action to relieve the sufferings of children, particularly in developing countries and countries that had been subject to devastation of war and to other calamities; it also considered that the Fund's activities were useful because they created favourable conditions for the development of long-range economic and social programmes. Accordingly, at its eighth session, in 1953, the Assembly decided to continue the organization indefinitely, but changed its name to the United Nations Children's Fund, while retaining the symbol UNICEF, and requested the Economic and Social Council to continue to review its work periodically and to make recommendations to the Assembly as appropriate (resolution 802 (VIII)).

In accordance with section I, paragraph 3, of resolution 57 (I) and with resolution 1038 (XI), UNICEF had, since 1956, been governed by an Executive Board consisting of 30 members elected by the Economic and Social Council, for a term of three years, from among States Members of the United Nations or members of

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120/ This annotation covered the sub-item on the agenda of the forty-first session of the General Assembly. No update was available at the time of going to press.

specialized agencies. At a meeting of its resumed thirty-sixth session, in April 1982, the General Assembly, acting on a recommendation of the Council (decision 1982/111), decided, without prejudice to arrangements that might be made in other bodies, to enlarge the membership of the Board to 41 members, to be elected from among States Members of the United Nations or members of specialized agencies or of the International Atomic Energy Agency (resolution 36/244).

As a result of the election held in the Economic and Social Council on 22 May 1986, the Executive Board will be composed of the following States:

Argentina,\*\* Bangladesh,\*\* Belgium,\* Benin,\* Bhutan,\* Brazil,\*\* Bulgaria,\*\* Canada,\*\*\* Chile,\*\* China,\*\*\* Colombia,\*\*\* Congo,\*\* Denmark,\* Djibouti,\*\* Ethiopia,\*\* France,\*\* Gabon,\*\* Germany, Federal Republic of,\*\*\* Guyana,\*\*\* India,\* Indonesia,\* Italy,\*\* Japan,\*\* Lesotho,\*\*\* Mali,\*\* Mexico,\*\* Netherlands,\*\* Niger,\* Norway,\*\*\* Oman,\*\* Pakistan,\*\* Poland,\*\*\* Romania,\* Switzerland,\* Thailand,\*\*\* Tunisia,\*\* Turkey,\*\*\* Union of Soviet Socialist Republics,\*\* United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland,\*\* United States of America\*\* and Venezuela.\*

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- \* Term of office expires on 31 July 1987.
  - \*\* Term of office expires on 31 July 1988.
  - \*\*\* Term of office expires on 31 July 1989.

The secretariat of UNICEF is headed by an Executive Director appointed by the Secretary-General in consultation with the Executive Board. The present Executive Director, Mr. James P. Grant, has served since 1 January 1980.

The resources of UNICEF come entirely from voluntary contributions from both Governments and the private sector. The Fund provides essentially three types of assistance: it helps in the planning and design of services for children, which, increasingly, is done with consultants from the developing countries; it provides supplies and equipment for these services, which are increasingly purchased in developing countries; and it provides funds for the training of personnel, very largely in their own countries. Traditionally, the Fund emphasizes village-level programming aimed at the most disadvantaged groups.

Until the twenty-seventh session, the work of UNICEF, because of its humanitarian character, was reviewed by the General Assembly in its Third Committee; at that session, however, the Assembly, bearing in mind the contribution of UNICEF to development, decided to consider its work in the Second Committee as part of the item entitled "Operational activities for development".

At its thirty-first session, the General Assembly proclaimed the year 1979 International Year of the Child and designated UNICEF as the lead agency of the United Nations system responsible for co-ordinating the activities of the Year and the Executive Director to be responsible for its co-ordination (resolution 31/169).

At its thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly reaffirmed the role of the Fund as the lead agency in the United Nations system responsible for co-ordinating the follow-up activities of the International Year of the Child related to the goals and objectives concerning children set forth in the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade; expressed its appreciation to Governments that had responded to the needs of UNICEF and expressed the hope that more States would come forward with positive responses; and appealed to all Governments to increase their contributions so that, in the light of the current economic situation, UNICEF might be able to strengthen its co-operation with developing countries and respond to the urgent needs of children in those countries (resolution 39/222).

At its fortieth session, the General Assembly urged that the fortieth anniversary of the Fund be observed by intensifying the ongoing efforts towards attaining the objectives relating to children envisaged in the International Development Strategy and noted the important role of the child survival and child development strategy in meeting those objectives; and appealed to all Governments to increase their support, assistance and contributions during the period of the fortieth anniversary and subsequently, so that the Fund might be able to strengthen its co-operation with developing countries and respond to the urgent needs of children (resolution 40/210).

Document: Report of the Economic and Social Council, Supplement No. 3 (A/43/3).

(e) World Food Programme

The World Food Programme is a joint undertaking of the United Nations and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. After operating for three years as an experimental programme pursuant to General Assembly resolution 1714 (XVI) and resolution 1/61 of the FAO Conference, adopted in 1961, the Programme was, by Assembly resolution 2095 (XX) and resolution 4/65 of the FAO Conference, extended on a continuing basis for as long as multilateral food aid was found feasible and desirable and on the understanding that it would be reviewed before each pledging conference. The Programme provides food aid in support of development projects and to meet emergency needs.

Pursuant to General Assembly resolution 3404 (XXX) and resolution 22/75 of the FAO Conference, the 24-member United Nations/FAO Intergovernmental Committee of the World Food Programme, which provided general guidance on the policy, administration and operation of the Programme, was reconstituted as the Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes, a 30-member governing body with the additional responsibilities of providing a forum for consultations on national and international food aid policies and programmes, periodically reviewing general trends in food aid requirements and availabilities, recommending to Governments, through the World Food Council, improvements in food aid policies and programmes, formulating proposals for more effective co-ordination of multilateral, bilateral and non-governmental food aid programmes, including emergency food aid, and periodically reviewing the implementation of the recommendations made by the World Food Conference on food aid policies. The Committee reports annually to the

Economic and Social Council and the FAO Council, and it presents periodic and special reports to the World Food Council. The Committee held its twenty-fifth session in Rome from 30 May to 10 June 1988. The twenty-sixth session will be held in Rome from 5 to 16 December 1988.

The Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes is composed of 30 States Members of the United Nations or members of FAO, 15 of which are elected by the Economic and Social Council and 15 by the FAO Council. At present, the Committee is composed of the following States:

Argentina,\* Australia,\*\* Bangladesh,\*\* Belgium,\*\*\* Brazil,\*\*\* Cameroon,\*\*\* Canada,\*\* Cape Verde,\* China,\*\*\* Colombia,\* Ethiopia,\* Finland,\* France,\* Germany, Federal Republic of,\* Hungary,\*\* India,\*\* Italy,\*\* Japan,\*\*\* Kenya,\*\*\* Madagascar,\*\*\* Netherlands,\*\*\* Norway,\*\*\* Pakistan,\*\*\* Sao Tome and Principe,\* Saudi Arabia,\*\* Sweden,\*\* Tunisia,\*\* United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland,\* United States of America\*\* and Venezuela.\*

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\* Term of office expires on 31 December 1988.

\*\* Term of office expires on 31 December 1989.

\*\*\* Term of office expires on 31 December 1990.

The Programme is operated by a joint United Nations/FAO Administrative Unit, located at FAO headquarters in Rome and headed by an Executive Director, who is appointed by the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Director-General of FAO after consultations with the Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes. The present Executive Director, Mr. James Charles Ingram, has served since 1 April 1982.

The resources of the Programme come mainly from voluntary contributions in commodities, cash or services pledged by Governments. Pledging conferences are held biennially after review of the Programme by the Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes, by the Economic and Social Council and the FAO Council and by the General Assembly and the FAO Conference.

The Programme has also been authorized to accept "directed donations" offered by countries in response to a specific appeal made either by the Secretary-General of the United Nations or by the Director-General of FAO, or by both, for additional food aid for the victims of a major catastrophe.

In addition to these resources of the Programme, developed countries and developing countries in a position to do so have been urged by the General Assembly, in its resolution 3362 (S-VII), to earmark stocks and/or funds to be placed at the disposal of the Programme as an emergency reserve to strengthen the capacity of the Programme to deal with crisis situations in developing countries.

At its forty-second session, the General Assembly established for the two years 1989 and 1990 a target for voluntary contributions to the Programme of \$1.4 billion, of which not less than one third in the aggregate should be in cash and/or services, and expressed the hope that those resources would be augmented by substantial additional contributions from other sources in recognition of the prospective volume of sound project requests and the capacity of the Programme to operate at a higher level; and urged States Members of the United Nations and members and associate members of FAO and appropriate donor organizations to make every effort to ensure the full attainment of the target (resolution 42/164).

Document: Report of the Economic and Social Council, Supplement No. 3 (A/43/3).

85. Training and research:

(a) United Nations Institute for Training and Research

The United Nations Institute for Training and Research was established in 1965, pursuant to a decision taken by the General Assembly at its eighteenth session (resolution 1934 (XVIII)). As provided in article I of its statute, UNITAR was established as an autonomous institution within the framework of the United Nations for the purpose of enhancing the effectiveness of the United Nations in achieving the major objectives of the Organization, in particular the maintenance of peace and security and the promotion of economic and social development, through appropriate training and research programmes. The functions of the Institute are set out in article II of its statute (E/4200, annex I).

In accordance with article III of the statute, an international Board of Trustees, appointed by the Secretary-General, in consultation with the President of the General Assembly and the President of the Economic and Social Council, is the policy-making organ for the Institute.

In accordance with article IV of the statute, the Executive Director of the Institute is appointed by the Secretary-General after consultation with the Board of Trustees. The Executive Director, in consultation with the Board of Trustees, reports through the Secretary-General to the General Assembly, to the Economic and Social Council and, as appropriate, to other United Nations bodies. The present Executive Director, Mr. Michel Doo Kingué, has served since 1 January 1983.

At its thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to prepare a report on long-term arrangements for UNITAR that would place its financing on a more predictable, assured and continuous basis (resolution 37/142).

At its thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly decided, in the light of paragraphs 4 and 5 of the report of the Secretary-General, to consider at its thirty-ninth session the question of long-term financing arrangements for UNITAR (resolution 38/177).

At its thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly, having considered the report of the Secretary-General, noted with regret that the three options for long-term financing arrangements for the Institute recommended by the Board of Trustees, namely the setting up of a reserve fund, the adoption of a replenishment system and the establishment of an endowment fund, had not been found acceptable by the major contributors; requested the Secretary-General to prepare a comprehensive study on the Institute, its activities in training and research, its funding and its future role, and to submit his report, together with the comments of the Board of Trustees of UNITAR thereon, to the Assembly at its fortieth session; and decided to take a decision at its fortieth session, on the basis of the report of the Secretary-General, on the future programmes and funding arrangements of the Institute (resolution 39/179).

At its fortieth session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General; reaffirmed the continuing relevance of the mandate entrusted to the Institute; stressed the need to take a final decision on the long-term financing and future of the Institute at the latest at its forty-first session and, to that end, requested the Secretary-General to prepare comprehensive specific plans for the future of the Institute based on the option to close down the Institute, including the possibility of reallocating the functions of the Institute to other agencies and bodies, and the option to restructure the Institute, including the possibility of transferring to the Institute appropriate training and research functions of other agencies and bodies (resolution 40/214).

At its forty-first session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General; and recommended that the Institute be restructured on the basis of a number of parameters, training being the main focus of the Institute's activities (resolution 41/172).

At its forty-second session, 121/ the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General; requested him to restructure the Institute on the basis of a number of additional parameters; approved his recommendation concerning the acquisition of the land and subsequent sale of the entire property of the building of the Institute with a view to repaying the debt currently due to the United Nations, the balance to be used as a reserve fund for the Institute, which should operate on the basis of paid-in voluntary contributions and such other additional

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121/ References for the forty-second session (agenda item 84):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/42/694 and Corr.1;
- (b) Report of the Second Committee: A/42/823;
- (c) Resolution 42/197;
- (d) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/42/SR.35; 39-41, 44 and 45;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/42/PV.96.

resources as may be available, including the interest accruing from the reserve fund; requested the Secretary-General to prepare and submit to the Board of Trustees the necessary amendments to the statute of the Institute to reflect the reorganization of management, staff and administrative and financial arrangements, as well as the procedure for designating alternate representation on the Board; and also requested him to prepare a report for submission to the Assembly at its forty-third session on the implementation of the resolution and on any other developments that might affect the future of the Institute (resolution 42/197).

**Documents:**

- (a) Report of the Executive Director of UNITAR, supplement No. 14 (A/43/14);
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 42/197).

**(b) United Nations University**

At its twenty-fourth session, in 1969, the General Assembly considered the question of the establishment of an international university, devoted to the Charter objectives of peace and progress. At that session, the Assembly welcomed the initiative taken by the Secretary-General and invited him to undertake, in co-operation with UNESCO and UNITAR, an expert study on the feasibility of an international university (resolution 2573 (XXIV)). The question was further considered at the following two sessions (resolutions 2691 (XXV) and 2822 (XXVI)).

At its twenty-seventh session, the General Assembly decided to establish an international university under the auspices of the United Nations to be known as the United Nations University (resolution 2951 (XXVII)).

At its twenty-eighth session, the General Assembly adopted the Charter of the United Nations University (A/9149/Add.2) (resolution 3081 (XXVIII)).

In accordance with articles III and IV of the Charter of the University, the Council of the University, consisting of 28 members, is the governing board of the University. The term of office of its 24 appointed members is six years and none of them may serve continuously for more than six years. The Rector is a member of the Council. The Secretary-General of the United Nations, the Director-General of UNESCO, and the Executive Director of UNITAR are ex officio members of the Council. The Council reports biennially to the General Assembly and to the Economic and Social Council (decision 40/436), and annually to the Executive Board of UNESCO, through the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Director-General of UNESCO, respectively, on the work of the University. At present, the Council is composed of the following members:

**Appointed members**

- Mr. Bakr Abdullah Bakr (Saudi Arabia)\*
- Mr. Bashir Bakri (Sudan)\*
- Mrs. Marie-Thérèse Basse (Senegal)\*
- Ms. Mary F. Berry (United States of America)\*\*

Mr. André Blanc-Lapierre (France)\*  
Father Alfonso Borrero (Colombia)\*\*  
Mr. Umberto Colombo (Italy)\*\*  
Mrs. Mercedes Concepcion (Philippines)\*  
Mr. Kuniyoshi Date (Japan)\*\*  
Mr. Keith Griffin (United Kingdom)\*\*  
Ms. Helga Gyllenberg (Finland)\*  
Mr. Walter Joseph Kamba (Zimbabwe)\*  
Mr. Joseph Ki-Zerbo (Burkina Faso)\*\*  
Mr. Gerald C. Lalor (Jamaica)\*  
Mr. Candido Mendes de Almeida (Brazil)\*\*  
Mr. M. G. K. Menon (India)\*\*  
Mrs. Martha V. Mvungi (Tanzania)\*\*  
Ms. Maria de Lourdes Pintasilgo (Portugal)\*  
Mr. Yevgeniy M. Primakov (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics)\*  
Mr. Mihaly Simai (Hungary)\*\*  
Mr. Rehman Sobhan (Bangladesh)\*\*  
Mr. Justin Thorens (Switzerland)\*\*  
Mr. Alberto Wagner de Reyna (Peru)\*  
Ms. Zhao Dihua (China)\*

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\* Term of office expires on 2 May 1989.

\*\* Term of office expires on 2 May 1992.

#### Rector

Mr. Heitor Gurgulino de Souza

#### Ex officio members

Mr. Javier Pérez de Cuéllar, Secretary-General of the United Nations  
Mr. Federico Mayor, Director-General of UNESCO  
Mr. Michel Doo Kingué, Executive Director of UNITAR

In accordance with articles III and V of the Charter of the University, the Rector of the University shall be responsible to the Council of the University for the direction, administration, programming and co-ordination of the University. He shall normally serve for five years and shall be eligible for reappointment for one more term of five years. In accordance with the procedures provided in the Charter of the University, the Secretary-General, after consultation with the Director-General of UNESCO and with his concurrence, appoints the Rector of the University. The term of office of the present Rector, Mr. Heitor Gurgulino de Souza, will expire on 31 August 1992.

At the forty-first session, 122/ the General Assembly, noting with satisfaction that 1985 marked the tenth anniversary of the establishment of the University and that during its first ten years the University had developed a distinctive institutional identity within the United Nations system and the international academic and scientific community, welcomed the progress achieved by the University in implementing programmes of research, advanced training and dissemination of knowledge, as well as in implementing the activities planned within the framework of the first medium-term perspective (1982-1987); noted with appreciation the decision of the Council to undertake a comprehensive external evaluation of the work of the University during its first ten years, in order to assess the extent to which the University had fulfilled the objectives of its Charter, with a view to making proposals to strengthen its future performance and thus contributing significantly to the planning of its future endeavours; noted with satisfaction that the World Institute for Development Economics Research had begun operations at Helsinki in 1985 and that it had made considerable progress on the three research themes for its initial programme: "Hunger and poverty: the poorest billion"; "Money, finance and trade: reform for world development"; and "Development and technological transformation: the management of change"; also noted with satisfaction the progress being made towards the establishment by the University of other research and training centres, particularly the proposed Institute for Natural Resources in Africa; requested the University, when drawing up its report to the Assembly, to take into account the comments made by Governments in the Assembly on the manner in which the activities of the University were presented, in particular by strengthening the analytical content of the report; noted the continuing and intensified co-operative activities of the University with the United Nations, its bodies and the specialized agencies, on the one hand, and with the international academic and scientific community, including national research centres, on the other, which enhanced the responsiveness of the University to global issues and problems and brought its work into closer relation with the concerns of the United Nations system and the world academic community with regard to those issues and problems; recognized that the University needed to intensify its fund-raising efforts to build up its Endowment Fund and Operating Fund in order to increase its core income; and earnestly appealed to all States to take cognizance of the progress made by the University and the relevance of its

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122/ References for the forty-first session (agenda item 81 (b)):

- (a) Report of the Council of the United Nations University: Supplement No. 31 (A/41/31);
- (b) Report of the Second Committee: A/41/859;
- (c) Resolution 41/173;
- (d) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/41/SR.13, 15-17, 20, 21 and 27;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/41/PV.98.

work to the concerns of the United Nations, to contribute urgently and generously to its Endowment Fund and its subsidiary institutes and, additionally or alternatively, to make operating contributions to the University to enable it to fulfil its mandate efficiently, in accordance with its Charter and with the relevant resolutions of the Assembly (resolution 41/173).

The twenty-eighth to thirtieth sessions of the Council of the University were held, respectively, in Tokyo from 1 to 5 December 1986, Helsinki from 6 to 10 July 1987 and Tokyo from 7 to 11 December 1987. The thirty-first session will be held at Brasilia from 26 to 30 July 1988.

Document: Report of the Council of the University, Supplement No. 31 (A/43/31).

86. Special economic and disaster relief assistance:

(a) Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator

The Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator was established in March 1972 to serve as a permanent office in the United Nations and the focal point in the United Nations system for disaster relief matters. The Co-ordinator was called upon to prepare an annual report for the Secretary-General, to be submitted to the Economic and Social Council and to the General Assembly (resolution 2816 (XXVI)).

In order to strengthen the Office a trust fund was later created, and two sub-accounts of the fund were set up to provide for additional emergency relief assistance and for technical co-operation activities in disaster prevention and preparedness (resolutions 3243 (XXIX), 3440 (XXX) and 3532 (XXX)).

At its thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly took note of the progress made in initiating improvements in the management operations of the Office of the Co-ordinator and in establishing modalities for the implementation of the procedures for dealing with requests for disaster relief from a disaster-stricken State and for dealing with complex disasters and emergencies of exceptional magnitude; decided to maintain as from 1 January 1984 the Trust Fund of the Office of the Co-ordinator and its sub-accounts; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a comprehensive report to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session (37/144).

At its thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly took note with appreciation of the comprehensive report of the Secretary-General on strengthening the capacity of the United Nations system to respond to natural disasters and other disaster situations, as well as of his report on the work of the Office of the Co-ordinator; noted with particular interest the observations and conclusions of the Secretary-General relating to the transportation, more rapid delivery and distribution of relief supplies, reconstruction and rehabilitation and the need for more effective monitoring and evaluation procedures to assess the way in which the Office of the Co-ordinator and the international community as a whole had dealt with the mobilization and provision of disaster relief in particular cases; stressed the need for the continuance and further strengthening of the relations

between the Office of the Co-ordinator and appropriate voluntary organizations working in the area of disaster relief, including the International Committee of the Red Cross and the League of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, and requested the Secretary-General to consider the establishment of a small consultative group composed of executives of those major relief organizations, in their individual capacity, to provide advice, upon request, to the Co-ordinator in the assessment of relief needs and in the preparation and execution of concerted relief programmes; authorized the Secretary-General to permit the Office of the Co-ordinator to respond to requests for emergency disaster assistance up to a total of \$600,000 in any one year, with a normal ceiling of \$50,000 per country in the case of any one disaster, within existing resources as far as possible; and requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with Governments of both the donor and recipient countries, as well as with appropriate agencies, to submit to the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session, through the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1984, specific proposals to follow up the conclusions and problems identified in his comprehensive report, as well as in the resolution (resolution 38/202).

At its thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Office of the Co-ordinator, as well as his report on strengthening the capacity of the United Nations system to respond to natural disasters and other disaster situations; requested the Secretary-General to modify existing United Nations procurement procedures, as necessary, to permit, on the part of the Office of the Co-ordinator, a timely and more effective response to the special and immediate requirements of countries exposed to disasters or facing an emergency situation; requested the Office of the Co-ordinator to study, in co-operation with the parties concerned, the most appropriate steps to ensure the ready availability of relief supplies and transport equipment; requested the Co-ordinator to review and improve, if necessary with the assistance of specialists made available by appropriate international bodies, the internal evaluation system of his Office in order to ensure that experience obtained from disaster relief operations was fully taken into account in the future work of the Office; requested the Office of the Co-ordinator to increase its fund-raising efforts through the means available to it; and emphasized the essential need for the work of the Office of the Co-ordinator to be placed and kept on a sound financial basis and requested the Secretary-General to assign a higher priority to that (resolution 39/207).

At its forty-first session the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator; recognized the importance of disaster preparedness and prevention activities; reaffirmed the mandate of the Office of the Co-ordinator as the focal point in the United Nations system for disaster relief co-ordination; requested the Secretary-General and the Co-ordinator to intensify their efforts to mobilize additional voluntary resources and appealed to Governments for urgent voluntary contributions; recommended that, as the Co-ordinator phased out his responsibility for disaster relief co-ordination in a given country, he should contribute to ensuring the necessary transition to the rehabilitation and reconstruction phase by passing on relevant data to competent organs and agencies of the United Nations system; welcomed the decision of the Secretary-General to establish a Working Group to review the emergency response of the United Nations

system to the emergency situation in Africa; stressed, in this regard, the need to take into account the experience gained; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report on the implementation of the resolution, including a comprehensive review of the existing mechanisms and arrangements within the system for disaster and emergency assistance and co-ordination, to the Assembly at its forty-second session (resolution 41/201).

At its forty-second session, the General Assembly decided to designate the 1990s as a decade in which the international community, under the auspices of the United Nations, would pay special attention to fostering international co-operation in the field of natural disaster reduction, and to take a decision at its forty-third session on the content and modalities of United Nations participation after having considered the progress report of the Secretary-General that it requested him to prepare with particular emphasis on defining the catalytic and facilitating role envisaged for the United Nations system (resolution 42/169).

At the same session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of resolution 41/201, and decided to request the Secretary-General to proceed with the implementation of the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report, taking into account the views expressed during the forty-second session of the Assembly and paying special attention to developing more effective capacity in the United Nations system in the area of disaster relief, preparedness and prevention, and, in that context, welcomed the initiative of the Secretary-General to establish a central focal point in the Office of the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation to ensure an effective response by the United Nations system in the field of disaster and other emergency situations; and decided to consider the matter at its forty-third session together with a progress report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the decision (decision 42/433).

Documents: Reports of the Secretary-General (resolution 2816 (XXVI)), A/43/375-E/1988/73, (resolution 42/169 and decision 42/433).

**(b) Special programmes of economic assistance**

At its forty-first session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General, in accordance with the provisions of resolution 41/192, to continue his efforts to mobilize the necessary financial, technical and material assistance to Mozambique; to keep the situation in Mozambique under constant review and to apprise the Economic and Social Council, at its second regular session of 1988 on the status of the special programme; and to report to the Assembly at its forty-third session on the development of the economic situation and the implementation of the special programme of economic assistance for Mozambique (resolution 41/197).

At its forty-second session, 123/ the General Assembly considered the needs for special assistance for a number of countries facing difficulties caused by natural disasters, inadequate economic infrastructure, internal or external disruption and serious constraints on economic development and adopted a series of resolutions calling upon the Secretary-General to mobilize international support and to follow and report on developments, as follows:

<u>Resolution</u>	<u>Title</u>
42/199	Assistance for the reconstruction and development of Lebanon
42/200	Special economic assistance to Chad
42/201	Special assistance to front-line States
42/202	Special assistance to Maldives for disaster relief and the strengthening of its coastal defences
42/203	Assistance to El Salvador
42/204	Economic assistance to Central America
42/205	Assistance to Benin, the Central African Republic, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Ecuador, the Gambia, Madagascar, Nicaragua and Vanuatu

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123/ References for the forty-second session (agenda item 86):

- (a) Report of the Economic and Social Council: Supplement No. 3 (A/42/3);
- (b) Reports of the Secretary-General:
  - (i) Special assistance to front-line States and other bordering States: A/42/422 and Add.1-4;
  - (ii) Summary reports on Benin, the Central African Republic, Chad, the Comoros, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Ecuador, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, the Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Madagascar, Nicaragua, Sierra Leone, Uganda and Vanuatu: A/42/442;
  - (iii) Assistance for the reconstruction and development of Lebanon: A/42/553 and Corr.1;
- (c) Report of the Second Committee: A/42/796;
- (d) Resolutions 42/199 to 42/205;

In the resolutions, the General Assembly appealed to Member States, intergovernmental bodies, as appropriate, and the organizations and the specialized agencies of the United Nations system to provide or increase assistance to these countries through bilateral and multilateral channels, including United Nations trust funds for special programmes of economic assistance and, where appropriate, to participate in the donor conferences with a view to assisting national reconstruction and development efforts (resolutions 42/199, 42/200, 42/202, 42/203 and 42/205).

The General Assembly also strongly urged the international community to continue to provide in a timely and effective manner the financial, material and technical assistance necessary to enhance the individual and collective capacity of the front-line States and other bordering States to withstand the effects of economic measures taken by South Africa or by the international community against South Africa, in accordance with their national and regional plans and strategies; and appealed to all States and appropriate intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to support the national and collective emergency programmes prepared by the front-line States and other bordering States to overcome the critical problems arising from the situation in South Africa (resolution 42/201).

The General Assembly also requested the Secretary-General, in close co-operation with UNDP, to send a technical mission to the Central American countries for the purpose of determining, in consultation with each of the Governments of the region, the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean and such integration bodies as the Permanent Secretariat of the General Treaty on Central American Economic Integration, the Central American Bank for Economic Integration, the Latin American Economic System and the Action Committee for the support of the Economic and Social Development of Central America, the economic and social priorities of the countries of the region; requested the Secretary-General, on the basis of the priorities identified, to formulate, in close consultation with the Governments of the region and the appropriate organs and organizations of the United Nations system, a special plan of co-operation for Central America; and further requested him to report to the forty-third session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 42/204).

The forty-second session of the General Assembly was reconvened on 11 May 1988, pursuant to resolutions 42/204 and 42/1, to consider the report of the Secretary-General on a special programme of economic assistance for Central America.

At its 112th plenary meeting, on 12 May, the General Assembly adopted resolution 42/231, in which it expressed its appreciation to the Secretary-General

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(continued)

(e) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/42/SR.16, 20, 25-28, 30, 37, 39 and 40;

(f) Plenary meeting: A/42/PV.96.

for the special plan and to UNDP and ECLAC for the important support they had provided; requested the Secretary-General, with the assistance of UNDP and ECLAC, and in consultation with the donor countries, to promote, monitor and co-ordinate the special plan; urged the international community and international organizations to increase their technical, economic and financial co-operation with the Central American countries for the implementation of the plan; decided to review and evaluate at its forty-fourth session the progress made in the implementation of the plan and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report on the implementation of the resolution with whatever recommendations were deemed appropriate (resolution 42/231).

Documents: Reports of the Secretary-General (resolutions 41/197 and 42/199 to 42/205).

87. Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination

At its thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly proclaimed the 10-year period beginning on 10 December 1983 the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination; approved the Programme of Action for the Second Decade, annexed to the resolution, and called upon all States to co-operate in its implementation; and requested the Economic and Social Council to take charge, with the help of the Secretary-General, of co-ordinating the implementation of the Programme of Action and of evaluating the activities undertaken during the Second Decade (resolution 38/14).

At its thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly decided upon specific action to be carried out during the period 1985-1989; requested Governments to forward a report every two years on the action taken under the Programme of Action, on the basis of a questionnaire circulated by the Secretary-General, which reports should be transmitted to the Economic and Social Council for its consideration; requested the Council, during the period of the Decade, to submit an annual report containing: (a) an enumeration of the activities undertaken or contemplated to achieve the objectives of the Second Decade, including the activities of Governments, United Nations bodies, the specialized agencies and other international and regional organizations, as well as non-governmental organizations; (b) a review and appraisal of those activities; and (c) its suggestions and recommendations (resolution 39/16).

At its forty-second session, 124/ the General Assembly took note of the report submitted by the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Programme of Action (A/42/493) and of the study on the effects of racial discrimination in the field of education, training and employment as it affects the children of minorities, in particular those of migrant workers (A/42/492); requested the Secretary-General to continue that study by submitting specific recommendations for the implementation of measures to combat the effects of that discrimination; took note of the training course held in New York in September 1987 on the preparation of national legislation against racism and racial discrimination and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report on the subject to the Economic and Social

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124/ References for the forty-second session (agenda item 87):

- (a) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/42/492 and A/42/493;
- (b) Report of the Third Committee: A/42/703;
- (c) Resolution 42/47;
- (d) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/42/SR.3-13, 15 and 23-24;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/42/PV.85.

Council at its first regular session in 1988; again requested him to transmit his study on the role of private group action to combat racism and racial discrimination (A/41/550) to Governments, specialized agencies, regional intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council in order to obtain their views and further relevant materials, and to submit a final report on this topic to the Assembly at its forty-third session; also requested him to prepare and issue as soon as possible a collection of model legislation for the guidance of Governments in the enactment of further legislation against racial discrimination; urgently requested him to ensure the effective and immediate implementation of those activities proposed for the first half of the Decade which had not yet been undertaken; emphasized the importance of adequate recourse procedures for victims of racism and racial discrimination and requested the Secretary-General, in the light of the results of the seminars held on this topic, to prepare and finalize, with the appropriate assistance of qualified experts if possible, a handbook of recourse procedures; approved the plan of activities proposed for the period 1990-1993 contained in the annex to the resolution and invited the Secretary-General to proceed with the implementation of those activities; and further requested him to accord the highest priority, in executing the plan of activities, to measures for combating apartheid (resolution 42/47).

At its forty-fourth session, in February and March 1988, the Commission on Human Rights appealed to all Governments, organizations and individuals in a position to do so to contribute generously to the Trust Fund for the Programme of Action for the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, so as to enable the Secretary-General to implement the various programme elements outlined in the plan of activities for 1985-1989; took note of resolution 42/47, in which the General Assembly requested the Economic and Social Council, throughout the Second Decade, to submit annual reports to the Assembly on the activities undertaken or contemplated to achieve the objectives of the Decade; reiterated its decision to give thematic consideration, each year, to a selected topic within the plan of activities for 1985-1989; decided that the topic for 1990 would be "The human rights of individuals belonging to ethnic groups in countries of immigration"; requested the Secretary-General to envisage the organization of a seminar in 1989, pursuant to its resolution 1987/12, on the topic "The political, historical, economic, social and cultural factors contributing to racism, racial discrimination and apartheid"; welcomed resolution 42/47, in which the Assembly once again authorized the Secretary-General to organize in 1988 a global consultation on racial discrimination involving representatives of the United Nations system, regional intergovernmental organizations and interested non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, to focus on the co-ordination of international activities to combat racism and racial discrimination (resolution 1988/16).

At its first regular session of 1987, the Economic and Social Council requested the Secretary-General to present, in his future annual reports to the Council on the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Second Decade, more detailed information on the relevant activities of all Governments, United Nations bodies, the specialized agencies, intergovernmental organizations, and non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council (resolution 1987/2).

Documents:

- (a) Reports of the Secretary-General (resolution 42/47);
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 40/22).

88. Adverse consequences for the enjoyment of human rights of political, military, economic and other forms of assistance given to the racist and colonialist régime of South Africa

At its fifty-sixth session, in 1974, the Economic and Social Council condemned the activities of States that continued to give political, military, economic and other assistance to the racist and colonial régimes in southern Africa or that refrained from taking any steps to prevent natural or juridical persons within their jurisdiction from assisting those régimes and thus encouraging them to continue violating fundamental human rights; approved the decision of the Commission on Human Rights to authorize the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities to appoint a special rapporteur on political, military, economic and other assistance given to the racist and colonial régimes in southern Africa; and recommended that the Assembly should include this item in its agenda with a view to considering it at its thirtieth session (resolution 1864 (LVI)).

At its thirtieth, thirty-first, thirty-third, thirty-fifth, thirty-seventh and thirty-ninth sessions, the General Assembly considered the above-mentioned item (resolutions 3383 (XXX), 31/33, 33/32, 35/32, 37/39 and 39/15).

The Commission on Human Rights considered this item at its thirtieth and thirty-second to forty-third sessions (resolutions 3 (XXX), 6 (XXXII), 7 (XXXIII), 6 (XXXIV), 9 (XXXV), 11 (XXXVI), 8 (XXXVII), 1982/12, 1983/11, 1984/6, 1985/9, 1986/5, 1986/6, 1987/9 and 1987/10). The Sub-Commission also considered the item at various sessions (resolutions 1 (XXX), 2 (XXXIII), 6 (XXXIV), 1982/16, 1983/11, 1984/6, 1985/3, 1987/5 and 1987/7).

