

# **RESOLUTIONS**

and

# **DECISIONS**

**adopted by the General Assembly  
during its**

**FORTY-SECOND SESSION**

**Volume I**

**15 September–21 December 1987**

**GENERAL ASSEMBLY**

OFFICIAL RECORDS: FORTY-SECOND SESSION

SUPPLEMENT No. 49 (A/42/49)



**UNITED NATIONS**

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New York, 1988

## **NOTE**

Symbols of United Nations documents are composed of capital letters combined with figures. Mention of such a symbol indicates a reference to a United Nations document.

The resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly are identified as follows:

### **Regular sessions**

Until the thirtieth regular session, the resolutions of the General Assembly were identified by an arabic numeral followed by a roman numeral in parentheses indicating the session (for example: resolution 3363 (XXX)). When several resolutions were adopted under the same number, each of them was identified by a capital letter placed between the two numerals (for example: resolution 3367 A (XXX), resolutions 3411 A and B (XXX), resolutions 3419 A to D (XXX)). The decisions were not numbered.

Since the thirty-first session, as part of the new system adopted for symbols of General Assembly documents, resolutions and decisions have been identified by an arabic numeral, indicating the session, followed by an oblique stroke and another arabic numeral (for example: resolution 31/1, decision 31/301). When several resolutions or decisions were adopted under the same number, each of them has been identified by a capital letter placed after the two numerals (for example: resolution 31/16 A, resolutions 31/6 A and B, decisions 31/406 A to E).

### **Special sessions**

Until the seventh special session, the resolutions of the General Assembly were identified by an arabic numeral followed, in parentheses, by the letter "S" and a roman numeral indicating the session (for example: resolution 3362 (S-VII)). The decisions were not numbered.

Since the eighth special session, resolutions and decisions have been identified by the letter "S" and an arabic numeral indicating the session, followed by an oblique stroke and another arabic numeral (for example: resolution S-8/1, decision S-8/11).

### **Emergency special sessions**

Until the fifth emergency special session, the resolutions of the General Assembly were identified by an arabic numeral followed, in parentheses, by the letters "ES" and a roman numeral indicating the session (for example: resolution 2252 (ES-V)). The decisions were not numbered.

Since the sixth emergency special session, resolutions and decisions have been identified by the letters "ES" and an arabic numeral indicating the session, followed by an oblique stroke and another arabic numeral (for example: resolution ES-6/1, decision ES-6/11).

In each of the series described above, the numbering follows the order of adoption.

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The present volume contains the resolutions and decisions adopted by the General Assembly from 15 September to 21 December 1987. Any further resolutions or decisions which the Assembly may adopt at its forty-second session will appear in a second volume.

The present volume also contains a list indicating the allocation of agenda items (sect. I), a list of principal and subsidiary organs with a reference to their composition (annex I), a list of conventions, declarations and other instruments (annex II), an index (annex III) and a check-list of resolutions and decisions (annex IV).

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## I. ALLOCATION OF AGENDA ITEMS<sup>1</sup>

### Plenary meetings

1. Opening of the session by the Chairman of the delegation of Bangladesh (item 1).
2. Minute of silent prayer or meditation (item 2).
3. Credentials of representatives to the forty-second session of the General Assembly (item 3):
  - (a) Appointment of the members of the Credentials Committee;
  - (b) Report of the Credentials Committee.
4. Election of the President of the General Assembly (item 4).
5. Election of the officers of the Main Committees (item 5).
6. Election of the Vice-Presidents of the General Assembly (item 6).
7. Notification by the Secretary-General under Article 12, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations (item 7).
8. Adoption of the agenda and organization of work: reports of the General Committee (item 8).
9. General debate (item 9).
10. Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization (item 10).
11. Report of the Security Council (item 11).
12. Report of the Economic and Social Council (chapters I, II, III (section B), VI (sections C and D), VII and VIII) (item 12).<sup>2</sup>
13. Report of the International Court of Justice (item 13).
14. Report of the International Atomic Energy Agency (item 14).<sup>3</sup>
15. Elections to fill vacancies in principal organs (item 15):
  - (a) Election of five non-permanent members of the Security Council;
  - (b) Election of eighteen members of the Economic and Social Council;
  - (c) Election of five members of the International Court of Justice.
16. Elections to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs (item 16):
  - (a) Election of twenty members of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme;
  - (b) Election of twelve members of the World Food Council;
  - (c) Election of twenty members of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination.<sup>4</sup>
17. Appointments to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other appointments (item 17).<sup>5</sup>
  - (f) Appointment of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia;
  - (h) Appointment of a member of the Joint Inspection Unit.<sup>6</sup>

<sup>1</sup> At its 3rd, 24th, 49th and 95th plenary meetings, on 18 September, 5 and 27 October, and 8 December 1987, the General Assembly adopted the agenda and the allocation of agenda items for its forty-second session (see sect. X.B.1, decision 42/402). Unless otherwise indicated, all the items formed part of the agenda and of the allocation of agenda items recommended by the General Committee in its first report (A/42/250 and Corr.1, paras. 26-40) and adopted by the Assembly at its 3rd plenary meeting. For the numerical list of agenda items, see annex III.

<sup>2</sup> For chapters I and VIII, see also "Second Committee", item 1, "Third Committee", item 1, "Fourth Committee", item 4 and "Fifth Committee", item 14; for chapter II and chapter III (section B), see also "Second Committee" and "Third Committee"; for chapter VI (section C) and chapter VII, see also "Second Committee", "Third Committee" and "Fifth Committee"; and for chapter VI (section D), see also "Second Committee" and "Fourth Committee". At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 18 September 1987, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee as set forth in its first report (A/42/250 and Corr.1, para. 38 (a) (i)), decided that Monday, 12 October 1987 would be devoted to the observance of the International Year of Shelter for the Homeless.

<sup>3</sup> At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 18 September 1987, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee as set forth in its first report (A/42/250 and Corr.1, para. 38 (b)), decided that the relevant paragraphs of the report of the International Atomic Energy Agency for 1986 (A/42/458 and Corr.1) would be drawn to the attention of the First Committee in connection with its consideration of agenda item 62.

<sup>4</sup> See sect. X.B.1, decisions 42/402 and 42/450.

<sup>5</sup> For sub-items (a) to (e) and (g), see "Fifth Committee", item 15.

<sup>6</sup> At its 95th plenary meeting, on 8 December 1987, the General Assembly, on the proposal of the Secretary-General (A/42/243, paras. 3 and 4), decided to include the item in its agenda as sub-item 17 (h) and to consider it directly in plenary meeting.

18. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (item 18):<sup>7</sup>
  - (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.
19. Admission of new Members to the United Nations (item 19).
20. Return or restitution of cultural property to the countries of origin: report of the Secretary-General (item 20).
21. Critical economic situation in Africa: United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990 (item 21).
22. Co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference: report of the Secretary-General (item 22).
23. Co-operation between the United Nations and the League of Arab States: report of the Secretary-General (item 23).
24. The situation in Kampuchea: report of the Secretary-General (item 24).
25. Co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity: report of the Secretary-General (item 25).
26. International Year of Peace: report of the Secretary-General (item 26).
27. Zone of peace and co-operation of the South Atlantic: report of the Secretary-General (item 27).
28. 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 (item 28).
29. Question of the Comorian island of Mayotte: report of the Secretary-General (item 29).
30. Judgment of the International Court of Justice of 27 June 1986 concerning military and paramilitary activities in and against Nicaragua: need for immediate compliance: report of the Secretary-General (item 30).
31. The situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security: report of the Secretary-General (item 31).
32. Law of the sea: report of the Secretary-General (item 32).
33. Policies of *apartheid* of the Government of South Africa (item 33):<sup>8</sup>
  - (a) Report of the Special Committee against *Apartheid*;
  - (b) Report of the Intergovernmental Group to Monitor the Supply and Shipping of Oil and Petroleum Products to South Africa;
  - (c) Reports of the Secretary-General.
34. The situation in Central America: threats to international peace and security and peace initiatives: report of the Secretary-General (item 34).
35. Declaration of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization 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: report of the Secretary-General (item 35).
36. Question of Namibia (item 36):<sup>9</sup>
  - (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 United Nations Council for Namibia;
  - (c) Report of the Secretary-General.

<sup>7</sup> At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 18 September 1987, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee as set forth in its first report (A/42/250 and Corr.1, para. 38 (a) (ii)), decided to refer to the Fourth Committee all the chapters of the report of the Special Committee (A/42/23) relating to specific Territories so that the Assembly might deal in plenary meeting with the question of the implementation of the Declaration as a whole.

<sup>8</sup> At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 18 September 1987, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee as set forth in its first report (A/42/250 and Corr.1, para. 38 (a) (iii)), decided to consider the item directly in plenary meeting, on the understanding that the representatives of the Organization of African Unity and of national liberation movements recognized by that organization would be permitted to participate in the discussion in plenary meeting and that organizations and individuals having a special interest in the question would be permitted to be heard by the Special Political Committee.

<sup>9</sup> At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 18 September 1987, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee as set forth in its first report (A/42/250 and Corr.1, para. 38 (a) (iv)), decided to consider the item directly in plenary meeting, on the understanding that hearings of the organizations concerned would be held in the Fourth Committee.

37. Question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas): report of the Secretary-General (item 37).<sup>10</sup>
38. Question of Palestine (item 38):
  - (a) Report of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People;
  - (b) Report of the Secretary-General.
39. The situation in the Middle East: reports of the Secretary-General (item 39).
40. United Nations Conference for the Promotion of International Co-operation in the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy: report of the United Nations Conference for the Promotion of International Co-operation in the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy (item 40).
41. Question of peace, stability and co-operation in South-East Asia (item 42).
42. Launching of global negotiations on international economic co-operation for development (item 44).
43. Question of equitable representation on and increase in the membership of the Security Council (item 45).
44. Question of Cyprus: report of the Secretary-General (item 46).<sup>11</sup>
45. Consequences of the prolongation of the armed conflict between Iran and Iraq (item 47).
46. Observer status for the African Development Bank in the General Assembly (item 140).
47. Co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of American States (item 142).
48. Co-operation between the United Nations and the Latin American Economic System (item 143).
49. Application of the Republic of Nauru to become a party to the Statute of the International Court of Justice (item 144).<sup>12</sup>

### First Committee

#### (DISARMAMENT AND RELATED INTERNATIONAL SECURITY QUESTIONS)

1. Implementation of General Assembly resolution 41/45 concerning the signature and ratification of Additional Protocol I of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco) (item 48).
2. Cessation of all nuclear-test explosions: report of the Conference on Disarmament (item 49).
3. Urgent need for a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty: report of the Conference on Disarmament (item 50).
4. Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East: report of the Secretary-General (item 51).
5. Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia: report of the Secretary-General (item 52).
6. 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: report of the Secretary-General (item 53).
7. 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: report of the Conference on Disarmament (item 54).
8. Conclusion of effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons: report of the Conference on Disarmament (item 55).

<sup>10</sup> At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 18 September 1987, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee as set forth in its first report (A/42/250 and Corr.1, para. 38 (a) (v)), decided to consider the item directly in plenary meeting, on the understanding that the hearings of the organizations 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.

<sup>11</sup> At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 18 September 1987, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee as set forth in its first report (A/42/250 and Corr.1, para. 38 (a) (vi)), decided to consider the item directly in plenary meeting, on the understanding that it would, when doing so, invite the Special Political Committee to meet for the purpose of affording representatives of the Cypriot communities an opportunity to take the floor in the Committee in order to express their views, and that it would then resume its consideration of the item, taking into account the report of the Special Political Committee.

<sup>12</sup> At its 49th plenary meeting, on 27 October 1987, the General Assembly, at the request of the Security Council (A/42/242), decided to include the item in its agenda and to consider it directly in plenary meeting.

9. Prevention of an arms race in outer space: report of the Conference on Disarmament (item 56).
10. Implementation of General Assembly resolution 41/54 on the immediate cessation and prohibition of nuclear-weapon tests: report of the Conference on Disarmament (item 57).
11. Implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa (item 58):
  - (a) Report of the Disarmament Commission;
  - (b) Report of the Secretary-General.
12. Prohibition of the development and manufacture of new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons: report of the Conference on Disarmament (item 59).
13. Reduction of military budgets (item 60):
  - (a) Report of the Disarmament Commission;
  - (b) Report of the Secretary-General.
14. Chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons: report of the Conference on Disarmament (item 61).
15. General and complete disarmament (item 62):<sup>3</sup>
  - (a) Prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of radiological weapons:
    - (i) Report of the Conference on Disarmament;
    - (ii) Report of the Secretary-General;
  - (b) Objective information on military matters: report of the Secretary-General;
  - (c) Conventional disarmament: report of the Disarmament Commission;
  - (d) Nuclear disarmament;
  - (e) Naval armaments and disarmament: report of the Disarmament Commission;
  - (f) Prohibition of the production of fissionable material for weapons purposes: report of the Conference on Disarmament;
  - (g) Conventional disarmament on a regional scale;
  - (h) Notification of nuclear tests;
  - (i) Review of the role of the United Nations in the field of disarmament: report of the Disarmament Commission.
16. Review and implementation of the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly (item 63):
  - (a) Regional disarmament: report of the Secretary-General;
  - (b) World Disarmament Campaign: report of the Secretary-General;
  - (c) United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa: report of the Secretary-General;
  - (d) Freeze on nuclear weapons;
  - (e) Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons: report of the Conference on Disarmament;
  - (f) United Nations programme of fellowships on disarmament: report of the Secretary-General;
  - (g) Implementation of General Assembly resolution 41/60 I on a nuclear-arms freeze;
  - (h) United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America: report of the Secretary-General.
17. Third special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament: report of the Preparatory Committee for the Third Special Session of the General Assembly Devoted to Disarmament (item 64).
18. World Disarmament Conference: report of the Secretary-General (item 65).
19. Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session (item 66):
  - (a) Report of the Disarmament Commission;
  - (b) Report of the Conference on Disarmament;
  - (c) Status of multilateral disarmament agreements: report of the Secretary-General;
  - (d) Advisory Board on Disarmament Studies: report of the Secretary-General;
  - (e) United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research: report of the Director of the Institute;
  - (f) Review and appraisal of the implementation of the Declaration of the 1980s as the Second Disarmament Decade: report of the Secretary-General;



- (g) Non-use of nuclear weapons and prevention of nuclear war: report of the Conference on Disarmament;
  - (h) United Nations disarmament studies:
    - (i) Report of the Advisory Board on Disarmament Studies;
    - (ii) Report of the Secretary-General;
  - (i) Disarmament Week: report of the Secretary-General;
  - (j) Cessation of the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament: report of the Conference on Disarmament;
  - (k) Prevention of nuclear war: report of the Conference on Disarmament;
  - (l) Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions of the tenth special session: reports of the Secretary-General;
  - (m) Implementation of the recommendations and decisions of the tenth special session:
    - (i) Report of the Disarmament Commission;
    - (ii) Report of the Conference on Disarmament;
    - (iii) Verification in all its aspects: report of the Disarmament Commission;
  - (n) Comprehensive programme of disarmament: report of the Conference on Disarmament.
20. Implementation of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace: report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Indian Ocean (item 67).
  21. Israeli nuclear armament: report of the Secretary-General (item 68).
  22. Relationship between disarmament and development: report of the International Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development (item 69).
  23. Question of Antarctica: reports of the Secretary-General (item 70).
  24. Strengthening of security and co-operation in the Mediterranean region: report of the Secretary-General (item 71).
  25. Review of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security (item 72):
    - (a) Implementation of the Declaration on the Preparation of Societies for Life in Peace: report of the Secretary-General;
    - (b) Review of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security: report of the Secretary-General.
  26. Comprehensive system of international peace and security (item 73).

#### Special Political Committee

1. Effects of atomic radiation: report of the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation (item 74).
2. Report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories: reports of the Secretary-General (item 75).
3. International co-operation in the peaceful uses of outer space (item 76):
  - (a) Report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space;
  - (b) Report of the Secretary-General.
4. Comprehensive review of the whole question of peace-keeping operations in all their aspects: report of the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations (item 77).
5. Questions relating to information (item 78):
  - (a) Report of the Committee on Information;
  - (b) Report of the Secretary-General;
  - (c) Report of the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.
6. United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (item 79):
  - (a) Report of the Commissioner-General;
  - (b) Report of the Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East;
  - (c) Report of the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine;
  - (d) Reports of the Secretary-General.
7. Question of the Malagasy islands of Glorieuses, Juan de Nova, Europa and Bassas da India (item 80).

8. Question of the composition of the relevant organs of the United Nations (item 81).
9. Policies of *apartheid* of the Government of South Africa (item 33):<sup>8</sup>
  - (a) Report of the Special Committee against *Apartheid*;
  - (b) Report of the Intergovernmental Group to Monitor the Supply and Shipping of Oil and Petroleum Products to South Africa;
  - (c) Reports of the Secretary-General.
10. Question of Cyprus: report of the Secretary-General (item 46).<sup>11</sup>

## Second Committee

### (ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL QUESTIONS)

1. Report of the Economic and Social Council (item 12):<sup>13</sup>
  - (a) Report of the Council (chapters I, II, III (sections B, F to H and J to L), IV, VI, VII and VIII);<sup>14</sup>
  - (b) Reports of the Secretary-General.
2. Development and international economic co-operation (item 82):<sup>15</sup>
  - (a) Trade and development:
    - (i) Report of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on its seventh session;
    - (ii) Report of the Trade and Development Board;
    - (iii) Reports of the Secretary-General;
    - (iv) Reports of the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development;
  - (b) Implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries: report of the Secretary-General;
  - (c) Effective mobilization and integration of women in development: reports of the Secretary-General;
  - (d) Economic and technical co-operation among developing countries:
    - (i) Report of the High-level Committee on the Review of Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries;
    - (ii) Reports of the Secretary-General;
  - (e) Environment:<sup>16</sup>
    - (i) Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme;
    - (ii) Report of the Secretary-General;
  - (f) Desertification and drought:
    - (i) Reports of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme;
    - (ii) Reports of the Secretary-General;
  - (g) Human settlements:
    - (i) Report of the Commission on Human Settlements;
    - (ii) Reports of the Secretary-General;
  - (h) Science and technology for development: report of the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development;
  - (i) New international human order: moral aspects of development: report of the Secretary-General.

<sup>13</sup> For sub-item (c), see "Third Committee", item 1.

<sup>14</sup> For chapters I and VIII, see also "Plenary meetings", item 12, "Third Committee", item 1, "Fourth Committee", item 4, and "Fifth Committee", item 14; for chapter II and chapter III (section B), see also "Plenary meetings" and "Third Committee"; for chapter III (section F) and chapter IV (sections G and H), see also "Third Committee"; for chapter IV (section I), see also "Fifth Committee"; for chapter VI (section C) and chapter VII, see also "Plenary meetings", "Third Committee" and "Fifth Committee"; for chapter VI (section D), see also "Plenary meetings" and "Fourth Committee"; for chapter VI (section E), see also "Third Committee" and "Fifth Committee".

<sup>15</sup> Under this item, the General Assembly also had before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under decision 41/442 of 5 December 1986 (A/42/555).

<sup>16</sup> At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 18 September 1987, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee as set forth in its first report (A/42/250 and Corr.1, para. 38 (c)), decided that, prior to the consideration of the sub-item by the Second Committee, the report of the World Commission on Environment and Development transmitted to the General Assembly by the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme (A/42/427) would be introduced at a plenary meeting.

3. Operational activities for development (item 83):<sup>17</sup>
  - (a) Operational activities of the United Nations system: report of the Secretary-General;
  - (b) United Nations Development Programme;
  - (c) United Nations Capital Development Fund;
  - (d) United Nations technical co-operation activities: report of the Secretary-General;
  - (e) United Nations Volunteers programme.
4. Training and research: United Nations Institute for Training and Research: report of the Secretary-General (item 84).
5. External debt crisis and development: report of the Secretary-General (item 85).
6. Special programmes of economic assistance: reports of the Secretary-General (item 86).