At its forty-first session, 125/ the General Assembly expressed its appreciation to the Special Rapporteur for his updated report on the adverse

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125/ References for the forty-first session (agenda item 84):

- (a) Note by the Secretary-General: A/41/573;
- (b) Report of the Third Committee: A/41/786;
- (c) Resolution 41/95;
- (d) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/41/SR.4-15, 23 and 25;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/41/PV.97.

consequences for the enjoyment of human rights of political, military, economic and other forms of assistance given to the colonial and racist régime in South Africa (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.86.XIV.4); reaffirmed that the updating of the report was of the greatest importance to the cause of fighting apartheid and other violations of human rights in South Africa and Namibia; and invited the Special Rapporteur to update, subject to annual review, the list of banks, transnational corporations and other organizations assisting the racist and colonialist régime of South Africa, and to submit the updated report to the Assembly at its forty-third session (resolution 41/95).

At its forty-fourth session, in February and March 1988, the Commission on Human Rights expressed its appreciation to the Special Rapporteur for the updated version of his report (E/CN.4/Sub.2/1987/8/Rev.1 and Add.1, parts I and II); and invited him to continue to update, subject to annual review, the above-mentioned list and to submit the updated report to the Commission on Human Rights, through the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities (resolution 1988/12).

No advance documentation expected.

#### 89. Question of aging

The item "Question of the elderly and the aged" was included in the agenda of the twenty-fourth session of the General Assembly in 1969, at the request of Malta (A/7644) and was considered at its twenty-sixth, twenty-eighth and thirty-second sessions (resolutions 2842 (XXVI), 3137 (XXVIII), 32/131 and 32/132).

At its thirty-third to thirty-sixth sessions, the General Assembly decided to convene a World Assembly on the Elderly in 1982 (resolution 33/52); continued its consideration of the item (resolution 34/153); decided to change the name of the World Assembly on the Elderly to the World Assembly on Aging and requested the Secretary-General to establish a voluntary fund for the World Assembly (resolution 35/129); requested him to use the Trust Fund to encourage further interest in the field of aging among developing countries and invited Member States to consider designating in their respective countries a "Day for the Aging" (resolution 36/20).

At its thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly endorsed the Vienna International Plan of Action on Aging adopted by consensus at the World Assembly; requested the Economic and Social Council, through the Commission for Social Development, to review the implementation of the Plan of Action every four years, beginning in 1985, and to transmit its findings to the Assembly (resolution 37/51).

At its thirty-eighth to fortieth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 38/27, 39/25 and 40/29); and requested the Secretary-General to prepare a report on ways and means of implementing the International Plan of Action on Aging and on the desirability and viability of elaborating a United Nations programme for the implementation of the Plan of Action (resolution 40/30).

At its forty-first session, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolution 41/96).

At its forty-second session, 126/ the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to continue to monitor progress in the implementation of the International Plan of Action on Aging, particularly through the review and appraisal process requested in its resolution 37/51; in preparing the medium-term plan for 1990-1995, to give priority to the elaboration of practical strategies to implement the Plan of Action and to propose a phased implementation of research and policy analysis activities in the field of aging and to assist in establishing an African gerontological society; requested the Commission for Social Development to convene an informal open-ended ad hoc working group at its thirty-first session in order to consider adequately the report of the Secretary-General on the second review and appraisal of the implementation of the Plan of Action and propose to the Commission at its thirty-first session appropriate measures to advance further the cause of the aging; called upon Governments to establish or strengthen national mechanisms in the field of aging; appealed to Governments and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to support the United Nations Trust Fund for Aging; welcomed initiatives by non-governmental organizations that encouraged the private sector to support the work of the United Nations system in the field of aging by mobilizing resources for implementing the Plan of Action; considered that the tenth anniversary of the 1982 World Assembly on Aging should be marked by appropriate follow-up activities in order to maintain awareness on a global level of issues affecting the aging; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its forty-third session (resolution 42/51).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 42/51).

90. Policies and programmes involving youth

Implementation of the guidelines for further planning and suitable follow-up in the field of youth

At its thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly decided to devote an appropriate number of plenary meetings at its fortieth session to policies and programmes relating to youth and to designate those meetings as the United Nations World Conference for the International Youth Year; and decided also that the fourth

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126/ References for the forty-second session (agenda item 89):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/42/567;
- (b) Report of the Third Committee: A/42/771;
- (c) Resolution 42/51;
- (d) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/42/SR.14-22, 28 and 32;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/42/PV.85.

session of the Advisory Committee should work out, on the basis of a draft prepared by the Secretary-General, guidelines for further planning and suitable follow-up in the field of youth that would be transmitted for approval to the Assembly at its fortieth session (resolution 39/22).

At its fortieth session, the General Assembly, acting as the United Nations World Conference for the International Youth Year, endorsed the guidelines for further planning and suitable follow-up in the field of youth as contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on its fourth session (A/40/256, annex, sect. III); and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-first session the item entitled "Policies and programmes involving young people: Participation, Development, Peace" and to evaluate, in that framework, the results of the International Youth Year on the basis of a report of the Secretary-General (resolution 40/14).

At the same session, the General Assembly adopted resolutions entitled "Efforts and measures for securing the implementation and the enjoyment by youth of human rights, particularly the right to education and to work" (resolution 40/15) and "Opportunities for youth" (resolution 40/16).

At its forty-first session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to continue to monitor closely and co-ordinate all youth-related projects and activities within the United Nations system using the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs as a focal point, and to report in concrete terms on their implementation; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-second session the item entitled "Policies and programmes involving young people: Participation, Development, Peace" and to review, in that framework, the implementation of the resolution, on the basis of a specific report of the Secretary-General on the subject (resolution 41/97).

At its forty-second session, <sup>127/</sup> the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to promote intensively the inclusion of youth-related projects and activities in the programmes of the United Nations bodies and specialized agencies, specifically on such themes as communication, health, housing, culture, youth employment and education, and to monitor closely their implementation by using the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs as a focal point;

127/ References for the forty-second session (agenda item 90):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/42/595;
- (b) Report of the Third Committee: A/42/772;
- (c) Resolutions 42/52 to 42/55;
- (d) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/42/SR.20-22, 28 and 32;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/42/FV.85.

and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-third session the item entitled "Policies and programmes involving youth" and to review, in that framework, the implementation of the resolution on the basis of a substantive report of the Secretary-General (resolution 42/54).

Channels of communication between the United Nations and youth and youth organizations

At its thirty-seventh to thirty-ninth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the question of channels of communication between the United Nations and youth and youth organizations (resolutions 37/50, 38/26 and 39/24).

At its fortieth session, the General Assembly called upon Member States, United Nations bodies, the specialized agencies and other governmental and intergovernmental organizations to implement fully the guidelines relating to the channels of communication as adopted in Assembly resolutions 32/135 and 36/17, and decided to consider at its forty-first session the item entitled "Policies and programmes relating to youth" on the basis of a report of the Secretary-General (resolution 40/17).

At its forty-first session, the General Assembly called upon Member States, United Nations bodies, the specialized agencies and other governmental and intergovernmental organizations to implement fully the guidelines relating to the channels of communication adopted by the Assembly in its resolutions 32/135 and 36/17, not only in general terms but also by concrete measures reflecting the issues of importance to young people; requested the Secretary-General to develop specific ways and means to determine how the channels of communication could effectively be attuned to youth-related projects and activities of United Nations organs and specialized agencies, and to report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-second session; and decided to consider at its forty-second session the item entitled "Policies and programmes relating to youth" on the basis of the report of the Secretary-General (resolution 41/99).

At the same session, the General Assembly decided to examine at its forty-second session, under the item entitled "Policies and programmes involving youth", the following subjects: (a) implementation of the guidelines for further planning and suitable follow-up in the field of youth; and (b) channels of communication between the United Nations and youth and youth organizations (decision 41/425).

At its forty-second session, 127/ the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to continue to make use of the national, regional and international levels of the already existing structures of co-operation between youth and the United Nations system in accordance with the additional guidelines for the improvement of the channels of communication between the United Nations and youth and youth organizations, contained in the annex to resolution 36/17, and to encourage other United Nations bodies and specialized agencies to do the same (resolution 42/55).

At the same session, the General Assembly adopted resolutions entitled "Efforts and measures for securing the implementation by States and the enjoyment by youth of human rights in conditions of peace, particularly the right to education and to work" (resolution 42/52) and "Opportunities for youth", by which it requested the Secretary-General to include in his report on youth, to be submitted to the Assembly at its forty-third session, an account of the work undertaken by the Institute of HOPE '87 at Vienna (resolution 42/53).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolutions 42/53 and 42/54).

91. Elimination of all forms of racial discrimination

Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination

At its twentieth session, in 1965, the General Assembly adopted the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (resolution 2106 A (XX)). The Convention entered into force on 4 January 1969.

In accordance with article 8 of the Convention, the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination consists of 18 experts. Members of the Committee are elected for a term of four years and are eligible for re-election. At present, the Committee is composed of the following members:

Mr. Mahmoud Aboul-Nasr (Egypt),\* Mr. Hamzat Ahmadu (Nigeria),\*  
Mr. Michael Parker Benton (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland),\* Mr. Mohamed Omer Beshir (Sudan),\* Mr. André Braunschweig (France),\*  
Mr. Eduardo Ferrero Costa (Peru),\*\* Mr. Isi Foighel (Denmark),\*\*  
Mr. Ivan Garvalov (Bulgaria),\*\* Mr. George O. Lamptey (Ghana),\*  
Mr. Karl Josef Partsch (Federal Republic of Germany),\* Mr. Yuri A. Reshetov (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics),\*\* Mr. Jorge Rhenan Segura (Costa Rica),\*\* Mrs. Shanti Sadiq Ali (India),\*\* Mr. Agha Shahi (Pakistan),\*  
Mr. Michael E. Sherifis (Cyprus),\* Mr. Song Shuhua (China),\*\*  
Mr. Kasimir Vidas (Yugoslavia)\*\* and Mr. Mario Jorge Yutzis (Argentina).\*\*

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\* Term of office expires on 19 January 1990.

\*\* Term of office expires on 19 January 1992.

Under article 9 of the Convention, the Committee reports annually, through the Secretary-General, to the General Assembly on its activities and may make suggestions and recommendations based on the examination of reports and information received from States parties to the Convention.

At its forty-second session, 128/ the General Assembly took note of the report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination covering its 1986 and 1987 sessions; and expressed its profound concern at the fact that a number of States parties to the Convention had not complied with their financial obligations under it, which had led to the cancellation of the August 1986 session and the curtailment by two weeks of the August 1987 session of the Committee (resolution 42/57).

Owing to the continuing insufficiency of funding, the Committee's thirty-sixth session, scheduled for March 1988, was cancelled. The Committee's next session is scheduled for the period 1 to 19 August 1988. Subject to the availability of financial resources the Committee may meet for the scheduled period or for as little as one week or as much as four weeks.

Document: Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, Supplement No. 18 (A/43/18).

Financial situation of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination

At its forty-second session, 128/ the General Assembly strongly appealed to all States parties to fulfil without delay their financial obligations under article 8, paragraph 6, of the Convention so as to enable the Committee to continue its work; called upon States parties to explore, at their next meeting, all appropriate measures and to take a decision that would enable the Committee to meet regularly in the future; invited the States parties to consider, pending a fully satisfactory solution to the financial difficulties, the possibility, as an

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128/ References for the forty-second session (agenda item 92):

- (a) Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination: Supplement No. 18 (A/42/18);
- (b) Reports of the Secretary-General:
  - (i) Status of the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid: A/42/449;
  - (ii) Question of financing the expenses of the members of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination: A/42/468 and Corr.1 and Add.1;
- (c) Report of the Third Committee: A/42/720;
- (d) Resolutions 42/56 and 42/57;
- (e) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/42/SR.3-13, 23, 24 and 27;
- (f) Plenary meeting: A/42/PV.85.

exceptional measure, of the Committee holding one extended session per year; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its forty-third session on the financial situation of the Committee (resolution 42/57).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 42/57).

Status of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination

At its twentieth session, in 1965, the General Assembly adopted the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and requested the Secretary-General to submit to it reports concerning the state of ratifications of the Convention, which would be considered by the Assembly at its future sessions (resolution 2106 A (XX)). In response to that request, reports on the status of the Convention have been submitted to the Assembly since its twenty-first session.

The Convention, which was opened for signature on 7 March 1966, entered into force on 4 January 1969, the thirtieth day after the date of deposit with the Secretary-General of the twenty-seventh instrument of ratification or accession, as provided for in article 19 of the Convention.

As at 1 May 1988, 124 States had ratified or acceded to the Convention.

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 41/104).

Status of the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid

At its twenty-eighth session, in 1973, the General Assembly adopted and opened for signature and ratification the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid and appealed to all States to sign and ratify it as soon as possible (resolution 3068 (XXVIII)).

At its thirtieth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to it annual reports on the status of the Convention (resolution 3380 (XXX)).

The Convention, in accordance with its article XV, paragraph 1, entered into force on 18 July 1976, on the thirtieth day after the date of the deposit with the Secretary-General of the twentieth instrument of ratification or accession.

As at 1 May 1988, 86 States had ratified or acceded to the Convention.

At its forty-second session, 128/ the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the status of the Convention (A/42/449); appealed once again to States that had not yet done so to ratify or to accede to the Convention without further delay, in particular those States which had jurisdiction over transnational corporations operating in South Africa and Namibia and without whose

co-operation such operations could not be halted; and requested the Secretary-General to include in his next annual report a special section concerning the implementation of the Convention (resolution 42/56).

The Group of Three, which had been set up under the Convention, met for a period of five days before the forty-fourth session of the Commission in 1988, examined reports submitted by eight States parties, adopted a number of conclusions and recommendations based on its examination of reports and submitted a report on its activities to the Commission (E/CN.4/1988/32).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 42/56).

92. Implementation of the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons and the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons

At its thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly adopted the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons; decided to evaluate at its forty-second session the implementation of the World Programme of Action (resolution 37/52); and proclaimed the period 1983-1992 United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons as a long-term plan of action (resolution 37/53).

At its thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to convene in 1987 a meeting of experts, consisting largely of disabled persons, to evaluate progress at the mid-point of the Decade and to prepare a report that would enable the Assembly to evaluate the implementation of the World Programme of Action at its forty-second session (resolution 39/26).

At its forty-first session, the General Assembly renewed its invitation to all States to give high priority to projects concerning the prevention of disabilities, rehabilitation and the equalization of opportunities of disabled persons; welcomed the offer of the Government of Sweden to act as host in 1987 to a meeting of experts in conformity with the relevant provisions of resolution 39/26; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its forty-second session on the implementation of the resolution and on the outcome of the meeting of experts (resolution 41/106).

At its forty-second session, 129/ the General Assembly reaffirmed the validity of the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons and urged Member

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129/ References for the forty-second session (agenda item 93):

- (a) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/42/551 and A/42/561;
- (b) Report of the Third Committee: A/42/774;
- (c) Resolution 42/58;
- (d) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/42/SR.14-22, 28 and 32;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/42/PV.85.

States to rededicate themselves to the early and effective implementation of the Programme; requested Member States and all relevant organs and bodies of the United Nations system to submit to the Secretary-General their comments on the recommendations outlined in paragraphs 10 to 39 of the report of the Global Meeting of Experts (CSDHA/DDP/GME/7) as well as on the report of the Secretary-General on the evaluation of the implementation of the World Programme of Action during the first half of the Decade (A/42/561) and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report thereon to the Economic and Social Council at its first regular session of 1988; and also requested him to report to the Assembly at its forty-third session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 42/58).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 42/58).

93. Crime prevention and criminal justice

At its fifth session, in 1950, the General Assembly authorized the Secretary-General to make arrangements for the transfer of the functions of the International Penal and Penitentiary Commission to the United Nations. Among the functions assumed by the United Nations was the convening every five years of an international congress on the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders, similar to those previously organized by the Commission (resolution 415 (V)).

The First United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders was held at Geneva in 1955, the Second Congress in London in 1960, the Third Congress at Stockholm in 1965, the Fourth Congress at Kyoto in 1970, the Fifth Congress at Geneva in 1975, the Sixth Congress at Caracas in 1980 and the Seventh Congress at Milan in 1985.

At its fortieth session, the General Assembly adopted the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Administration of Juvenile Justice (the Beijing Rules) (resolution 40/33, annex) and the Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and the Abuse of Power (resolution 40/34, annex) and adopted resolutions entitled "Development of standards for the prevention of juvenile delinquency" (resolution 40/35) and "Domestic violence" (resolution 40/36).

At its forty-first session, the General Assembly urged Member States and the Secretary-General to make every effort to translate into action the respective recommendations, policies and conclusions stemming from the Milan Plan of Action and other resolutions adopted by the Seventh Congress and to ensure that they were adequately followed up; reaffirmed the importance of the United Nations congresses on the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders and of adequate and timely preparations for such congresses by the Secretary-General and by Member States at national, regional and interregional levels; requested the Economic and Social Council at its first regular session of 1987 to examine in depth the functioning and programme of work of the United Nations in crime prevention and criminal justice, taking into account the results of the review undertaken by the Secretary-General; invited Member States and the Secretary-General, in implementing the results of the Seventh Congress, to accord priority attention to the forms of crime identified in the Milan Plan of Action; requested the United Nations Development Programme and the Department of Technical Co-operation for Development

of the Secretariat to maintain effective support to the United Nations regional crime prevention institutes; and invited Member States to contribute to the United Nations Trust Fund for Social Defence (resolution 41/107).

At its forty-second session, 130/ the General Assembly welcomed the results of the comprehensive review of the functioning and programme of work of the United Nations in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice conducted by the Secretary-General; approved the recommendations contained in Economic and Social Council resolutions 1986/11 and 1987/53 and requested the Secretary-General and the relevant bodies to take appropriate measures for their full and prompt implementation, paying particular attention to the elements identified in paragraph 3 of Council resolution 1987/53; requested the Secretary-General to take appropriate measures to ensure that the United Nations programme of work in crime prevention and criminal justice is supported by adequate resources through appropriate redeployment of staff and funds, including from relevant departments at Headquarters, and to ensure that the specialized and technical nature of the programme and the high priority attached by Member States to crime prevention and criminal justice are fully reflected in the future management and staffing of the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch; endorsed the recommendations related to the preparation of the Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders and requested the Secretary-General to take immediate steps to ensure its successful and cost-effective preparation, including the early appointment of its Secretary-General, the organization and appropriate scheduling of the interregional and regional preparatory meetings; called upon Member States to participate actively in preparations for the Eighth Congress, particularly through involvement of the United Nations national correspondents, the submission of relevant position papers, the establishment of national focal points and the encouragement of contributions from non-governmental organizations, academics and other experts; invited the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control at its tenth session to accord priority to preparations for the Eighth Congress and to ensure adequate follow-up to the programme review; encouraged Member States and relevant organisations, in particular the regional commissions, UNDP and the Department of Technical Co-operation for Development, to support and complement the activities of the United Nations regional and interregional institutes, particularly the newly established African Regional Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, as well as the United Nations Latin American

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**130/ References for the forty-second session (agenda item 94):**

- (a) Note by the Secretary-General: A/42/453;
- (b) Report of the Third Committee: A/42/775;
- (c) Resolution 42/59;
- (d) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/42/SR.14-22, 29 and 32;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/42/PV.85.

Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, by providing technical and financial assistance; requested the Secretary-General to develop appropriate strategies to revitalize the United Nations Trust Fund for Social Defence and appealed for increased contributions from Member States, private foundations and others able to assist; and further requested him to report to the Assembly, at its forty-third session, on the implementation of the resolution, taking also into account the relevant recommendations of the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control at its tenth session, providing updated information on preparations for the Eighth Congress (resolution 42/59).

Documents: Reports by the Secretary-General (resolutions 41/107 and 42/59).

94. Elimination of all forms of discrimination against women

In accordance with article 21 of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, the Committee shall, through the Economic and Social Council, report annually to the General Assembly on its activities and may make suggestions and general recommendations based on the examination of reports and information received from the States parties (resolution 34/180).

The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women held its seventh session in New York from 16 February to 4 March 1988. The fourth meeting of States parties to the Convention was convened on 7 and 8 March 1988 in New York.

At its forty-second session, 131/ the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the status of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and of the report of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women on its sixth session; took note of the views expressed by delegations at the first regular session of 1987 of the Economic and Social Council and decided that no action be taken on the decision to promote or undertake studies on the status of women under Islamic laws and customs and requested the Committee to review that decision, taking into account the views expressed by delegations at the first regular session of 1987 of the Council and in

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131/ References for the forty-second session (agenda item 95):

- (a) Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women: Supplement No. 38 (A/42/38);
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General: A/42/627;
- (c) Report of the Third Committee: A/42/786;
- (d) Resolution 42/60;
- (e) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/42/SR.22, 24-30, 44 and 49;
- (f) Plenary meeting: A/42/PV.85.

the Third Committee of the Assembly at its forty-second session; took note of the general recommendations adopted by the Committee pursuant to its discussions at its sixth session on ways and means of implementing article 21 of the Convention; noted with concern the continued constraints within which the Committee operated with regard to the backlog of reports awaiting examination and encouraged the Committee to intensify its discussion on ways and means of dealing with the problem, including possible adjustment of the reporting system, and to formulate in an appropriate way suggestions to that effect for consideration by the Economic and Social Council and the Assembly at its forty-third session; welcomed the efforts made by the Committee to rationalize its procedures and expedite the consideration of periodic reports, and encouraged it to continue its endeavours to those ends; decided on an exceptional basis, that the Committee might hold no more than eight additional meetings for its session in 1988 in order to advance consideration of reports submitted to the Committee; invited the Committee and States parties to consider the question of holding future sessions of the Committee at Vienna; and requested the Secretary-General, within existing resources and drawing in particular on funds available to the Department of Public Information to provide, facilitate and encourage public information activities relating to the Committee and the Convention, giving priority to the dissemination of the Convention in the official languages of the United Nations (resolution 42/60).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, Supplement No. 38 (A/43/38);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 42/60).

95. Forward-looking strategies for the advancement of women to the year 2000:

(a) Implementation of the Declaration on the Participation of Women in Promoting International Peace and Co-operation

At its forty-second session, <sup>132/</sup> the General Assembly continued its consideration of this question (resolution 42/61).

No advance documentation expected.

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<sup>132/</sup> References for the forty-second session (agenda item 96):

(a) Reports of the Secretary-General:

(i) Implementation of the Declaration on the Participation of Women in Promoting International Peace and Co-operation: A/42/516;

(ii) Implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women: A/42/528;

(b) Implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women

The World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace was held at Nairobi from 15 to 26 July 1985.

At its fortieth session, the General Assembly endorsed the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women (resolution 40/108).

At its forty-second session, 132/ the General Assembly, welcoming the designation by the Secretary-General of the advancement of women as one of the two priorities for the next biennium of the Organization, took note of resolutions 1, 2 and 4 adopted by the Commission on the Status of Women at its 1987 session, in particular its recommendation that the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies and the status of women in general should be incorporated as a global priority for the period 1990-1995 in the introduction of the Organization's next medium-term plan; reaffirmed the need for the United Nations to develop an integrated reporting system with the Commission on the Status of Women at its centre and, building upon existing information and resources, to monitor the review and appraisal of progress in the advancement of women, based on clear and relevant statistical and other measurable indicators that will assist Member States in identifying problems and in developing remedial measures, at the national, regional and international levels; emphasized, in the framework of the Forward-looking Strategies, the importance of the total integration of women in the development process, having in mind the specific and urgent needs of developing countries, and called upon Member States to establish specific targets at each level in order to increase the participation of women in Professional and decision-making positions in their countries; emphasized also the need to give urgent attention to redressing socio-economic inequities at the national and international levels as a necessary step towards the full realization of the goals and objectives of the Forward-looking Strategies; urged that particular attention be given by the United Nations and Governments to the situation of disabled women, and that Governments take steps to ensure the equalization of opportunities for, social justice for and political participation of disabled women in each sector of society; once again called upon the Secretary-General and the executive heads of

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- (b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Administrator of UNDP on the activities of the United Nations Development Fund for Women: A/42/597/Rev.1;
- (c) Report of the Third Committee: A/42/787;
- (d) Resolutions 42/61 to 42/64;
- (e) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/42/SR.22, 24-30, 42 and 46;
- (f) Plenary meeting: A/42/PV.85.

the specialized agencies and other United Nations bodies to establish five-year targets at each level for the percentage of women in Professional and decision-making positions, in accordance with the criteria established by the Assembly, in particular that of equitable geographical distribution, in order that a definite upward trend in the application of resolution 41/206 D of 11 December 1986 be registered in the number of Professional and decision-making positions held by women by 1990, and to set additional targets every five years; requested the Secretary-General to extend the term of the Co-ordinator for the Improvement of the Status of Women in the Secretariat of the United Nations for a satisfactory period to ensure that the action programme, in which it is recommended that the situation of women in the Secretariat of the United Nations be improved, will continue to be implemented; requested the Secretary-General to invite Governments, organizations of the United Nations system, including the regional commissions and the specialized agencies, and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to report periodically, through the Commission on the Status of Women, to the Economic and Social Council on the activities undertaken at all levels to implement the Forward-looking Strategies; also requested the Secretary-General to include in his report to the Assembly at its forty-third session on the implementation of the Forward-looking Strategies an assessment of recent developments that are relevant to the priority themes to be considered at the subsequent session of the Commission and to transmit to it a summary of relevant views expressed by delegations during the Assembly's debate; further requested him to report to the Assembly at its forty-third session on the measures taken to implement the resolution; requested him to continue to provide in the regular budget of the United Nations for the existing weekly radio programmes on women, with adequate provisions for broadcasts in different languages, and to develop the focal point for issues relating to women in the Department of Public Information, which, in concert with the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs, should provide a more effective public information programme relating to the advancement of women; and decided to consider these questions further at its forty-third session under the item entitled "Forward-looking strategies for the advancement of women to the year 2000" (resolution 42/62).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 42/62).

(c) United Nations Development Fund for Women

At its forty-second session, 132/ the General Assembly took note of the note by the Secretary-General containing the report of the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme and the report of the Consultative Committee on the United Nations Development Fund for Women at its twenty-first session, and welcomed the constructive co-operation between UNDP and the Fund; expressed its appreciation for the financial contributions to the Fund made by Governments, intergovernmental organizations, national committees on the Fund and individuals, all of which have vital roles to play in maintaining and increasing the financial viability of the Fund and the effectiveness of its work; invited States to continue and, where possible, to increase their contributions to the Fund, and called upon those Governments that had not yet done so to consider contributing to the Fund in the future, in order to enable it to give greater support to deserving project requests received for technical assistance; and requested the Administrator of UNDP to

submit to the Assembly at its forty-third session, through the Secretary-General, a report on the activities of the Fund and on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 42/63).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 42/63).

96. Importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination and of the speedy granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights

At its forty-second session, 133/ the General Assembly reaffirmed that the universal realization of the right of all peoples, including those under colonial, foreign and alien domination, to self-determination is a fundamental condition for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights and for the preservation and promotion of such rights; and requested the Secretary-General to report on the issue to the Assembly at its forty-third session (resolution 42/94).

At the same session, the General Assembly reaffirmed the legitimacy of the struggle of peoples for their independence, territorial integrity, national unity and liberation from colonial domination, apartheid and foreign occupation by all available means, including armed struggle (resolution 42/95); condemned the practice of mercenarism; and welcomed the appointment by the Commission on Human Rights of a special rapporteur to study the matter and requested that his report to the Commission at its forty-fourth session be transmitted to the Assembly at its forty-third session (resolution 42/96).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 42/94).

97. Elimination of all forms of religious intolerance

At its thirty-sixth session, the General Assembly proclaimed the Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Intolerance and of Discrimination Based on Religion or Belief (resolution 36/55).

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133/ References for the forty-second session (agenda item 91):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/42/448 and Add.1;
- (b) Report of the Third Committee: A/42/773;
- (c) Resolutions 42/94 to 42/96;
- (d) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/42/SR.3-13, 23, 24, 27, 29, 39, 42, 52 and 54;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/42/PV.93.

At its thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly requested the Commission on Human Rights to consider what measures might be necessary to implement the Declaration and to encourage understanding, tolerance and respect in matters relating to freedom of religion or belief (resolution 37/187).

At its thirty-ninth session, in March 1983, the Commission on Human Rights requested the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities to undertake a comprehensive and thorough study of the current dimensions of the problems of intolerance and of discrimination on grounds of religion or belief, using the Declaration as terms of reference; and requested the Secretary-General to hold within the framework of the advisory services programme in the period 1984-1985 a seminar on the encouragement of understanding, tolerance and respect in matters relating to freedom of religion or belief (resolution 1983/40).

At its thirty-sixth session, in August 1983, the Sub-Commission appointed a Special Rapporteur to undertake the comprehensive and thorough study requested by the Commission in its resolution 1983/40 (resolution 1983/31).

At its thirty-eighth and thirty-ninth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 38/110 and 39/131).

At its fortieth session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Seminar on the Encouragement of Understanding, Tolerance and Respect in Matters relating to Freedom of Religion or Belief (see A/40/361, annex) (resolution 40/109).

At its forty-first session, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolution 41/112).

At its forty-second session, 134/ the General Assembly welcomed the renewal of the mandate of the Special Rapporteur appointed by the Commission on Human Rights; noted that the Commission intended to consider also at its forty-fourth session the question of a binding international instrument in this field; and requested the Commission to continue its consideration of measures to implement the Declaration and to report, through the Economic and Social Council, to the Assembly at its forty-third session (resolution 42/97).

No advance documentation expected.

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134/ References for the forty-second session (agenda item 98):

- (a) Report of the Third Committee: A/42/798;
- (b) Resolution 42/97;
- (c) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/42/SR.39-41, 43, 46, 51 and 53;
- (d) Plenary meeting: A/42/PV.93.

**98. Human rights and scientific and technological developments**

The International Conference on Human Rights, held at Teheran in 1968, recommended that the organizations of the United Nations system should undertake a study of the problems with respect to human rights arising from developments in science and technology (A/CONF.32/41, chap. III, resolution XI).

At its twenty-third session, in 1968, the General Assembly invited the Secretary-General to undertake the study referred to in resolution XI of the Conference (resolution 2450 (XXIII)).

At its twenty-fifth session, twenty-seventh to thirty-first, thirty-third and thirty-fifth to forty-first sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 2721 (XXV), 3026 (XXVII), 3150 (XXVIII), 3268 (XXIX), 3384 (XXX), 31/128, 33/53, 35/130 A and B, 36/56 A and B, 37/188, 37/189 A and B, 38/111 to 38/113, 39/132 to 39/134, 40/110 to 40/112 and 41/113 to 41/115).

The Commission on Human Rights considered the item at its twenty-sixth and twenty-seventh, thirtieth to thirty-third, thirty-seventh to fortieth, forty-second and forty-fourth sessions (resolutions 14 (XXVI), 10 (XXVII), 2 (XXX), 11 (XXXI), 11 (XXXII), 10 A and B (XXXIII), 38 (XXXVII), 1982/4 to 1982/7, 1983/41 to 1983/44, 1984/27 to 1984/30, 1986/9 to 1986/12 and 1988/59 to 1988/62).

At its forty-second session, 135/ the General Assembly again urged the Commission on Human Rights and, through it, the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities to expedite their consideration of the draft body of guidelines, principles and guarantees for the protection of those detained on the grounds of mental ill-health, so that the Commission could submit its views and recommendations, including a draft body of guidelines, principles and guarantees, to the Assembly at its forty-fourth session, through the Economic and Social Council (resolution 42/98).

At the same session, the General Assembly reaffirmed that all peoples and all individuals have an inherent right to life; stressed once again the urgent need for

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**135/ References for the forty-second session (agenda item 99):**

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/42/392 and Add.1 and 2;
- (b) Report of the Third Committee: A/42/804;
- (c) Resolutions 42/98 to 42/100;
- (d) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/42/SR.39-41, 43, 46 and 51-54;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/42/PV.93.

the international community to make every effort to strengthen peace, remove the growing threat of war, particularly nuclear war, halt the arms race and achieve general and complete disarmament under effective international control and prevent violations of the principles of the Charter regarding the sovereignty and territorial integrity of States and the self-determination of peoples, thus contributing to ensuring the right to life; called upon all States, appropriate United Nations organs, specialized agencies and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations concerned to take the necessary measures to ensure that the results of scientific and technological progress, the material and intellectual potential of mankind, are used to solve global problems exclusively in the interests of international peace, for the benefit of mankind and for promoting and encouraging universal respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms; again called upon all States that had not yet done so to take effective measures with a view to prohibiting, in accordance with the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, any propaganda for war, in particular the formulation, propounding and dissemination of and propaganda for doctrines and concepts aimed at unleashing nuclear war; and looked forward to further efforts by the Commission on Human Rights with a view to ensuring the inherent right of all peoples and all individuals to life (resolution 42/99).

At the same session, the General Assembly, taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on human rights and scientific and technological developments (A/42/392 and Add.1 and 2), stressed the importance of the implementation by all States of the provisions and principles contained in the Declaration on the Use of Scientific and Technological Progress in the Interests of Peace and for the Benefit of Mankind in order to promote human rights and fundamental freedoms; called upon all States to make every effort to use the achievements of science and technology in order to promote peaceful social, economic and cultural development and progress and to put an end to the use of these achievements for military purposes; also called upon them to take all necessary measures in order that all the achievements of science and technology were placed at the service of mankind and did not lead to the degradation of the natural environment; requested the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to take into account in their programmes and activities the provisions of the Declaration; requested the Commission on Human Rights to continue to give special attention, in its consideration of this item, to the question of the implementation of the provisions of the Declaration; and invited it to take appropriate measures to assist the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities in preparing the study requested by the Commission in its resolutions 1982/4 of 19 February 1982, 1984/29 of 12 March 1984 and 1986/11 of 10 March 1986 (resolution 42/100).