### Third Committee

#### (SOCIAL, HUMANITARIAN AND CULTURAL QUESTIONS)

1. Report of the Economic and Social Council (item 12):
  - (a) Report of the Council (chapters I, II, III (sections A to F and I), IV (sections G and H), V, VI (sections C and E), VII and VIII);<sup>18</sup>
  - (b) Reports of the Secretary-General;
  - (c) Reports of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.
2. Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination: reports of the Secretary-General (item 87).
3. National experience in achieving far-reaching social and economic changes for the purpose of social progress (item 88).
4. Question of aging: report of the Secretary-General (item 89).
5. Policies and programmes involving youth: reports of the Secretary-General (item 90).
6. 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: reports of the Secretary-General (item 91).
7. Elimination of all forms of racial discrimination (item 92):
  - (a) Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination;
  - (b) Status of the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of *Apartheid*: report of the Secretary-General;
  - (c) Question of financing the expenses of the members of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination: report of the Secretary-General.
8. Implementation of the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons and United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons: reports of the Secretary-General (item 93).
9. Crime prevention and criminal justice (item 94).
10. Elimination of all forms of discrimination against women (item 95):
  - (a) Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women;
  - (b) Status of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women: report of the Secretary-General.
11. Forward-looking strategies for the advancement of women to the year 2000 (item 96):
  - (a) Implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women: report of the Secretary-General;

<sup>17</sup> At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 18 September 1987, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee as set forth in its first report (A/42/250 and Corr.1, para. 38 (d) (i)), decided that the report of the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme on the operations, management and budget of the United Nations Development Fund for Women would be referred to the Second Committee for consideration under agenda item 83.

<sup>18</sup> For chapters I and VIII, see also "Plenary meetings", item 12, "Second Committee", item 1, "Fourth Committee", item 4, and "Fifth Committee", item 14; for chapter II and chapter III (section B), see also "Plenary meetings" and "Second Committee"; for chapter III (section F) and chapter IV (sections G and H), see also "Second Committee"; for chapter V (section A), see also "Fifth Committee"; for chapter VI (section C) and chapter VII, see also "Plenary meetings", "Second Committee" and "Fifth Committee" and for chapter VI (section E), see also "Second Committee" and "Fifth Committee".

- (b) Implementation of the Declaration on the Participation of Women in Promoting International Peace and Co-operation;
- (c) United Nations Development Fund for Women: report of the Secretary-General.<sup>17</sup>
- 12. International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women: report of the Secretary-General (item 97).
- 13. Elimination of all forms of religious intolerance (item 98).
- 14. Human rights and scientific and technological developments: report of the Secretary-General (item 99).
- 15. Question of a convention on the rights of the child (item 100).
- 16. International Covenants on Human Rights (item 101):
  - (a) Report of the Human Rights Committee;
  - (b) 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: report of the Secretary-General;
  - (c) Elaboration of a second optional protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty: report of the Secretary-General;
  - (d) Efforts and measures for promoting the eradication of illiteracy: report of the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.
- 17. Reporting obligations of States parties to United Nations conventions on human rights (item 102).
- 18. Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (item 103):
  - (a) Report of the High Commissioner;
  - (b) Question of the continuation of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees;
  - (c) Assistance to refugees in Africa: report of the Secretary-General.
- 19. International campaign against traffic in drugs (item 104):
  - (a) International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking: report of the Secretary-General;
  - (b) Draft convention against illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances: report of the Secretary-General;
  - (c) Implementation of General Assembly resolution 41/127: report of the Secretary-General.
- 20. Alternative approaches and ways and means within the United Nations system for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms (item 105):
  - (a) International conditions and human rights: report of the Secretary-General;
  - (b) National institutions for the protection and promotion of human rights: report of the Secretary-General;
  - (c) Right to development: report of the Secretary-General;
  - (d) 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.
- 21. New international humanitarian order (item 106).
- 22. Torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment: report of the Secretary-General (item 107).
- 23. Interregional Consultation on Developmental Social Welfare Policies and Programmes (item 141).

#### Fourth Committee

##### (QUESTIONS RELATING TO NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES)

- 1. Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 *e* of the Charter of the United Nations (item 108):
  - (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.

2. 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: 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 (item 109).
3. 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 (item 110):
  - (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.
4. Report of the Economic and Social Council (chapters I, VI (section D) and VIII)) (item 12).<sup>19</sup>
5. United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa: report of the Secretary-General (item 111).
6. Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories: report of the Secretary-General (item 112).
7. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (item 18):<sup>7</sup>
  - (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.
8. Question of Namibia (item 36):<sup>9</sup>
  - (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 United Nations Council for Namibia;
  - (c) Report of the Secretary-General.
9. Question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas): report of the Secretary-General (item 37).<sup>10</sup>

### Fifth Committee

#### (ADMINISTRATIVE AND BUDGETARY QUESTIONS)

1. Financial reports and audited financial statements, and reports of the Board of Auditors (item 113):
  - (a) United Nations Development Programme;
  - (b) United Nations Children's Fund;
  - (c) United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East;
  - (d) United Nations Institute for Training and Research;
  - (e) Voluntary funds administered by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees;
  - (f) United Nations Fund for Population Activities.
2. Programme budget for the biennium 1986-1987 (item 114).
3. Proposed programme budget for the biennium 1988-1989 (item 115).
4. Programme planning (item 116):
  - (a) Report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination;
  - (b) Reports of the Secretary-General.
5. Financial emergency of the United Nations (item 117):
  - (a) Report of the Negotiating Committee on the Financial Emergency of the United Nations;
  - (b) Reports of the Secretary-General.

<sup>19</sup> For chapters I and VIII, see also "Plenary meetings", item 12, "Second Committee", item 1, "Third Committee", item 1, and "Fifth Committee", item 14; and for chapter VI (section D), see also "Plenary meetings" and "Second Committee".

6. Administrative and budgetary co-ordination of the United Nations with the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency (item 118):
  - (a) Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;
  - (b) Effective administrative and budgetary co-ordination within the framework of the United Nations system: report of the Secretary-General;
  - (c) Feasibility of establishing a single administrative tribunal: report of the Secretary-General.
7. Joint Inspection Unit: reports of the Joint Inspection Unit (item 119).<sup>20</sup>
8. Pattern of conferences: report of the Committee on Conferences (item 120).
9. Scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of the United Nations: report of the Committee on Contributions (item 121).
10. Personnel questions (item 122):
  - (a) Composition of the Secretariat: report of the Secretary-General;
  - (b) Respect for the privileges and immunities of officials of the United Nations and the specialized agencies and related organizations: report of the Secretary-General;
  - (c) Other personnel questions: reports of the Secretary-General.
11. United Nations common system: report of the International Civil Service Commission (item 123).
12. United Nations pension system: report of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board (item 124).
13. Financing of the United Nations peace-keeping forces in the Middle East (item 125):
  - (a) United Nations Disengagement Observer Force: report of the Secretary-General;
  - (b) United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon: report of the Secretary-General;
  - (c) Review of the rates of reimbursement to the Governments of troop-contributing States: report of the Secretary-General.
14. Report of the Economic and Social Council (chapters I, IV (section I), V (section A), VI (sections C and E), VII and VIII) (item 12).<sup>21</sup>
15. Appointments to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other appointments (item 17):<sup>22</sup>
  - (a) Appointment of members of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;
  - (b) Appointment of members of the Committee on Contributions;
  - (c) Appointment of a member of the Board of Auditors;
  - (d) Confirmation of the appointment of members of the Investments Committee;
  - (e) Appointment of members of the United Nations Administrative Tribunal;
  - (g) Appointment of members of the International Civil Service Commission.<sup>23</sup>
16. Review of the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations: report of the Secretary-General (item 41).<sup>24</sup>
17. Current financial crisis of the United Nations (item 43).<sup>24</sup>

<sup>20</sup> At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 18 September 1987, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee as set forth in its first report (A/42/250 and Corr.1, para. 38 (e) (ii)), decided to allocate the item to the Fifth Committee, on the understanding that the reports of the Joint Inspection Unit dealing with subject-matters assigned to other Main Committees would be referred also to those Committees.

<sup>21</sup> For chapters I and VIII, see also "Plenary meetings", item 12, "Second Committee", item 1, "Third Committee", item 1, and "Fourth Committee", item 4; for chapter IV (section I), see also "Second Committee"; for chapter V (section A), see also "Third Committee"; for chapter VI (section C) and chapter VII, see also "Plenary meetings", "Second Committee" and "Third Committee"; and for chapter VI (section E), see also "Second Committee" and "Third Committee".

<sup>22</sup> For sub-items (f) and (h), see "Plenary meetings", item 17.

<sup>23</sup> At its 24th plenary meeting, on 5 October 1987, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee as set forth in its second report (A/42/250/Add.1, paras. 1 (a) and (b)), decided to include the item in its agenda as sub-item 17 (g) and to allocate it to the Fifth Committee.

<sup>24</sup> At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 18 September 1987, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee as set forth in its first report (A/42/250 and Corr.1, para. 38 (e) (i)), decided to allocate agenda items 41 and 43 to the Fifth Committee, on the understanding that such a decision would in no way prejudice the arrangements to be made for their future consideration; the Assembly also decided to consider the two items concurrently.

**Sixth Committee**

## (LEGAL QUESTIONS)

1. Measures to prevent international terrorism which endangers or takes innocent human lives or jeopardizes fundamental freedoms and study of the underlying causes of those forms of terrorism and acts of violence which lie in misery, frustration, grievance and despair and which cause some people to sacrifice human lives, including their own, in an attempt to effect radical changes (item 126):<sup>25</sup>
  - (a) Report of the Secretary-General;
  - (b) Convening, under the auspices of the United Nations, of an international conference to define terrorism and to differentiate it from the struggle of peoples for national liberation.
2. United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law: report of the Secretary-General (item 127).
3. Progressive development of the principles and norms of international law relating to the new international economic order: report of the Secretary-General (item 128).
4. Peaceful settlement of disputes between States (item 129).
5. Draft Code of Offences against the Peace and Security of Mankind: report of the Secretary-General (item 130).
6. Report of the Special Committee on Enhancing the Effectiveness of the Principle of Non-Use of Force in International Relations (item 131).
7. Report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its twentieth session (item 132).
8. Consideration of effective measures to enhance the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives: report of the Secretary-General (item 133).
9. Report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Drafting of an International Convention against the Recruitment, Use, Financing and Training of Mercenaries (item 134).
10. Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its thirty-ninth session (item 135).
11. Report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country (item 136).
12. Report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization (item 137).
13. Development and strengthening of good-neighbourliness between States (item 138).
14. Draft Body of Principles for the Protection of All Persons under Any Form of Detention or Imprisonment (item 139).

<sup>25</sup> At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 18 September 1987, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee as set forth in its first report (A/42/250 and Corr.1, para. 38 (f)), decided to allocate the item to the Sixth Committee, on the understanding that sub-item (b) would first be introduced at a plenary meeting before its consideration by the Committee.





II. RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED WITHOUT REFERENCE TO A MAIN COMMITTEE<sup>1</sup>

## C O N T E N T S

<i>Resolution No.</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Item</i>	<i>Date of adoption</i>	<i>Page</i>
42/1	The situation in Central America: threats to international peace and security and peace initiatives (A/42/L.2) . . . . .	34	7 October 1987	14
42/2	Credentials of representatives to the forty-second session of the General Assembly . . . . .	3	13 October 1987	15
	Resolution A (A/42/630) . . . . .	3	11 December 1987	15
	Resolution B (A/42/630/Add.1) . . . . .	24	14 October 1987	15
42/3	The situation in Kampuchea (A/42/L.1 and Add.1) . . . . .	22	15 October 1987	16
42/4	Co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference (A/42/L.4) . . . . .	23	15 October 1987	17
42/5	Co-operation between the United Nations and the League of Arab States (A/42/L.5) . . . . .	14	20 October 1987	18
42/6	Report of the International Atomic Energy Agency (A/42/L.6) . . . . .	20	22 October 1987	18
42/7	Return or restitution of cultural property to the countries of origin (A/42/L.10 and Add.1) . . . . .	12	26 October 1987	19
42/8	Prevention and control of acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) (A/42/L.7/Rev.1) . . . . .	25	28 October 1987	20
42/9	Co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity (A/42/L.13/Rev.1) . . . . .	140	28 October 1987	21
42/10	Observer status for the African Development Bank in the General Assembly (A/42/L.8 and Add.1) . . . . .	142	28 October 1987	22
42/11	Co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of American States (A/42/L.14 and Add.1) . . . . .	143	28 October 1987	22
42/12	Co-operation between the United Nations and the Latin American Economic System (A/42/L.15 and Add.1) . . . . .	26	28 October 1987	23
42/13	Achievements of the International Year of Peace (A/42/L.12 and Add.1) . . . . .			
42/14	Question of Namibia (A/42/24, Part three)			
	A. Situation in Namibia resulting from the illegal occupation of the Territory by South Africa . . . . .	36	6 November 1987	24
	B. Implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978) . . . . .	36	6 November 1987	30
	C. Programme of work of the United Nations Council for Namibia . . . . .	36	6 November 1987	32
	D. Dissemination of information and mobilization of international public opinion in support of the immediate independence of Namibia . . . . .	36	6 November 1987	34
	E. United Nations Fund for Namibia . . . . .	36	6 November 1987	36
42/15	The situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security (A/42/L.16) . . . . .	31	10 November 1987	38
42/16	Zone of peace and co-operation of the South Atlantic (A/42/L.22 and Add.1) . . . . .	27	10 November 1987	38
42/17	Question of the Comorian island of Mayotte (A/42/L.24) . . . . .	29	11 November 1987	39
42/18	Judgment of the International Court of Justice of 27 June 1986 concerning military and paramilitary activities in and against Nicaragua: need for immediate compliance (A/42/L.23) . . . . .	30	12 November 1987	39
42/19	Question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas) (A/42/L.17 and Add.1) . . . . .	37	17 November 1987	40
42/20	Law of the sea (A/42/L.20 and Add.1) . . . . .	32	18 November 1987	40
42/21	Application of the Republic of Nauru to become a party to the Statute of the International Court of Justice (A/42/L.25 and Add.1) . . . . .	144	18 November 1987	41
42/23	Policies of <i>apartheid</i> of the Government of South Africa			
	A. International solidarity with the liberation struggle in South Africa (A/42/L.26 and Add.1) . . . . .	33	20 November 1987	42
	B. Application of co-ordinated and strictly monitored measures against South Africa (A/42/L.27 and Add.1) . . . . .	33	20 November 1987	42
	C. Comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against the racist régime of South Africa (A/42/L.28 and Add.1) . . . . .	33	20 November 1987	43
	D. Relations between Israel and South Africa (A/42/L.29 and Add.1) . . . . .	33	20 November 1987	43
	E. Programme of work of the Special Committee against <i>Apartheid</i> (A/42/L.30 and Add.1) . . . . .	33	20 November 1987	44
	F. Oil embargo against South Africa (A/42/L.31 and Add.1) . . . . .	33	20 November 1987	44
	G. Concerted international action for the elimination of <i>apartheid</i> (A/42/L.32 and Add.1) . . . . .	33	20 November 1987	45
	H. United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa (A/42/L.36 and Add.1) . . . . .	33	20 November 1987	46

<sup>1</sup> For the decisions adopted without reference to a Main Committee, see sect. X.B.1.

Resolution No.	Title	Item	Date of adoption	Page
42/24	United Nations Conference for the Promotion of International Co-operation in the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy (A/42/L.37) . . . . .	40	27 November 1987	46
42/66	Question of Palestine			
	Resolution A (A/42/L.33 and Add.1) . . . . .	38	2 December 1987	47
	Resolution B (A/42/L.34 and Add.1) . . . . .	38	2 December 1987	48
	Resolution C (A/42/L.35 and Add.1) . . . . .	38	2 December 1987	48
	Resolution D (A/42/L.40 and Add.1) . . . . .	38	2 December 1987	49
42/71	Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (A/42/L.38 and Add.1) . . . . .	18	4 December 1987	49
42/72	Dissemination of information on decolonization (A/42/L.39 and Add.1) . . . . .	18	4 December 1987	51
42/163	Critical economic situation in Africa: United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990 (A/42/L.11/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Add.1) . . . . .	21	8 December 1987	52
42/209	The situation in the Middle East			
	Resolution A (A/42/L.41/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Add.1) . . . . .	39	11 December 1987	53
	Resolution B (A/42/L.42 and Add.1) . . . . .	39	11 December 1987	54
	Resolution C (A/42/L.43 and Add.1) . . . . .	39	11 December 1987	55
	Resolution D (A/42/L.44 and Add.1) . . . . .	39	11 December 1987	56

#### 42/1. The situation in Central America: threats to international peace and security and peace initiatives

*The General Assembly,*

Recalling Security Council resolutions 530 (1983) of 19 May 1983 and 562 (1985) of 10 May 1985 and its resolutions 38/10 of 11 November 1983, 39/4 of 26 October 1984 and 41/37 of 18 November 1986, as well as the initiative of the Secretaries-General of the United Nations and of the Organization of American States of 18 November 1986,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General submitted in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 41/37,<sup>2</sup>

Recognizing the far-sighted and unfailing determination, as well as the decisive contribution, of the Contadora Group and its Support Group in favour of peace in Central America,

Convinced that the peoples of Central America wish to achieve peace, reconciliation, development and justice, without outside interference, in accordance with their own decision and their own historical experience, and without sacrificing the principles of self-determination and non-intervention,

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<sup>3</sup> is the outcome of the decision by Central Americans to take up fully the historical challenge of forging a peaceful destiny for Central America,

Aware also of the political will which inspires them to settle their differences by means of dialogue, negotiation and respect for the legitimate interests of all States, establishing commitments to be fulfilled in good faith, through the verifiable performance of actions aimed at achieving peace, democracy, security, co-operation and respect for human rights,

Taking note with satisfaction of the establishment, at Caracas on 22 August 1987, of the International Verifica-

tion and Follow-up Commission provided for in the agreement reached by the Central American Governments and comprising, in addition to them, the countries of the Contadora Group and its Support Group and the Secretaries-General of the United Nations and of the Organization of American States,

Deeply concerned at the need to improve the conditions of life of the people of Central America,

1. Commends the desire for peace expressed by the Central American Presidents in signing on 7 August 1987 at Guatemala City the agreement on "Procedures for the establishment of a firm and lasting peace in Central America";<sup>3</sup>

2. Expresses its firmest support for the agreement;

3. Calls upon the Presidents to continue their efforts to achieve a firm and lasting peace in Central America and requests the international community to lend its full support;

4. Welcomes the acceptance by the Secretary-General of the invitation from the Central American countries to participate in the International Verification and Follow-up Commission, and recognizes the importance of the initiative which he took jointly with the Secretary-General of the Organization of American States on 18 November 1986;

5. Requests 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 for the verification and follow-up of the commitments made, which was provided for in the agreement signed at Guatemala City;

6. Urges the international community to increase technical, economic and financial assistance to the Central American countries and requests the Secretary-General to promote a special plan of co-operation for Central America;

7. Requests the Secretary-General to keep the General Assembly informed of the implementation of the present resolution;

8. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-third session the item entitled "The situation in Cen-

<sup>2</sup> A/42/127-S/18686. For the printed text, see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-second Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1987*, document S/18686.

<sup>3</sup> A/42/521-S/19085, annex. For the printed text, see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-second Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1987*, document S/19085, annex.

tral America: threats to international peace and security and peace initiatives".