No advance documentation expected.

99. Question of a convention on the rights of the child

Since 1978 the Commission on Human Rights has been engaged in the preparation of a draft convention on the rights of the child. At its thirty-fifth to forty-fourth sessions, the Commission continued to examine this question and, at each of those sessions, established an open-ended working group with a view to

completing the work on the draft convention (resolutions 19 A and B (XXXV), 36 (XXVI), 26 (XXXVI), 1982/39, 1983/52, 1984/24, 1985/50, 1986/40, 1987/48 and 1988/75).

At its thirty-fourth to forty-second sessions, 136/ the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 34/4, 35/131, 36/57, 37/190, 38/114, 39/135, 40/113, 41/116 and 42/101).

No advance documentation expected.

#### 100. International Covenants on Human Rights

##### Report of the Human Rights Committee

At its twenty-first session, in 1966, the General Assembly adopted the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (resolution 2200 A (XXI)). The Covenant and the Optional Protocol thereto entered into force on 23 March 1976.

In accordance with article 28 of the Covenant, the Human Rights Committee is composed of 18 experts. The members of the Committee are elected for a term of four years and are eligible for re-election. At present, the Committee is composed of the following 18 members:

Mr. Andrés Aguilar (Venezuela),\* Mr. Nisuke Ando (Japan),\*\*  
Ms. Christine Chanet (France),\*\* Mr. Joseph A. L. Cooray (Sri Lanka),\*\*  
Mr. Vojin Dimitrijevic (Yugoslavia),\*\* Mr. Onran El-Shafei (Egypt),\*\*  
Mrs. Rosalyn Higgins (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland),\*  
Mr. Rajsoomer Lallah (Mauritius),\* Mr. Andreas V. Mavrommatis (Cyprus),\*  
Mr. Joseph A. Mommersteeg (Netherlands),\*\* Mr. Anatoly Petrovich Movchan  
(Union of Soviet Socialist Republics),\* Mr. Birame Ndiaye (Senegal),\*\*  
Mr. Fausto Pocar (Italy),\* Mr. Julio Prado Vallejo (Ecuador),\*\*

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#### 136/ References for the forty-second session (agenda item 100):

- (a) Report of the Third Committee: A/42/805;
- (b) Resolution 42/101;
- (c) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/42/SR.39 41, 43, 46, 52 and 53;
- (d) Plenary meeting: A/42/PV.93.

Mr. Alejandro Serrano Caldera (Nicaragua),\* Mr. S. Amos Wako (Kenya),\*  
Mr. Bertil Wennergren (Sweden)\*\* and Mr. Adam Zielinski (Poland).\*

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\* Term of office expires on 31 December 1988.

\*\* Term of office expires on 31 December 1990.

In accordance with article 45 of the Covenant, the Committee submits to the General Assembly, through the Economic and Social Council, an annual report on its activities.

At its forty-second session, 137/ the General Assembly took note of the report of the Human Rights Committee on its twenty-ninth and thirtieth sessions (A/42/40) and expressed its satisfaction with the serious and constructive manner in which the Committee was continuing to undertake its functions (resolution 42/103).

Document: Report of the Human Rights Committee on its thirty-first, thirty-second and thirty-third sessions, Supplement No. 40 (A/43/40).

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137/ References for the forty-second session (agenda item 101):

- (a) Report of the Human Rights Committee: Supplement No. 40 (A/42/40);
- (b) Reports of the Secretary-General:
  - (i) Status of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights: A/42/450;
  - (ii) Elaboration of a second optional protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty: A/42/613;
- (c) Report of the Third Committee: A/42/806;
- (d) Resolutions 42/102 to 42/104 and decision 42/421;
- (e) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/42/SR.39-41, 43, 46 and 52-54;
- (f) Plenary meeting: A/42/PV.93.

Status of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights

At its twenty-first session, in 1966, the General Assembly adopted and opened for signature, ratification and accession the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and expressed the hope that those instruments would be signed, ratified or acceded to without delay and would come into force at an early date. The Assembly also requested the Secretary-General to submit to its future sessions reports concerning the state of ratifications of the Covenants and the Optional Protocol (resolution 2200 A (XXI)). In response to that request, reports on the status of the Covenants and the Optional Protocol have been submitted to the Assembly annually as from its twenty-second session.

The International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights entered into force on 3 January 1976, three months after the date of deposit of the thirty-fifth instrument of ratification in accordance with its article 27. The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights entered into force on 23 March 1976, three months after the date of deposit of the thirty-fifth instrument of ratification in accordance with its article 49. The Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights entered into force also on 23 March 1976 in accordance with its article 9.

As at 1 May 1988, 91 States had ratified or acceded to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, 87 States had ratified or acceded to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and 41 States had ratified or acceded to the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

In accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1985/17, the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights is composed of 18 experts. The members of the Committee are elected for a term of four years and are eligible for re-election.

At present, the Committee is composed of the following 18 members:

Mr. Philip Alston (Australia),\*\* Mr. Juan Alvarez Vita (Peru),\*  
 Mr. Ibrahim Ali Badawi El Sheikh (Egypt),\*\* Mr. Adib Daoudy (Syrian Arab Republic),\*\* Mr. Mohamed Lamine Fofana (Guinea),\* Mrs. Maria de los Angeles Jimenez Butragueno (Spain),\* Mr. Samba Cor Konate (Senegal),\*  
 Mr. Jaime Marchan Romero (Ecuador),\*\* Mr. Vassil Mratchkov (Bulgaria),\*  
 Mr. Alexandre Muterahajuru (Rwanda),\*\* Mr. Wladyslaw Neneman (Poland),\*  
 Mr. Kenneth Osborne Rattray (Jamaica),\* Mr. Bruno Simma (Federal Republic of Germany),\*\* Mr. Mikis Demetriou Sparsis (Cyprus),\* Mr. Eduard P. Sviridov

(Union of Soviet Socialist Republics),\*\* Ms. Chikako Taya (Japan),\*\*  
Mr. Philippe Texier (France)\* and Mr. Javier Wimer Zambrano (Mexico).\*\*

\* Term of office expires on 31 December 1988.

\*\* Term of office expires on 31 December 1990.

At its forty-second session, 137/ the General Assembly took note of the report of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, including the suggestions and recommendations of a general nature approved by the Committee; urged States parties to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights that had not yet submitted their reports to the Human Rights Committee under article 40 of the Covenant to do so as speedily as possible; urged all States parties to pay active attention to the protection and promotion of civil and political rights, as well as economic, social and cultural rights; urged States parties to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the specialized agencies and other relevant United Nations bodies to extend their full support and co-operation to the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights; and again urged all States that had not yet done so to become parties to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and to consider acceding to the Optional Protocol to the latter Covenant (resolution 42/103).

At the same session, the General Assembly appealed to all States to pursue policies directed towards the implementation, promotion and protection of economic, social, cultural, civil and political rights; requested the Commission on Human Rights to give more attention to the realization of economic, social and cultural rights under the relevant agenda items; and affirmed the importance and relevance, to programmes and activities being undertaken throughout the United Nations system in the field of human rights, of reports submitted by States parties to the International Covenants on Human Rights, to the Human Rights Committee and the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (resolution 42/102).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 42/103).

101. Reporting obligations of States parties to the United Nations instrument on human rights

At its thirty-eighth session, in 1983, the General Assembly considered problems relating to the reporting obligations of States parties to United Nations conventions on human rights and requested the Secretary-General to consider the possibility of convening a meeting of the Chairmen of the bodies entrusted with the consideration of reports submitted under the relevant human rights instruments (resolution 38/117).

At its thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the first meeting of the Chairman of the Commission on Human Rights, the Human Rights Committee, the Group of Governmental Experts and the Committee on the

Elimination of Racial Discrimination, which contained a number of suggestions aimed at improving reporting procedures under the various human rights instruments (A/39/484, annex). At the same session, as well as at its fortieth and forty-first sessions, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to undertake a number of follow-up actions and made several recommendations to alleviate existing reporting problems, and requested him to consider making provision in his proposed programme budget for the biennium 1988-1989 for a meeting of the Chairman of the supervisory bodies in 1988 (resolutions 39/138, 40/116 and 41/121).

At its forty-second session, 138/ the General Assembly, reiterating the fundamental importance attached to the fulfilment of reporting obligations under international instruments on human rights, urged States parties with reports overdue to make every effort to present their reports as soon as possible and to take advantage of opportunities whereby such reports could be consolidated; invited States parties to review the processes followed in the preparation of their periodic reports with a view to ensuring compliance with relevant guidelines, improving the quality of description and analysis and limiting reports to a reasonable length; requested the Secretary-General to revise the draft compilation of general guidelines elaborated by the various supervisory bodies and to include in the guidelines, where appropriate, the general comments of the supervisory bodies in order to assist States parties in compiling reports; further requested him (a) to propose a draft agenda for the meeting of the persons chairing the treaty bodies to be held at Geneva in October 1988; and (b) to circulate a draft agenda for the meeting to the treaty bodies; invited the persons chairing the treaty bodies to maintain communication and dialogue with each other on common issues and problems; also requested him to strengthen co-ordination between the Centre for Human Rights and the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat in relation to the implementation of human rights treaties and servicing treaty bodies; to arrange, within existing resources and taking into account the priorities of the programme of advisory services, further training courses for those countries experiencing the most serious difficulties in meeting reporting obligations; to ensure that the annual reports of the treaty bodies were made available to all the members of those bodies; and to transmit the text of the resolution to all members of the treaty bodies (resolution 42/105).

No advance documentation expected.

138/ References for the forty-second session (agenda item 102):

- (a) Report of the Third Committee (A/42/807);
- (b) Resolution 42/105;
- (c) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/42/SR.39, 41, 43, 46, 52 and 54;
- (d) Plenary meeting: A/42/PV.93.

**102. Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees**

At its fourth session, in 1949, the General Assembly decided to establish, as from 1 January 1951, a High Commissioner's Office for Refugees (resolution 319 A (IV)).

At its fifth session, the General Assembly adopted the statute of the Office of the High Commissioner (resolution 428 (V), annex). In accordance with paragraph 11 of the statute, the High Commissioner reports annually to the Assembly through the Economic and Social Council.

At its eight, twelfth, seventeenth, twenty-second, twenty-seventh, thirty-second and thirty-seventh sessions, the General Assembly decided to continue the Office of the High Commissioner (resolutions 727 (VIII), 1165 (XII), 1783 (XVII), 2294 (XXII), 2957 (XXVII), 32/68 and 37/196).

At its forty-second session, 139/ the Assembly decided to continue the Office of the High Commissioner to 31 December 1993 (resolution 42/108).

**Documents:**

(a) Report of the High Commissioner covering the period from 1 April 1987 to 31 March 1988, Supplement No. 12 (A/43/12);

(b) Addendum to the report of the High Commissioner, containing the report on the thirty-ninth session of the Executive Committee of the High Commissioner's Programme, Supplement No. 12A (A/43/12/Add.1).

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**139/ References for the forty-second session (agenda item 103):**

- (a) Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees: Supplement No. 12 (A/42/12), Supplement No. 12A (A/42/12/Add.1 and Corr.1);
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General: A/42/491;
- (c) Report of the Third Committee: A/42/808;
- (d) Resolutions 42/106 to 42/110;
- (e) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/42/SR.45, 47-50, 52, 54 and 56;
- (f) Plenary meeting: A/42/PV.93.

(a) International Conference on the Plight of Refugees, Returnees and Displaced Persons in Southern Africa

At its forty-second session, 139/ the General Assembly welcomed the decision taken by the Organization of African Unity to convene in September 1988 an International Conference on the Plight of Refugees, Returnees and Displaced Persons in Southern Africa; requested the Secretary-General, in close co-operation with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, to give all possible assistance to the Secretary-General of OAU in the preparation and organization of the Conference; appealed to all Member States, the specialized agencies of the United Nations system and regional, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to provide all the necessary support and resources needed for the convening and success of the Conference; called upon the international community to provide increased assistance to the countries of southern Africa to enable them to strengthen their capacity to provide the necessary facilities and services for the care and well-being of refugees, returnees and displaced persons in their countries; and requested the Secretary-General to apprise the Council at its second regular session of 1988 and to report to the Assembly at its forty-third session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 42/106).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 42/106).

(b) Second International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa

At its thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly endorsed the Declaration and Programme of Action adopted by the Second International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa, held at Geneva in July 1984 (resolution 39/139).

At its forty-second session, the General Assembly, having considered the report of the Secretary-General on assistance to refugees in Africa (A/42/491), requested the High Commissioner to continue to keep the situation of refugees in Africa under constant review so as to ensure that adequate assistance was available for care and maintenance and for bringing about durable solutions; requested the United Nations Development Programme to increase its efforts to mobilize additional resources for refugee-related development projects and, in general, to promote and co-ordinate with the host countries and the donor community the integration of refugee-related activities into national development planning; called upon all Member States and organizations of the United Nations system concerned, as well as relevant regional, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, to intensify their support for the speedy implementation of the recommendations and pledges made at the Conference; requested the Secretary-General, in accordance with the Declaration and Programme of Action, to monitor, in consultation and close co-operation with OAU, the High Commissioner and UNDP, the follow-up to the Conference; and further requested him to report to the Assembly at its forty-third session, through the Economic and Social Council, on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 42/107).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 42/107).

(c) Assistance to refugees, returnees and displaced persons in Central America

At the same session, the General Assembly considered the question of assistance to refugees, returnees and displaced persons of Central America, and, bearing in mind its resolution 42/1 of 7 October 1987 on peace initiatives undertaken in connection with the agreement on the "Procedure for the establishment of a firm and lasting peace in Central America" signed by Central American Presidents on 7 April 1987, and in particular point 8 thereof concerning refugees and displaced persons in the region, taking note of the decision taken by the Executive Committee of the Programme of the High Commissioner concerning refugees in Central America, bearing in mind the principles contained in the 1984 Cartagena Declaration on refugees and the conclusions and recommendations of the 1981 colloquium in Mexico on asylum and international protection of refugees in Latin America, recognizing the generous efforts made by countries receiving Central American refugees despite the difficulties facing them, as well as the need to co-operate with the countries of Central America and with Mexico with a view to finding lasting solutions, considering that voluntary repatriation under conditions of safety constituted the most appropriate solution, underlining the paramount importance of the humanitarian and apolitical aspect of the treatment of the problem and noting the establishment of a sub-commission on refugees and displaced persons pursuant to the agreement concluded at the Esquipulas II summit meeting in order to study and propose formulas for promoting and facilitating voluntary repatriation and to propose machinery for regional co-operation, appealed to the international community to provide and increase co-operation and assistance to Central American refugees, returnees and displaced persons and to continue international humanitarian co-operation for the benefit of the refugees; stressed the need to co-ordinate humanitarian assistance projects with national development plans of the countries of the region and emphasized that assistance in favour of refugees should be considered independent of co-operation for the development of the countries of the region; and requested the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the competent agencies of the United Nations system, to take the necessary measures for preparing programmes of assistance to persons displaced in their own country and returnees, and to report to the Assembly at its forty-third session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 42/110).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 42/110).

103. International campaign against traffic in drugs

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-sixth session of the General Assembly, in 1981, at the request of Bolivia (A/36/193). At that session, the Assembly recognized the need for an effective international campaign against traffic in drugs in the context of the International Drug Abuse Control Strategy; and requested the Secretary-General to transmit the resolution to Member States, relevant organs of the United Nations system and non-governmental organizations for comments and proposals on an effective international campaign against traffic in drugs and report, through the Economic and Social Council, to the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session (resolution 36/132).

Since its thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly has regularly continued its consideration of the item.

(a) Draft convention against illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances

At its thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly requested the Economic and Social Council to request the Commission on Narcotic Drugs to initiate, as a matter of priority, the preparation of a draft convention against illicit traffic in narcotic drugs (resolution 39/141).

At its fortieth session, the General Assembly requested the Economic and Social Council to instruct the Commission on Narcotic Drugs to decide on the elements that could be included in the draft convention and to request the Secretary-General to prepare a draft on the basis of those elements and to submit a progress report, including completed elements of the draft, to the Commission for consideration at its thirty-second session (resolution 40/120).

At its forty-first session, the General Assembly requested the Commission to continue its work on the preparation of the draft convention in the most expeditious manner (resolution 41/126).

At its forty-second session, ~~140/~~ the General Assembly requested the Commission to consider and, if possible, approve the draft convention at its tenth special session and to prepare recommendations on the next measures to be taken with a view to concluding its preparation, including the possibility of convening a plenipotentiary conference in 1988 for its adoption; requested the Secretary-General to make the necessary administrative arrangements for such a plenipotentiary conference; and requested him to report to the Assembly at its forty-third session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 42/111).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 42/111).

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140/ References for the forty-second session (agenda item 104):

- (a) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/42/489, A/42/490 and A/42/594;
- (b) Report of the Third Committee: A/42/781;
- (c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/42/850;
- (d) Resolutions 42/111 to 42/113 and decision 42/422;
- (e) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/42/SR.31-35, 42, 44 and 46;
- (f) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/42/SR.54;
- (g) Plenary meeting: A/42/PV.93.

(b) International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking

At its fortieth session, the General Assembly decided to convene at Vienna, in 1987, an International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking at the ministerial level as an expression of the political will of nations to combat the drug menace, with the mandate to generate universal action to combat the drug problem in all its forms at the national, regional and international levels and to adopt a comprehensive multidisciplinary outline of future activities that focused on concrete and substantive issues directly relevant to the problems of drug abuse and illicit trafficking; and requested the Economic and Social Council to invite the Commission on Narcotic Drugs to act as the preparatory body for the Conference (resolution 40/122).

At its forty-first session, the General Assembly requested all States to give the highest priority to the holding of the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking and to participate actively in the Conference; requested the preparatory body to report on its work to the Economic and Social Council at its first regular session of 1987; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its forty-second session, particularly with regard to the results of the Conference (resolution 41/125).

The Conference was held at the Vienna International Centre from 17 to 26 June 1987.

At its forty-second session, 140/ the General Assembly welcomed the successful conclusion of the Conference and took note of its report in which were included a Declaration and a Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline of Future Activities in Drug Abuse Control, requested the Secretary-General to make available adequate copies of the Declaration and the Outline; decided to observe 26 June each year as the International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking; requested the Commission on Narcotic Drugs to identify suitable measures for follow-up to the Conference and to give appropriate consideration to the report of the Secretary-General on the Conference; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its forty-third session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 42/112).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 42/112).

(c) International campaign against drug abuse and illicit trafficking

At its forty-second session, 140/ the General Assembly condemned unequivocally once again drug trafficking in all its forms; urged States to encourage international co-operation against drug abuse and trafficking; acknowledged the efforts of Governments in that endeavour; noted with appreciation the results of the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking; took note of the first regional meetings of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies in the African and Latin American and the Caribbean regions; encouraged States to exchange experiences at the meetings of the working group of the Commission on illicit transit traffic; requested the Secretary-General to continue holding interregional seminars on integrated rural development; commended the United

Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control and encouraged it to continue its activities; called upon States to continue and increase their support of the Fund; requested the Secretary-General to ensure that the Department of Public Information included in its publications information designed to prevent the use of narcotic drugs, especially among young people; called on Governments to take the necessary measures to reduce significantly the illicit demand for drugs; requested the Secretary-General to take steps to provide, within existing resources, appropriate support for strengthening the Division of Narcotic Drugs and the International Narcotics Control Board; and requested him to report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 42/113).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 42/113).

104. Alternative approaches and ways and means within the United Nations system for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms

At its twenty-eighth session, the General Assembly decided to include in the provisional agenda of its thirtieth session an item entitled "Alternative approaches and ways and means within the United Nations system for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms" (resolution 3136 (XXVIII)).

At its thirty-second session, the General Assembly formulated several concepts to be taken into account in the future work within the United Nations system with respect to human rights questions and requested the Commission on Human Rights to undertake, as a matter of priority, an overall analysis of the alternative approaches and ways and means within the United Nations system for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms in the light of those concepts (resolution 32/130).

At its forty-second session, 141/ the General Assembly reiterated its request that the Commission continue its current work on the overall analysis with a view to further promoting and strengthening human rights and fundamental freedoms, including the question of the Commission's programme and working methods, and on

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141/ References for the forty-second session (agenda item 105):

- (a) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/42/395 and A/42/585 and Add.1;
- (b) Note by the Secretary-General: A/42/396;
- (c) Report of the Third Committee: A/42/792;
- (d) Resolutions 42/114 to 42/119;
- (e) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/42/SR.36-39, 41, 42 and 44;
- (f) Plenary meeting: A/42/PV.93.

the overall analysis of the alternative approaches and ways and means for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms, in accordance with the provisions and concepts of resolution 32/130 and other relevant texts (resolution 42/119).

- (a) Respect for the right of everyone to own property alone as well as in association with others and its contribution to the economic and social development of Member States
- (b) Impact of property on the enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms

At its forty-first session, the General Assembly recognized that there existed in Member States many forms of legal property ownership, including private, communal and state forms, each of which should contribute to ensuring effective development and utilization of human rights resources through the establishment of sound bases for political, economic and social justice; requested the Secretary-General to prepare a report, taking into account the views of Member States, specialized agencies and other competent bodies of the United Nations system, within existing resources, on: (a) the relationship between the full enjoyment by individuals of human rights and fundamental freedoms, in particular the right of everyone to own property alone as well as in association with others, as set forth in article 17 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and the economic and social development of Member States; (b) the role of the right of everyone to own property alone as well as in association with others, as set forth in article 17 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, in ensuring the full and free participation of individuals in the economic and social systems of States; and further requested him to report his findings, through the Economic and Social Council, to the Assembly at its forty-third session (resolution 41/132).

At its forty-second session, 141/ the General Assembly took note of the preliminary, oral report on this question made by the Under-Secretary-General for Human Rights and renewed its request to the Secretary-General to report his findings to the Assembly at its forty-third session (resolution 42/114).

At the same session, the General Assembly called upon States to ensure that their national legislation with regard to all forms of property should preclude any impairment of the enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms, without prejudice to their right freely to choose and develop their political, social, economic and cultural systems and requested the Secretary-General, in preparing his report, in accordance with resolution 41/132, to take into account Commission on Human Rights resolution 1987/18 as well as the Assembly resolution (resolution 42/115).

At its forty-fourth session, in February and March 1988, the Commission on Human Rights noted that Assembly resolution 41/132 called for a report by the Secretary-General and appealed to Member States, specialized agencies and other competent bodies of the United Nations to respond as constructively and as factually as possible to the invitation in that resolution to communicate to the Secretary-General their views on the subject of his report (resolution 1988/18).

At the same session, the Commission on Human Rights renewed the request to the Secretary-General that, in preparing his report, he take into account resolution 42/115 and Commission resolutions 1987/18 and 1988/19 (resolution 1988/19).

Document: Report by the Secretary-General (resolutions 41/132 and 42/114).

(c) Right to development

This topic has been under consideration by the General Assembly and the Commission on Human Rights for some time.

At its forty-first session, the General Assembly adopted the Declaration on the Right to Development (resolution 41/128, annex) as well as resolution 41/133 on the right to development. The Assembly reaffirmed that the right to development is an inalienable right; expressed concern at the situation with regard to the achievement of the objectives and goals for establishing the new international economic order and its adverse effects on the full realization of human rights, in particular the right to development; and again requested the Commission to take the necessary measures to promote the right to development (resolution 41/131).

At its forty-second session, 141/ the General Assembly expressed its hope that the replies of the Government, United Nations bodies and specialized agencies and other governmental and non-governmental organizations, submitted at the request of the Secretary-General based on Commission on Human Rights resolution 1987/23 to offer their comments and views on the implementation of the Declaration on the Right to Development, will contain practical proposals and ideas that should contribute substantively to further work on the implementation of the Declaration; called upon the Working Group of Governmental Experts on the Right to Development, at its eleventh session, to study the analytical compilation to be prepared by the Secretary-General of all replies received, if necessary together with the individual replies, and to submit to the Commission on Human Rights at its forty-fourth session its recommendations and suggestions on which proposals would best contribute to the further enhancement and implementation of the Declaration; called upon the Commission to consider at that session the report, recommendations and suggestions of the Working Group, as well as all other relevant materials, including the analytical compilation, with a view to deciding on practical measures to implement the Declaration, including specific proposals concerning future work; invited the Commission to report to the Assembly at its forty-third session, through the Economic and Social Council, on the organizational and substantial measures to implement the Declaration at all levels (resolution 42/117).

At its forty-fourth session, in February and March 1988, the Commission on Human Rights requested the Secretary-General to transmit the report of the Working Group of Governmental Experts on the Right to Development to the Assembly at its forty-third session; further agreed to request him to circulate the report of the Working Group to all Governments, United Nations organs and specialized agencies and other governmental and non-governmental organizations, in all the official languages of the United Nations, drawing their attention to the compilation of replies and inviting them once more as a matter of urgency and high priority to offer their comments and views on the subject of the implementation and further

enhancement of the Declaration; also requested him to take the necessary steps to ensure that an analytical compilation of all replies received in response to the resolution, and of the statements on the right to development made during the discussion in the Commission at its forty-fourth session and in the Economic and Social Council at its first regular session of 1988, was circulated to Governments and other interested parties well in advance of the next meeting of the Working Group (resolution 1988/26).

(d) Development of public information activities in the field of human rights

At its forty-second session, 141/ the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the development of public information activities in the field of human rights; invited all Member States to make special efforts during 1988 to publicize and to facilitate and encourage publicity for the activities of the United Nations in the field of human rights; requested the Secretary-General to prepare a report for presentation to the Assembly at its forty-third session on the advisability of launching a World Public Information Campaign on Human Rights; reaffirmed the need for materials on human rights to be made available in simplified, attractive and accessible form; recognized the need for the United Nations to harmonize its activities in this field with those of other organizations; emphasized the key role of the United Nations information centres in the public information programme of the United Nations in the field of human rights, and urged the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat to give special attention to improving the performance and accountability of the centres; renewed its request to the Secretary-General to establish, within available resources, collections of basic reference works and United Nations materials at each United Nations information centre by the end of 1988; invited all relevant bodies of the United Nations system, including the specialized agencies and regional commissions, as well as Member States and non-governmental organizations, to facilitate the dissemination of the human rights materials of the United Nations; requested the Secretary-General to finalize the draft teaching booklet on human rights without delay; urged all Member States to include in their educational curricula materials relevant to a comprehensive understanding of human rights issues; requested the Secretary-General to complete the task of issuing the personalized version of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in the six official languages of the United Nations in 1988; further requested him to invite Member States to nominate national focal points that could be supplied with copies of relevant human rights materials and to publish the list of such focal points in his report to the Assembly at its forty-third session on the implementation of the resolution; renewed its request to him to arrange for the reprinting as soon as practicable of the publication entitled Human Rights: A Compilation of International Instruments; requested him to report to the Commission on Human Rights at its forty-fourth session on the public presentations, in New York and Geneva, on Human Rights Day in 1987; further requested him to submit to the Assembly at its forty-third session a comprehensive report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 42/118).

At its forty-fourth session, in February and March 1988, the Commission on Human Rights took note of the report of the Secretary-General in the field of human rights; welcomed the General Assembly's request that the Secretary-General present

a report to the Assembly at its forty-third session on the advisability of launching, within existing resources, a world public information campaign on human rights; and provided the Secretary-General with a number of guidelines for future information activities in the field of human rights (resolution 1988/74).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 42/118).

**105. New international humanitarian order**

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-sixth session of the General Assembly, in 1981, at the request of Jordan (A/36/245). At that session, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to seek the views of Governments on the proposal for the promotion of a new international humanitarian order (resolution 36/136).

At its thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly, having taken note of the report of the Secretary-General (A/37/145), requested the Governments that had not yet done so to communicate their views on the proposal for the promotion of a new international humanitarian order to the Secretary-General; and invited the Secretary-General to provide a more comprehensive report on the subject to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session (resolution 37/201).

At its thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly, taking note of the reports of the Secretary-General (A/37/145 and A/38/450), noting the establishment in July 1983 of the Independent Commission on International Humanitarian Issues, outside the framework of the United Nations, and recognizing that the work of the Independent Commission could be useful for further study of the proposal, invited Governments that had not yet done so to communicate to the Secretary-General their views regarding the proposal for the promotion of a new international humanitarian order; and requested the Secretary-General to remain in contact with Governments, as well as with the Independent Commission, in order to provide a comprehensive report on the subject to the Assembly at its fortieth session (resolution 38/125).

At its fortieth session, the General Assembly expressed its appreciation to the Secretary-General for his report (A/40/348 and Add.1 and 2); took note of the activities of the Independent Commission; invited Governments that had not yet done so to communicate to the Secretary-General their views regarding the proposal to promote a new international humanitarian order; and requested the Secretary-General, in the light of further views received, to submit to the Assembly at its forty-first session an addendum to his report, including a survey of specific humanitarian issues (resolution 40/126).

At its forty-first session, the General Assembly deferred consideration of the item until its forty-second session (decision 41/130).

At its forty-second session, <sup>142/</sup> the General Assembly expressed its appreciation to the Independent Commission; drew the attention of Governments and

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**<sup>142/</sup> References for the forty-second session (agenda item 106):**

- (a) Report of the Third Committee: A/42/809;
- (b) Resolutions 42/120 and 42/121;

intergovernmental organizations, including those functioning at the regional level, to the report of the Independent Commission; requested the Independent Commission to transmit its report to Member States and to the specialized agencies and programmes of the United Nations system in order to enable them to consider its analyses and conclusions; invited all non-governmental organizations concerned to bear in mind the recommendations and suggestions made in the report in the context of their policies and actions in the field; invited Governments to make available to the Secretary-General, on a voluntary basis, information and expertise on humanitarian issues of concern to them, in order to identify opportunities for future action and to strengthen international co-operation in the humanitarian field; requested the Secretary-General to remain in contact with the Governments and organizations concerned and to report to the Assembly at its forty-third session on the progress made in the humanitarian field (resolution 42/120).

At the same session, the General Assembly called upon all States to co-operate for the protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms and to work together to promote international co-operation in order to solve existing humanitarian problems of international concern; invited Governments, the United Nations system and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to develop international co-operation in the humanitarian field on the basis of relevant international instruments (resolution 42/121).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 42/120).

106. Torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment

At its thirty-ninth session, in 1984, the General Assembly adopted and opened for signature, ratification and accession the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (resolution 39/46, annex); and called upon all Governments to consider signing and ratifying the Convention as a matter of priority (resolution 39/46). The Convention entered into force on 26 June 1987, on the thirtieth day after the date of the deposit with the Secretary-General of the twentieth instrument of ratification or accession.

The First Meeting of the States parties to the Convention was convened by the Secretary-General at the United Nations Office at Geneva on 26 November 1987. In accordance with article 17 of the Convention, the Meeting elected the following 10 experts as members of the Committee against Torture:

(continued)

(c) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/42/SR.39-41, 43, 46, 52, 54, 56, 58 and 62;

(d) Plenary meeting: A/42/PV.93.

Mr. Alfredo R. A. Bengzon (Philippines),\*\* Mr. Peter Thomas Burns (Canada),\*\*  
Ms. Christine Chanet (France),\*\* Ms. Socorro Diaz Palacios (Mexico),\*\*  
Mr. Alexis Dipanda Mouelle (Cameroon),\* Mr. Ricardo Gil Lavedra (Argentina),\*\*  
Mr. Yuri A. Khitrin (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics),\*  
Mr. Dimitar Nikolov Mikhailov (Bulgaria),\* Mr. Bent Sørensen (Denmark)\* and  
Mr. Joseph Voyame (Switzerland).\*

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\* Term of office expires on 31 December 1989.

\*\* Term of office expires on 31 December 1991.

At its forty-second session, 143/ the General Assembly welcomed with deep satisfaction the entry into force on 26 June 1987 of the Convention as a major step in international efforts to promote universal respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms; recognized the importance of the establishment by States parties of appropriate administrative and financial arrangements to enable the Committee against Torture to carry out in an effective and efficient manner the functions entrusted to it under the Convention, and to ensure the long-term viability of the Committee as an essential mechanism for overseeing the effective implementation of the provisions of the Convention; also recognized the need for the Committee to give early attention to the development of an effective reporting system on implementation by States parties to the Convention, taking due account of the Secretary-General's draft guidelines on reporting and the activities of the Human Rights Committee, as well as the other human rights treaty bodies, established under the relevant international instruments in the field of human rights; again requested all States to become parties to the Convention as a matter of priority; once again invited all States, upon ratification of or accession to the Convention, or subsequently, to consider the possibility of making the declarations provided for in articles 21 and 22 of the Convention; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Commission on Human Rights at its forty-fourth session and to the Assembly at its forty-third session a report on the status of the Convention (resolution 42/123).

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143/ References for the forty-second session (agenda item 107):

- (a) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/42/451 and A/42/701;
- (b) Report of the Third Committee: A/42/810;
- (c) Resolutions 42/122 to 42/124;
- (d) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/42/SR.39-41, 43, 46, 52 and 54;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/42/PV.93.

At its forty-fourth session, in February and March 1988, the Commission on Human Rights requested the Secretary-General to continue submitting to the Assembly and to the Commission annual reports on the status of the Convention (resolution 1988/36).

As at 1 April 1988, the Convention had been ratified or acceded to by 29 States. In addition, 37 other States had signed the Convention.

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 42/123).

#### Report of the Committee against Torture

The Committee against Torture met at the United Nations Office at Geneva from 18 to 22 April 1988. In accordance with article 24 of the Convention, the Committee submits an annual report on its activities to the States parties and to the General Assembly.

Document: Report of the Committee against Torture on its first session, Supplement No. 46 (A/43/46).

#### United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture

At its thirty-sixth session, in 1981, the General Assembly decided to establish the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture for the purpose of receiving voluntary contributions for distribution, through established channels of assistance, as humanitarian, legal and financial aid to individuals who have been tortured and to their relatives; and decided that the Voluntary Fund would be administered by the Secretary-General, with the advice of a Board of Trustees of the Fund, composed of a chairman and four members with wide experience in the field of human rights, acting in their personal capacity, to be appointed by the Secretary-General with due regard to equitable geographical distribution and in consultation with their Governments (resolution 36/151).