*28th plenary meeting  
7 October 1987*

**42/2. Credentials of representatives to the forty-second session of the General Assembly**

**A**

*The General Assembly*

*Approves the first report of the Credentials Committee.<sup>4</sup>*

*36th plenary meeting  
13 October 1987*

**B**

*The General Assembly*

*Approves the second report of the Credentials Committee.<sup>5</sup>*

*96th plenary meeting  
11 December 1987*

**42/3. The situation in Kampuchea**

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling its resolutions 34/22 of 14 November 1979, 35/6 of 22 October 1980, 36/5 of 21 October 1981, 37/6 of 28 October 1982, 38/3 of 27 October 1983, 39/5 of 30 October 1984, 40/7 of 5 November 1985 and 41/6 of 21 October 1986,*

*Recalling further the Declaration on Kampuchea<sup>6</sup> and resolution 1 (I)<sup>7</sup> adopted by the International Conference on Kampuchea, which offer the negotiating framework for a comprehensive political settlement of the Kampuchean problem,*

*Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 41/6,<sup>8</sup>*

*Deploing that foreign armed intervention and occupation continue and that foreign forces have not been withdrawn from Kampuchea, thus causing continuing hostilities in that country and seriously threatening international peace and security,*

*Noting the continued and effective struggle waged against foreign occupation by the Coalition with Samdech Norodom Sihanouk as President of Democratic Kampuchea,*

*Taking note of Economic and Social Council decision 1987/155 of 29 May 1987 on the right of peoples to self-determination and its application to peoples under colonial or alien domination or foreign occupation,*

*Greatly disturbed that the continued fighting and instability in Kampuchea have forced an additional large number of Kampucheans to flee to the Thai-Kampuchean border in search of food and safety,*

*Recognizing that the assistance extended by the international community has continued to reduce the food shortages and health problems of the Kampuchean people,*

*Emphasizing that it is the inalienable right of the Kampuchean people who have sought refuge in neighbouring countries to return safely to their homeland,*

*Emphasizing further that no effective solution to the humanitarian problems can be achieved without a comprehensive political settlement of the Kampuchean conflict,*

*Seriously concerned about reported demographic changes being imposed in Kampuchea by foreign occupation forces,*

*Convinced that, to bring about lasting peace in South-East Asia and reduce the threat to international peace and security, there is an urgent need for the international community to find a comprehensive political solution to the Kampuchean problem that will provide for the withdrawal of all foreign forces and ensure respect for the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and neutral and non-aligned status of Kampuchea, as well as the right of the Kampuchean people to self-determination free from outside interference,*

*Reiterating its conviction that, after the comprehensive political settlement of the Kampuchean question through peaceful means, the countries of the South-East Asian region can pursue efforts to establish a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality in South-East Asia so as to lessen international tensions and to achieve lasting peace in the region,*

*Reaffirming the need for all States to adhere strictly to the principles of the Charter of the United Nations, which call for respect for the national independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of all States, non-intervention and non-interference in the internal affairs of States, non-recourse to the threat or use of force and peaceful settlement of disputes,*

*1. Reaffirms its resolutions 34/22, 35/6, 36/5, 37/6, 38/3, 39/5, 40/7 and 41/6 and calls for their full implementation;*

*2. Reiterates 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 are the principal components of any just and lasting resolution of the Kampuchean problem;*

*3. Takes note with appreciation of the report of the Ad Hoc Committee of the International Conference on Kampuchea on its activities during 1986-1987<sup>9</sup> and requests that the Committee continue its work, pending the reconvening of the Conference;*

*4. Authorizes the Ad Hoc Committee to convene when necessary and to carry out the tasks entrusted to it in its mandate;*

*5. Reaffirms its decision to reconvene the Conference at an appropriate time, in accordance with Conference resolution 1 (I);*

*6. Renews its appeal to all States of South-East Asia and others concerned to attend future sessions of the Conference;*

*7. Requests the Conference to report to the General Assembly on its future sessions;*

<sup>4</sup> A/42/630.

<sup>5</sup> A/42/630/Add.1.

<sup>6</sup> Report of the International Conference on Kampuchea, New York, 13-17 July 1981 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.81.I.20), annex I.

<sup>7</sup> Ibid., annex II.

<sup>8</sup> A/42/608.

<sup>9</sup> A/CONF.109/12.

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to consult with and assist the Conference and the *Ad Hoc* Committee and to provide them on a regular basis with the necessary facilities to carry out their functions;

9. *Expresses its appreciation once again* to the Secretary-General for taking appropriate steps in following the situation closely and requests him to continue to do so and to exercise his good offices in order to contribute to a comprehensive political settlement;

10. *Expresses its deep appreciation once again* to donor countries, the United Nations and its agencies and other humanitarian organizations, national and international, that have rendered relief assistance to the Kampuchean people, and appeals to them to continue to provide emergency assistance to those Kampucheans who are still in need, especially along the Thai-Kampuchean border and in the various encampments in Thailand;

11. *Reiterates its deep appreciation* to the Secretary-General for his efforts in co-ordinating humanitarian relief assistance and in monitoring its distribution, and requests him to intensify such efforts as necessary;

12. *Urges* the States of South-East Asia, once a comprehensive political solution to the Kampuchean conflict is achieved, to exert renewed efforts to establish a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality in South-East Asia;

13. *Reiterates the hope* that, following a comprehensive political solution, an intergovernmental committee will be established to consider a programme of assistance to Kampuchea for the reconstruction of its economy and for the economic and social development of all States in the region;

14. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-third session on the implementation of the present resolution;

15. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-third session the item entitled "The situation in Kampuchea".

*39th plenary meeting  
14 October 1987*

#### **42/4. Co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference**

*The General Assembly,*

*Having considered* the report of the Secretary-General on co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference,<sup>10</sup>

*Taking into account* the desire of both organizations to co-operate more closely in their common search for solutions to global problems, such as questions relating to international peace and security, disarmament, self-determination, decolonization, fundamental human rights and the establishment of a new international economic order,

*Recalling* the Articles of the Charter of the United Nations which encourage activities through regional co-operation for the promotion of the purposes and principles of the United Nations,

*Noting* the strengthening of co-operation between the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system and the Organization of the Islamic Conference,

*Taking note* of the encouraging progress made in the five priority areas of co-operation as well as in the identification of other priority areas for developing trade and technical co-operation among the Islamic countries,

*Convinced* that the strengthening of co-operation between the United Nations and other organizations of the United Nations system and the Organization of the Islamic Conference contributes to the promotion of the purposes and principles of the United Nations,

*Recalling* its resolutions 37/4 of 22 October 1982, 38/4 of 28 October 1983, 39/7 of 8 November 1984, 40/4 of 25 October 1985 and 41/3 of 16 October 1986,

1. *Takes note with satisfaction* of the report of the Secretary-General;

2. *Notes with satisfaction* the active participation of the Organization of the Islamic Conference in the work of the United Nations towards the realization of the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations;

3. *Requests* the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference to continue co-operation in their common search for solutions to global problems, such as questions relating to international peace and security, disarmament, self-determination, decolonization, fundamental human rights and the establishment of a new international economic order;

4. *Encourages* the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to continue to expand their co-operation with the Organization of the Islamic Conference, particularly by negotiating co-operation agreements, and invites them to multiply the contacts and meetings of focal points for co-operation in priority areas of interest to the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference;

5. *Requests* 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 in the political, economic, social and cultural fields;

6. *Recommends* 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;

7. *Expresses its appreciation* for the efforts of the Secretary-General in the promotion of co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference, and expresses the hope that he will continue to strengthen the mechanisms of co-operation between the two organizations;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-third session on the state of co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference;

9. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-third session the item entitled "Co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference".

*40th plenary meeting  
15 October 1987*

<sup>10</sup> A/42/388 and Add.1.

**42/5. Co-operation between the United Nations and the League of Arab States**

*The General Assembly,*

Recalling its previous resolutions on the promotion of co-operation between the United Nations and the League of Arab States, in particular resolution 41/4 of 17 October 1986,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on co-operation between the United Nations and the League of Arab States,<sup>11</sup>

Recalling the Articles of the Charter of the United Nations which encourage activities through regional arrangements for the promotion of the purposes and principles of the United Nations,

Noting with appreciation the desire of the League of Arab States to consolidate and develop the existing ties with the United Nations in all areas relating to the maintenance of international peace and security, and to co-operate in every possible way with the United Nations in the implementation of United Nations resolutions relating to the question of Palestine and the situation in the Middle East,

Aware of the vital importance for the countries members of the League of Arab States of achieving a just, comprehensive and durable solution to the Middle East conflict and the question of Palestine, the core of the conflict,

Realizing that the strengthening of international peace and security is directly related, *inter alia*, to disarmament, decolonization, self-determination and the eradication of all forms of racism and racial discrimination,

Convinced that the maintenance and further strengthening of co-operation between the United Nations and other organizations of the United Nations system and the League of Arab States contribute to the work of the United Nations system and to the promotion of the purposes and principles of the United Nations,

Recognizing the need for closer co-operation between the United Nations system and the League of Arab States and its specialized organizations in realizing the goals and objectives set forth in the Strategy for Joint Arab Economic Development adopted by the Eleventh Arab Summit Conference, held at Amman from 25 to 27 November 1980,

Having heard the statement of the Permanent Observer of the League of Arab States of 15 October 1987 on co-operation between the United Nations and the League of Arab States,<sup>12</sup> and having noted the emphasis placed therein on follow-up actions and procedures on the recommendations in the political, economic, social and cultural fields adopted at the meeting between representatives of the General Secretariat of the League of Arab States and its specialized organizations and the secretariats of the United Nations and other organizations of the United Nations system, held at Tunis from 28 June to 1 July 1983,<sup>13</sup> as well as on the recommendations relating to political matters contained in the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly,

1. Takes note with satisfaction of the report of the Secretary-General;

2. Expresses its appreciation to the Secretary-General for the follow-up action taken by him on the proposals

adopted at the meeting between representatives of the General Secretariat of the League of Arab States and its specialized organizations and the secretariats of the United Nations and other organizations of the United Nations system held at Tunis and the sectoral meeting on social development in the Arab region, held at Amman from 19 to 21 August 1985,<sup>14</sup> as well as to the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system for their efforts to facilitate the implementation of the Tunis and Amman proposals;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to strengthen co-operation with the General Secretariat of the League of Arab States for the purpose of implementing United Nations resolutions relating to the question of Palestine and the situation in the Middle East in order to achieve a just, comprehensive and durable solution to the Middle East conflict and the question of Palestine, the core of the conflict;

4. Requests 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, the strengthening of international peace and security, disarmament, decolonization, self-determination and the eradication of all forms of racism and racial discrimination;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to strengthen co-operation and co-ordination between the United Nations and other organizations of the United Nations system and the League of Arab States and its specialized organizations in order to enhance their capacity to serve the mutual interests of the two organizations in the political, economic, social and cultural fields;

6. Requests 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 to take appropriate action regarding the multilateral proposals relating to social development adopted at the Amman meeting in 1985, including the following measures:

(a) Promotion of contacts and consultations between the counterpart programmes, organizations and agencies concerned;

(b) Setting up of joint sectoral inter-agency working groups;

7. Calls upon the specialized agencies, and other organizations and programmes of the United Nations system:

(a) To continue to co-operate with the Secretary-General and the programmes, organizations and agencies concerned within the United Nations system and the League of Arab States and its specialized organizations in the follow-up of multilateral proposals aimed at strengthening and expanding co-operation in all fields between the United Nations system and the League of Arab States and its specialized organizations;

(b) To maintain and increase contacts and consultations with the counterpart programmes, organizations and agencies concerned regarding projects of a bilateral nature in order to facilitate their implementation;

(c) To inform the Secretary-General, not later than 15 May 1988, of the progress of their co-operation with the League of Arab States and its specialized organizations, in particular the follow-up action taken on the mul-

<sup>11</sup> A/42/394 and Add.1 and 2.