At its forty-second session, 143/ the General Assembly, taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the Fund (A/42/701), called upon all Governments, organizations and individuals in a position to do so to respond favourably to requests for initial as well as further contributions to the Fund; and expressed its appreciation to the Board of Trustees of the Fund for the work it had carried out (resolution 42/122).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 36/151).

**107. Families in the development process**

At its forty-second session, 144/ the General Assembly invited all States to make their views known concerning the possible proclamation of an international year of the family, and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its forty-third session a comprehensive report, based on the comments and proposals of Member States, on the possible proclamation of such a year and other ways and means to improve the position and well-being of the family and intensify international co-operation as part of global efforts to advance social progress and development (resolution 42/134).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 42/134).

**108. Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter of the United Nations**

Under Article 73 e of the Charter, Member States administering Non-Self-Governing Territories are required to transmit regularly to the Secretary-General statistical and other information relating to conditions in the Territories for which they are responsible. The information is examined by the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, which, under the terms of General Assembly resolution 1970 (XVIII), is requested to take that information fully into account in considering the situation in the Non-Self-Governing Territories concerned.

At its forty-second session, 145/ the General Assembly reaffirmed that, in the absence of a decision by the Assembly itself that a Non-Self-Governing Territory

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**144/ References for the forty-second session (agenda item 12):**

- (a) Report of the Third Committee (Part II): A/42/803/Add.1;
- (b) Resolution 42/134;
- (c) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/42/SR.60-63;
- (d) Plenary meeting: A/42/PV.93.

**145/ References for the forty-second session (agenda item 108):**

- (a) Report of the Special Committee: Supplement No. 23 (A/42/23 (Part IV)), chap. VII;
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General: A/42/577/Rev.1;

had attained a full measure of self-government in terms of Chapter XI of the Charter, the administering Power concerned should continue to transmit information under Article 73 a of the Charter with respect to that Territory; requested the Secretary-General, in connection with the preparation by the Secretariat of the working papers on the Territories concerned for the Special Committee, to ensure that adequate information is drawn from all available published sources; and requested the Special Committee to continue to discharge the functions entrusted to it under resolution 1970 (XVIII), in accordance with established procedures (resolution 42/73).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Special Committee, A/43/23 (Part IV), to be issued subsequently as Supplement No. 23 (A/43/23);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 42/73).

109. Activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Namibia and in all other Territories under colonial domination and efforts to eliminate colonialism, apartheid and racial discrimination in southern Africa

In 1964, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1899 (XVIII), the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples undertook a study on the implications of the activities of the mining industry and of the other international companies having interests in South West Africa (now Namibia). In 1965 and 1966, the Special Committee, pursuant to a decision taken by it in 1964, undertook a study of the activities of foreign economic and other interests which were impeding the implementation of the Declaration in Territories under Portuguese administration and submitted reports thereon to the Assembly at its twentieth and twenty-first sessions. Moreover, in 1966, the Special Committee, pursuant to a decision taken by it in the previous year, studied the activities of foreign economic and other interests in Southern Rhodesia and their mode of operation in order to assess their economic and political influence, and submitted a report thereon to the Assembly at its twenty-first session.

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(continued)

(c) Report of the Fourth Committee: A/42/726;

(d) Resolution 42/73;

(e) Meetings of the Fourth Committee: A/C.4/42/SR.10 and 12-23;

(f) Plenary meeting: A/42/PV.92.

At its twenty-first session, in 1966, the General Assembly, following its consideration of the report of the Special Committee, decided to include in the provisional agenda of its twenty-second session an item entitled "Activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Southern Rhodesia, South West Africa and Territories under Portuguese domination and in all other Territories under colonial domination" (resolution 2189 (XXI)). At its twenty-second session, the Assembly decided to amend the above-mentioned title to read as follows: "Activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Southern Rhodesia, Namibia and Territories under Portuguese domination and in all other Territories under colonial domination and efforts to eliminate colonialism, apartheid and racial discrimination in southern Africa" (resolution 2288 (XXII)). At its thirtieth session, the Assembly decided (see A/10250, para. 19) to amend further the title of the item to read as follows: "Activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Southern Rhodesia and Namibia and in all other Territories under colonial domination and efforts to eliminate colonialism, apartheid and racial discrimination in southern Africa". At its thirty-fifth session, the Assembly decided (see A/35/250, para. 22) to revise that title and to give the item its present wording.

Since its twenty-second session, the General Assembly has maintained the item on its agenda and at each session has adopted resolutions in the light of further reports prepared by the Special Committee.

At its forty-second session, 146/ the General Assembly reiterated the provisions of its previous resolutions on the subject; urged the administering Powers concerned to take effective measures to safeguard and guarantee the inalienable right of the peoples of the colonial Territories to their natural resources and to establish and maintain control over their future development, and requested the administering Powers to take all necessary steps to protect the

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146/ References for the forty-second session (agenda item 109):

- (a) Report of the Special Committee: Supplement No. 23 (A/42/23), chaps. IV and V; A/AC.109/897, A/AC.109/900-2, A/AC.109/905, A/AC.109/908, A/AC.109/909, A/AC.109/912, A/AC.109/914 and A/AC.109/916; A/AC.131/241 and A/AC.131/243;
- (b) Report of the Fourth Committee: A/42/639;
- (c) Resolution 42/74 and decision 42/417;
- (d) Meetings of the Fourth Committee: A/C.4/42/SR.2-9;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/42/PV.92.

property rights of the peoples of those Territories; and requested the Special Committee to continue to examine the question and report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-third session (resolution 42/74).

At the same session, the General Assembly, within the context of military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration which might be impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, reaffirmed its strong conviction that the presence of military bases and installations in the colonial and Non-Self-Governing Territories could constitute a major obstacle to the implementation of the Declaration and that it was the responsibility of the administering Powers to ensure that the existence of such bases and installations did not hinder the populations of the Territories from exercising their right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration; urged the administering Powers concerned to continue to take all necessary measures not to involve those Territories in any offensive acts or interference against other States and to comply fully with the purposes and principles of the Charter, the Declaration and the resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration; declared that the colonial Territories and areas adjacent thereto should not be used for nuclear testing, dumping of nuclear wastes or deployment of nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction; and requested the Special Committee to continue to examine the question and to report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-third session (decision 42/417).

Document: Relevant part of the report of the Special Committee, to be issued subsequently as Supplement No. 23 (A/43/23).

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

This question has appeared as a separate item on the agenda of the General Assembly since its twenty-second session, in 1967. At that session, the Assembly recommended that the specialized agencies and international institutions concerned should take urgent and effective measures to assist the peoples struggling for their liberation from colonial rule and work out, in co-operation with the Organization of African Unity, and through it with the national liberation movements, concrete programmes to that end (resolution 2311 (XXII)).

At its forty-second session, 147/ the General Assembly expressed its concern that the assistance extended thus far by certain specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to the colonial peoples, particularly the people of Namibia and their national liberation movement, the South West Africa People's Organization, was far from adequate in relation to the actual needs of the peoples concerned; regretted that the World Bank continued to maintain certain financial and technical links with the racist régime of Pretoria and expressed the view that those links should be discontinued; deplored the financial and other collaboration and condemned the financial support from the International Monetary Fund to South Africa in disregard of repeated resolutions of the General Assembly, and called upon the Fund to put an end to such collaboration, as the apartheid system implied a serious instability in the South African economy, including its balance of payments, and thus that IMF, according to its rules, should not, as long as apartheid and the illegal occupation of Namibia by South Africa continued to exist, extend any credits to South Africa; urged once again the executive heads of the Bank and the Fund to draw the particular attention of their governing bodies to the present resolution with a view to formulating specific programmes beneficial to the peoples of the colonial Territories, particularly Namibia; urged the specialized agencies and other organizations and institutions of the United Nations system to assist in accelerating progress in all sectors of the national life of the colonial Territories, particularly in the development of their economies; drew the particular attention of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations to Security Council resolution 566 (1985) of 19 June 1985, in which the Council condemned the racist régime of South Africa for its installation of a so-called interim government in Namibia and declared that action to be illegal and null and void; requested the Secretary-General to continue to assist the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system in working out appropriate measures for implementing the relevant resolutions of the United Nations and to prepare for submission to the relevant bodies, with the assistance of those agencies and organizations, a report on the action taken since

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147/ References for the forty-second session (agenda items 110 and 12):

- (a) Report of the Special Committee: Supplement No. 23 (A/42/23 (Part IV)), chap. V;
- (b) Report of the Economic and Social Council: Supplement No. 3 (A/42/3), chaps. I, VI and VIII;
- (c) Report of the Secretary-General: A/42/264 and Add.1;
- (d) Report of the Fourth Committee: A/42/727;
- (e) Resolution 42/75;
- (f) Meetings of the Fourth Committee: A/C.4/42/SR.10 and 12-23;
- (g) Plenary meeting: A/42/PV.92.

the circulation of his previous report; requested the Economic and Social Council to continue to consider, in consultation with the Special Committee, appropriate measures for co-ordination of the policies and activities of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system in implementing the relevant resolutions of the Assembly; and requested the Special Committee to continue to examine the question and to report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-third session (resolution 42/75).

**Documents:**

(a) Report of the Special Committee, A/43/23 (Part IV), to be issued subsequently as Supplement No. 3 (A/43/23);

(b) Report of the Economic and Social Council, Supplement No. 3 (A/43/3);

(c) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 42/7), A/43/355.

**111. United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa**

At its twenty-second session, in 1967, the General Assembly decided to integrate the special educational and training programmes for South West Africa (now Namibia), the special training programme for Territories under Portuguese administration and the educational and training programme for South Africans and to include in the integrated programme assistance to persons from Southern Rhodesia (now Zimbabwe). It decided that the new programme, to be known as the Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa, should be financed from a trust fund made up of voluntary contributions (resolution 2349 (XXII)).

Assistance under the Programme is now provided to inhabitants of Namibia and South Africa. Scholarships granted to inhabitants of Angola, Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique and Sao Tome and Principe (formerly under Portuguese administration) and Zimbabwe were continued until completion of the courses for which they were granted. Scholarships under the Programme are granted for study at senior, secondary, university or higher level, as well as for equivalent professional and technical training, with preference for study in African educational institutions.

At its twenty-third session, the General Assembly decided to establish the Advisory Committee on the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa, composed of seven members (resolution 2431 (XXIII)). At its thirty-third session, the Assembly decided to enlarge the Committee by the addition of up to six members, on the basis of consultations by the Secretary-General with regional groups (resolution 33/42).

At present, the Committee is composed of the following 13 Member States:

Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Denmark, India, Japan, Liberia, Nigeria, Norway, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Venezuela, Zaire and Zambia.

Since the twenty-fourth session, the Secretary-General has submitted annual reports on the Programme and the General Assembly has adopted resolutions on the continuation and strengthening of it.

At its forty-second session, 148/ the General Assembly endorsed the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa (A/42/628); commended the Secretary-General and the Advisory Committee for their continuing efforts to promote generous contributions to the Programme and to enhance co-operation with governmental and non-governmental scholarship agencies; expressed its appreciation to all those who had supported the Programme by providing contributions, scholarships or places in their educational institutions; and appealed to all States, institutions, organizations and individuals to offer greater financial and other support to the Programme in order to ensure its continuation and steady expansion (resolution 42/76).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 42/76).

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

At its ninth session, in 1954, the General Assembly invited Member States to offer facilities to the inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories not only for study and training at the university level, but also for study at the post-primary level as well as technical and vocational training of an immediate and practical value, and requested the Secretary-General to prepare a report for the information of the Assembly, giving details of the offers made and the extent to which they had been taken up (resolution 845 (IX)). A similar invitation has been reiterated by the Assembly at subsequent sessions and, on each occasion, the Secretary-General has been requested to report to the following session on the implementation of the relevant resolution.

148/ References for the forty-second session (agenda item 111):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/42/628;
- (b) Report of the Fourth Committee: A/42/728;
- (c) Resolution 42/76;
- (d) Meetings of the Fourth Committee: A/C.4/42/SR.10, 12 and 22;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/42/PV.92.

At its forty-second session, 149/ the General Assembly invited all States to make or continue to make generous offers of study and training facilities to the inhabitants of those Territories which had not yet attained self-government or independence and, wherever possible, to provide travel funds to prospective students; urged the administering Powers to take effective measures to ensure the widespread and continuous dissemination in the Territories under their administration of information relating to offers of study and training facilities made by States and to provide all the necessary facilities to enable students to avail themselves of such offers; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its forty-third session (resolution 42/77).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 42/77).

### 113. Question of East Timor

At its fifteenth session, in 1960, the General Assembly decided that the Territories under Portuguese administration were Non-Self-Governing Territories within the meaning of Chapter XI of the Charter and requested the Government of Portugal to transmit to the Secretary-General, in accordance with the provisions of Chapter XI, information on the conditions prevailing in the Territories, which included Timor (resolution 1542 (XV)). Thereafter, the Assembly annually reviewed the question of Territories under Portuguese administration, until its thirtieth session when, under that item, it adopted a separate resolution on the question of Timor (resolution 3485 (XXX)).

At its thirty-first session, the General Assembly considered the question of Timor under the item entitled "Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples", and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-second session an item entitled "Question of East Timor" (resolution 31/53).

From its thirty-second session to its thirty-sixth session, the General Assembly maintained the item on its agenda and adopted a resolution on this question at each session.

### 149/ References for the forty-second session (agenda item 112):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/42/578;
- (b) Report of the Fourth Committee: A/42/729;
- (c) Resolution 42/77;
- (d) Meetings of the Fourth Committee: A/C.4/42/SR.10 and 12-22;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/42/PV.92.

At its thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to initiate consultations with all parties directly concerned, with a view to exploring avenues for achieving a comprehensive settlement of the problem and to report thereon to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session; requested the Special Committee to keep the situation in the Territory under active consideration and to render all assistance to the Secretary-General with a view to facilitating the implementation of the resolution; and called upon all specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, in particular the World Food Programme, the United Nations Children's Fund and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, immediately to assist, within their respective fields of competence, the people of East Timor, in close consultation with Portugal, as the administering Power (resolution 37/30).

At its thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly had before it a note by the Secretary-General (A/38/352). On the recommendation of the General Committee (A/38/250, para. 22), the Assembly deferred consideration of the item until its thirty-ninth session (decision 38/402).

At its thirty-ninth and fortieth sessions, the General Assembly had before it progress reports by the Secretary-General (A/39/361 and A/40/622), in which he outlined the efforts undertaken to facilitate a comprehensive settlement of the problem. On the recommendation of the General Committee (A/39/250, para. 23, and A/40/250, para. 27), the Assembly decided to include the item in the provisional agenda of its succeeding session (decisions 39/402 and 40/402).

At its forty-first session, the General Assembly had before it a note by the Secretary-General (A/41/602), in which he stated that substantive talks undertaken by Indonesia and Portugal under his auspices with a view to achieving a comprehensive and internationally acceptable settlement of the question were continuing and that he was not in a position to report to the Assembly at that time, but would do so as soon as possible. A decision on the inclusion of this item in the agenda of the forty-first session was deferred (decision 41/402).

At its forty-second session, the General Assembly had before it a progress report by the Secretary-General (A/42/539) covering the previous two-year period. In that report, the Secretary-General stated that Indonesia and Portugal had reaffirmed their commitment to co-operate, under his auspices, in the search for a comprehensive and internationally acceptable solution. On the recommendation of the General Committee (A/42/250 and Corr.1, para. 32), the Assembly decided to include the item in the provisional agenda of its forty-third session 150/ (decision 42/402).

150/ The inclusion of this item in the provisional agenda of the forty-third session is proposed in accordance with resolution 37/30 of 23 November 1982 and is subject to any further action that the General Assembly may take on it at its forty-second session.

Documents:

(a) Report of the Special Committee, A/43/23, to be issued subsequently as Supplement No. 23 (A/43/23);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General.

114. Financial reports and audited financial statements, and reports of the Board of Auditors:

(a) United Nations

(b) United Nations Development Programme

(c) United Nations Children's Fund

(d) United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East

(e) United Nations Institute for Training and Research

(f) Voluntary funds administered by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

(g) Fund for United Nations Environment Programme

(h) United Nations Population Fund

(i) United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation

The Board of Auditors (see also item 17 (c)) transmits to the General Assembly the audited financial statements for the previous financial period of the various accounts of the United Nations and other programmes for which the Board has audit responsibilities. Under the provisions of article XII of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations and the annex thereto, the Board of Auditors submits reports to the Assembly on the results of its audits and issues opinions as to whether the financial statements properly reflect the recorded transactions and whether these transactions were in accordance with the Financial Regulations and legislative authority and present fairly the financial position as at the end of the financial period of each of the activities reported on. The reports of the Board of Auditors are commented upon by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, which also submits a report thereon to the Assembly.

At the forty-second session, 151/ the General Assembly accepted the financial reports and audited financial statements and the audit opinions and reports of the Board of Auditors regarding the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, the United Nations Institute for Training and Research, the voluntary funds administered by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the United Nations Fund for Population Activities; accepted the report and conclusions of the Board of Auditors on the financial statements of the United Nations Children's Fund and requested the Board, as recommended in the report of the Advisory Committee, to carry out an expanded audit of the financial statements of the Fund for the period ended 31 December 1986, and to report thereon, through the Advisory Committee, to the Executive Board of the Fund and to the General Assembly at its forty-third session; requested the competent governing bodies to require the executive heads concerned to take corrective actions concerning particular situations in UNDP, UNRWA and UNFPA; endorsed the concurring observations and recommendations of the Board and the Advisory Committee and requested the competent governing bodies to ensure that

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151/ References for the forty-second session (agenda item 113):

(a) Reports of the Secretary-General:

- (i) Investigation of the Headquarters catering and gift-shop operations: A/42/399;
- (ii) Internal control procedures relating to benefits and allowances: A/42/437;

(b) Notes by the Secretary-General: A/42/372 and Corr.1 and A/42/438;

(c) Financial reports:

- (i) United Nations Development Programme: Supplement No. 5A (A/42/5/Add.1);
- (ii) United Nations Children's Fund: Supplement No. 5B (A/42/5/Add.2);
- (iii) United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East: Supplement No. 5C (A/42/5/Add.3);
- (iv) United Nations Institute for Training and Research: Supplement No. 5D (A/42/5/Add.4);
- (v) Voluntary funds administered by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees: Supplement No. 5E (A/42/5/Add.5);
- (vi) United Nations Fund for Population Activities: Supplement No. 5G (A/42/5/Add.7);

the executive heads concerned take the necessary steps on a priority basis to implement them and to report thereon to the Assembly at the forty-third session; further requested the governing bodies to keep under review the other observations and recommendations and to report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-third session; requested the Secretary-General and the executive heads of United Nations organizations and programmes concerned to take remedial action in response to the comments and observations of the Board and the Advisory Committee and report in 1988 respectively to the Assembly and to the governing bodies of these organizations on ways to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of financial procedures and controls, including those relating to the payment of benefits and allowances to staff members, and also to improve the accounting system and related administrative and management controls; and recommended that the Board submit to the Assembly a concise document summarizing its principal findings and conclusions of common interest, classified by audit area (resolution 42/206).

Documents:

(a) Financial reports:

- (i) United Nations: Supplement No. 5 (A/43/5, vols. I-III);
- (ii) United Nations Development Programme: Supplement No. 5A (A/43/5/Add.1);
- (iii) United Nations Children's Fund: Supplement No. 5B (A/43/5/Add.2);
- (iv) United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East: Supplement No. 5C (A/43/5/Add.3);
- (v) United Nations Institute for Training and Research: Supplement No. 5D (A/43/5/Add.4);
- (vi) Voluntary funds administered by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees: Supplement No. 5E (A/43/5/Add.5);
- (vii) Fund for the United Nations Environment Programme: Supplement No. 5F (A/43/5/Add.6);

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(continued)

- (d) Report of the Advisory Committee: A/42/579;
- (e) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/42/697;
- (f) Resolution 42/206;
- (g) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/42/SR.3-9, 15 and 16;
- (h) Plenary meeting: A/42/PV.97.

(viii) United Nations Population Fund: Supplement No. 5G (A/43/5/Add.7);

(ix) United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation: Supplement No. 5H (A/43/5/Add.8);

(b) Report of the Board of Auditors (resolution 42/206);

(c) Report of the Secretary-General on the improvement of financial procedures and controls, and accounting system and related administrative and management controls (resolution 42/206);

(d) Note by the Secretary-General on the implementation of observations and recommendations of the Board of Auditors and the Advisory Committee (resolution 42/206);

(e) Report of the Advisory Committee.

115. Programme budget for the biennium 1988-1989

In accordance with regulation 3.4 of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations, the Secretary-General, in the second year of the financial period, submits to the General Assembly at its regular session his proposed programme budget for the following financial period.

At its forty-second session, 152/ the General Assembly considered the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1988-1989 submitted by the Secretary-General (A/42/6). The Assembly approved appropriations for the biennium 1988-1989 in the

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152/ References for the forty-second session (agenda item 115):

(a) Proposed programme budget for the biennium 1988-1989, A/42/6;

(b) Programme budget for the biennium 1988-1989: A/42/6/Add.1 and Corr.1;

(c) Report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination: Supplement No. 16 (A/42/16 and Add.1);

(d) Reports of the Advisory Committee: Supplement No. 7 (A/42/7) and Supplement No. 7A (A/42/7 and Add.1-10);

(e) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/42/910 and Corr.1;

(f) Resolutions 42/225, 42/226 A to C, 42/227 and 42/228;

(g) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/42/SR.8, 12, 14-28, 31-34, 36-50, 54, 57-60 and 65-68;

(h) Plenary meeting: A/42/PV.99.

amount of \$1,769,586,300 and income estimates in the amount of \$337,330,200 (resolutions 42/226 A and B). The Assembly also resolved that budget appropriations for the year 1988, totalling \$884,793,150, being half of the appropriation approved for the biennium 1988-1989, should be financed in accordance with regulations 5.1 and 5.2 of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations (resolution 42/226 C). The Assembly also adopted resolutions on unforeseen and extraordinary expenses for the biennium 1988-1989 (resolution 42/227) and on the Working Capital Fund for the biennium 1988-1989 (resolution 42/228). At the same session, the Assembly, in the course of its consideration of various questions relating to the programme budget for the biennium 1988-1989, adopted resolutions relating to the International Computing Centre (resolution 42/225, sect. I); salary and retirement allowance of the Secretary-General and salary of the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation and the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme (*ibid.*, sect. II); problems of storage and its costs in organizations of the United Nations system (*ibid.*, sect. III); publications of the International Court of Justice (*ibid.*, sect. IV); general recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions concerning the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1988-1989 (*ibid.*, sect. V); recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions contained in paragraphs 79 and 4.14 of its first report on the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1988-1989 (*ibid.*, sect. VI); unified conference services for the United Nations organizations at the Vienna International Centre (*ibid.*, sect. VII); contingency fund in the programme budget for the biennium 1988-1989 (*ibid.*, sect. VIII).

#### Documents:

(a) Performance report of the Secretary-General on the programme budget of the biennium 1988-1989;

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on revised estimates (resolutions 41/213 and 42/211), A/C.5/43/1 and Add.1 to 6;

(c) Reports of the Advisory Committee, Supplements No. 7 and 7A (A/43/7 and Add.1-...).

A number of other documents will be submitted under this item, in particular on the following subjects:

#### Standards of accommodation for air travel

At its thirty-fifth session, in 1980, the General Assembly requested that reports to be submitted annually by the Secretary-General on this subject to the General Assembly, after its thirty-sixth session, should cover the period from 1 July to 30 June of the following year (resolution 35/217, sect. X).

At its thirty-sixth to thirty-ninth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the question (resolutions 36/235, sect. V, 37/237, sect. III, 38/234, sect. IV, and 39/236, sect. VII).

At its fortieth session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General on standards of accommodation for air travel (A/C.5/40/22 and Corr.1) and of the related report of the Advisory Committee (A/40/830); endorsed the recommendation of the Advisory Committee in paragraph 2 of its report; and decided that future annual reports on the subject should include information on all expenditures by the United Nations for first class air travel (decision 40/455).

At its forty-first session, the General Assembly deferred consideration of the report of the Secretary-General (A/C.5/41/19) to its forty-second session (resolution 41/209, sect. IV).

At its forty-second session, 153/ the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General on standards of accommodation for air travel and the related report of the Advisory Committee; decided that all individuals, with the exception of the Secretary-General and the heads of delegations of the least developed countries to the regular and special sessions of the Assembly, whose travel is financed by United Nations organizations and programmes and who were previously entitled to first-class accommodations, would be required to travel at the class immediately below first class; authorized the Secretary-General to exercise his discretion in making exceptions to allow first-class travel on a case-by-case basis; and requested him to report annually to the Assembly, noting all exceptions made and the reasons for those exceptions (resolution 42/214).

At the same session, the General Assembly also requested the Secretary-General to report to it at its forty-third session on developments in the organization and methods for official travel (decision 42/453).

Documents:

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 42/214);
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General (decision 42/453).

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153/ References for the forty-second session (part of agenda item 115):

- (a) Reports of the Secretary-General on standards of accommodation for air travel (A/C.5/41/19 and A/C.5/42/9) and the related report of the Advisory Committee (A/42/790);
- (b) Report of the Joint Inspection Unit: follow-up report on organization and methods for official travel (A/41/121), the related report of the Secretary-General (A/41/121/Add.1) and that of the Advisory Committee (A/42/790).

### Use of experts, consultants and participants in ad hoc expert groups

At its thirty-seventh session, in 1982, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to include in his future reports on consultants and experts detailed information on the employment of former staff members; and decided to review the situation at its thirty-ninth session (resolution 37/237, sect. VIII).

At its thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General and of the related report of the Advisory Committee; confirmed the interim measure instituted by section VIII, paragraph 3, of resolution 37/237 and decided to review the situation at its fortieth session in the light of additional information to be provided by the Secretary-General on former staff members of any organ, organization or body of the United Nations system in receipt of a pension benefit from the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund engaged by the Secretary-General in any capacity (resolution 39/236, sect. XII).

At its fortieth session, the General Assembly deferred consideration of the report of the Secretary-General to its forty-first session (decision 40/456). At the same session, the Assembly, in the course of its consideration of the item relating to programme planning, endorsed Economic and Social Council resolution 1985/78 in which the Council requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its forty-first session, through the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and the Council, a detailed report on the hiring and use of consultant services by the United Nations (resolution 40/240).

At its forty-first session, the General Assembly deferred consideration of the reports of the Secretary-General to its forty-second session (resolution 41/209, sect. IV).

At its forty-second session, the General Assembly took note of the reports of the Secretary-General on the subject (A/C.5/40/40, A/41/291-E/1986/58 and Corr.1, A/C.5/41/16 and A/C.5/42/25) and decided to revert to this subject at its forty-third session (decision 42/452).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (decision 42/452).

### 116. Programme planning

At its thirtieth session, in 1975, the General Assembly decided to consider the medium-term plan and the proposed biennial programme budget in alternate years, beginning in 1976 with a medium-term plan for the period 1978-1981 (resolution 3392 (XXX)).

At its thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly adopted the medium-term plan for the period 1984-1989 (A/37/6) as revised (resolution 37/234).

At its fortieth session, the General Assembly considered this item in conjunction with the item relating to the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1986-1987. At that session, the Assembly reiterated the importance of the

programme planning and budgeting cycle; requested the Secretary-General to issue the regulations and rules governing programme planning, the programme aspects of the budget, the monitoring of implementation and the methods of evaluation in the same format as the Financial Rules of the United Nations; and endorsed the decision of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination to include in the provisional agenda of its twenty-sixth session an item on the improvement of the work of the Committee under its mandate (resolution 40/240).

At its forty-first session, the General Assembly adopted the revisions (A/41/6 and Add.1) and the addendum (A/37/6/Add.3) to the medium-term plan, as well as the modifications recommended by the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination in chapter III of its report (A/41/38 and Corr.2) (resolution 41/203).

At the same session, the General Assembly, in the course of its consideration of the item entitled "Review of the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations" (see also item 49), decided that the planning, programming and budgeting process should be governed, *inter alia*, by the principles set out in paragraph 1 of section II of the resolution; reaffirmed the need to improve the planning, programming and budgeting process and resolved to achieve improvement in the consultative process for the formulation of the medium-term plan, as specified in paragraphs 2 and 3 of section II of the resolution; and approved the budget process set forth in annex I to the resolution (resolution 41/213, sect. II).

At its forty-second session, 154/ the General Assembly considered this item in conjunction with items 41 (Review of the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations), 43 (Current financial crisis of the United Nations) and 115 (Proposed programme budget for the biennium 1988-1989) and adopted resolutions on regulations and rules governing programme planning, the programme aspects of the budget, the monitoring of implementation and the methods of evaluation (resolution 42/215, sect. I), programme planning (*ibid.*, sect. II), evaluation (*ibid.*, sect. III), cross-organizational programme analyses (*ibid.*, sect. IV), joint meetings of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (*ibid.*, sect. V) and other conclusions and recommendations (*ibid.*, sect. VI).

154/ References for the forty-second session (agenda item 116):

- (a) Report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination: Supplement No. 16 (A/42/16 and Add.1);
- (b) Report of the Economic and Social Council: Supplement No. 3 (A/42/3 and Add.1);
- (c) Proposed programme budget for the biennium 1988-1989: A/42/6;

**Documents:**

- (a) Report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination at its twenty-eighth session, Supplement No. 16 (A/43/16 and Add.1);
- (b) Proposed revisions to the medium-term plan for the period 1984-1989 (covering the period 1990-1991), Supplement No. 6 (A/43/6 and Corr.1);
- (c) Report of the Secretary-General on the draft introduction to the medium-term plan for the period starting in 1992 (resolution 42/215), A/43/329;
- (d) Report of the Secretary-General on the programme performance of the United Nations for the biennium 1986-1987, A/43/326 and Add.1;
- (e) Report of the Secretary-General on the application of evaluation findings in programme design, delivery and policy directives, A/43/179;
- (f) Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;
- (g) Report of the Joint Inspection Unit (see also item 119).

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(continued)

- (d) Reports of the Advisory Committee: Supplements No. 7 and 7A (A/42/7 and Add.1-10);
- (e) Note by the Secretary-General on the preparation of the next medium-term plan (A/42/512);
- (f) Note by the Secretary-General on supplementary rules and regulations necessary for the improvement in the planning, programming and budgeting process (A/42/532);
- (g) Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/42/640);
- (h) Note by the Chairman on some perspectives on the work of the United Nations in the 1990s (A/C.5/42/49);
- (i) Report of the Fifth Committee: (A/42/881);
- (j) Resolution 42/215;
- (k) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/42/SR.12, 14-21, 23-28, 31-34, 36-50, 65 and 66;
- (l) Plenary meeting: A/42/PV.99.

# 117. Financial emergency of the United Nations

At its thirtieth session, in 1975, in the course of its consideration of the item relating to the proposed programme budget, the General Assembly established a Negotiating Committee on the Financial Emergency of the United Nations; decided that the mandate of the Committee should be to bring about a comprehensive settlement of the critical financial situation of the United Nations and to examine the appropriate level of the Working Capital Fund as well as the financial regulations governing its operation in the light of the changing requirements of the Organization; requested the Committee to report to the Assembly at its thirty-first session; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-first session an item entitled "Financial emergency of the United Nations" (resolution 3538 (XXX)).

At present, the Negotiating Committee is composed of the following 48 Member States: Argentina, Austria, Bangladesh, Bolivia, Burkina Faso, Canada, Chad, Colombia, Cuba, Ecuador, Egypt, Finland, France, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malawi, Mexico, Morocco, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Spain, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America and Venezuela.

At its thirty-first session, the General Assembly deferred to the thirty-second session its consideration of the report of the Committee (resolution 31/191).

At its thirty-second session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Committee; requested the Committee to submit, if necessary, a supplementary report on further developments to be considered at the thirty-third session; and requested the Secretary-General to provide, at that session, detailed information regarding the extent, rate of increase and composition of the deficit of the Organization, as well as voluntary contributions received from Member States and other sources (resolution 32/104). Similar requests were expressed by the Assembly at its thirty-third to forty-first sessions (decisions 33/430 and 34/435, resolutions 35/113, 36/116, 37/13, 38/228 B, 39/239, 40/241 A and 41/204 A).

At its thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly invited the Secretary-General to take appropriate measures to issue special postage stamps on the critical social and economic crisis in Africa; decided that one half of the revenues so earned should be earmarked for the implementation of objectives as detailed in the Declaration on the Critical Economic Situation in Africa (resolution 39/29, annex) and the remaining revenues should be placed in a special account (resolution 39/239 A); and requested the Secretary General to submit to the Assembly at its fortieth session detailed information relating to the deficit of the Organization, the pattern of payments of Member States, the cash flow situation and voluntary contributions received from Member States and other sources (resolution 39/239 B).

At its fortieth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its forty-first session detailed information relating to the deficit of the Organization, the pattern of payments of Member States, the cash-flow situation and voluntary contributions received from Member States and other sources (resolution 40/241 A); decided that the provisions of regulations 4.3, 4.4 and 5.2 (d) of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations be suspended in respect of regular budget surpluses arising at the end of the biennium 1984-1985, as recommended by the Advisory Committee in paragraph 14 of its report (A/40/831); and recommended that the Secretary-General continue to study various options to alleviate the financial difficulties of the Organization, taking into account the views expressed by Member States at the fortieth session of the Assembly (resolution 40/241 B). At the same session, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its forty-first session a financial report on the project of the issue of special postage stamps and to explore the possibility of having recourse to other feasible revenue-producing activities that could be undertaken by the United Nations (resolution 40/242).