<sup>12</sup> See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Plenary Meetings*, 40th meeting.

<sup>13</sup> A/38/299 and Corr.1, sect. V.

<sup>14</sup> See A/40/481/Add.1.

tilateral and bilateral proposals adopted at the Tunis and Amman meetings;

8. *Takes note with appreciation* of the arrangements for the convening of a regional workshop on human resources development in the Arab region in Kuwait on 28 and 29 November 1987, in implementation of paragraph 6 (c) of resolution 41/4;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General of the United Nations 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;

10. *Requests* 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;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General of the United Nations, in close co-operation with the Secretary-General of the League of Arab States, to hold periodic consultations, as and when appropriate, between representatives of the Secretariat of the United Nations and of the General Secretariat of the League of Arab States on follow-up policies, projects, actions and procedures;

12. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-third session a progress report on the implementation of the present resolution;

13. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-third session the item entitled "Co-operation between the United Nations and the League of Arab States".

*40th plenary meeting  
15 October 1987*

#### **42/6. Report of the International Atomic Energy Agency**

*The General Assembly,*

*Having received* the report of the International Atomic Energy Agency to the General Assembly for the year 1986,<sup>15</sup>

*Taking note* of the statement of the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency of 19 October 1987,<sup>16</sup> which provides additional information on the main developments in the Agency's activities during 1987,

*Recalling* that this year the Agency is celebrating the thirtieth anniversary of its establishment in 1957,

*Recognizing* the importance of the work of the Agency to promote further the application of atomic energy for peaceful purposes, as envisaged in its statute,

*Also recognizing* the special needs of the developing countries for technical assistance by the Agency in order to benefit effectively from the application of nuclear technology for peaceful purposes as well as from the contribution of nuclear energy to their economic development,

*Conscious* of the importance of the work of the Agency in the implementation of safeguards provisions of the

Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons<sup>17</sup> and other international treaties, conventions and agreements designed to achieve similar objectives, as well as in ensuring, as far as it is able, that the assistance provided by the Agency or at its request or under its supervision or control is not used in such a way as to further any military purpose, as stated in article II of its statute,

*Recognizing* the importance of the work of the Agency on nuclear power, nuclear safety, radiological protection and radioactive waste management, including its work directed towards assisting developing countries in planning for the introduction of nuclear power in accordance with their needs,

*Again stressing the need* for the highest standards of safety in the design and operation of nuclear plants so as to minimize risks to life, health and the environment,

*Welcoming* the entry into force on 27 October 1986 and 26 February 1987, of the Convention on Early Notification of a Nuclear Accident and the Convention on Assistance in the Case of a Nuclear Accident or Radiological Emergency,<sup>18</sup> and the fact that many States have already ratified them or consented to be bound by them provisionally pending ratification,

*Noting with appreciation* the entry into force on 8 February 1987 of the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material,

*Bearing in mind* resolutions GC(XXXI)/RES/470, GC(XXXI)/RES/472, GC(XXXI)/RES/473, GC(XXXI)/RES/474, GC(XXXI)/RES/475 and GC(XXXI)/RES/485 adopted on 25 September 1987 by the General Conference of the Agency at its thirty-first regular session,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the International Atomic Energy Agency;

2. *Affirms* its confidence in the role of the Agency in the application of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes;

3. *Urges* 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;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit to the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency the records of the forty-second session of the General Assembly relating to the Agency's activities.

*43rd plenary meeting  
20 October 1987*

#### **42/7. Return or restitution of cultural property to the countries of origin**

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* its resolutions 3026 A (XXVII) of 18 December 1972, 3148 (XXVIII) of 14 December 1973, 3187 (XXVIII) of 18 December 1973, 3391 (XXX) of 19 November 1975, 31/40 of 30 November 1976, 32/18 of 11 November 1977, 33/50 of 14 December 1978, 34/64 of

<sup>15</sup> International Atomic Energy Agency, *The Annual Report for 1986* (Austria, July 1987), (GC(XXXI)/800 and Corr.1); transmitted to the members of the General Assembly by a note of the Secretary-General (A/42/458 and Corr.1).

<sup>16</sup> See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Plenary Meetings*, 42nd meeting.

<sup>17</sup> Resolution 2373 (XXII), annex.

<sup>18</sup> See International Atomic Energy Agency, *Final Document. Resolutions and Conventions Adopted by the First Special Session of the General Conference*, 24-26 September 1986, sects. I-IV.

29 November 1979, 35/127 and 35/128 of 11 December 1980, 36/64 of 27 November 1981, 38/34 of 25 November 1983 and 40/19 of 21 November 1985,

*Recalling also* the Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property<sup>19</sup> adopted on 14 November 1970 by the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization,

*Taking note with satisfaction* of the report of the Secretary-General submitted in co-operation with the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization,<sup>20</sup>

*Noting with satisfaction* that following its appeal other Member States have become parties to the Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property,

*Aware* of the importance attached by the countries of origin to the return of cultural property which is of fundamental spiritual and cultural value to them, so that they may constitute collections representative of their cultural heritage,

*Reaffirming* the importance of inventories as an essential tool for the understanding and protection of cultural property and for the identification of dispersed heritage and as a contribution to the advancement of scientific and artistic knowledge and intercultural communication,

*Deeply concerned* at the clandestine excavations and the illicit traffic in cultural property that continue to impoverish the cultural heritage of all peoples,

*Again supporting* the solemn appeal made on 7 June 1978 by the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization for the return of irreplaceable cultural heritage to those who created it,

1. *Commends* the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the Intergovernmental Committee for Promoting the Return of Cultural Property to its Countries of Origin or its Restitution in Case of Illicit Appropriation on the work they have accomplished, in particular through the promotion of bilateral negotiations, for the return or restitution of cultural property, the preparation of inventories of movable cultural property, the reduction of illicit traffic in cultural property and the dissemination of information to the public;

2. *Reaffirms* that the restitution to a country of its *objets d'art*, monuments, museum pieces, archives, manuscripts, documents and any other cultural or artistic treasures contributes to the strengthening of international co-operation and to the preservation and flowering of universal cultural values through fruitful co-operation between developed and developing countries;

3. *Recommends* that Member States adopt or strengthen the necessary protective legislation with regard to their own heritage and that of other peoples;

4. *Requests* Member States to study the possibility of including in permits for excavations a clause requiring archaeologists and palaeontologists to provide the national authorities with photographic documentation of each object brought to light during the excavations immediately after its discovery;

5. *Invites* Member States to continue drawing up, in co-operation with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, systematic inventories of cultural property existing in their territory and of their cultural property abroad;

6. *Recommends* that Member States should ensure that inventories of museum collections include not only the items on display but also those in storage, and that they comprise all necessary documentation, particularly photographs of each item;

7. *Also invites* Member States engaged in seeking the recovery of cultural and artistic treasures from the seabed, in accordance with international law, to facilitate by mutually acceptable conditions the participation of States having a historical and cultural link with those treasures;

8. *Appeals* to Member States to co-operate closely with the Intergovernmental Committee for Promoting the Return of Cultural Property to its Countries of Origin or its Restitution in Case of Illicit Appropriation and to conclude bilateral agreements for this purpose;

9. *Also appeals* to Member States to encourage the mass information media and educational and cultural institutions to strive to arouse a greater and more general awareness with regard to the return or restitution of cultural property to its country of origin;

10. *Requests* States parties to the Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property to keep the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization fully informed of the measures taken to ensure implementation of the Convention at the national level;

11. *Welcomes* the steady increase in the number of States parties to the Convention;

12. *Invites once again* those Member States that have not yet done so to sign and ratify the Convention;

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution;

14. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fourth session the item entitled "Return or restitution of cultural property to the countries of origin".

47th plenary meeting  
22 October 1987

#### 42/8. Prevention and control of acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS)

*The General Assembly,*

*Deeply concerned* that acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS), caused by one or more naturally occurring retroviruses of undetermined origin, has assumed pandemic proportions affecting all regions of the world and represents a threat to the attainment of health for all,

*Having considered* World Health Assembly resolution WHA40.26 of 15 May 1987<sup>21</sup> on the Global Strategy for the prevention and control of AIDS and Economic and Social Council resolution 1987/75 of 8 July 1987 on the prevention and control of AIDS,

<sup>19</sup> United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, *Records of the General Conference, Sixteenth Session*, vol. 1, *Resolutions*, p. 135.

<sup>20</sup> A/42/533.

<sup>21</sup> See World Health Organization, *Fortieth World Health Assembly, Geneva, 4-15 May 1987, Resolutions and Decisions, Annexes* (WHA.40/1987/REC/1).

Recognizing the established leadership and the essential global directing and co-ordinating role of the World Health Organization in AIDS prevention, control and education, and related research and public information and, in this context, the vital importance of the World Health Organization Special Programme on AIDS,

1. *Commends* the World Health Organization for its efforts towards global AIDS prevention and control and, in particular, for its support for national AIDS programmes and regional activities, including the meeting of Ministers of Asian and Pacific Governments at Sydney, and the forthcoming World Summit of Ministers of Health on Programmes for AIDS prevention to be held in London;

2. *Confirms* that the World Health Organization should continue to direct and co-ordinate the urgent global battle against AIDS;

3. *Commends* those Governments which have initiated action to establish national programmes for the prevention and control of AIDS in line with the Global Strategy of the World Health Organization, and urges other Governments to take similar action;

4. *Calls upon* all States, in addressing the AIDS problem, to take into account the legitimate concerns of other countries and the interests of inter-State relations;

5. *Invites* the World Health Organization to facilitate the exchange of information on and promotion of national and international research for the prevention and control of AIDS through the further development of Collaborating Centres of the World Health Organization and similar existing mechanisms;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in view of all aspects of the problem, to ensure, in close co-operation with the Director-General of the World Health Organization and through the appropriate existing mechanisms, a co-ordinated response by the United Nations system to the AIDS pandemic, and urges 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;

7. *Invites* the Director-General of the World Health Organization to report to the General Assembly at its forty-third session, through the Economic and Social Council, on new developments in the global AIDS pandemic, and requests the Economic and Social Council to consider the report in accordance with its mandate.