At its forty-first session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its forty-second session updated information, as given in the preceding year, on the deficit and cash-flow situation of the Organization as well as to continue to study various options to alleviate the financial difficulties of the Organization, including a review of the practices of other organizations of the United Nations system for achieving prompt and full payment of assessed contributions; and further requested him to take all necessary steps to economize on the operational expenses of the project on the issue of special postage stamps with a view to increasing the net revenue and to submit a financial report to the Assembly at its forty-second session (resolution 41/204 A and B).

At its forty-second session, 155/ the General Assembly, having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the item (A/C.5/42/31), urged all Member States to meet their financial obligations under the Charter; renewed its appeal to all Member States to make their best efforts to pay early each year their full assessed contributions; requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its forty-third session detailed information relating to the extent, rate of increase and composition of the deficit of the Organization, the pattern of payments of

155/ References for the forty-second session (agenda item 117):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/C.5/42/31;
- (b) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/42/882;
- (c) Resolution 42/216 A and B;
- (d) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/42/SR.56, 57, 59-61 and 67;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/42/PV.99.

Member States and the cash flow situation; decided to suspend the provision of regulations 4.3, 4.4 and 5.2 (d) of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations in respect of surpluses arising at the end of the financial period 1986-1987 (resolution 42/216 A).

At the same session, the Assembly also requested the Secretary-General to submit a final financial report on the issue of special postage stamps to it at its forty-third session (resolution 42/216 B).

Documents:

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General (resolutions 42/216 A and B);
- (b) Report of the Advisory Committee.

118. Administrative and budgetary co-ordination of the United Nations with the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency:

- (a) Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on administrative and budgetary co-ordination

Article 17, paragraph 3, of the Charter provides that the General Assembly shall examine the administrative budgets of the specialized agencies referred to in Article 57 with a view to making recommendations to the agencies concerned.

General Assembly resolution 14 (I) provides that one of the functions of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions is to examine on behalf of the Assembly the administrative budgets of the specialized agencies and proposals for financial arrangements with such agencies. This provision is repeated in rule 157 of the rules of procedure of the Assembly.

Accordingly, the Advisory Committee reports annually to the General Assembly on the administrative budgets of the organizations in the United Nations system and on aspects of inter-agency administrative co-ordination.

At its forty-second session, 156/ the General Assembly, after taking note of the reports of the Advisory Committee on the administrative and budgetary

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156/ References for the forty-second session (agenda item 118 (a)):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/42/328;
- (b) Note by the Secretary-General: A/C.5/41/23;
- (c) Reports of the Advisory Committee: A/41/671 and A/42/683;
- (d) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/42/883;

co-ordination of the United Nations with the specialized agencies and IAEA (A/41/671 and A/42/683), requested the Secretary-General to refer the reports to the executive heads of the organizations of the United Nations system, through the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination; and transmitted the reports of the Advisory Committee to the Board of Auditors, the Panel of External Auditors, the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination, the International Civil Service Commission and the Joint Inspection Unit for their information (decision 42/454).

Document: Report of the Advisory Committee containing an analysis of the budgets of the specialized agencies and IAEA (resolution 36/229).

(b) Harmonization of the statutes, rules and practices of the administrative tribunals of the International Labour Organisation and of the United Nations

At its thirty-third session, in 1978, in the course of its consideration of the item relating to the report of the International Civil Service Commission, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General and his colleagues on the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination to study the feasibility of establishing a single administrative tribunal for the entire common system and to report thereon to the Assembly at its thirty-fourth session (resolution 33/119, sect. I).

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General and the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination to pursue a progressive harmonization and further development of the statutes, rules and practices of the Administrative Tribunal of ILO and of the United Nations Administrative Tribunal, with a view to strengthening the common system and with the aim of establishing a single tribunal; and also requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its thirty-sixth session (decision 34/438).

At its thirty-sixth to thirty-eighth sessions, the General Assembly considered progress reports by the Secretary-General on this subject (decisions 36/453 and 38/409 and resolution 37/129).

At its thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the report of the Secretary-General (A/C.5/39/7 and Corr.1-3) to its fortieth session and to consider at that session how to proceed with the examination of the matter (decision 39/450).

(continued)

(e) Resolution 42/217 and decision 42/454;

(f) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/42/SR.23, 29, 35, 63 and 64;

(g) Plenary meeting: A/42/PV.99.

At its fortieth session, the General Assembly deferred consideration of the report of the Secretary-General (A/40/471) to its forty-first session (decision 40/465).

At its forty-first session, the General Assembly deferred consideration of the item to its forty-second session (decision 41/447).

At its forty-second session, 157/ the General Assembly, taking note of the report of the Secretary-General (A/42/328), requested him to arrange for consultations among Member States in New York during the first half of 1988 to examine the proposals included in his report, to invite the Director-General of the International Labour Office to be represented at such consultations and to report to the Assembly at its forty-third session on the outcome of such consultations and to present proposals designed to enable the Assembly to conclude its consideration of the item at that session (resolution 42/217).

Documents:

(a) Updated version of the report of the Secretary-General (decision 39/450), A/42/328;

(b) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 42/217).

119. Joint Inspection Unit

At its twenty-first session, in 1966, the General Assembly approved the recommendations of the Ad Hoc Committee of Experts to Examine the Finances of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies regarding the establishment, for an initial period of four years, of the Joint Inspection Unit (resolution 2150 (XXI)).

At its twenty-fifth session, the General Assembly decided to continue the Joint Inspection Unit until 31 December 1973 (resolution 2735 A (XXV)).

At its twenty-seventh session, the General Assembly decided that the Joint Inspection Unit should continue in being for a further period of four years beyond 31 December 1973 and further decided to evaluate the work of the Unit at its thirty-first session (resolution 2924 B (XXVII)).

157/ References for the forty-second session (agenda item 118 (c)):

(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/42/328;

(b) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/42/883;

(c) Resolution 42/217;

(d) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/42/SR.23, 29, 35, 63, 64;

(e) Plenary meeting: A/42/PV.99.

At its thirty-first session, the General Assembly approved the statute of the Joint Inspection Unit, which, inter alia, established the Unit as a subsidiary organ of the Assembly and of the legislative bodies of the specialized agencies that accepted the new statute (resolution 31/192). The membership of the Unit was increased from 8 to 11 Inspectors, with effect from 1 January 1978.

At present, the Joint Inspection Unit is composed of the following 11 members:

Mr. Adib Daoudy (Syrian Arab Republic),\*\*\* a/ Mr. Enrique Ferrer Vileya (Argentina),\*\* Mr. Alain Gourdon (France),\*\* Mr. Richard V. Hennes (United States of America),\*\* Vice-Chairman, Mr. Salan E. Ibrahim (Egypt),\*\*\* Mr. Ivan Kojic (Yugoslavia),\*\* Mr. Kahono Martohadinegoro (Indonesia),\* Chairman, Mr. Boris Pavlovich Prokofyev (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics),\*\*\* Mr. Siegfried Schumm (Federal Republic of Germany),\*\*\* Mr. Kabongo Tunsala (Zaire)\*\* and Mr. Norman Williams (Panama).\*\*\*

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\* Term of office expires on 31 December 1989.

\*\* Term of office expires on 31 December 1990.

\*\*\* Term of office expires on 31 December 1992.

a/ Appointed by the General Assembly to replace Mr. Nasser Kaddour (Syrian Arab Republic) for a term of office commencing on 27 May 1988 and expiring on 31 December 1992 (decision 42/319).

At its forty-second session, 158/ the General Assembly, having considered the report of the Joint Inspection Unit on its activities during the period 1 July 1986

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158/ References for the forty-second session (agenda item 119):

(a) Reports of the Joint Inspection Unit:

(i) Report of the Joint Inspection Unit: Supplements No. 34 (A/41/34 and A/42/34 and Corr.1);

(ii) Changing use of computers in organizations of the United Nations system at Geneva: management issues:

a. Report of the Unit: A/40/410;

b. Comments of the Secretary-General: A/41/686;

c. Comments of the executive heads concerned: A/40/410/Add.1;

to 30 June 1987, welcoming the recommendations for self-improvement contained in section VI thereof and noting the observations and suggestions of Member States

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- (iii) Some reflections on reform in the United Nations:
  - a. Report of the Unit: A/40/988 and Corr.1;
  - b. Comments of the Secretary-General: A/40/988/Add.1;
  - c. Comments of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination: A/41/639;
- (iv) Status of internal evaluation in organizations of the United Nations system:
  - a. Report of the Unit: A/41/201;
  - b. Comments of the Secretary-General: A/41/409;
  - c. Comments of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination: A/41/304;
- (v) Third report on evaluation in the United Nations system: integration and use:
  - a. Report of the Unit: A/41/202;
  - b. Comments of the Secretary-General: A/41/409;
  - c. Comments of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination: A/41/304;
- (vi) Management of interpretation services in the United Nations system:
  - a. Report of the Unit: A/41/648;
  - b. Comments of the Secretary-General: A/42/95;
  - c. Comments of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination: A/42/672;
- (vii) Cash management in the United Nations and four specialized agencies (FAO, ILO, UNESCO and WHO):
  - a. Report of the Unit: A/41/649;

thereon, invited the Unit to introduce the improvements in order to increase the quality and effectiveness of its reports; called upon the Unit to adopt a more

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- b. Comments of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination:  
A/41/649/Add.1;
- (viii) Follow-up report on organization and methods for official travel:
  - a. Report of the Unit: A/41/121 (relates also to item 114);
  - b. Comments of the Secretary-General: A/41/121/Add.1;
  - c. Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions: A/42/790;
- (ix) Field representation of organizations of the United Nations system: structure and co-ordination:
  - a. Report of the Unit: A/41/424 (relates also to item 83 (a));
  - b. Comments of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination:  
A/42/290;
- (x) Publications of the International Court of Justice:
  - a. Report of the Unit: A/41/591 (relates also to item 115);
  - b. Comments of the Secretary-General: A/41/591/Add.1;
- (xi) Administration of justice in the United Nations:
  - a. Report of the Unit: A/41/640 (relates also to item 122);
  - b. Comments of the Secretary-General: A/C.5/41/14;
- (xii) Technical co-operation between the United Nations Development Programme and the regional economic commissions: Economic Commission for Africa:
  - a. Report of the Unit: A/42/110 (relates also to item 83 (d));
  - b. Comments of the Secretary-General: A/42/110/Add.1;
- (xiii) Technical co-operation between the United Nations Development Programme and the regional economic commissions: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean:

collective approach in the preparation of its programme of work, in the conduct of its work and in the writing of individual reports; to include in its annual

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- a. Report of the Unit: A/42/305 (relates also to item 83 (d));
- (xiv) Technical co-operation between the United Nations Development Programme and the regional economic commissions: Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific:
  - a. Report of the Unit: A/42/387 (relates also to item 83 (d));
- (xv) Problems of storage and its costs in the United Nations system:
  - a. Report of the Unit: A/41/806 and Corr.1 (relates also to item 115);
  - b. Comments of the Secretary-General: A/42/295;
  - c. Comments of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination: A/42/673;
  - d. Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions: A/42/7/Add.9;
- (xvi) Problems of storage and its costs in the United Nations system (Addendum):
  - a. Report of the Unit: A/42/724 and Corr.1 (relates also to item 115);
- (b) Reports of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the recommendations of the Joint Inspection Unit: A/41/658 and A/42/526;
- (c) Notes by the Secretary-General transmitting the work programme of the Joint Inspection Unit for 1986 and 1987: A/41/137 and A/42/133;
- (d) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/42/884; see also A/42/880, A/42/885 and A/42/910 and Corr.1;
- (e) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/42/SR.6, 10-12, 15, 18, 23, 45, 46 and 64;
- (f) Resolution 42/218 and decision 42/455; see also resolutions 42/220 B and 42/225, and decisions 42/319, 42/446 and 42/453;
- (g) Plenary meeting: A/42/PV.99.

report a section on its findings regarding the implementation of its recommendations; to include in its next report the guidelines it follows for selecting, conducting and reporting on its inspections; and to report to the Assembly at its forty-third session on the progress made in the implementation of the resolution; invited the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination to advise the Assembly on those cases where the Unit might perform ad hoc external evaluations of programmes and activities; and urged Member States to apply the highest standards in selecting candidates for appointment as Inspectors (resolution 42/218).

At the same session, the General Assembly took note of the following reports and documents:

(a) Report of the Joint Inspection Unit on its activities during the period 1 July 1985 to 30 June 1986 (A/41/34);

(b) Notes submitted by the Secretary-General transmitting to the Assembly the work programmes of the Unit for 1986 (A/41/137) and for 1987 (A/42/133);

(c) Reports of the Secretary-General submitted to the Assembly at its forty-first (A/41/658) and forty-second (A/42/526) sessions on the implementation of the recommendations of the Unit;

(d) Report of the Unit entitled "Changing use of computers in organizations of the United Nations system at Geneva: management issues" (A/40/410), the related comments of the Secretary-General (A/41/686) and those of the executive heads of the organizations concerned (A/40/410/Add.1);

(e) Report of the Unit entitled "Some reflections on reform of the United Nations" (A/40/988 and Corr.1 and Add.1) and the related comments of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (A/41/639);

(f) Report of the Unit entitled "Status of internal evaluation in organizations of the United Nations system" (A/41/201), the related comments of the Secretary-General (A/41/409) and those of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (A/41/304);

(g) Report of the Unit entitled "Third report on evaluation in the United Nations system: integration and use" (A/41/202), the related comments of the Secretary-General (A/41/409) and those of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (A/41/304);

(h) Report of the Unit entitled "Management of interpretation services in the United Nations system" (A/41/648), the related comments of the Secretary-General (A/42/95) and those of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (A/42/672);

(i) Report of the Unit entitled "Cash management in the United Nations and four specialized agencies (FAO, ILO, UNESCO and WHO)" (A/41/649) and the related comments of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (A/41/649/Add.1).

At the same session, the General Assembly, in the course of its consideration of the item entitled "Programme budget for the biennium 1986-1987", took note of the follow-up report of the Unit on organization and methods for official travel and the related comments of the Secretary-General and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (decision 42/453).

**Documents:**

(a) Annual report of the Joint Inspection Unit for the period 1 July 1987 to 30 June 1988, Supplement No. 34 (A/43/34);

**(b) Reports of the Joint Inspection Unit:**

- (i) Review of UNICEF activities and structures (A/42/136) (relates also to item 84 (d));
- (ii) Report on autonomous research institutes of the United Nations, A/42/540;
- (iii) Technical co-operation between organizations of the United Nations system and the least developed countries, A/43/228 (relates also to item 84);
- (iv) Reporting on the performance and results of United Nations programmes: monitoring, evaluation and management review components, A/43/124 (relates also to item 116);
- (v) Evaluation of projects in the Asia and Pacific region (Part I) (relates also to items 84 and 116);
- (vi) Evaluation of projects in the Asia and Pacific region (Part II) (relates also to items 84 and 116);
- (vii) Use by organizations of the United Nations system of machinery and equipment intended for the execution of projects (relates also to item 84);
- (viii) Representation of organizations of the United Nations system at conferences and meetings. A. United Nations (relates also to item 120);
- (ix) Representation of organizations of the United Nations system at conferences and meetings. B. Specialized agencies (relates also to item 120);
- (x) Report on the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (relates also to item 12);

(xi) Contribution of the United Nations system to the conservation and management of cultural and natural heritage in Western Asia (relates also to item 84);

(xii) Human resources development through technical co-operation (relates also to item 84).

(c) Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the recommendations of the Joint Inspection Unit;

(d) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the work programme of the Joint Inspection Unit for 1988, A/43/161;

(e) Report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination (see also item 116).

## 120. Pattern of conferences

At its twenty-ninth session, in 1974, the General Assembly established the Committee on Conferences, composed of 22 Member States, whose terms of reference included submitting to the Assembly a pattern of conferences, proposing the annual calendar of conferences in accordance with that pattern, acting for the Assembly between sessions in dealing with requested changes from the calendar and making recommendations concerning the organization of and requirements for conference services (resolution 3351 (XXIX)).

At its thirty-second session, the General Assembly expanded the mandate of the Committee to include advising the Assembly on the pattern of conferences, acting on its behalf in dealing with departures from the approved calendar that had administrative and financial implications, recommending to the Assembly means to provide the optimum apportionment of conference resources, facilities and services, including documentation, and advising the Assembly on the current and future requirements of the Organization for conference services and on means to ensure improved co-ordination of conferences within the United Nations system (resolution 32/72).

At its forty-first session, the General Assembly approved the draft revised calendar of conferences for 1987 contained in the report of the Committee on Conferences (A/41/32, annex II); authorized the Advisory Board on Disarmament Studies, on an exceptional basis, to meet during the second part of September 1987; invited the Committee on Conferences to review in 1987 the pattern of meetings of the Advisory Board in and after 1988 in the light of the prevailing situation (resolution 41/177 A); renewed the mandate of the Committee on Conferences for a further one year from 1 January 1987; requested the President of the Assembly to appoint 22 Member States to serve on the Committee for a one-year term; and requested the Committee on Conferences, taking into account the views expressed during the forty-first session of the Assembly, to consider, as a matter of priority, at its organizational and substantive sessions in 1987, the possibility of changing its terms of reference and becoming a permanent intergovernmental body and to submit recommendations thereon to the Assembly at its forty-second session (resolution 41/177 B); invited the Committee to maintain its communications with United Nations organs, especially those that still utilized inadequately the conference-servicing resources allocated to them, with a view to securing further improvements, and adopted guidelines for the dispatch of planning missions in respect of meetings and conferences held away from United Nations headquarters locations (resolution 41/177 C); decided to extend for a further three years the experimental period established by resolution 37/14 C, during which no subsidiary organ of the Assembly should be entitled to summary records, with certain exceptions; decided that certain meetings should no longer receive such records, and invited other organs to consider dispensing with records in the future; called on Member States to strive for maximum brevity in replying to questionnaires and to refrain, to the extent possible, from requesting the circulation of individual communications as documents of the Assembly; and invited the Committee on Conferences to examine the matter of the number of communications from Member States that were circulated as United Nations documents and to report to the Assembly at its forty-third session (resolution 41/177 D).

At the 102nd plenary meeting of the General Assembly, on 19 December 1986, the President informed the Assembly that, following consultations with the Chairmen of the regional groups, he had appointed 22 Member States to serve on the Committee on Conferences for a one-year period. The Committee was composed of the following 22 Member States: Algeria, Argentina, Austria, Bahamas, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Chile, Cyprus, Egypt, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Indonesia, Japan, Kenya, Mexico, New Zealand, Senegal, Sri Lanka, Tunisia, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America.

At its forty-second session, 159/ the General Assembly decided to extend the mandate and status of the Committee for a further year from 1 January 1988; requested the President of the Assembly to reappoint the current States members of the Committee for that further year, without this constituting a precedent; and requested the Committee to continue and complete its consideration of the outstanding issues with respect to its mandate and status and, taking into account the views expressed by Member States during the forty-second session, to make specific recommendations thereon to the Assembly at its forty-third session (resolution 42/207 A); approved the draft calendar of conferences and meetings for the biennium 1988-1989 as submitted by the Committee on Conferences (A/42/32, annex III); authorized the Committee to make any adjustments in the calendar of conferences and meetings for the biennium 1988-1989 that might become necessary as a result of action and decisions taken by the Assembly at its forty-second session; requested United Nations organs, in order to make optimum use of the conference-servicing resources allocated to them, to indicate with greater precision the actual number of meetings with conference services that they would require in their coming sessions; requested the Economic and Social Council to consider inviting the Committee on Conferences to review the Council's draft calendar of conferences and meetings and to make comments and recommendations on that draft where appropriate; and requested the Secretary-General to examine the possibility of having all organizational aspects of conference-servicing in the United Nations as a whole centrally planned and co-ordinated, with a view to ensuring optimum efficiency and cost-effectiveness by, *inter alia*, minimizing duplication and overlapping, taking into account the outcome of the deliberations

159/ References for the forty-second session (agenda item 120):

- (a) Report of the Committee on Conferences: Supplement No. 32 (A/42/32);
- (b) Reports of the Fifth Committee: A/42/764 and A/42/873 (relates also to item 115);
- (c) Resolutions 42/207 A to C;
- (d) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/42/SR.4, 5, 7, 10, 12, 20 and 29;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/42/PV.97.

of the Special Commission of the Economic and Social Council on the In-depth Study of the United Nations Intergovernmental Structure and Functions in the Economic and Social Fields and the implementation of paragraph 4 of the resolution, and to submit his findings and recommendations to the Assembly, through the Committee on Conferences (resolution 42/207 B); requested United Nations bodies and the Secretary-General to ensure respect for equal treatment of the official languages of the United Nations; affirmed that the provision of adequate conference services was an essential element in the efficient functioning of the Organization; affirmed further that, in order to ensure the provision of adequate conference services to the United Nations, the allocation of resources to those services should be sufficient to meet their requirements; requested the Secretary-General to take the necessary measures to ensure the provision of conference services to the United Nations with adequate personnel, with due respect for the equal treatment of all official languages of the United Nations; also requested him to continue to ensure the full application of resolution 36/117 B; and further requested him to take the necessary steps to implement the resolution and to report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-third session (resolution 42/207 C).

Documents:

- (a) Report of the Committee on Conferences, Supplement No. 32 (A/43/32);
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 42/207 C);
- (c) Report of the Joint Inspection Unit (see also item 119).

121. Scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of the United Nations

The regular budget of the United Nations is apportioned among its Member States in accordance with a scale of assessments approved by the General Assembly on the recommendation of the Committee on Contributions (see item 17 (b)). This scale, as modified by resolution 3101 (XXVIII), has also been used to apportion the appropriations for peace-keeping operations among all Member States.

At its fortieth session, the General Assembly approved a scale of assessments for the contributions of Member States to the United Nations budget for the financial years 1986, 1987 and 1988 (resolution 40/248) and decided to continue at its forty-first session the negotiations on the methodology for the elaboration of future scales of assessments (decision 40/464).

At its forty-first session, the General Assembly, having considered the report of the Committee on Contributions, requested the Committee on Contributions to continue, on the basis of its mandate, its work on the methodology for drawing up an equitable scale of assessments, taking into account the views expressed by Member States in the Fifth Committee, and to submit to it, at its forty-second session, a progress report on this subject (resolution 41/178).

At its forty-second session, 160/ the General Assembly, having considered the report of the Committee on Contributions, requested the Committee to recommend to the Assembly, at its forty-third session, a scale of assessments for the period 1989-1991, prepared on the basis of the methodology and criteria used to prepare the current scale, and to review the limits in the scheme to avoid excessive variations of individual rates of assessment between successive scales; also requested the Committee to continue to undertake studies in pursuance of its work on the improvement of the methodology for drawing up future scales of assessment, in light of views expressed in the Fifth Committee during the forty-second and previous sessions (resolution 42/208).

Document: Report of the Committee on Contributions, Supplement No. 11 (A/43/11).

122. Personnel questions:

- (a) Composition of the Secretariat
- (b) Respect for the privileges and immunities of officials of the United Nations and the specialized agencies and related organisations
- (c) Other personnel questions

The General Assembly has sought a balanced geographical distribution in the composition of the Secretariat since its second session, in 1947 (resolution 153 (III)). Since 1953, the Secretary-General has reported annually on the composition of the Secretariat pursuant to a succession of resolutions, which laid down the principles and factors for the recruitment of the staff and attainment of an equitable geographical distribution of the staff (resolutions 1852 (XVII), 33/143, 35/210, 37/235, 38/231, 39/245, 40/258 and 41/206).

160/ References for the forty-second session (agenda item 121):

- (a) Report of the Committee on Contributions: Supplement No. 11 (A/42/11 and Add.1);
- (b) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/42/852;
- (c) Resolution 42/208;
- (d) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/42/SR.3-7, 9, 10, 13, 15, 16, 49, 51 and 52;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/42/PV.97.

At its forty-second session, 161/ the Assembly took note with concern of the developments reported by the Secretary-General, involving the status, privileges and immunities of officials and of the restrictions on the duty travel of officials; called upon all Member States to respect the privileges and immunities of all United Nations officials; called upon all Member States holding such officials under arrest or detention to enable the Secretary-General to exercise fully the right of functional protection; called upon the staff to comply with their obligations resulting from the Staff Regulations and Rules; called upon the Secretary-General to use all available means to bring about a solution to the cases pending; urged him to give priority to the reporting and prompt follow-up of cases of arrest, detention, and other possible matters relating to the security and

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**161/ References for the forty-second session (agenda item 122):**

**(a) Reports of the Secretary-General:**

- (i) Composition of the Secretariat: A/42/636;
- (ii) Establishment of an office of Ombudsman in the Secretariat and streamlining of the appeals procedures: A/C.5/41/14 and A/C.5/42/28;
- (iii) Amendments to the Staff Rules: A/C.5/42/3;
- (iv) System of desirable ranges for the geographical distribution of staff in the Professional category and above: A/C.5/42/7 and Corr.1;
- (v) Respect for the privileges and immunities of officials of the United Nations and the specialized agencies and related organizations: A/C.5/42/14 and Corr.1;
- (vi) Improvement of the status of women in the Secretariat: A/C.5/42/24;
- (vii) List of staff: A/C.5/42/L.2;

(b) Notes by the Secretary-General: A/41/640 (relates also to item 119) and A/C.5/42/37;

(c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/42/885;

(d) Resolutions 42/219 and 42/220 A to C and decision 42/456;

(e) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/42/SR.17, 20-23, 29-32, 34, 35, 47, 50 and 67;

(f) Plenary meeting: A/42/PV.99.

proper functioning of such officials; and requested him to review and appraise the measures already taken to enhance the functioning, safety and protection of international civil servants (resolution 42/219).

At the same session, the General Assembly, concerned about the negative effect of the reduction of posts and of the recruitment freeze on the geographical distribution of the Secretariat, urged the Secretary-General to keep under review the freeze on the recruitment of external candidates with a view to lifting the freeze at the earliest possible date; requested him to give urgent consideration to increasing the mobility of Professional staff and to conduct a comprehensive review of the career development policies and practices for all staff; also requested him to ensure that equal opportunity was given to candidates of all Member States when making appointments to all posts in the upper echelons; reaffirmed that the Secretary-General should strive to appoint only a candidate from a Member State other than that of the incumbent unless there were exceptional circumstances; and requested him to base the desirable ranges for the geographical distribution of staff in the Professional category and above on new criteria (resolution 42/220 A).

At the same session, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to take steps that would ensure the objective and expeditious resolution of disputes and appeals in the administration of justice in the Secretariat and called upon him to continue to review the feasibility of the establishment of an independent office of Ombudsman and to make recommendations thereon (resolution 42/220 B). At the same session, the Assembly took note of the Secretary-General's continuing efforts to improve the status of women in the Secretariat; endorsed the work programme set out in his report covering the implementation of measures already approved; requested him to continue his efforts and to consider the introduction of additional measures, in order to increase the number of women in posts subject to geographical distribution with a view to achieving an overall participation rate of 30 per cent of the total by 1990; and urged him to ensure an equitable representation of women from developing countries in posts subject to geographical distribution, particularly in posts at senior and policy-formulating levels (resolution 42/220 C).

At the same session, the Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General on amendments to the Staff Rules (decision 42/456).

Documents:

(a) Reports of the Secretary-General:

- (i) Composition of the Secretariat;
- (ii) Respect for the privileges and immunities of officials of the United Nations and specialized agencies and related organizations (resolution 42/219);
- (iii) Administration of justice in the Secretariat (resolution 42/220 B);
- (iv) Improvement of the status of women in the Secretariat (resolution 42/220 C);

- (v) Personnel policies;
- (vi) Amendments to the Staff Rules;
- (vii) Competitive examinations;
- (viii) List of staff;

(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the views of the staff representatives of the United Nations Secretariat (resolution 35/213).

### 123. United Nations common system

The statute of the International Civil Service Commission was approved by the General Assembly at its twenty-ninth session, in 1974 (resolution 3357 (XXIX)). Pursuant to article 1 of its statute, annexed to the resolution, the Commission performs its functions in respect of the United Nations and of those specialized agencies and other international organizations which participate in the United Nations common system. In accordance with article 2, the Commission consists of 15 members appointed by the General Assembly, of whom two, designated Chairman and Vice-Chairman, respectively, serve full time.

At present, the Commission is composed of the following 15 members:

Mr. Richard M. Akwei (Ghana),\*\*\* Chairman, Mr. Carlos S. Vegega (Argentina),\*\*\* (Vice-Chairman), Mr. Ivan Pavlovich Aboimov (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics),\* Mr. Amjad Ali (Pakistan),\* Mr. Michel Bardoux (France),\*\* Mrs. Claudia Cooley (United States of America),\*\* Mrs. Turkia Daddah (Mauritania),\*\*\* Mrs. Francesca Yetunde Emanuel (Nigeria),\* Mr. Karel Houska (Czechoslovakia),\*\*\* Mr. Antônio Fonseca Pimentel (Brazil),\*\* Mr. André Xavier Pirson (Belgium),\*\*\* Mr. Omar Sirry (Egypt),\* Mr. Alexis Stephanou (Greece),\*\* Mr. Ku Tashiro (Japan)\*\* and Mr. M. A. Vellodi (India).\*

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\* Term of office expires on 31 December 1988.

\*\* Term of office expires on 31 December 1989.

\*\*\* Term of office expires on 31 December 1990.

Under article 17, the Commission submits to the General Assembly an annual report, which is transmitted to the governing organs of the other organizations, through their executive heads, and to staff representatives.

At its forty-second session, 162/ the General Assembly, having considered the report of the Commission for the year 1987, decided to maintain the methodology described in annex I to the report of the Commission submitted to the Assembly at its fortieth session for the calculation of the margin between the net remuneration of staff in the Professional and higher categories of the United Nations and that of the comparator civil service, which should continue to be applied for the time being; and requested the Commission to continue reporting annually to the Assembly on the net remuneration margin calculated in accordance with the above-mentioned methodology and to ensure that the margin is maintained at a level around the desirable mid-point of 115 over a period of time (resolution 42/221, sect. I); approved, with effect from 1 April 1988, the revised rates of staff assessment for staff in the Professional and higher categories to be used in conjunction with gross base salaries and gross amounts of separation payments; also approved the maintenance of the current rates of staff assessment for staff members with a dependent spouse or dependent child for purposes of pensionable remuneration and pensions; and consequently approved, with effect from 1 April 1988, the amendments to the Staff Regulations of the United Nations, as set forth in the annex to the resolution, to replace, for staff in the Professional and higher categories, the present scale of staff assessment and the scale of net and gross salaries (*ibid.*, sect. II); decided that a comprehensive review of the conditions of service of staff in the Professional and higher categories should be undertaken in order to provide a sound and stable methodological basis for their remuneration; requested the Commission to submit to the Assembly at its forty-third session a preliminary report on the comprehensive review described above, containing an analysis of the subject together with the outline of one or more possible alternatives; approved, as an interim measure for 1988 and 1989, the modifications to the post adjustment system recommended in the report of the Commission for application at selected duty stations outside Europe and North America, while recognizing that this measure would not constitute an acquired right; took note of the action taken by the

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**162/ References for the forty-second session (agenda item 123):**

- (a) Report of the International Civil Service Commission: Supplement No. 30 (A/42/30 and Corr.1);
- (b) Report of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board: Supplement No. 9 (A/42/9 and Corr.1);
- (c) Note by the Secretary-General: A/C.5/42/19;
- (d) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/42/886;
- (e) Resolution 42/221;
- (f) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/42/SR.26, 35, 39, 43, 44, 54, 64 and 65;
- (g) Plenary meeting: A/42/PV.99.

Commission to introduce into the assignment allowance a financial incentive for mobility, for phased implementation with effect from 1 January 1988 (*ibid.*, sect. III); approved the modification recommended by the Commission of existing education grant provisions for staff serving at locations where educational facilities are not available or are deemed inadequate, to enable them to claim reimbursement of 100 per cent of boarding costs up to \$1,500 per year as an amount additional to the current maximum grant of \$4,500 per year, and requested the Commission to report to the Assembly annually, starting in 1988, on the number of such cases in the common system and on the related costs; requested the Commission to indicate in its next report the type of guidelines used for assessing the adequacy of educational facilities at field duty stations for the application of the above measure (*ibid.*, sect. IV); took note of the decision of the Commission to reaffirm the validity of its previous recommendations on special measures for the recruitment of women and requested the Commission to report to the Assembly at its forty-third session on: (a) measures taken by the organizations of the United Nations common system, since the end of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, to improve the status of women in their secretariats; and (b) results achieved during the same period at each level of the Professional category and in the General Service category; took note of the report by the Commission on equitable geographical distribution in different organizations of the United Nations system; and took note also of the adoption by the Commission of eleven principles and guidelines for performance appraisal and recognition of merit of staff (*ibid.*, sect. V); expressed its concern over actions taken by some of the participating organizations that have led to disparities in the United Nations common system; requested the Secretary-General, in his capacity as Chairman of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, to draw to the attention of his colleagues the concern of the Assembly at such departures from the common system; urged the executive heads of organizations concerned, after consultation with the Commission, to undertake a revision of their rules and regulations so that they may conform with decisions taken by the Commission; requested the Commission to continue reporting on the implementation of its decisions and recommendations by participating organizations (*ibid.*, sect. VI); recalling section II of its resolution 37/126, concerning the practice of supplementary payments or deductions, requested all Member States and organizations of the United Nations common system to reply promptly to requests for information by the Commission in this regard (*ibid.*, sect. VII); and requested the Commission to undertake a study of its functioning with a view to enhancing its work and to report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-third session (*ibid.*, sect. VIII).

#### Documents:

(a) Report of the International Civil Service Commission, Supplement No. 30 (A/43/30);

(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the views of the Federation of International Civil Servants' Associations.

#### 124. United Nations pension system

The United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund, the regulations for which were adopted initially by the General Assembly at its third session in 1948 (resolution 248 (III)), is administered by the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board, consisting of 21 members, one third of them elected by the Assembly and the corresponding legislative bodies of the other member organizations, one third nominated by the executive heads and one third elected by the participants.