*48th plenary meeting  
26 October 1987*

#### **42/9. Co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity**

*The General Assembly,*

*Having considered* the report of the Secretary-General on co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity,<sup>22</sup>

*Recalling* its previous resolutions on the promotion of co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity and the practical measures taken for their implementation,

*Recalling also*, in particular, its resolution S-13/2 of 1 June 1986 on the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990,

*Taking note* of the relevant resolutions, decisions and declarations adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its forty-sixth ordinary session, held at Addis Ababa from 20 to 25 July 1987<sup>23</sup> and by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of that organization at its twenty-third ordinary session, held at Addis Ababa from 27 to 29 July 1987,<sup>24</sup>

*Considering* the important statement made by the current Chairman of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity before the General Assembly on 6 October 1987,<sup>25</sup>

*Mindful* of the need for continued and closer co-operation between the United Nations and the specialized agencies and the Organization of African Unity,

*Gravely concerned* at the deteriorating situation in southern Africa arising from the continued domination and oppression of the peoples of South Africa and Namibia by the minority racist régime of South Africa and conscious of the need to provide increased assistance to the peoples of the region and to their liberation movements in their struggle against colonialism, racial discrimination and *apartheid*,

*Conscious* of its responsibilities to provide economic, material and humanitarian assistance to independent States in southern Africa to help them cope with the situation resulting from the acts of aggression and destabilization committed by the *apartheid* régime of South Africa,

*Deeply concerned* at the gravity of the situation of refugees in Africa and the urgent need for increased international assistance to help African countries of asylum,

*Recognizing* the important role that the United Nations information system could play in disseminating information to bring about a greater awareness of the grave situation prevailing in southern Africa as well as the social and economic problems and needs of African States and their regional and subregional institutions,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity and of his efforts to strengthen such co-operation;

2. *Notes with appreciation* the increasing and continued participation of the Organization of African Unity in the work of the United Nations and the specialized agencies and its constructive contribution to that work;

3. *Commends* the continued efforts of the Organization of African Unity to promote multilateral co-operation among African States and to find solutions to African problems of vital importance to the international community;

4. *Reaffirms* that the implementation of the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990 is the responsibility of the international community as a whole and commends the efforts undertaken by African countries in spite of the effects of the adverse international economic environment;

5. *Calls upon* the Secretary-General of the United Nations to continue to ensure closer co-operation and co-

<sup>23</sup> See A/42/699, annex I.

<sup>24</sup> *Ibid.*, annex II.

<sup>25</sup> See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Plenary Meetings*, 26th meeting.

<sup>22</sup> A/42/419 and Add.1.



ordination with the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity in the implementation and monitoring of the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990;

6. *Reaffirms* that all Member States and regional and international 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 the Organization of African Unity at its twenty-first ordinary session, held at Addis Ababa from 18 to 20 July 1985;<sup>26</sup>

7. *Requests* all Member States, United Nations bodies, the specialized agencies and all other competent organizations within the United Nations system, as well as non-governmental organizations, 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;

8. *Reiterates its appreciation* to the Secretary-General for his efforts, on behalf of the international community, to organize and mobilize special programmes of economic assistance for those African States facing grave economic difficulties, the front-line States and other independent States of southern Africa to help them to withstand the effects of the acts of aggression and destabilization committed by the *apartheid* régime of South Africa;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to keep the Organization of African Unity informed periodically of the response of the international community to those special programmes of economic assistance and to continue to co-ordinate them with all similar programmes initiated by that organization;

10. *Expresses its appreciation* to the United Nations Development Programme, the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator, the World Food Programme, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the World Health Organization, the United Nations Children's Fund, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the United Nations Institute for Training and Research for the assistance so far rendered to African States in dealing with the emergency situation as well as with the critical economic problems that exist on the African continent;

11. *Reiterates* the determination of the United Nations, in co-operation with the Organization of African Unity, to intensify its efforts to eliminate colonialism, racial discrimination and *apartheid* in southern Africa;

12. *Requests* 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 the Organization of African Unity in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, particularly with regard to the provision of assistance to the victims of colonialism and *apartheid* in southern Africa;

13. *Urges* the international community to contribute generously to the Assistance Fund for the Struggle against Colonialism and *Apartheid* established by the Organization of African Unity and to the Action for Resisting Invasion, Colonialism and *Apartheid* Fund, established by the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries;<sup>27</sup>

14. *Calls upon* the competent organs of the United Nations and the specialized agencies to continue to ensure the just and equitable representation of Africa at all levels at their respective headquarters and in their regional and field operations;

15. *Urges* all Member States and regional and international organizations, in particular those of the United Nations system, as well as 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 in their countries of large numbers of refugees;

16. *Calls upon* the United Nations organs—in particular the Security Council, the Economic and Social Council, 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 Special Committee against *Apartheid* and the United Nations Council for Namibia—to continue to associate closely the Organization of African Unity with all their activities concerning Africa;

17. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity, to reactivate the machinery for co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity through the convening of periodic meetings between the representatives of the two organizations;

18. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to invite the representative of the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity to participate in the meetings of the Steering Committee created to follow up the implementation of the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990;

19. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that adequate facilities continue to be made available to facilitate continued liaison and consultations on matters of common interest as well as for the provision of technical assistance to the General Secretariat of the Organization of African Unity, as required;

20. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-third session on the implementation of the present resolution and on the development of co-operation between the Organization of African Unity and the organizations concerned within the United Nations system.

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#### 42/10. Observer status for the African Development Bank in the General Assembly

*The General Assembly,*

*Noting* the desire of the African Development Bank for co-operation between the United Nations and the Bank,

1. *Decides* to invite the African Development Bank to participate in the sessions and the work of the General Assembly in the capacity of observer;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take the necessary action to implement the present resolution.

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<sup>26</sup> A/40/666, annex I, declaration AHG/Decl.I (XXI), annex.

<sup>27</sup> A/42/422, annex III.

#### 42/11. Co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of American States

*The General Assembly,*

*Reaffirming* the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

*Recalling* that the purposes of the United Nations are, *inter alia*, to achieve international co-operation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural or humanitarian character, and in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms and to be a centre for harmonizing the actions of nations in the attainment of these common ends,

*Bearing in mind* that the Charter of the United Nations provides for the existence of regional arrangements or agencies for dealing with such matters relating to the maintenance of international peace and security as are appropriate for regional action, and other activities consistent with the purposes and principles of the United Nations,

*Recalling also* that the Charter of the Organization of American States reaffirms these purposes and principles, and provides that that organization is a regional agency under the terms of the Charter of the United Nations,

*Bearing in mind* that the Charter of the Organization of American States affirms that economic co-operation is essential to common welfare and prosperity, and that that organization will put into effect the principles on which it is founded by fulfilling its regional obligations under the Charter of the United Nations,

*Taking note* of the standards on co-operative relations between the Organization of American States and the United Nations, its specialized agencies and other national and international organizations,<sup>28</sup> adopted by the Organization of American States on 23 April 1971,

*Underlining* the need to strengthen the co-operation that already exists between the United Nations and the Organization of American States, especially in respect of economic and social development, as well as the recent initiative by their Secretaries-General regarding co-operation in the peace process in Central America,

*Convinced of the need* for more efficient and co-ordinated utilization of available economic and financial resources to promote the common objectives of the two organizations,

1. *Invites* the Secretary-General to take the necessary measures for promoting and expanding co-operation and co-ordination between the United Nations and the Organization of American States in order to increase the capacity of the two organizations for the attainment of their common objectives;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General of the United Nations, in close co-ordination with the Secretary-General of the Organization of American States, to promote meetings between representatives of the two organizations for the purpose of holding consultations on policies, projects, measures and procedures which will facilitate and broaden co-operation between them;

3. *Urges* the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system:

(a) To collaborate with the Secretary-General in the submission and follow-up of proposals designed to intensify and expand co-operation in all spheres between the

United Nations system and the Organization of American States and its specialized agencies;

(b) To initiate, maintain and increase consultations with the specialized agencies, organizations and related programmes of the Organization of American States responsible for development projects for the purpose of co-operating with them in the attainment of their objectives;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-third session a report on the implementation of the present resolution;

5. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-third session the item entitled "Co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of American States".

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#### 42/12. Co-operation between the United Nations and the Latin American Economic System

*The General Assembly,*

*Bearing in mind* that the Convention establishing the Latin American Economic System, signed on 17 October 1975, created a permanent body for intraregional co-operation and consultation and co-ordination among Latin American and Caribbean States,

*Considering* that, in accordance with the Convention, the activities of the Latin American Economic System are carried out in keeping with its principles that correspond to those of the United Nations such as equality, sovereignty and independence of States, solidarity, non-intervention and respect for the economic, social and political systems freely chosen by States,

*Recalling* that, in accordance with the Convention, co-operation as well as consultation and co-ordination activities promoted by the Latin American Economic System are carried out in the spirit of the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, contained in General Assembly resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974, and of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, contained in Assembly resolution 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974,

*Bearing in mind* its resolution 35/3 of 13 October 1980, in which it granted observer status to the Latin American Economic System in the General Assembly, and that several organs and agencies of the United Nations system participate on the same basis in the Latin American Council, the supreme organ of the Latin American Economic System,

*Taking into account* the fact that the Secretary-General of the United Nations is represented at sessions of the Latin American Council by a special representative,

*Considering* that the Latin American Economic System has entered into agreements or understandings regarding the conduct of co-operation with organs and agencies of the United Nations system, such as the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the United Nations Development Programme, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, the International Labour Organisation, the World Intellectual Property Organization, the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator, the United Nations In-

<sup>28</sup> Document OEA/Ser.P-AG/doc.109 Rev.1 of the Organization of American States of 22 April 1971.

stitute for Training and Research and the International Telecommunication Union,

*Recognizing* the need to strengthen and broaden co-operation between the Latin American Economic System, as a regional forum of the Latin American and Caribbean countries, and the United Nations, and the desirability of the two bodies maintaining permanent liaison, continuing to hold consultations on matters of common interest, exchanging information between their secretariats and increasing co-operation in different spheres,

*Taking note* of the communiqué issued at the thirteenth session of the Latin American Council, in which it was agreed that an annual dialogue at the level of Ministers for External Relations would be held prior to regular sessions of the General Assembly of the United Nations, in order to examine the international situation and its repercussions on the region, as well as actions to strengthen Latin American unity,

*Recalling* those Articles of the Charter of the United Nations which encourage regional co-operation activities for the purpose of promoting the purposes and principles of the United Nations,

1. *Acknowledges with satisfaction* the efforts made by the Latin American Economic System to promote co-operation among Latin American and Caribbean countries and consultation on and co-ordination of their positions, as well as to stimulate their economic and social development;

2. *Decides* to strengthen and broaden co-operation between the United Nations system and the Latin American Economic System through permanent liaison which will allow for ongoing consultation on matters of common interest, exchange of information between secretariats and increased co-operation, so as to improve the capacity of the two organizations for the attainment of their goals and objectives;

3. *Emphasizes* the importance of close co-operation between the United Nations system and the Latin American Economic System for the implementation of the new international economic order in keeping with the relevant resolutions and decisions adopted by the General Assembly and the Latin American Council;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take the necessary measures to strengthen and broaden co-operation between the United Nations and the Latin American Economic System;

5. *Urges* the specialized agencies and other organizations and programmes of the United Nations system to continue to intensify their co-operation in the activities of the Latin American Economic System;

6. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-third session on the implementation of the present resolution and on the evolution of co-operation between the United Nations system and the Latin American Economic System.