The United Nations, 11 specialized agencies, the International Atomic Energy Agency, the Interim Commission for the International Trade Organization, the International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and the Restoration of Cultural Property and the European and Mediterranean Plant Protection Organization are members of the Fund. As at 31 December 1987, the total number of participants was 53,968.

At its forty-second session, 163/ the General Assembly, recognizing the importance of encouraging a trend towards the actuarial balance of the Fund, decided that an increase in the rate of contribution to 22.5 per cent of pensionable remuneration should be implemented as follows: an increase to 22.2 per cent on 1 July 1988, of which the employing organization should pay 14.8 per cent and the participant 7.4 per cent, and a further increase to 22.5 per cent on 1 July 1989, of which the employing organization should pay 15 per cent and the participant 7.5 per cent; requested the Board to continue studying all possible measures to restore over the long term the actuarial balance of the Fund, bearing in mind the desirability of avoiding further increases in the rate of contribution and of reviewing the rate of contribution should there be an actuarial surplus in the future and to submit an interim report to the Assembly at its forty-third session; approved an enlargement of the Pension Board from 21 to 33 members, effective 1 January 1989, with the United Nations representation being increased from 6 to 12 members and that of the other organizations from 15 to 21; requested the Pension Board to keep under review the composition of the Board and

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#### 163/ References for the forty-second session (agenda item 124):

- (a) Report of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board: Supplement No. 9 (A/42/9 and Corr.1);
- (b) Report of the Advisory Committee: A/42/682;
- (c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/42/887;
- (d) Resolution 42/222;
- (e) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/42/SR.21, 25, 35, 39, 43, 54 and 65;
- (f) Plenary meeting: A/42/PV.99.

the proportionate representation of the Assembly and of the governing bodies of the other member organizations in the Board (resolution 42/222, sect. I); approved, as an interim emergency measure, with effect from 1 January 1988 to 31 December 1990, the changes in the pension adjustment system proposed by the Board (*ibid.*, sect. II); authorized the Board to supplement voluntary contributions to the Emergency Fund, for the biennium 1988-1989, by an amount not exceeding \$200,000 (*ibid.*, sect. III); and approved expenses, chargeable directly to the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund, totalling \$22,877,400 (net) for the biennium 1988-1989 and additional expenses of \$472,900 (net) for the biennium 1986-1987, for the administration of the Fund (*ibid.*, sect. IV); and took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the investments of the Pension Fund (*ibid.*, sect. V).

Documents:

- (a) Report of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board, Supplement No. 9 (A/43/9);
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General on the investments of the Pension Fund;
- (c) Report of the Advisory Committee.

125. Financing of the United Nations peace-keeping forces in the Middle East:

(a) United Nations Disengagement Observer Force

The United Nations Disengagement Observer Force was established by the Security Council in 1974 (resolution 350 (1974)). Its mandate has been extended periodically.

At its forty-second session, 164/ the General Assembly decided to appropriate to the Special Account an amount of \$17,400,000 gross (\$17,100,000 net) for the operation of UNDOF for the period from 1 June to 30 November 1987, inclusive (resolution 42/70 A, sect. I); decided to appropriate to the Special Account an amount of \$17,664,000 for the operation of UNDOF for the period from 1 December 1987 to 31 May 1988, inclusive; and decided further, as an *ad hoc* arrangement, to apportion the amount of \$17,664,000 among Member States in accordance with the scheme set out in resolution 41/44 (*ibid.*, sect. II); authorized the Secretary-General to enter into commitments for UNDOF at a rate not

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164/ References for the forty-second session (agenda item 125):

- (a) Reports of the Secretary-General:
  - (i) United Nations Disengagement Observer Force: A/42/642;
  - (ii) United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon: A/42/692;
- (b) Report of the Advisory Committee: A/42/791;

to exceed \$2,944,000 gross (\$2,893,000 net) per month for the period from 1 June to 30 November 1988, inclusive, should the Security Council decide to continue the Force beyond the period of six months authorized under its resolution 603 (1987), the said amount to be apportioned among Member States in accordance with the scheme set out in resolution 41/44 A (*ibid.*, sect. III); and decided that the provisions of regulations 5.2 (b), 5.2 (d), 4.3 and 4.4 of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations should be suspended in respect of the amount of \$1,331,921, which otherwise would have to be surrendered pursuant to those provisions, this amount to be entered into the account referred to in resolution 33/13 E and held in suspense until a further decision was taken by the Assembly (resolution 42/70 B).

On 25 November 1987, the Security Council renewed the mandate of UNDOF for a period of six months, until 31 May 1988 (resolution 603 (1987)). On 31 May 1988, the Council renewed the mandate of UNDOF for a further period of six months, until 30 November 1988 (resolution 613 (1988)).

#### Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on the financing of UNDOF;

(b) Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

#### (b) United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon

The United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon was established by the Security Council on 19 March 1978 (resolution 425 (1978)). On the same date, the Council approved the report of the Secretary-General (S/12611) on the implementation of its resolution 425 (1978) and decided to establish the Force for an initial period of six months to be extended for a further period, should the Council so decide (resolution 426 (1978)). Its mandate has been extended periodically.

At its forty-second session, 164/ the General Assembly decided to appropriate to the Special Account an amount of \$77,932,200 gross (\$76,627,400 net) for the operation of UNIFIL from 19 January to 31 July 1987, inclusive; decided also to appropriate to the Special Account an amount of \$67,567,800 gross (\$66,436,600 net) for the operation of UNIFIL from 1 August 1987 to 31 January 1988, inclusive;

(continued)

(c) Reports of the Fifth Committee: A/42/840 and A/42/879 (relates also to item 125 (c));

(d) Resolutions 42/70 A and B and 42/223;

(e) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/42/SR.46, 48 and 60;

(f) Plenary meetings: A/42/PV.90 and 99.

authorized the Secretary-General to enter into commitments for the operation of UNIFIL at a rate not to exceed \$11,765,000 gross (\$11,618,000 net) per month for the 12-month period beginning 1 February 1988, should the Security Council decide to continue the Force beyond the period of six months authorized under its resolution 599 (1987), the said amount to be apportioned among Member States in accordance with the terms of paragraph 4 of the resolution; and decided also that the provisions of regulations 5.2 (b), 5.2 (d), 4.3 and 4.4 of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations should be suspended in respect of the amount of \$6,845,651, which otherwise would have to be surrendered pursuant to those provisions, this amount to be entered in the account referred to in resolution 34/9 E and held in suspense until a further decision was taken by the Assembly.

On 29 January 1988, the Security Council renewed the mandate of UNIFIL for a period of six months, that is, until 31 July 1988 (resolution 609 (1988)).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on the financing of UNIFIL;

(b) Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

126. Consideration of the draft articles on most-favoured-nation clauses

At its thirty-first session, in 1976, the General Assembly recommended that the International Law Commission (see also item 135) should complete at its thirtieth session, in the light of comments received from Member States, from organs of the United Nations that had competence on the subject-matter and from interested intergovernmental organizations, the second reading of the draft articles on the most-favoured-nation clause (resolution 31/97).

At its thirty-second session, the General Assembly confirmed the above-mentioned recommendation (resolution 32/151).

At its thirty-third session, the General Assembly had before it the final text of the draft articles on most-favoured-nation clauses contained in the report of the International Law Commission on the work of its thirtieth session, together with the recommendation that they should be recommended to Member States with a view to the conclusion of a convention on the subject. At that session, the Assembly invited all States, organs of the United Nations that had competence in the subject-matter and interested intergovernmental organizations to submit, not later than 31 December 1979, their written comments and observations on chapter II of the Commission's report and, in particular, on the draft articles on most-favoured-nation clauses adopted by the Commission and on those provisions relating to such clauses on which the Commission had been unable to take decisions, and requested States to comment on the recommendation of the Commission that those draft articles should be recommended to Member States with a view to the conclusion of a convention on the subject; requested the Secretary-General to circulate, before its thirty-fifth session, the comments and observations submitted; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-fifth session an item

entitled "Consideration of the draft articles on most-favoured-nation clauses" (resolution 33/139, sect. II).

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General and requested him to reiterate the invitation to submit or bring up to date, not later than 30 June 1981, the comments and observations asked for by resolution 33/139, to circulate them before the thirty-sixth session of the Assembly and to bring up to date their analytical compilation (resolution 35/161).

At its thirty-sixth session, the General Assembly, having considered the report of the Secretary-General and the analytical compilation of comments and observations from Governments, organs of the United Nations that had competence in the subject-matter and interested intergovernmental organizations, requested the Secretary-General to reiterate the invitation to submit or bring up to date, not later than 30 June 1983, the comments and observation asked for by resolution 33/139; and decided to consider the substance of the draft articles on most-favoured-nation clauses, together with any amendments thereto, at its thirty-eighth session with a view to taking a decision thereon (resolution 36/111).

At its thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly, having considered the draft articles on most-favoured-nation clauses and the report of the Secretary-General containing the comments and observations submitted by States, organs of the United Nations and intergovernmental organizations, requested the Secretary-General to reiterate his invitation to Member States and interested organs of the United Nations, as well as interested intergovernmental organizations, to submit or bring up to date, not later than 31 March 1985, any written comments and observations that they deemed appropriate on chapter I of the report of the International Law Commission on the work of its thirtieth session, in particular on: the draft articles on most-favoured-nation clauses adopted by the Commission; provisions relating to such clauses on which the Commission had been unable to take a decision; and any other aspects of problems relating to most-favoured-nation clauses that Governments could have considered relevant in view of recent developments of international practice, including the recommendation of the Commission on the conclusion of a convention; also requested the Secretary-General to invite Member States to comment on the most appropriate procedure for completing work on most-favoured-nation clauses and on the forum for future discussion, bearing in mind the suggestions and proposals made in the Sixth Committee, including the suggestion to establish a working group of the Sixth Committee after one of the existing working groups accomplished its mandate; further required him to submit to the Assembly at its fortieth session a report containing the comments and observations received pursuant to the resolution with a view to taking a final decision on the procedure to be followed; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its fortieth session the item entitled "Consideration of the draft articles on most favoured nation clauses" (resolution 38/127).

At its fortieth session, 165/ the General Assembly called upon Member States, interested organs of the United Nations and interested intergovernmental organizations to review the questions related to the most-favoured-nation clauses and the draft articles thereon so that the Assembly, at its forty-third session, might decide on the action to be taken on the draft articles; requested the Secretary-General to reiterate his invitation to Member States and interested organs of the United Nations, as well as interested intergovernmental organisations, to submit or bring up to date, not later than 31 March 1988, any written comments and observations that they deemed appropriate on the substance of the draft articles; also requested him to invite Member States to comment on the most appropriate procedure for completing work on most-favoured-nation clauses and on the forum for future discussion, bearing in mind the suggestions and proposals made in the Sixth Committee, including the suggestion to establish a working group of the Sixth Committee after one of the existing working groups accomplished its mandate; and further requested him to submit to the Assembly at its forty-third session a report containing the comments and observations received, with a view to taking a final decision on the procedure to be followed (resolution 40/65).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 40/65).

127. Observer status of national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity and/or by the League of Arab States

At the thirtieth session of the General Assembly, in 1975, the Secretary-General requested the inclusion in the provisional agenda of an item reading as follows:

"Resolutions adopted by the United Nations Conference on the Representation of States in Their Relations with International Organizations:

"(a) Resolution relating to the observer status of national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity and/or by the League of Arab States;

"(b) Resolution relating to the application of the Convention in future activities of international organizations."

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165/ References for the fortieth session (agenda item 127):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/40/444;
- (b) Report of the Sixth Committee: A/40/977;
- (c) Resolution 40/65;
- (d) Meetings of the Sixth Committee: A/C.6/40/SR.46-48;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/40/PV.112.

In the explanatory memorandum annexed to his request (A/10141), the Secretary-General brought to the attention of the Assembly the relevant resolutions adopted by the United Nations Conference on the Representation of States in Their Relations with International Organizations, held at Vienna from 4 February to 14 March 1975. At that session, the Assembly decided to include the item in the provisional agenda of its thirty-first session.

At its thirty-first to thirty-fourth sessions, the General Assembly deferred its consideration of the item (decisions 31/408, 32/439, 33/423 and 34/433).

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly invited all States that had not done so to consider as soon as possible the question of ratifying, or acceding to, the Vienna Convention on the Representation of States in Their Relations with International Organizations of a Universal Character; called upon the States concerned to accord to the delegations of the national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity and/or by the League of Arab States, and which were accorded observer status by international organizations, the facilities, privileges and immunities necessary for the performance of their functions in accordance with the provisions of the Convention (resolution 35/167).

At its thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolution 37/104).

At the thirty-ninth session, the item was included in the agenda of the General Assembly under its present title. At that session, the Assembly, taking note of the report of the Secretary-General, invited all States that had not done so, in particular those that were hosts to international organizations or to conferences convened by, or held under the auspices of, international organizations of a universal character, to consider as soon as possible the question of ratifying, or acceding to, the Vienna Convention; called once more upon the States concerned to accord to the delegations of the national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity and/or by the League of Arab States, and accorded observer status by international organizations, the facilities, privileges and immunities necessary for the performance of their functions in accordance with the provisions of the Vienna Convention (resolution 39/76).

At its forty-first session, 166/ the General Assembly urged all States that

166/ References for the forty-first session (agenda item 121):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/41/534;
- (b) Report of the Sixth Committee: A/41/886;
- (c) Resolution 41/71;
- (d) Meetings of the Sixth Committee: A/C.6/41/SR.8 and 47;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/41/PV.95.

had not done so, in particular those which are hosts to international organizations or to conferences convened by, or held under the auspices of, international organizations of a universal character, to consider, as soon as possible, the question of ratifying, or acceding to, the Vienna Convention; called once more upon the States concerned to accord to the delegations of the national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity and/or by the League of Arab States and accorded observer status by international organizations, the facilities, privileges and immunities necessary for the performance of their functions in accordance with the provisions of the Vienna Convention; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its forty-third session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 41/71).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 41/71).

128. Status of the Protocols Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and relating to the protection of victims of armed conflicts

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-seventh session of the General Assembly, in 1982, at the request of Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden (A/37/142). At that session, the Assembly reiterated its call, contained in resolution 34/51, to all States to consider without delay the matter of ratifying or acceding to the two Protocols Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and relating to the protection of victims of armed conflicts; called upon all States becoming parties to Protocol I to consider the matter of making the declaration provided for under article 90 of that Protocol; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session a report on the status of the Protocols based on information received from Member States (resolution 37/116).

At its thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly reiterated the provisions of its resolutions 34/51 and 37/116; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its forty-first session a report on the status of the Protocols based on information received from Member States (resolution 37/77).

At its forty-first session, 1987, the General Assembly, having considered the report of the Secretary-General, requested him to submit to it at its forty-third

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167/ References for the forty-first session (agenda item 122):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/41/535;
- (b) Report of the Sixth Committee: A/41/887;
- (c) Resolution 41/72;
- (d) Meetings of the Sixth Committee: A/C.6/41/SR.46 and 50;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/41/PV.95.

session a further report on the status of the Protocols based on information received from Member States (resolution 41/72).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 41/72).

129. Progressive development of the principles and norms of international law relating to the new international economic order

At its thirtieth session, in 1975, in the course of its consideration of the item entitled "Report of the Economic and Social Council", the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Second Committee (A/10467, para. 58), took note of the draft resolution entitled "Consolidation and progressive evolution of the norms and principles of international economic development law" and decided to include that question as a separate item in the provisional agenda of its thirty-first session in the hope that it would be allocated to the Sixth Committee for consideration.

At its thirty-first session, the General Assembly included the item in its agenda, allocated it to the Sixth Committee and decided, on the recommendation of that Committee, to include it in the provisional agenda of its thirty-second session (decision 31/409).

At its thirty-second session, the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item and to include it in the provisional agenda of its thirty-third session (decision 32/440).

At its thirty-third session, the General Assembly again decided to defer consideration of the item and to include it in the provisional agenda of its thirty-fourth session under the modified title "Consolidation and progressive development of the principles and norms of international economic law relating in particular to the legal aspects of the new international economic order" (decision 33/424).

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General, in collaboration with the United Nations Institute for Training and Research and in co-ordination with the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law, to study the question of the consolidation and progressive development of the principles and norms of international economic law relating in particular to the legal aspects of the new international economic order, with a view to embodying them in one or more instruments, as appropriate (resolution 34/150).

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly requested UNITAR to prepare a list of the existing and evolving principles and norms of international law relating to the new international economic order concerning the economic relations among States, international organizations and other entities of public international law, and the activities of transnational corporations, to prepare an analytical study, on the basis of that list, on the progressive development of the principles and norms of international law relating to the new international economic order and to complete the study in time for the Secretary-General to submit it to the Assembly at its thirty-sixth session under an item entitled "Progressive development of the principles and norms of international law relating

to the new international economic order" to be included in the provisional agenda of that session (resolution 35/166).

At its thirty-sixth session, the General Assembly, having taken note of the study prepared by UNITAR, requested the Institute to prepare and complete the study in time for the Secretary-General to submit it to the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session (resolution 36/107).

At its thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly requested UNITAR to prepare a third and final phase of the analytical study and to complete it in time for the Secretary-General to submit it to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session (resolution 37/103).

At its thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly, taking note of the report of the Secretary-General, particularly of the progress report prepared by UNITAR, of the analytical papers and analysis of texts of relevant instruments, of the views submitted by States and the report of the Panel of Experts, requested UNITAR to continue preparing the third and final phase of the analytical study and to complete it in time for the Secretary-General to submit it to the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session (resolution 38/128).

At its thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly expressed its appreciation to UNITAR for the completion of the analytical study on the progressive development of the principles and norms of international law relating to the new international economic order; and urged Member States to submit their views and comments on the study, including proposals concerning further action and procedures to be adopted within the framework of the Sixth Committee with regard to the consideration of the analytical study (resolution 39/75).

At its fortieth session, the General Assembly urged Member States that had not done so to submit, not later than 30 June 1986, their views and comments with respect to the study, including proposals concerning further action and procedures to be adopted within the framework of the Sixth Committee with regard to the consideration of the analytical study; and recommended that the consideration of the most appropriate procedure for completing the elaboration of the process of progressive development of the relevant principles and norms of international law, and of the forum that would be entrusted with the task, be undertaken by the Assembly at its forty-first session, with a view to making a final decision after taking into account all the proposals and suggestions made by Member States on the matter (resolution 40/67).

At its forty-first session, the General Assembly urged Member States that had not done so to submit their views and comments with respect to the analytical study; requested the Secretary-General to seek proposals of Member States concerning the most appropriate procedures to be adopted with regard to the consideration of the analytical study, as well as the codification and progressive development of the principles and norms of international law relating to the new international economic order and to include the proposals received in a report to be submitted to the Assembly at its forty-second session; and recommended that the consideration of the most appropriate procedure for completing the elaboration of the process of codification and progressive development of the principles and norms

of international law relating to the new international economic order, and of the forum that would be entrusted with the task, be undertaken by the Assembly at its forty-second session, with a view to making a final decision after taking into account the proposals and suggestions made by Member States on the matter (resolution 41/73).

At its forty-second session, 168/ the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to continue to seek proposals of Member States concerning the most appropriate procedures to be adopted with regard to the consideration of the analytical study, as well as the codification and progressive development of the principles and norms of international law relating to the new international economic order and to include the proposals received in a report to be submitted to the Assembly at its forty-third session; and recommended that the task of completing the elaboration of the process of codification and progressive development of the principles and norms of international law relating to the new international economic order should be undertaken in an appropriate forum within the framework of the Sixth Committee of the Assembly (resolution 42/149).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 42/149).

130. Peaceful settlement of disputes between States

The item entitled "Settlement by peaceful means of disputes between States" was included in the agenda of the thirty-fourth session of the General Assembly, in 1979, at the request of Romania (A/34/143). At that session, the Assembly called upon all States to adhere strictly in their international relations to the principle that States should settle their international disputes by peaceful means in such a manner that international peace and security and justice were not endangered and to co-operate in the elaboration of a declaration of the Assembly on the peaceful settlement of disputes between States; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-fifth session an item entitled "Peaceful settlement of disputes between States" (resolution 34/102).

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly, noting the report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization, especially the work done on the draft Manila declaration on the peaceful settlement of international disputes, considered that the question of the peaceful settlement of disputes should represent one of the

168/ References for the forty-second session (agenda item 128):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/42/483 and Add.1 and 2;
- (b) Report of the Sixth Committee: A/42/834;
- (c) Resolution 42/149;
- (d) Meetings of the Sixth Committee: A/C.6/42/SR.49, 51 and 58;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/42/PV.94.

central concerns for States; and requested the Committee to continue the elaboration of the draft Manila declaration with a view to submitting it for further consideration to the Assembly at its thirty-sixth session (resolution 35/160).

At its thirty-sixth session, the General Assembly requested the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization to finalize the draft Manila declaration on the peaceful settlement of international disputes with a view to its consideration and adoption by the Assembly, and to submit it to the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session (resolution 36/110).

At its thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly approved the Manila Declaration on the Peaceful Settlement of International Disputes, the text of which was annexed to the resolution; expressed its appreciation to the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization for its important contribution to the elaboration of the text of the Declaration; and urged that all efforts be made so that the Declaration became generally known and fully observed and implemented (resolution 37/10).

At its thirty-eighth, thirty-ninth and fortieth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 38/131, 39/79 and 40/68).

At its forty-first session, the General Assembly reiterated the provisions of its three previous resolutions; and requested the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization, during its session in 1987, to continue its work on the question of the peaceful settlement of disputes between States and, in particular, to continue the consideration of the proposal contained in the working paper on the resort to a commission of good offices, mediation or conciliation within the United Nations aiming at submitting conclusions thereon to the Assembly at the earliest possible date (resolution 41/74).

At its forty-second session, 169/ the General Assembly reiterated the basic provisions of its resolution 41/74 and requested the Secretary-General to submit to

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169/ References for the forty-second session (agenda item 129):

- (a) Report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization: Supplement No. 33 (A/42/33);
- (b) Report of the Sixth Committee: A/42/815;
- (c) Resolution 42/150;
- (d) Meetings of the Sixth Committee: A/C.6/42/SR.23-28 and 55;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/42/PV.94.

it at its forty-third session a report containing the replies of Member States, relevant United Nations bodies and specialized agencies, regional intergovernmental organizations and interested international legal bodies on the implementation of the Manila Declaration and on ways and means of increasing the effectiveness of that instrument (resolution 42/150).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 42/150).

**131. Draft Code of Crimes against the Peace and Security of Mankind**

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-second session of the General Assembly, in 1977, at the request of Barbados, Fiji, Mexico, Nigeria, Panama, the Philippines and the Syrian Arab Republic (A/32/247). At that session, the Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item to its thirty-third session (decision 32/441).

At its thirty-third session, the General Assembly, recalling that the International Law Commission had submitted a draft Code of Offences against the Peace and Security of Mankind, in 1954, requested the Secretary-General to invite Member States and relevant international intergovernmental organizations to submit their comments and observations on the draft Code, including comments on the procedure to be adopted, and to prepare a report to be submitted to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session (resolution 33/97).

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to reiterate the above-mentioned invitation, and, on the basis of the replies submitted and the statements made during the debate on the item, to prepare an analytical paper in order to facilitate the further consideration of the item (resolution 35/49).

At its thirty-sixth session, the General Assembly invited the International Law Commission to resume its work with a view to elaborating the draft Code and to examine it with the required priority in order to review it; requested the Commission to consider at its next session the question of the draft Code in the context of its five-year programme and to report to the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session on the priority it deemed advisable to accord to the draft Code (resolution 36/106).

At its thirty-seventh, thirty-eighth, thirty-ninth, fortieth and forty-first sessions, the General Assembly invited the International Law Commission to continue its work with a view to elaborating the draft Code of Offences (resolutions 37/102, 38/132, 39/80, 40/69 and 41/75).

At its forty-second session, 170/ the General Assembly expressed agreement with the recommendation of the Commission to amend the title of the topic in English to read "Draft Code of Crimes against the Peace and Security of Mankind"; invited the Commission to continue its work on the elaboration of the draft Code of Crimes against the Peace and Security of Mankind including the elaboration of a list of the crimes, taking into account the progress made at its thirty-ninth session, as well as the views expressed during the forty-second session of the Assembly; requested the Secretary-General to seek the views of Member States regarding the conclusions contained in paragraph 69 (c) (i) of the report of the Commission on the work of its thirty-fifth session; and further requested him to include the views received from Member States in a report to be submitted to the Assembly at its forty-third session (resolution 42/151).

**Documents:**

(a) The relevant part of the report of the Law Commission, Supplement No. 10 (A/43/10);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 42/151).

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170/ References for the forty-second session (agenda item 130):

(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/42/484 and Add.1 and 2;

(b) Report of the International Law Commission: Supplement No. 10 (A/42/10);

(c) Report of the Sixth Committee: A/42/835;

(d) Resolution 42/151;

(e) Meetings of the Sixth Committee: A/C.6/42/SR.35-49 and 58;

(f) Plenary meeting: A/42/PV.94.

**132. Report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its twenty-first session**

The United Nations Commission on International Trade Law was established by the General Assembly at its twenty-first session, in 1966, to promote the progressive harmonization and unification of the law of international trade. It began its work in 1968. The Commission originally consisted of 29 Member States representing the various geographic regions and the principal legal systems of the world (resolution 2205 (XXI)). At its twenty-eighth session, the Assembly increased the membership of the Commission from 29 to 36 (resolution 3108 (XXVIII)).

The members of the Commission are elected for a term of six years. The last election took place at the fortieth session (decision 40/313). At present, the Commission is composed of the following 36 Member States:

Algeria,\* Argentina,\*\* Australia,\* Austria,\* Brazil,\* Central African Republic,\* Chile,\*\* China,\* Cuba,\*\* Cyprus,\*\* Czechoslovakia,\*\* Egypt,\* France,\* German Democratic Republic,\* Hungary,\*\* India,\*\* Iran (Islamic Republic of).\*\* Iraq,\*\* Italy,\*\* Japan,\* Kenya,\*\* Lesotho,\*\* Libyan Arab Jamahiriya,\*\* Mexico,\* Netherlands,\*\* Nigeria,\* Sierra Leone,\*\* Singapore,\* Spain,\*\* Sweden,\* Union of Soviet Socialist Republics,\* United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland,\* United Republic of Tanzania,\* United States of America,\*\* Uruguay\*\* and Yugoslavia.\*\*

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\* Term of office expires on the last day prior to the beginning of the twenty-second session of the Commission in 1989.

\*\* Term of office expires on the last day prior to the beginning of the twenty-fifth session of the Commission in 1992.

At its forty-second session, 171/ the General Assembly took note of the report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its twentieth session (A/42/17); reaffirmed the mandate of the Commission, as the core

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171/ References for the forty-second session (agenda item 132):

- (a) Report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law: Supplement No. 17 (A/42/17);
- (b) Report of the Sixth Committee: A/42/836;
- (c) Resolutions 42/152 and 42/153;
- (d) Meetings of the Sixth Committee: A/C.6/42/SR.3-6, 55 and 58;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/42/PV.94.

legal body within the United Nations system in the field of international trade law, to co-ordinate legal activities in this field; reaffirmed also the importance, in particular for developing countries, of the work of the Commission concerned with training and assistance in the field of international trade law; took note of the completion by the Commission of the draft Convention on International Bills of Exchange and International Promissory Notes; noted the completion and adoption by the Commission of the Legal Guide on Drawing Up International Contracts for the Construction of Industrial Works; invited those States which had not yet done so to consider ratifying or acceding to the conventions emanating from the work of the Commission for the global unification and harmonization of international trade law (resolution 42/152).

At the same session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to ask all States to submit the observations and proposals they wished to make on the draft Convention on International Bills of Exchange and International Promissory Notes before 30 April 1988; and decided to consider, at its forty-third session, the draft Convention, with a view to its adoption at that session, and to create to this end, in the framework of the Sixth Committee, a working group that would meet for a maximum period of two weeks at the beginning of the session in order to consider the observations and proposals made by States (resolution 42/153).

Documents:

- (a) Report of the Commission on the work of its twenty-first session, Supplement No. 17 (A/43/17);
- (b) Notes by the Secretary-General:
  - (i) Transmitting the comments of the Trade and Development Board in accordance with resolution 2205 (XXI);
  - (ii) Transmitting the comments by Governments relating to the draft Convention on International Bills of Exchange and International Promissory Notes, A/43/405.

133. Consideration of effective measures to enhance the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-fifth session of the General Assembly, in 1980, at the request of Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden (A/35/142). At that session, the Assembly invited all States to report to the Secretary-General serious violations of the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives, and invited the State in which the violations had taken place to report also on measures taken to bring to justice the offenders and to prevent a repetition of such violations and eventually to communicate, in accordance with its laws, the final outcome of the proceedings against the offenders; requested the Secretary-General to circulate to all States upon receipt the reports received by him under these terms and to invite all States to inform him of their views with respect to any measures needed to enhance the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives (resolution 35/168).

At its thirty-sixth to forty-first sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 36/33, 37/115, 38/136, 39/83, 40/73 and 41/78).

At the forty-first session, the General Assembly also adopted a resolution entitled "Twenty-fifth anniversary of the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations", in which it reaffirmed the essential role of the Vienna Convention in the field of diplomatic relations, called upon all States to observe its provisions strictly and urged them to take effective action with a view to suppressing terrorist and other acts of violence against diplomatic missions and representatives (resolution 41/79).

At its forty-second session, 172/ the General Assembly, welcoming the guidelines prepared by the Secretary-General embodying the relevant questions that States may wish to consider when reporting serious violations of the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives, as well as of missions and representatives with diplomatic status to international intergovernmental organizations, took note of the report of the Secretary-General; reiterated the provisions of resolution 41/78 and requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its forty-third session a report containing (a) information on the state of ratification of, and accessions to, the instruments relevant to the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives; and (b) reports on violations involving diplomatic and consular missions and representatives and actions taken against offenders, received from States, as well as the views of States with respect to any measure needed to enhance the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives (resolution 42/154).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 42/154).

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172/ References for the forty-second session (agenda item 133):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/42/485 and Add.1-5 and Add.5/Corr.1;
- (b) Report of the Sixth Committee: A/42/769;
- (c) Resolution 42/154;
- (d) Meetings of the Sixth Committee: A/C.6/42/SR.7-10 and 50;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/42/PV.94.

134. Report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Drafting of an International Convention against the Recruitment, Use, Financing and Training of Mercenaries

The item entitled "Drafting of an international convention against activities of mercenaries" was included in the agenda of the thirty-fourth session of the General Assembly, in 1979, at the request of Nigeria (A/34/247 and Corr.1). At that session, the Assembly decided to consider the drafting of an international convention to outlaw mercenarism in all its manifestations; urged all States to consider effective measures to prohibit the recruitment, training, assembly, transit and use of mercenaries within their territories; invited all Member States to communicate to the Secretary-General their views and comments on the need to elaborate urgently such an international convention; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-fifth session an item entitled "Drafting of an international convention against the recruitment, use, financing and training of mercenaries" (resolution 34/140).

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly, having noted the report of the Secretary-General, decided to establish an Ad Hoc Committee on the Drafting of an International Convention against the Recruitment, Use, Financing and Training of Mercenaries composed of 35 Member States; requested the President of the Assembly, after due consultation with the chairmen of the regional groups, to appoint the members of the Committee on the basis of equitable geographical distribution and representing the principal legal systems of the world; requested the Committee to elaborate at the earliest possible date an international convention to prohibit the recruitment, use, financing and training of mercenaries; authorized the Committee in the fulfilment of its mandate to consider suggestions and proposals from any State, bearing in mind the views expressed during the debate on the item during the thirty-fifth session (resolution 35/48).

At its thirty-sixth to forty-first sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of this item and renewed the mandate of the Ad Hoc Committee (resolutions 36/6, 37/109, 38/137, 39/84, 40/74 and 41/80).

At its forty-second session, 173/ the General Assembly renewed the mandate of

173/ References for the forty-second session (agenda item 134):

- (a) Report of the Ad Hoc Committee: Supplement No. 43 (A/42/43);
- (b) Report of the Sixth Committee: A/42/816;
- (c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/42/846 (relates also to item 115);
- (d) Resolution 42/155 and decision 42/310;
- (e) Meetings of the Sixth Committee: A/C.6/42/SR.12-15 and 55;
- (f) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/42/SR.49;
- (g) Plenary meeting: A/42/PV.94.

the Ad Hoc Committee with a view to completing as soon as possible a draft international convention against the recruitment, use, financing and training of mercenaries; requested the Ad Hoc Committee, in the fulfilment of its mandate, to use the draft articles contained in chapter III of its report on its sixth session, entitled "Second revised consolidated negotiating basis of a convention against the recruitment, use, financing and training of mercenaries" as a basis for future negotiation on the text of the proposed international convention; invited the Ad Hoc Committee to take into account the suggestions and proposals of Member States submitted to the Secretary-General on the subject and the views and comments expressed at the fortieth to forty-second sessions of the Assembly during the debate in the Sixth Committee devoted to the consideration of the report of the Ad Hoc Committee; and invited the Ad Hoc Committee to make every effort to submit its final report containing a draft international convention to the Assembly if possible at its forty-third session (resolution 42/155).

The Ad Hoc Committee met at United Nations Headquarters from 25 January to 13 February 1988. At that session, the Ad Hoc Committee was composed of the following 35 Member States:

Algeria, Angola, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bulgaria, Canada, Cuba, Democratic Yemen, Ethiopia, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Haiti, India, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Mongolia, Nigeria, Portugal, Senegal, Seychelles, Spain, Suriname, Turkey, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zaire and Zambia.

Document: Report of the Ad Hoc Committee, Supplement No. 43 (A/43/43).

### 135. Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its fortieth session

The International Law Commission was established by the General Assembly at its second session, in 1947, with a view to giving effect to Article 13, paragraph 1 a of the Charter. The object of the Commission is to promote the progressive development of international law and its codification. The Commission concerns itself primarily with public international law, but it is not precluded from entering the field of private international law (resolution 174 (II)).

The statute of the Commission, annexed to resolution 174 (II), as subsequently amended (resolutions 485 (V), 984 (X), 985 (X) and 36/39), regulates the organization, functions and methods of work of the Commission. The Commission consists of 34 members who shall be persons of recognized competence in international law. The membership of the Commission should reflect the main forms of civilization and the principal legal systems of the world. The members of the Commission are elected for a term of five years. The last election took place at the forty-first session (decision 41/308). At present, the Commission is composed of the following 34 members, whose term of office expires on 31 December 1991:

Mr. Bola Adesumbo Ajibola (Nigeria), Mr. Husain M. Al-Baharna (Bahrain), Mr. Awn S. Al-Khasawneh (Jordan), Mr. Riyadh Mahmoud Sami Al-Qaysi (Iraq), Mr. Gaetano Arangio-Ruiz (Italy), Mr. Julio Barboza (Argentina), Mr. Yuri G. Barsegov (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics), Mr. J. Alan Beesley (Canada), Mr. Mohamed Bennouna (Morocco), Mr. Boutros Boutros Ghali (Egypt), Mr. Carlos Calero Rodriguez (Brazil), Mr. Leonardo Díaz-González (Venezuela), Mr. Gudmundur Eiriksson (Iceland), Mr. Laurel B. Francis (Jamaica), Mr. Bernhard Graefrath (German Democratic Republic), Mr. Francis Mahon Hayes (Ireland), Mr. Jorge E. Illueca (Panama), Mr. Andreas J. Jacovides (Cyprus), Mr. Abdul G. Koroma (Sierra Leone), Mr. Ahmed Mahiou (Algeria), Mr. Stephen C. McCaffrey (United States of America), Mr. Frank X. Njenga (Kenya), Mr. Motoo Ogiso (Japan), Mr. Stanislaw M. Pawlak (Poland), Mr. P. S. Rao (India), Mr. Edilbert Razafindralambo (Madagascar), Mr. Paul Reuter (France), Mr. Emmanuel J. Roucounas (Greece), Mr. César Sepulveda Gutierrez (Mexico), Mr. Shi Jiuyong (China), Mr. Luis Solari Tudela (Peru), Mr. Doudou Thiam (Senegal), Mr. Christian Tomuschat (Federal Republic of Germany) and Mr. Alexander Yankov (Bulgaria).

At its forty-second session, 174/ the General Assembly took note of the report of the International Law Commission on the work of its thirty-ninth session; expressed its appreciation to the Commission for the work accomplished at that session; recommended that, taking into account the comments of Governments, whether in writing or expressed orally in debates in the Assembly, the Commission should continue its work on the topics in its current programme, bearing in mind the desirability of reaching the goals indicated in paragraph 232 of its report; expressed its satisfaction with the establishment within the International Law Commission, in order to increase its effectiveness, of a Working Group on Methods of Work, and with the conclusions and intentions of the Commission concerning its procedures and methods of work, as set forth in chapter VI, section D, of its report; requested the Commission (a) to keep under review the planning of its activities for the term of office of its members, bearing in mind the desirability of achieving as much progress as possible in the preparation of draft articles on

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174/ References for the forty-second session (agenda item 135):

- (a) Report of the International Law Commission: Supplement No. 10 (A/42/10);
- (b) Note by the Secretary-General: A/42/429;
- (c) Report of the Sixth Committee: A/42/837;
- (d) Resolution 42/156;
- (e) Meetings of the Sixth Committee: A/C.6/42/SR.35-49 and 58;
- (f) Plenary meeting: A/42/PV.94.

specific topics; (b) to consider further its methods of work in all their aspects, bearing in mind that the staggering of the consideration of some topics might contribute to the attainment of the goals referred to above and also to a more effective consideration of its report in the Sixth Committee; (c) to indicate in its annual report, for each topic, those specific issues on which expressions of views by Governments, either in the Sixth Committee or in written form, would be of particular interest for the continuation of its work; recommended the continuation of efforts to improve the ways in which the report of the Commission was considered in the Sixth Committee, with a view to providing effective guidance for the Commission in its work, and to this end decided that the Sixth Committee should hold consultations at the commencement of the forty-third session of the Assembly, including consultations on the question of establishing a working group, the character and mandate of which were to be determined, to meet during the debate on the report of the Commission in order to allow for a concentrated discussion on one or more of the topics on the agenda of the Commission; took note of the comments of the Commission on the question of the duration of its session, as presented in paragraph 243 of its report, and expressed the view that the requirements of the work for the progressive development of international law and its codification and the magnitude and complexity of the subjects on the agenda of the Commission made it desirable that the usual duration of its sessions be maintained; reaffirmed its previous decisions concerning the increased role of the Codification Division of the Office of Legal Affairs of the Secretariat and those concerning the summary records and other documentation of the Commission; urged Governments and, as appropriate, international organizations to respond in writing as fully and expeditiously as possible to the requests of the Commission for comments, observations and replies to questionnaires and for materials on topics in its programme of work; requested the Secretary-General to update in a timely manner the survey of international law of 1971 and to make the updated version available to the Commission, and to bear in mind the desirability of updating it every five years thereafter; reaffirmed its wish that the Commission continue to enhance its co-operation with intergovernmental legal bodies whose work was of interest for the progressive development of international law and its codification; and expressed the wish that seminars would continue to be held in conjunction with the session of the Commission and that an increasing number of participants from developing countries would be given the opportunity to attend those seminars, and appealed to States that could do so to make the voluntary contributions that were urgently needed for the holding of the seminars (resolution 42/156).

Documents:

(a) Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its fortieth session, Supplement No. 10 (A/43/10);

(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the draft articles that were adopted by the Commission on the topics considered at its fortieth session.

136. Report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization

The item entitled "Need to consider suggestions regarding the review of the Charter of the United Nations" was included in the agenda of the twenty-fourth session of the General Assembly, in 1969, at the request of Colombia (A/7659). At that session, the Assembly, not having had the time to examine the item adequately, decided to consider it at the twenty-fifth session (resolution 2552 (XXIV)).

At its twenty-fifth and twenty-seventh sessions, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to invite Member States to communicate to him their views and suggestions on the review of the Charter for submission to the Assembly (resolutions 2697 (XXV) and 2968 (XXVII)).

At its twenty-ninth session, the General Assembly decided to establish an Ad Hoc Committee on the Charter of the United Nations, consisting of 42 members, to discuss the observations received from Governments, to consider any additional specific proposals that Governments might make with a view to enhancing the ability of the United Nations to achieve its purposes, to consider also other suggestions for the more effective functioning of the United Nations that might not require amendments to the Charter and to enumerate the proposals that had aroused particular interest in the Ad Hoc Committee; and invited Governments to submit or bring up to date their observations on the review of the Charter (resolution 3349 (XXIX)).

Meanwhile, another item, entitled "Strengthening of the role of the United Nations with regard to the maintenance and consolidation of international peace and security, the development of co-operation among all nations and the promotion of the rules of international law in relations between States" was included in the agenda of the twenty-seventh session of the General Assembly at the request of Romania (A/8752). At that session, the Assembly recognized that the Organization should become a more effective instrument in safeguarding and strengthening the independence and sovereignty of all States; expressed the conviction that it was necessary to enhance the role of the United Nations so that it might bring an increased contribution to the settlement of international issues; and invited Member States to communicate to the Secretary-General their views and suggestions on the ways and means of strengthening the role of the United Nations in international life (resolution 2925 (XXVII)). The Assembly continued its consideration of the item at its twenty-eighth and twenty-ninth sessions (resolutions 3073 (XXVIII) and 3282 (XXIX)).

At its thirtieth session, the General Assembly considered the report of the Ad Hoc Committee together with the item on the strengthening of the role of the United Nations. At that session, the Assembly decided to reconvene the Ad Hoc Committee as the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization to examine in detail the observations received from Governments concerning suggestions and proposals regarding the Charter and the strengthening of the role of the United Nations with regard to the maintenance and consolidation of international peace and security, the development

of co-operation among all nations and the promotion of the rules of international law in relations between States; the Committee was also enlarged to include five more Member States (resolution 3499 (XXX)).

The Special Committee met at United Nations Headquarters from 22 February to 11 March 1988. At that session, the Special Committee was composed of the following 47 Member States:

Algeria, Argentina, Barbados, Belgium, Brazil, China, Colombia, Congo, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Liberia, Mexico, Nepal, New Zealand, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Spain, Tunisia, Turkey, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Venezuela, Yugoslavia and Zambia.

Since its thirtieth session, the General Assembly has reconvened the Special Committee every year and considered its successive reports (resolutions 31/28, 32/45, 33/94, 34/147, 35/164, 36/123, 37/114, 38/141, 39/88, 40/78 and 41/83).

At its forty-second session, 175/ the General Assembly took note of the report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization; requested the Special Committee at its session in 1988 (a) to accord priority to the question of the maintenance of international peace and security in all its aspects in order to strengthen the role of the United Nations, in particular the Security Council, and, in this context: (i) to complete an appropriate draft document on the prevention and removal of threats to peace and of situations that might lead to international friction or give rise to a dispute, on the basis of the provisionally adopted paragraphs as well as other proposals set forth in the report of the Special Committee on its work at the 1987 session, and (ii) to submit the draft document to the Assembly at its forty-third session, and

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175/ References for the forty-second session (agenda item 137):

- (a) Report of the Special Committee: Supplement No. 33 (A/42/33);
- (b) Report of the Sixth Committee: A/42/817;
- (c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/42/847 (relates also to item 115);
- (d) Resolution 42/157;
- (e) Meetings of the Sixth Committee: A/C.6/42/SR.22-28, 55 and 60;
- (f) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/42/SR.49;
- (g) Plenary meeting: A/42/PV.94.

(b) to continue its work on the question of the peaceful settlement of disputes between States, and, in this context: (i) to continue consideration of the Working Paper, and (ii) to examine the report of the Secretary-General on the elaboration of a draft handbook on the peaceful settlement of disputes between States; also requested the Special Committee to keep the question of the rationalization of the procedures of the United Nations under active review; requested the Secretary-General to continue the preparation of a draft handbook on the peaceful settlement of disputes between States; and requested the Special Committee to submit a report on its work to the Assembly at its forty-third session (resolution 42/157).

Document: Report of the Special Committee, Supplement No. 33 (A/43/33).

### 137. Development and strengthening of good-neighbourliness between States

At its thirty-fourth session, in 1979, the General Assembly, in the course of its consideration of the item entitled "Implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security", invited Governments to communicate to the Secretary-General their views and suggestions on good-neighbourliness; invited the United Nations organs, bodies and programmes, as well as the specialized agencies, to inform the Secretary-General of the aspects of their activities relevant to the development of relations of good-neighbourliness between States; requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its thirty-sixth session a report on the matter; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-sixth session an item entitled "Development and strengthening of good-neighbourliness between States" (resolution 34/99).

At its thirty-sixth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session a report containing an orderly presentation of the views and suggestions received concerning the content of good-neighbourliness, as well as ways and modalities to enhance it (resolution 36/101).

At its thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly deemed it appropriate to clarify the elements of good-neighbourliness as part of a process of elaborating, at an appropriate time, a suitable international document on the subject (resolution 37/117).

At its thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly reaffirmed that good-neighbourliness fully conformed with the purposes of the United Nations; deemed it appropriate, on the basis of the working paper concerning the development and strengthening of good-neighbourliness between States, as well as of other proposals and ideas that had been or would be submitted by States, and the replies and views of States and international organizations, to start clarifying and formulating the elements of good-neighbourliness as part of a process of elaboration of a suitable international document on the subject (resolution 38/126).

At its thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly reaffirmed that the generalization of the long practice of good-neighbourliness and of principles and rules pertaining to it was likely to strengthen friendly relations and co-operation

among States in accordance with the Charter; decided to proceed with the task of identifying and clarifying the elements of good-neighbourliness within the framework of a working group or other appropriate organ of the Sixth Committee as could be decided upon by the Committee when organizing its work at the fortieth session of the Assembly (resolution 39/78).

At its fortieth session, the General Assembly decided to take note of the report of the Sub-Committee on Good-Neighbourliness set up by the Sixth Committee during its fortieth session; and to continue and complete, on the basis of its resolution 39/78, the task of identifying and clarifying the elements of good-neighbourliness within the framework of a sub-committee of the Sixth Committee, at its forty-first session (decision 40/419).

At its forty-first session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Sub-Committee on Good-Neighbourliness, which functioned within the Sixth Committee during that session, and decided to continue and complete at its forty-second session the task of identifying and clarifying the elements of good-neighbourliness within the framework of a sub-committee on good-neighbourliness (resolution 41/84).

At its forty-second session, 176/ the General Assembly again took note of the report of the Sub-Committee on Good-Neighbourliness; and decided to continue and to complete at its forty-third session, on the basis of the resolution and of the report of the Sub-Committee, the task of identifying and clarifying the elements of good-neighbourliness and to begin the elaboration of a suitable international document on the development and strengthening of good-neighbourliness between States within the framework of a sub-committee on good-neighbourliness (resolution 42/158).

No advance documentation expected.

#### 138. Report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country

The Committee on Relations with the Host Country was established by the General Assembly at its twenty-sixth session, in 1971 (resolution 2819 (XXVI)). At present, the Committee is composed of the following 15 Member States:

176/ References for the forty-second session (agenda item 138):

- (a) Report of the Sixth Committee: A/42/818;
- (b) Resolution 42/158;
- (c) Meetings of the Sixth Committee: A/C.6/42/SR.52-55;
- (d) Plenary meeting: A/42/PV.94.

Bulgaria, Canada, China, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cyprus, France, Honduras, Iraq, Mali, Senegal, Spain, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America.

In resolution 2819 (XXVI), the General Assembly instructed the Committee to deal with the question of the security of missions and the safety of their personnel, as well as with all the categories of issues previously considered by the Informal Joint Committee on Host Country Relations.

At its forty-second session, 177/ the General Assembly strongly condemned any criminal acts violating the security of missions accredited to the United Nations and the safety of their personnel; urged the host country to take all necessary measures to continue to prevent any criminal acts; renewed its request to the host country and the Member States that raised the issues in response to the request and to action by the host country to reduce the size of their missions to follow consultations with a view to reaching solutions to this matter, in accordance with the Agreement between the United Nations and the United States of America regarding the Headquarters of the United Nations; stressed the importance of a positive perception of the work of the United Nations, expressed concern about a negative public image and, therefore, urged that efforts be continued to build up public awareness by explaining the importance played by the United Nations and the missions accredited to it for the strengthening of international peace and

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177/ References for the forty-second session (agenda item 136):

- (a) Report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country: Supplement No. 26 (A/42/26 and Corr.1);
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General: A/42/915 and Add.1-4;
- (c) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the advisory opinion given by the International Court of Justice on 26 April 1988 in response to the request of the General Assembly contained in resolution 42/229 B: A/42/952;
- (d) Report of the Sixth Committee: A/42/878;
- (e) Draft resolutions: A/42/L.46 and Add.1, A/42/L.47 and Add.1, A/42/L.48 and Add.1 and A/42/L.50;
- (f) Resolutions 42/210 A and B, 42/220 A and B, 42/230, 42/232, decisions 42/460, 42/461 and 42/462;
- (g) Meetings of the Sixth Committee: A/C.6/42/SR.56, 61 and 62;
- (h) Plenary meetings: A/42/PV.98, 99, 104, 109 and 113.

security; requested the Secretary-General to remain actively engaged in all aspects of the relations of the United Nations with the host country and to continue to stress the importance of effective measures to avoid acts of terrorism, violence and harassment against the missions and their personnel, as well as the need for any pertinent legislation adopted by the host country to be in accord with the Headquarters Agreement and its other relevant obligations, decided to consider at its forty-third session the question of the composition of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country; and requested the Committee to continue its work, in conformity with resolution 2819 (XXVI) (resolution 42/210).

Document: Report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country, Supplement No. 26 (A/43/26).

**139. Draft Body of Principles for the Protection of All Persons under Any Form of Detention or Imprisonment**

At its thirtieth session, in 1975, the General Assembly requested the Commission on Human Rights at its thirty-second session to study the question of torture and any necessary steps for the formulation of a body of principles for the protection of all persons under any form of detention or imprisonment (resolution 3453 (XXX)).

At its thirty-second session, in March 1976, the Commission on Human Rights requested the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities to draw up such a body of principles and to transmit it to the Commission for its consideration (resolution 10 (XXXII)).

At its thirty-first session, the General Assembly, noting the decision of the Sub-Commission to appoint a rapporteur to prepare the first draft of the body of principles and its recommendation to appoint a working group to analyse the material received on the question of the human rights of persons subjected to any form of detention or imprisonment, requested the Commission on Human Rights, through the Economic and Social Council, to submit to the Assembly a comprehensive report on the elaboration of the body of principles (resolution 31/85).

At its first regular session of 1979, the Economic and Social Council requested the Secretary-General to transmit to all Governments the draft body of principles contained in the report of the Sub-Commission on its thirty-first session, to solicit their comments and to report to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session (resolution 1979/34).

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly took note of the constructive work undertaken by the open-ended working group of the Third Committee that had been established to elaborate a final version of the draft body of principles, which task, however, it had not been able to conclude; decided to refer the draft body of principles to its thirty-sixth session, for consideration by the Sixth Committee; and decided to establish, at that session, an open-ended working group with the intention of concluding the consideration of the draft Body of Principles with a view to its adoption by the Assembly (resolution 35/177).

At its thirty-sixth session, the General Assembly, in accordance with resolution 35/177, referred the question to the Sixth Committee (decision 36/402). At the same session, the Assembly decided to refer to its thirty-seventh session the draft Body of Principles for further consideration by the Sixth Committee, and to establish, at that session, an open-ended working group to conclude the consideration of the draft Body of Principles with a view to its adoption by the Assembly (decision 36/426).

At its thirty-seventh to forty-first sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (decisions 37/427, 38/426, 39/418, 40/420 and 41/418).

At its forty-second session, 178/ the General Assembly took note of the report of the Working Group on the Draft Body of Principles for the Protection of All Persons under Any Form of Detention or Imprisonment; decided that a working group of the Sixth Committee would be established at the beginning of the forty-third session in order to complete the elaboration of the draft Body of Principles during that session; and requested the Secretary-General to circulate to Member States the report of the open-ended Working Group established at the forty-second session (decision 42/426).

No advance documentation expected.

140. Verification in all its aspects

The item entitled "Verification in all its aspects" was included in the agenda of the forty-first session of the General Assembly, in 1986, as a sub-item under the item entitled "Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session: Implementation of the recommendations and decisions of the tenth special session". At that session, the Assembly invited Member States to communicate to the Secretary-General their views and suggestions on verification principles, procedures and techniques for promoting the inclusion of adequate verification in arms limitation and disarmament agreements and on the role of the United Nations in the field of verification (resolution 40/152 O).

At its forty-first session, the General Assembly continued its consideration of this question (resolution 41/86 Q).

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178/ References for the forty-second session (agenda item 139):

- (a) Report of the Sixth Committee: A/42/819;
- (b) Decision 42/426;
- (c) Meeting of the Sixth Committee: A/C.6/42/SR.56.
- (d) Plenary meeting: A/42/PV.94.

At the forty-second session, 179/ the General Assembly called upon Member States to increase their efforts towards achieving agreements on balanced, mutually acceptable, comprehensively verifiable and effective arms limitation and disarmament measures; encouraged all States that had not already done so to communicate to the Secretary-General, not later than 31 March 1988, their views and suggestions on verification principles as invited by the Assembly in its resolution 41/86 Q; urged individual Member States and groups of Member States possessing verification expertise to consider means by which they could contribute to, and promote the inclusion of, adequate and effective verification measures in arms limitation and disarmament agreements; requested the Disarmament Commission to conclude its consideration of verification in all its aspects at its 1988 substantive session, in the context of pursuing general and complete disarmament under effective international control, as a matter of critical importance in the negotiation and implementation of arms limitation and disarmament, with a view to the elaboration of concrete recommendations and proposals, as appropriate, regarding verification in all its aspects, including principles, provisions and techniques to promote the inclusion of adequate verification in arms limitation and disarmament agreements and the role of the United Nations and its Member States in the field of verification, and to report on its deliberations, conclusions and recommendations to the Assembly at its third special session devoted to disarmament and at its forty-third session; and requested the Secretary-General to prepare for the Disarmament Commission at its 1988 substantive session a compilation of the views received from Member States on the issue (resolution 42/42 F).

Document: Report of the Disarmament Commission, Supplement No. 42 (A/43/42).

#### 141. Science and peace

By a letter dated 9 March 1988 (A/43/141), Costa Rica requested the inclusion of the above item in the provisional agenda of the forty-third session.

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#### 179/ References for the forty-second session (sub-item 66 (m) (iii)):

- (a) Report of the Disarmament Commission: Supplement No. 42 (A/42/42);
- (b) Report of the Conference on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/42/27);
- (c) Report of the First Committee: A/42/754;
- (d) Resolution 42/42 F;
- (e) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/42/PV.3-42;
- (f) Plenary meeting: A/42/PV.84.

ANNEX I

Presidents of the General Assembly

<u>Regular sessions</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Country</u>
First	1946	Mr. Paul-Henri Spaak	Belgium
Second	1947	Mr. Oswaldo Aranha	Brazil
Third	1948 a/	Mr. H. V. Evatt	Australia
Fourth	1949	Mr. Carlos P. Romulo	Philippines
Fifth	1950 a/	Mr. Nasrollah Entezam	Iran
Sixth	1951 a/	Mr. Luis Padilla Nervo	Mexico
Seventh	1952 a/	Mr. Lester B. Pearson	Canada
Eighth	1953 a/	Mrs. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit	India
Ninth	1954	Mr. Zelco N. van Kleffens	Netherlands
Tenth	1955	Mr. José Maza	Chile
Eleventh	1956 a/	Prince Wan Waithayakon	Thailand
Twelfth	1957	Sir Leslie Munro	New Zealand
Thirteenth	1958 a/	Mr. Charles Malik	Lebanon
Fourteenth	1959	Mr. Víctor Andrés Belaúnde	Peru
Fifteenth	1960 a/	Mr. Frederick H. Boland	Ireland
Sixteenth	1961 a/	Mr. Mongi Slim	Tunisia
Seventeenth	1962	Sir Muhammad Zafrulla Khan	Pakistan
Eighteenth	1963	Mr. Carlos Sosa Rodriguez	Venezuela
Nineteenth	1964 a/	Mr. Alex Quaison-Sackey	Ghana
Twentieth	1965	Mr. Amintore Fanfani	Italy
Twenty-first	1966	Mr. Abdul Rahman Pazhwak	Afghanistan

a/ The session ended during the following year.

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<u>Regular sessions</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Country</u>
Twenty-second	1967 a/	Mr. Corneliu Manescu	Romania
Twenty-third	1968	Mr. Emilio Arenales Catalán	Guatemala
Twenty-fourth	1969	Miss Angie E. Brooks	Liberia
Twenty-fifth	1970	Mr. Edvard Hambro	Norway
Twenty-sixth	1971	Mr. Adam Malik	Indonesia
Twenty-seventh	1972	Mr. Stanislaw Trepczynski	Poland
Twenty-eighth	1973 a/	Mr. Leopoldo Benites	Ecuador
Twenty-ninth	1974 a/	Mr. Abdelaziz Bouteflika	Algeria
Thirtieth	1975	Mr. Gaston Thorn	Luxembourg
Thirty-first	1976 a/	Mr. H. S. Amerasinghe	Sri Lanka
Thirty-second	1977	Mr. Lazar Mojsov	Yugoslavia
Thirty-third	1978 a/	Mr. Indalecio Liévano	Colombia
Thirty-fourth	1979 a/	Mr. Salim A. Salim	United Republic of Tanzania
Thirty-fifth	1980 a/	Mr. Rüdiger von Wechmar	Federal Republic of Germany
Thirty-sixth	1981 a/	Mr. Ismat T. Kittani	Iraq
Thirty-seventh	1982 a/	Mr. Imre Hollai	Hungary
Thirty-eighth	1983 a/	Mr. Jorge E. Illueca	Panama
Thirty-ninth	1984 a/	Mr. Paul J. F. Lusaka	Zambia
Fortieth	1985 a/	Mr. Jaime de Piniés	Spain
Forty-first	1986 a/	Mr. Humayun Rasheed Choudhury	Bangladesh
Forty-second	1987 a/	Mr. Peter Florin	German Democratic Republic
<u>Special sessions</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Country</u>
First	1947	Mr. Oswaldo Aranha	Brazil

<u>Special sessions</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Country</u>
Second	1948	Mr. José Arce	Argentina
Third	1961	Mr. Frederick H. Boland	Ireland
Fourth	1963	Sir Muhammad Zafrulla Khan	Pakistan
Fifth	1967	Mr. Abdul Rahman Pazhwak	Afghanistan
Sixth	1974	Mr. Leopoldo Benites	Ecuador
Seventh	1975	Mr. Abdelaziz Bouteflika	Algeria
Eighth	1978	Mr. Lazar Mojsov	Yugoslavia
Ninth	1978	Mr. Lazar Mojsov	Yugoslavia
Tenth	1978	Mr. Lazar Mojsov	Yugoslavia
Eleventh	1980	Mr. Salim A. Salim	United Republic of Tanzania
Twelfth	1982	Mr. Ismat T. Kittani	Iraq
Thirteenth	1986	Mr. Jaime de Piniés	Spain
Fourteenth	1986	Mr. Humayun Rasheed Choudhury	Bangladesh
Fifteenth	1988	Mr. Peter Florin	German Democratic Republic

<u>Emergency special sessions</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Country</u>
First	1956	Mr. Rudecindo Ortega	Chile
Second	1956	Mr. Rudecindo Ortega	Chile
Third	1958	Sir Leslie Munro	New Zealand
Fourth	1960	Mr. Víctor Andrés Belaúnde	Peru
Fifth	1967	Mr. Abdul Rahman Pazhwak	Afghanistan
Sixth	1980	Mr. Salim A. Salim	United Republic of Tanzania

<u>Emergency special sessions</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Country</u>
Seventh	(1980 ( ( (1982	Mr. Salim A. Salim	United Republic of Tanzania
		Mr. Ismat T. Kittani	Iraq
Eighth	1981	Mr. Rüdiger von Wechmar	Federal Republic of Germany
Ninth	1982	Mr. Ismat T. Kittani	Iraq

ANNEX II

Officers of the Main Committees

A. <u>First Committee</u>			
<u>Session</u>	<u>Chairman</u>	<u>Vice-Chairman</u>	<u>Rapporteur</u>
Twentieth	Mr. Károly Csatorjay (Hungary)	Mr. Leopoldo Benites (Ecuador)	Mr. Ismail Fahmy (Egypt)
Twenty-first	Mr. Leopoldo Benites (Ecuador)	Mr. Ismail Fahmy (Egypt)	Mr. G. G. Tchernouchtchenko (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic)
Twenty-second	Mr. Ismail Fahmy (Egypt)	Mr. G. G. Tchernouchtchenko (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. C. Torsten W. Orn (Sweden)
Twenty-third	Mr. Piero Vinci (Italy)	Mr. Reynaldo Galindo Pohl (El Salvador)	Mr. Maxime Léopold Zollner (Benin)
Twenty-fourth	Mr. Agha Shahi (Pakistan)	Mr. Alhaji S. D. Kolo (Nigeria)	Mr. Lloyd Barnett (Jamaica)
Twenty-fifth	Mr. Andrés Aguilar (Venezuela)	Mr. Abdulrahim A. Farah (Somalia)	Mr. Zdenek Cerník (Czechoslovakia)
Twenty-sixth	Mr. Milko Tarabanov (Bulgaria)	Mr. Radha Krishna Ramphul (Mauritius)	Mr. Giovanni Migliuolo (Italy)
Twenty-seventh	Mr. Radha Krishna Ramphul (Mauritius)	Mr. Abdullah Y. Bishara (Kuwait)	Mr. Gustavo Santiso Gálvez (Guatemala)
Twenty-eighth	Mr. Otto Borch (Denmark)	Mr. Ion Datcu (Romania)	Mr. Alvaro de Soto (Peru)
Twenty-ninth	Mr. Carlos Ortiz de Rozas (Argentina)	Mr. Blaise Rabetafika (Madagascar)	Mr. António da Costa Lobo (Portugal)
		Mr. Bernhard Neugebauer (German Democratic Republic)	
		Mr. Mir Abdul Wahab Siddiq (Afghanistan)	

A. First Committee (continued)

<u>Session</u>	<u>Chairman</u>	<u>Vice-Chairman</u>	<u>Rapporteur</u>
Thirtieth	Mr. Edouard Ghorra (Lebanon)	Mr. Patrice Mikanagu (Burundi)	Mr. Horacio Arteaga Acosta (Venezuela)
Thirty-first	Mr. Henryk Jaroszek (Poland)	Mr. Rüdiger von Wechmar (Federal Republic of Germany)	Mr. Kedar Bhakta Shrestha (Nepal)
Thirty-second	Mr. Frank Edmund Boaten (Ghana)	Mr. Frank Edmund Boaten (Ghana)	Mr. Francisco Correa (Mexico)
Thirty-third	Mr. Ilkka Olavi Pastinen (Finland)	Mr. António da Costa Lobo (Portugal)	Mr. Miodrag Mihajlovic (Yugoslavia)
Thirty-fourth	Mr. Davidson L. Hepburn (Bahamas)	Mr. Ilkka Olavi Pastinen (Finland)	Mr. Ernst Sucharipa (Austria)
Thirty-fifth	Mr. Niaz A. Naik (Pakistan)	Mr. Boubker Cherkaoui (Morocco)	Mr. Ronald L. Kensmil (Suriname)
Thirty-sixth	Mr. Ignac Golob (Yugoslavia)	Mr. Hugo V. Palma (Peru)	Mr. Alemenayehu Makonnen (Ethiopia)

A. <u>First Committee</u> (continued)			
<u>Session</u>	<u>Chairman</u>	<u>Vice-Chairman</u>	<u>Rapporteur</u>
Thirty-seventh	Mr. James Victor Gbeho (Ghana)	Mr. J. C. Carasales (Argentina)	Mr. Luvsangiin Erdenechuluun (Mongolia)
Thirty-eighth	Mr. Tom Eric Vraalsen (Norway)	Mr. Tom Eric Vraalsen (Norway)	Mr. Humberto Y. Goyén Alvez (Uruguay)
Thirty-ninth	Mr. Celso A. de Souza e Silva (Brazil)	Mr. Elfaki Abdalla Elfaki (Sudan)	Mr. Ngaré Kessely (Chad)
Fortieth	Mr. Ali Alatas (Indonesia)	Mr. Gheorghe Tinca (Romania)	Mr. Yannis Souliotis (Greece)
Forty-first	Mr. Siegfried Zachmann (German Democratic Republic)	Mr. Milous Vejvoda (Czechoslovakia)	Mr. Doulaye Corentin Ki (Burkina Faso)
Forty-second	Mr. Bagbeni Adeito Nzengeya (Zaire)	Mr. Henning Wegener (Federal Republic of Germany)	Mr. Kasimierz Tomaszewski (Poland)
		Mr. Carlos Lechuga Hevia (Cuba)	Mr. Ali Maher Nashashibi (Jordan)
		Mr. Bagbeni Adeida Nzengeya (Zaire)	
		Mr. Morihisa Aoki (Japan)	
		Mr. Douglas James Roche (Canada)	
		Mr. Carlos José Gutierrez (Costa Rica)	

# B. Special Political Committee

<u>Session</u>	<u>Chairman</u>	<u>Vice-Chairman</u>	<u>Rapporteur</u>
Twentieth	Mr. Carlet R. Auguste (Haiti)	Mr. José D. Inglés (Philippines)	Mr. Hermod Lannung (Denmark)
Twenty-first	Mr. Max Jakobson (Finland)	Mr. Privado G. Jimenez (Philippines)	Mr. Carlos A. Goffi Demarchi (Argentina)
Twenty-second	Mr. Humberto López Villamil (Honduras)	Mr. Hermod Lannung (Denmark)	Mr. Abdullah Kamil (Indonesia)
Twenty-third	Mr. Abdulrahim Abby Farah (Somalia)	Mr. Abdul Samad Ghaus (Afghanistan)	Mr. Hermod Lannung (Denmark)
Twenty-fourth	Mr. Eugeniusz Kulaga (Poland)	Mr. Alessandro Farace (Italy)	Mr. Lamech E. Akong'o (Uganda)
Twenty-fifth	Mr. Abdul Samad Ghaus (Afghanistan)	Mr. Luis Hierro Gambardella (Uruguay)	Mr. Mohamed Mahjoubi (Morocco)
Twenty-sixth	Mr. Cornelius C. Cremin (Ireland)	Mr. V. S. Smirnov (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. Parviz Motaajer (Islamic Republic of Iran)
Twenty-seventh	Mr. Hady Touré (Guinea)	Mr. Julio César Carasales (Argentina)	Mr. Omer Ersan Akbel (Turkey)
Twenty-eighth	Mr. Károly Szarka (Hungary)	Mr. Wissam Zahawie (Iraq)	Mr. Massimo Castaldo (Italy)
Twenty-ninth	Mr. Per Lind (Sweden)	Mr. Ladislav Smíd (Czechoslovakia)	Mr. Hassan Abduljalil (Indonesia)
Thirtieth	Mr. Roberto Martínez Ordóñez (Honduras)	Mr. José Luis Martínez (Venezuela)	Mr. Guenter Mauersberger (German Democratic Republic)
		Mr. Abdirizak Haji Hussein (Somalia)	
		Mr. Erik Tellmann (Norway)	

B. Special Political Committee (continued)

<u>Session</u>	<u>Chairman</u>	<u>Vice-Chairman</u>	<u>Rapporteur</u>
Thirty-first	Mr. Mooki V. Molapo (Lesotho)	Mr. John Gregoriades (Greece)	Mr. Percy Haynes (Guyana)
Thirty-second	Mr. Bernhard Neugebauer (German Democratic Republic)	Mr. Zakaria Sibahi (Syrian Arab Republic)	Miss Ruth L. Dobson (Australia)
Thirty-third	Mr. Rodolfo E. Piza Escalante (Costa Rica)	Mr. Donald G. Blackman (Barbados)	Mr. Abduldayem M. Mubarez (Yemen)
Thirty-fourth	Mr. Hammoud El-Choufi (Syrian Arab Republic)	Mr. K. B. Shahi (Nepal)	
Thirty-fifth	Mr. Leonardo Mathias (Portugal)	Mr. Abdel-Magied A. Hassan (Sudan)	Mr. Paul Cotton (New Zealand)
Thirty-sixth	Mr. Nathan Irumba (Uganda)	Mr. Gustav Ortner (Austria)	Mr. Helí Peláez (Peru)
Thirty-seventh	Mr. Abduldayem Mubarez (Yemen)	Mr. Winston A. Tubman (Liberia)	Mr. Zahary Radoukov (Bulgaria)
Thirty-eighth	Mr. Ernesto Rodríguez Medina (Colombia)	Mrs. Biyemi Kekeh (Togo)	Mr. Faruk Logoglu (Turkey)
		Mr. Abduldayem M. Mubarez (Yemen)	
		Mrs. Eva Nowotny (Austria)	
		Mr. Michael E. Sherifis (Cyprus)	
		Mrs. Turkia Ould Daddah (Mauritania)	
		Mr. Ernesto Rodríguez Medina (Colombia)	
		Mr. Feodor Starcevic (Yugoslavia)	
		Mr. Edouard Lingani (Burkina Faso)	

B. Special Political Committee (continued)

<u>Session</u>	<u>Chairman</u>	<u>Vice-Chairman</u>	<u>Rapporteur</u>
Thirty-ninth	Mr. Alpha I. Diallo (Guinea)	Mr. Hussain Bin Ali Bin Abdullatif (Oman)	Mr. Jorge E. Chen Carpenter (Mexico)
Fortieth	Mr. Keijo Korhonen (Finland)	Mr. Giovanni Jannuzzi (Italy)	Mr. Raimundo González (Chile)
Forty-first	Mr. Kwam Kouassi (Togo)	Mr. Jaroslav César (Czechoslovakia)	Mr. Rafiq Ahmed Khan (Bangladesh)
Forty-second	Mr. Hamad Abdelaziz Al-Kawari (Qatar)	Mr. Kwam Kouassi (Togo)	Mr. Mpuemelelo J. Hlophe (Swaziland)
		Mr. Mehmet Ali Irtemçelik (Turkey)	
		Mr. Raimundo González (Chile)	
		Mr. Helmut Freudenschuss (Austria)	
		Mr. Raimundo González (Chile)	

C. Second Committee

<u>Session</u>	<u>Chairman</u>	<u>Vice-Chairman</u>	<u>Rapporteur</u>
Twentieth	Mr. P. A. Forthomme (Belgium)	Mr. Patricio Silva (Chile)	Mr. M. A. Ramaholimihaso (Madagascar)
Twenty-first	Mr. Moraiwid M. Tell (Jordan)	Mr. A. A. Boiko (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. Georg Reisch (Austria)
Twenty-second	Mr. Jorge P. Fernandini (Peru)	Mr. Ali Attiga (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya)	Mr. I. S. Chadha (India)
Twenty-third	Mr. Richard M. Akwei (Ghana)	Mr. Jan Muzík (Czechoslovakia)	Mr. Kjell K. Christiansen (Norway)
Twenty-fourth	Mr. Costa P. Caranicas (Greece)	Mr. Hooshang Anirmokri (Islamic Republic of Iran)	Mr. Mohamed Warsama (Somalia)
Twenty-fifth	Mr. Walter Guevara Arze (Bolivia)	Mr. S. Edward Peal (Liberia)	Mr. Leandro Verceles (Philippines)
Twenty-sixth	Mr. Narciso G. Reyes (Philippines)	Mr. Bernardo de Azevedo Brito (Brazil)	Mr. Salih Mohamed Osman (Sudan)
Twenty-seventh	Mr. Bruce Rankin (Canada)	Mr. Mokhless M. Gobba (Egypt)	Mr. Farouk Farhang (Afghanistan)
Twenty-eighth	Mr. Zewde Gabre-Sellassie (Ethiopia)	Mr. János Pataki (Hungary)	Mr. Chusei Yamada (Japan)
Twenty-ninth	Mr. Jihad Karam (Iraq)	Mr. Luis González Arias (Paraguay)	Mr. Luis Lascarro (Colombia)
Thirtieth	Mr. Olof Rydbeck (Sweden)	Mr. Izzeldin Hamid (Sudan)	Mr. Fazlul Karim (Bangladesh)
		Mr. Daniel Massonet (Belgium)	
		Mr. Mohamed Wafik Hosny (Egypt)	
		Mr. Jaime Valdés (Bolivia)	

C. Second Committee (continued)

<u>Session</u>	<u>Chairman</u>	<u>Vice-Chairman</u>	<u>Rapporteur</u>
Thirty-first	Mr. Jaime Valdés (Bolivia)	Mr. Ion Goritza (Romania)	Mr. Gerhard Pfanzelter (Austria)
Thirty-second	Mr. Peter Jankowitsch (Austria)	Mr. Mohan Prasad Lohani (Nepal)	Mr. Ibrahim Suleiman Dharat (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya)
Thirty-third	Mr. Louis Kayanda Mwangaguhunga (Uganda)	Mr. Angel María Oliveri López (Argentina)	Mr. Theophilos Theophilou (Cyprus)
Thirty-fourth	Mr. Costiu Murgescu (Romania)	Mr. Umayya Salah Tukan (Jordan)	Mr. Euripides Evriviades (Cyprus)
Thirty-fifth	Mr. Abdelhadi Sbihi (Morocco)	Mr. Siegfried Zachmann (German Democratic Republic)	Miss Paulina García Zonosó (Ecuador)
Thirty-sixth	Mr. Leandro I. Vercelles (Philippines)	Mr. Abul Ahsan (Bangladesh)	Mrs. Maureen Stephenson-Vernon (Jamaica)
Thirty-seventh	Mr. O. O. Fafowura (Nigeria)	Mr. José Luis Xifra (Spain)	Mr. Ahmed Ould Sid'Ahmed (Mauritania)
		Mr. Jukka Valtasaari (Finland)	Mr. Stoyan Bakalov (Bulgaria)
		Mr. Josue L. Villa (Philippines)	
		Mr. Enrique G. ter Horst (Venezuela)	
		Mr. Qazi Shaukat Fareed (Pakistan)	
		Mr. George Papadatos (Greece)	

C. Second Committee (continued)

<u>Session</u>	<u>Chairman</u>	<u>Vice-Chairman</u>	<u>Rapporteur</u>
Thirty-eighth	Mr. Peter Dietze (German Democratic Republic)	Mr. Phillip H. Gibson (New Zealand)	Mr. Policarpo Arce-Rojas (Colombia)
Thirty-ninth	Mr. Bryce Harland (New Zealand)	Mr. Parig S. Ziada (Iraq)	Mr. Ahmed Alawi Al-Haddad (Democratic Yemen)
Fortieth	Mr. Omer Y. Birigt (Sudan)	Mr. Enrique de la Torre (Argentina)	Mr. Jorge Lago Silva (Cuba)
Forty-first	Mr. Abdalla Saleh Al-Ashtal (Democratic Yemen)	Mr. Habib Kaabachi (Tunisia)	Mr. Boris Goudima (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic)
Forty-second	Mr. Guennadi I. Ondovenko (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. Soemadi D. M. Brotodiningrat (Indonesia)	Mr. Seyed M. Arastoo (Islamic Republic of Iran)
		Ms. Inga Eriksson (Sweden)	
		Mr. Finn Jönck (Denmark)	
		Mr. Oscar R. de Rojas (Venezuela)	
		Mr. Henricus Gajentaan (Netherlands)	
		Mr. S. Mohamed Shabaan (Egypt)	

# D. Third Committee

<u>Session</u>	<u>Chairman</u>	<u>Vice-Chairman</u>	<u>Rapporteur</u>
Twentieth	Mr. Francisco Cuevas Cancino (Mexico)	Mrs. Halima Embarek Warzazi (Morocco)	Mr. R. St. John MacDonald (Canada)
Twenty-first	Mrs. Halima Embarek Warzazi (Morocco)	Mr. R. St. John MacDonald (Canada)	M. S. Clara Ponce de León (Colombia)
Twenty-second	Mrs. Mara Radic (Yugoslavia)	Mr. Erik Mettel (Austria)	Mr. A. A. Mohammed (Nigeria)
Twenty-third	Mr. Erik Mettel (Austria)	Mrs. Turkia Ould Daddah (Mauritania)	Mr. Yahya Mahmassani (Lebanon)
Twenty-fourth	Mrs. Turkia Ould Daddah (Mauritania)	Mrs. Helvi Sipilä (Finland)	Mr. Ludek Handl (Czechoslovakia)
Twenty-fifth	Miss Maria Groza (Romania)	Mrs. Emilia C. de Barish (Costa Rica)	Mrs. Eva Gunawardana (Belgium)
Twenty-sixth	Mrs. Helvi Sipilä (Finland)	Mr. Yahya Mahmassani (Lebanon)	Mr. Amre Moussa (Egypt)
Twenty-seventh	Mr. Carlos Giambruno (Uruguay)	Mrs. Erika Daes (Greece)	Mrs. Luvsandanzangiin Ider (Mongolia)
		Mr. Kofi Sekyiama (Ghana)	
Twenty-eighth	Mr. Yahya Mahmassani (Lebanon)	Mrs. Luz Bertrand de Bromley (Honduras)	Mr. Aykut Berk (Turkey)
		Mr. Amre Moussa (Egypt)	
Twenty-ninth	Mrs. Aminata Marico (Mali)	Miss Graziella Dubra (Uruguay)	Mr. Dietrich von Kyaw (Federal Republic of Germany)
		Mr. Gholam Ali Sayar (Islamic Republic of Iran)	
Thirtieth	Mr. Ladislav Smíd (Czechoslovakia)	Mrs. Gwen Etondé Burnley (Cameroon)	Mrs. Sekela Karinda (Zaire)
		Mrs. Leticia R. Shabani (Philippines)	

D. Third Committee (continued)

<u>Session</u>	<u>Chairman</u>	<u>Vice-Chairman</u>	<u>Rapporteur</u>
Thirty-first	Mr. Dietrich von Kyaw (Federal Republic of Germany)	Miss Faika Farouk (Tunisia)  Mr. Miguel Alfonso Martínez (Cuba)	Mr. Ibrahim Badawi (Egypt)
Thirty-second	Mrs. Lucille Mair (Jamaica)	Mrs. Luvsandanzangiin Ider (Mongolia)  Mr. Eigil Pedersen (Denmark)	Mr. Fuad Mubarak Ali Al-Hinai (Oman)
Thirty-third	Mrs. Leticia R. Shahani (Philippines)	Mr. Chérif Bachir Djigo (Senegal)  Mr. Anestis Papastefanou (Greece)	Miss Ana del Carmen Richter (Argentina)
Thirty-fourth	Mr. Samir I. Sobhy (Egypt)	Mr. Jainendra Kumar Jain (India)  Mrs. Claudia Restrepo de Reyes (Colombia)	Mr. Nikolai N. Komissarov (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic)
Thirty-fifth	Mr. Ivan Garvalov (Bulgaria)	Mrs. Carmen Silva de Araña (Peru)  Mr. Johan Nordenfelt (Sweden)	Miss Olajumoke Oladayo Obafemi (Nigeria)
Thirty-sixth	Mr. Declan O'Donovan (Ireland)	Mr. Mario A. Esquivel Tobar (Costa Rica)  Mrs. Dordana Masmoudi (Tunisia)	Mr. Naoharu Fuji (Japan)
Thirty-seventh	Mr. Carlos Calero Rodrigues (Brazil)	Mr. Dharar Abdul Razzak Razzoqi (Kuwait)  Mr. Willi Schlegel (German Democratic Republic)	Mr. Karl Borchard (Federal Republic of Germany)

D. Third Committee (continued)			
<u>Session</u>	<u>Chairman</u>	<u>Vice-Chairman</u>	<u>Rapporteur</u>
Thirty-eighth	Mr. Saroj Chavanaviraj (Thailand)	Mr. Roderick L. Bell (Canada)	Mrs. Mousokoro Sangaré Kaba (Guinea)
Thirty-ninth	Mr. Ali Abdi Madar (Somalia)	Mrs. María A. Flórez (Cuba)	Mr. Grzegorz Polowczyk (Poland)
Fortieth	Mr. Endre Zador (Hungary)	Mrs. Rosalinda V. Tirona (Philippines)	Mr. Paul Désiré Kaboré (Burkina Faso)
Forty-first	Mr. Alphons C. M. Hamer (Netherlands)	Mr. Abdullah Zawawi Mohamed (Malaysia)	Mr. Francis Eric Aguilar-Recht (Guatemala)
Forty-second	Mr. Jorge E. Ritter (Panama)	Miss Tatiana Bronsakov (Czechoslovakia)	Mrs. Ani Santoso (Indonesia)
		Mr. James Mugume (Uganda)	
		Mr. Osman M. O. Dirar (Sudan)	
		Mr. Paul E. Laberge (Canada)	

<u>E. Fourth Committee</u>			
<u>Session</u>	<u>Chairman</u>	<u>Vice-Chairman</u>	<u>Rapporteur</u>
Twentieth	Mr. Majib Rahnema (Islamic Republic of Iran)	Mr. Emmanuel Bruce (Togo)	Mr. K. Natwar Singh (India)
Twenty-first	Mr. Fakhreddine Mohamed (Sudan)	Mr. N. T. D. Kanakarathne (Sri Lanka)	Mr. Mohsen S. Esfandiary (Islamic Republic of Iran)
Twenty-second	Mr. George J. Tomeh (Syrian Arab Republic)	Mr. E. A. Braithwaite (Guyana)	Mr. Buyantyn Dashtseren (Mongolia)
Twenty-third	Mr. P. V. J. Solomon (Trinidad and Tobago)	Mr. Buyantyn Dashtseren (Mongolia)	Mr. James E. K. Aggrey-Orleans (Ghana)
Twenty-fourth	Mr. Théodore Idzumbuir (Zaire)	Mr. Luben Pentchev (Bulgaria)	Mr. Mohamed Ali Abdullah (Democratic Yemen)
Twenty-fifth	Mr. Vernon Johnson Mwaanga (Zambia)	Mr. Assad K. Sadry (Islamic Republic of Iran)	Mr. Horacio Sevilla Borja (Ecuador)
Twenty-sixth	Mr. Keith Johnson (Jamaica)	Mrs. Brita Skottsberg Ahman (Sweden)	Mr. Yilma Tadesse (Ethiopia)
Twenty-seventh	Mr. Zdenek Cernik (Czechoslovakia)	Mr. Salah Ahmed Mohamed Ibrahim (Sudan)	Mrs. Edda Weiss (Austria)
		Mr. Lionel Samuels (Guyana)	
Twenty-eighth	Mr. Leonardo Díaz González (Venezuela)	Mr. Henricus A. F. Heidweiller (Netherlands)	Mr. Ivan G. Garvalov (Bulgaria)
		Mrs. Famah Joka-Bangura (Sierra Leone)	
Twenty-ninth	Mr. Buyantyn Dashtseren (Mongolia)	Mr. Mohamad Sidik (Indonesia)	Mr. Arnaldo H. S. Araújo (Guinea-Bissau)
		Mr. Stanislav Suja (Czechoslovakia)	
Thirtieth	Mrs. Famah Joka-Bangura (Sierra Leone)	Mr. Amer Salih Aram (Iraq)	Mr. Rui Quartin Santos (Portugal)
		Mr. Bernal Vargas Saborio (Costa Rica)	

E. Fourth Committee (continued)

<u>Session</u>	<u>Chairman</u>	<u>Vice-Chairman</u>	<u>Rapporteur</u>
Thirty-first	Mr. Tom Eric Vraalsen (Norway)	Mr. Ede Gazdik (Hungary)	Mr. Abdul Majid Mangal (Afghanistan)
Thirty-second	Mr. Mowaffak Allaf (Syrian Arab Republic)	Mr. Raymond Tchicaya (Gabon)	Mr. Gürsel Demirok (Turkey)
Thirty-third	Mr. Leonid A. Dolguchits (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. Khaled Q. Al-Said (Oman)	Mr. Daniel de la Pedraja (Mexico)
Thirty-fourth	Mr. Thomas S. Boya (Benin)	Mr. Nampuya-Musungayi Mkuembe (Zaire)	Mr. Ron S. Morris (Australia)
Thirty-fifth	Mr. Noel G. Sinclair (Guyana)	Mr. Thomas S. Boya (Benin)	Mr. Aryoday Lal (Fiji)
Thirty-sixth	Mr. Jasim Yousif Jamal (Qatar)	Mr. Mir Abdul Wahab Siddiq (Afghanistan)	Mr. Ibrahim O. Addabashi (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya)
Thirty-seventh	Mr. Raúl Roa Kouri (Cuba)	Mr. Luis Alberto Varela Quiros (Costa Rica)	Mr. Victor G. Garcia (Philippines)
		Mr. Makhaola Nkai Lerotholi (Lesotho)	
		Mr. Frantisek Penazka (Czechoslovakia)	
		Mr. Isselmou Ould Sidi Ahmed Vall (Mauritania)	
		Mr. Gerhard Schröter (German Democratic Republic)	
		Mr. Essam Sadek Ramadan (Egypt)	
		Mr. Jukka Valtasaari (Finland)	

E. Fourth Committee (continued)			
<u>Session</u>	<u>Chairman</u>	<u>Vice-Chairman</u>	<u>Rapporteur</u>
Thirty-eighth	Mr. Ali Treiki (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya)	Mr. Jaime Hermida Castillo (Nicaragua)	Mr. Rudolph Yossiphov (Bulgaria)
Thirty-ninth	Mr. Renagi Renagi Lohia (Papua New Guinea)	Mr. Ralph Karepa (Papua New Guinea)	Mr. Demetrio Infante (Chile)
Fortieth	Mr. Javier Chamorro Mora (Nicaragua)	Mr. Jirí Pulz (Czechoslovakia)	Mr. Stefano Stefanini (Italy)
Forty-first	Mr. James Victor Gbeho (Ghana)	Mr. Vladimir F. Skofenko (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. Nihat Akyol (Turkey)
Forty-second	Mr. Constantine Moushoutas (Cyprus)	Mr. Ahmad Farouk Arnouss (Syrian Arab Republic)	Mr. Alvaro Carnevali-Villegas (Venezuela)
		Mrs. Margaret A. King-Rousseau (Trinidad and Tobago)	
		Mr. Joachim Rafael Branco (Sao Tome and Principe)	
		Mr. Alexander Vasilyev (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic)	

F. Fifth Committee

<u>Session</u>	<u>Chairman</u>	<u>vice-Chairman</u>	<u>Rapporteur</u>
Twentieth	Mr. Nejib Bouziri (Tunisia)	Mr. Pedro Olarte (Colombia)	Mr. Vladimir Prusa (Czechoslovakia)
Twenty-first	Mr. Vahaf Asiroglu (Turkey)	Mr. Bogomil Todorov (Bulgaria)	Mr. David Silveira da Mota (Brazil)
Twenty-second	Mr. Harry Morris (Liberia)	Mr. Moshe S. Esfandiary (Islamic Republic of Iran)	Mr. B. J. Lynch (New Zealand)
Twenty-third	Mr. G. G. Tchernouchchenko (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. W. G. M. Olivier (Canada)	Mr. Santiago Meyer Picón (Mexico)
Twenty-fourth	Mr. David Silveira da Mota (Brazil)	Mr. Gindeel I. Gindeel (Sudan)	Mr. Paul André Beaulieu (Canada)
Twenty-fifth	Mr. Max Wershof (Canada)	Mr. Jozsef Tardos (Hungary)	Mr. Gregor Woschnagg (Austria)
Twenty-sixth	Mr. Olu Sanu (Nigeria)	Mr. Gregor Woschnagg (Austria)	Mr. Mohamed M. El Baradei (Egypt)
Twenty-seventh	Mr. Motoo Ogiso (Japan)	Mr. Joseph Q. Cleland (Ghana)	Mr. Baboora Rambissoon (Trinidad and Tobago)
Twenty-eighth	Mr. C. S. M. Mselle (United Republic of Tanzania)	Miss Fernanda Forcignano (Italy)	Mr. Oleg M. Pashkevich (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic)
Twenty-ninth	Mr. Costa P. Caranicas (Greece)	Mr. Simón Arboleda (Colombia)	Mr. Ernesto C. Garrido (Philippines)
		Mr. Morteza Talieh (Islamic Republic of Iran)	
		Mr. Kemal Dipp Gómez (Dominican Republic)	Mr. Mahmoud M. Osman (Egypt)
		Mr. Ernesto C. Garrido (Philippines)	

F. Fifth Committee (continued)

<u>Session</u>	<u>Chairman</u>	<u>Vice-Chairman</u>	<u>Rapporteur</u>
Thirtieth	Mr. Christopher R. Thomas (Trinidad and Tobago)	Mr. Yasushi Akashi (Japan)	Mr. Ahmed Aboul Gheit (Egypt)
Thirty-first	Mr. Ali Sunni Muntasser (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya)	Mr. Youri M. Matseiko (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. Brian Nason (Ireland)
Thirty-second	Mr. Morteza Talieh (Islamic Republic of Iran)	Mr. Atilio Norberto Molteni (Argentina)	Mr. Pyotr Grigoryevich Belyaev (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic)
Thirty-third	Mr. Clarus Kobina Sekyi (Ghana)	Mr. Oswaldo Gamboa (Venezuela)	Mr. Hamzah M. Hamzah (Syrian Arab Republic)
Thirty-fourth	Mr. André Xavier Pirson (Belgium)	Mr. Rudolf Schmidt (Federal Republic of Germany)	Mr. Ali Ben-Said Khamis (Algeria)
Thirty-fifth	Mr. Enrique Buj Flores (Mexico)	Miss Doris Muck (Austria)	Mr. Carl C. Pedersen (Canada)
Thirty-sixth	Mr. Abdel-Rahman Abdalla (Sudan)	Mr. Andrzej Abraszewski (Poland)	Mr. Mario Martorell (Peru)

P. Fifth Committee (continued)

<u>Session</u>	<u>Chairman</u>	<u>Vice-Chairman</u>	<u>Rapporteur</u>
Thirty-seventh	Mr. Andrzej Abraszewski (Poland)	Mr. Sumihiro Kuyama (Japan)	Mr. Mohamed El Safty (Egypt)
Thirty-eighth	Mr. Sumihiro Kuyama (Japan)	Mr. Ernest Besley Maycock (Barbados)	Mr. Even Fontaine Ortiz (Cuba)
Thirty-ninth	Mr. Ernest Besley Maycock (Barbados)	Mr. Tommo Monthe (Cameroon)	Mr. Ali Achraf Mojtahed (Islamic Republic of Iran)
Fortieth	Mr. Tommo Monthe (Cameroon)	Mr. Hans Erik Kastofic (Denmark)	Mr. Falk Melike (German Democratic Republic)
Forty-first	Mr. Even Fontaine Ortiz (Cuba)	Mr. John Hadwen (Canada)	Mr. Soeprapto Herijanto (Indonesia)
Forty-second	Mr. Henrik Amneus (Sweden)	Mr. Deryck Murray (Trinidad and Tobago)	Mr. Félix Aboly-Bi-Kouassi (Côte d'Ivoire)
		Mr. Raj Singh (Fiji)	

<u>Session</u>	<u>Chairman</u>	<u>Vice-Chairman</u>	<u>Rapporteur</u>
Twentieth	Mr. Abdullah El-Erian (Egypt)	Mr. Constantin Flitan (Romania)	Mr. Gonzalo Alcívar (Ecuador)
Twenty-first	Mr. Vratislav Pechota (Czechoslovakia)	Mr. Armando Molina (Venezuela)	Mr. Gaetano Arangio Ruiz (Italy)
Twenty-second	Mr. Edvard Hambro (Norway)	Mr. Maluki Mwenda (Kenya)	Mr. Sergio González Gálvez (Mexico)
Twenty-third	Mr. K. Krishna Rao (India)	Mr. Hugo Juan Gobbi (Argentina)	Mr. Gheorghe Secarin (Romania)
Twenty-fourth	Mr. Gonzalo Alcívar (Ecuador)	Mr. Paul B. Engo (Cameroon)	Mr. Piet-Hein J. M. Houben (Netherlands)
Twenty-fifth	Mr. Paul B. Engo (Cameroon)	Mr. Piet-Hein J. M. Houben (Netherlands)	Mr. Hisashi Owada (Japan)
Twenty-sixth	Mr. Zenon Rossides (Cyprus)	Mr. Duke Esmond Pollard (Guyana)	Mr. Alfons Klafkowski (Poland)
Twenty-seventh	Mr. Eric Suy (Belgium)	Mr. Andreas J. Jacovides (Cyprus)	Mr. B. A. Shitta-Bey (Nigeria)
		Mr. Rodrigo Velasco Arboleda (Colombia)	
Twenty-eighth	Mr. Sergio González Gálvez (Mexico)	Mr. Milan Sahovic (Yugoslavia)	Mr. Joseph Mande-Ndjapou (Central African Republic)
		Mr. B. A. Shitta-Bey (Nigeria)	Mr. Simon N. Bozanga (Central African Republic)
Twenty-ninth	Mr. Milan Sahovic (Yugoslavia)	Mr. Bengt Broms (Finland)	Mr. Joseph A. Sanders (Guyana)
		Mr. Abdelkrim Gana (Tunisia)	
Thirtieth	Mr. Frank Xavier Njenga (Kenya)	Mr. Víctor Manuel Godoy Figueredo (Paraguay)	Mr. Eike Bracklo (Federal Republic of Germany)
		Mr. Alfons Klafkowski (Poland)	

# G. Sixth Committee (continued)

<u>Session</u>	<u>Chairman</u>	<u>Vice-Chairman</u>	<u>Rapporteur</u>
Thirty-first	Mr. Estelito P. Mendoza (Philippines)	Mr. Enrique Gaviria (Colombia)	Mr. Valentin V. Bojilov (Bulgaria)
Thirty-second	Mr. Enrique Gaviria (Colombia)	Mr. Zenon Rossides (Cyprus)	Mr. Awa S. Al-Khasawneh (Jordan)
Thirty-third	Mr. Luigi Ferrari-Bravo (Italy)	Mr. Thabo Makela (Lesotho)	Mr. Ibrahim Abdul-Aziz Omar (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya)
Thirty-fourth	Mr. Pracha Guna-Kasen (Thailand)	Mr. Davoud Bavand (Islamic Republic of Iran)	Mr. Jargalsaikhany Enkhasaikhan (Mongolia)
Thirty-fifth	Mr. Abdul G. Koroma (Sierra Leone)	Mr. Alexandru Bolintineanu (Romania)	Mr. Wolfgang Hampe (German Democratic Republic)
Thirty-sixth	Mr. Juan José Calle y Calle (Peru)	Mr. Philippe Kirsch (Canada)	Mr. Antonio Vifal (Spain)
Thirty-seventh	Mr. Philippe Kirsch (Canada)	Miss Martha Oliveros (Argentina)	Miss Salva Gabriel Berberi (Sudan)

G. Sixth Committee (continued)

<u>Session</u>	<u>Chairman</u>	<u>Vice-Chairman</u>	<u>Rapporteur</u>
Thirty-eighth	Mr. Eliès Gastli (Tunisia)	Mr. Eladio Knipping Victoria (Dominican Republic)	Mr. Soud Mohamad Zedan (Saudi Arabia)
Thirty-ninth	Mr. Gunter Görner (German Democratic Republic)	Mr. Rajab A. Azzarouk (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya)	Mr. Mehmet Güney (Turkey)
		Mr. Moritaka Hayashi (Japan)	
Fortieth	Mr. Riyadh Al-Qaysi (Iraq)	Mr. Roberto Herrera Cáceres (Honduras)	Mr. Molefi Pholo (Lesotho)
		Mr. Bernd Mützelburg (Federal Republic of Germany)	
Forty-first	Mr. Laurel B. Francis (Jamaica)	Mr. José Luis Jesus (Cape Verde)	Mr. José María Castroviejo (Spain)
		Mr. Ioan Voicu (Romania)	
Forty-second	Mr. Rajab A. Azzarouk (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya)	Mr. Václav Mikulka (Czechoslovakia)	Mr. Kenneth McKenzie (Trinidad and Tobago)
		Mr. Klaus E. Scharloth (Federal Republic of Germany)	

## Vice-Presidents of the General Assembly

(The permanent members of the Security Council have been omitted from the table)

Member States	Sessions																																												
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19*	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42			
Algeria																																													
Australia																																													
Austria																																													
Bahamas																																													
Bahrain																																													
Bangladesh																																													
Barbados																																													
Belgium																																													
Benin																																													
Bhutan																																													
Bolivia																																													
Botswana																																													
Brazil																																													
Bulgaria																																													
Burkina Faso																																													
Burma																																													
Burundi																																													
Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic																																													
Cameroon																																													
Canada																																													
Central African Republic																																													
Chad																																													
Chile																																													
Colombia																																													
Comoros																																													
Congo																																													
Costa Rica																																													
Côte d'Ivoire																																													
Cuba																																													
Cyprus																																													
Czechoslovakia																																													
Democratic Yemen																																													
Denmark																																													
Djibouti																																													
Dominican Republic																																													
Ecuador																																													
Egypt																																													
El Salvador																																													
Ethiopia																																													
Fiji																																													
Gabon																																													
German Democratic Republic																																													

\* The General Assembly did not elect any Vice-Presidents.

★ **The General Assembly did not elect any Vice-Presidents.**

**The General Assembly did not elect any Vice-Presidents.**

Non-permanent members of the Security Council

[illegible]

## ANNEX IV

### Non-permanent members of the Security Council

[illegible]

ANNEX V

Members of the Economic and Social Council

Member States	Years																																																
	1946	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90				
Afghanistan																																																	
Algeria																																																	
Argentina																																																	
Australia																																																	
Austria																																																	
Bahamas																																																	
Bangladesh																																																	
Barbados																																																	
Belgium																																																	
Belize																																																	
Benin																																																	
Bolivia																																																	
Botswana																																																	
Brazil																																																	
Bulgaria																																																	
Burkina Faso																																																	
Burundi																																																	
Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic																																																	
Cameroon																																																	
Canada																																																	
Central African Republic																																																	
Chad																																																	
Chile																																																	
China a/																																																	
Colombia																																																	
Congo																																																	
Costa Rica																																																	
Côte d'Ivoire																																																	
Cuba																																																	
Cyprus																																																	
Czechoslovakia																																																	
Democratic Yemen																																																	
Djibouti																																																	
Denmark																																																	
Dominican Republic																																																	
Ecuador																																																	
Egypt																																																	
El Salvador																																																	
Ethiopia																																																	
Fiji																																																	
Finland																																																	
France																																																	
Gabon																																																	
German Democratic Republic																																																	

a/ By resolution 2758 (XXVI) of 25 October 1971, the General Assembly, decided:

"... to restore all its rights to the People's Republic of China and to recognize the representatives of its Government as the only legitimate representatives of China to the United Nations, and to expel forthwith the representatives of Chiang Kai-shek from the place which they unlawfully occupy at the United Nations and in all the organizations related to it."

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

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ANNEX VI (continued)

Member States	Year of admission																																													
	1945	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87			
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	x																																													
United Republic of Tanzania																		x																												
United States of America	x																																													
Uruguay	x																																													
Vanuatu																																														
Venezuela	x																																													
Viet Nam																																														
Yemen																																														
Yugoslavia	x																																													
Zaire																			x																											
Zambia																																														
Zimbabwe																																														

# ANNEX VII

## Composition of organs

The following list provides a reference to the composition of organs mentioned in this document:

<u>Organ</u>	<u>Item of preliminary list</u>
<u>Ad Hoc</u> Committee of the Whole of the General Assembly on the Review and Appraisal of the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990 .....	39
<u>Ad Hoc</u> Committee on the Drafting of an International Convention against the Recruitment, Use, Financing and Training of Mercenaries .....	134
<u>Ad Hoc</u> Committee on the Indian Ocean .....	68
Advisory Commission of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East .....	76
Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions .....	17 (a)
Advisory Committee on the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa .....	111
Board of Auditors .....	17 (c)
Board of Trustees of the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Populations .....	12
Committee against Torture .....	106
Committee for Programme and Co-ordination .....	16 (c)
Committee on Conferences .....	120
Committee on Contributions .....	17 (b)
Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights .....	100
Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes .....	84 (e)
Committee on Information .....	79
Committee on Relations with the Host Country .....	138

<u>Organ</u>	<u>Item of preliminary list</u>
Committee on the Development and Utilization of New and Renewable Sources of Energy .....	82 (d)
Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination .....	91
Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People .....	37
Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space .....	75
Conference on Disarmament .....	64
Consultative Committee on the United Nations Development Fund for Women .....	17 (i)
Council of the United Nations University .....	85 (b)
Credentials Committee .....	3
Disarmament Commission .....	64
Economic and Social Council .....	15 (b)
Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund .....	84 (d)
General Committee .....	8
Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme ....	84 (h)
Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme ....	16 (a)
Human Rights Committee .....	100
Intergovernmental Group to Monitor the Supply and Shipping of Oil and Petroleum Products to South Africa .....	36
International Civil Service Commission .....	17 (f)
International Law Commission .....	135
Investments Committee .....	17 (d)
Joint Inspection Unit .....	17 (h)
Negotiating Committee on the Financial Emergency of the United Nations .....	117
Security Council .....	15 (a)

<u>Organ</u>	<u>Item of preliminary list</u>
Special Committee against <u>Apartheid</u> .....	36
Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations .....	78
Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization .....	136
Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples .....	18
Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories .....	77
Trade and Development Board .....	82 (b)
United Nations Administrative Tribunal .....	17 (e)
United Nations Commission on International Trade Law .....	16 (d)
United Nations Council for Namibia .....	29
United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation .....	74
United Nations Staff Pension Committee .....	17 (g)
Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East .....	76
World Food Council .....	16 (b)

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