*51st plenary meeting  
28 October 1987*

#### **42/13. Achievements of the International Year of Peace**

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* its resolutions 37/16 of 16 November 1982, 38/56 of 7 December 1983, 39/10 of 8 November 1984, 40/3 of 24 October 1985, 40/10 of 11 November 1985 and 41/9 of 24 October 1986 on the International Year of Peace,

*Recalling also* that the Proclamation of the International Year of Peace by its resolution 40/3 constituted a meaningful event in the celebration of the fortieth anniversary of the United Nations,

*Noting* that the Proclamation of the International Year of Peace has generated an enthusiastic response on the part of the international community and provided impetus for increased international co-operation towards the attainment of peace,

*Considering* that the Proclamation and the programme of the International Year of Peace, as well as the numerous efforts and activities stimulated within the United Nations system and the international community, have made a concrete and substantive contribution towards understanding and dialogue among nations and peoples and towards the efforts required to achieve the goal of true peace,

*Recalling* that the programme of the Year was designed primarily to promote activities at the international, regional and national levels aimed at bringing about a sustained increase in understanding of and support for the work of the United Nations,

*Recognizing* that the objectives of the Year were of assistance in stimulating action for the promotion of international peace, security and co-operation, the solution of conflicts by peaceful means and the strengthening of the United Nations as an instrument of peace,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Secretary-General<sup>29</sup> on the implementation of the programme of the International Year of Peace;

2. *Affirms* that peace is a fundamental element of human existence, that its promotion is one of the primary purposes of the United Nations and that its attainment is the common ideal of all the peoples of the world;

3. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General and the secretariat of the International Year of Peace for all the activities undertaken in implementation of the programme of the Year, as well as for the recognition conferred by the Secretary-General on international and national non-governmental organizations and on cities through the award to them of "Peace Messenger" certificates;

4. *Expresses its appreciation* to Member States, inter-governmental and non-governmental organizations and the international community as a whole for the enthusiastic welcome extended to the programme of the International Year of Peace and for the efforts made to promote it;

5. *Urges* Member States, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and the world community to persevere in those efforts, developing initiatives conducive to the objectives of the Year, and to join the United Nations in its noble purpose of ensuring that humanity reaches the threshold of the twenty-first century in the full enjoyment of a stable and lasting peace;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to invite Member States and interested organizations to inform the Secretariat of their activities and initiatives in pursuit of those ends, and to submit a report on important new developments throughout the world to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session under an item entitled "Achievements of the International Year of Peace";

7. *Expresses the hope* that the ideals and objectives contained in the Proclamation of the International Year of

<sup>29</sup> A/42/487 and Corr.2 and Add.1.

Peace will continue to be an inspiration for concerted action during the closing years of this century which may materialize the vision of the year 2000 as the starting-point of a new era in international relations.

*52nd plenary meeting  
28 October 1987*

#### 42/14. Question of Namibia<sup>30</sup>

##### A

#### SITUATION IN NAMIBIA RESULTING FROM THE ILLEGAL OCCUPATION OF THE TERRITORY BY SOUTH AFRICA

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,

*Recalling also* its resolution 2145 (XXI) of 27 October 1966, by which it terminated the Mandate of South Africa over Namibia and placed the Territory under the direct responsibility of the United Nations,

*Recalling further* its resolution 2248 (S-V) of 19 May 1967, by which it established the United Nations Council for Namibia as the legal Administering Authority for Namibia until independence,

*Having examined* the report of the United Nations Council for Namibia,<sup>31</sup>

*Having examined also* the relevant chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,<sup>32</sup>

*Recalling* other resolutions and decisions declaring the illegality of the continued occupation of Namibia by South Africa, in particular Security Council resolutions 284 (1970) of 29 July 1970 and 301 (1971) of 20 October 1971, and the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice of 21 June 1971,<sup>33</sup>

*Bearing in mind* that 1987 marks the twentieth anniversary of the establishment by the General Assembly of the United Nations Council for Namibia as the legal Administering Authority over Namibia,

*Recalling* its resolutions 3111 (XXVIII) of 12 December 1973 and 31/146 and 31/152 of 20 December 1976, by which, *inter alia*, it recognized the South West Africa People's Organization as the sole and authentic representative of the Namibian people and granted observer status to it,

*Recalling also* its resolutions ES-8/2 of 14 September 1981 and 36/121 B of 10 December 1981, by which it called upon States to cease forthwith, individually and collectively, all dealings with South Africa in order totally to isolate it politically, economically, militarily and culturally,

*Recalling further* the debates held at its special session on the question of Namibia and its resolution S-14/1 of 20 September 1986, adopted at that session, by which it strongly urged the States that had not done so to cease forthwith all dealings with South Africa,

*Taking note* of debates held in the Security Council from 6 to 9 April 1987 on the question of Namibia<sup>34</sup> calling for the imposition of comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against South Africa under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

*Welcoming* the final documents and communiqués of the Eighth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Harare from 1 to 6 September 1986,<sup>35</sup> the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its twenty-third ordinary session, held at Addis Ababa from 27 to 29 July 1987,<sup>36</sup> the Fifth Islamic Summit Conference, held at Kuwait from 26 to 29 January 1987,<sup>37</sup> the Meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Heads of Delegation of the Non-Aligned Countries to the forty-second session of the General Assembly, held in New York from 5 to 7 October 1987,<sup>38</sup> the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its forty-fifth ordinary session, held at Addis Ababa from 23 to 28 February 1987<sup>39</sup> and at its forty-sixth ordinary session, held at Addis Ababa from 20 to 25 July 1987,<sup>40</sup> the ministerial meeting of the United Nations Council for Namibia, held in New York on 2 October 1987,<sup>41</sup> the Organization of African Unity Co-ordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa at its forty-eighth session, held at Arusha from 13 to 15 July 1987, and welcoming also 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,<sup>42</sup> and the Call for Action adopted by the Seminar on Support for the Immediate Independence of Namibia and the Effective Application of Sanctions against South Africa, held at Buenos Aires from 20 to 24 April 1987,<sup>43</sup>

*Strongly reiterating* that the continuing illegal and colonial occupation of Namibia by South Africa, in defiance of repeated resolutions of the General Assembly and of the Security Council, constitutes an act of aggression against the Namibian people and a challenge to the authority of the United Nations, which has direct responsibility for Namibia until independence,

*Noting* that 1987 marks the twenty-seventh anniversary of the formation of the South West Africa People's Organization, the national liberation movement of the Namibian people,

*Stressing* the solemn responsibility of the international community to take all effective measures in support of the Namibian people in their liberation struggle under the leadership of the South West Africa People's Organization,

*Reaffirming* its full support for the armed struggle of the Namibian people, under the leadership of the South West Africa People's Organization, to achieve self-determination, freedom and national independence in a united Namibia, and recognizing that 1987 marks the twenty-first anniversary of the launching of the armed struggle by the South West Africa People's Organization against South Africa's colonial occupation,

*Indignant* at South Africa's persistent refusal to comply with resolutions of the Security Council, in particular

<sup>34</sup> See *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-second Year*, 2740th to 2747th meetings.

<sup>35</sup> A/41/697-S/18392, annex.

<sup>36</sup> A/42/178-S/18753, annexes I and II.

<sup>37</sup> A/42/681, annex.

<sup>38</sup> A/42/292, annex.

<sup>39</sup> A/42/631-S/19187, annex.

<sup>40</sup> *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session*, Supplement No. 24 (A/42/24), part two, chap. III, para. 203.

<sup>41</sup> A/AC.131/245.

<sup>30</sup> See also sect. I, footnote 9, and sect. X.B.6, decision 42/408.

<sup>31</sup> *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session*, Supplement No. 24 (A/42/24).

<sup>32</sup> *Ibid.*, Supplement No. 23 (A/42/23), chap. VIII.

<sup>33</sup> *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.*

resolutions 385 (1976) of 30 January 1976, 435 (1978) of 29 September 1978, 439 (1978) of 13 November 1978, 532 (1983) of 31 May 1983, 539 (1983) of 28 October 1983 and 566 (1985) of 19 June 1985, and at its manoeuvres aimed at perpetuating its illegal occupation of Namibia and its brutal exploitation of the Namibian people,

*Deploing* South Africa's continued intransigence and insistence on irrelevant and unacceptable pre-conditions to the independence of Namibia, its attempts to bypass the United Nations and its designs aimed at perpetuating its illegal occupation of the Territory through the establishment of puppet political institutions,

*Deeply concerned* at racist South Africa's increasing militarization of Namibia, the forced conscription of Namibians, the creation of tribal armies, including the so-called South West Africa Territorial Forces, and the use of the Territory for acts of aggression against neighbouring States,

*Strongly condemning* the racist régime of South Africa for developing a nuclear capability for military and aggressive purposes,

*Expressing its grave concern* at the continued occupation of parts of southern Angola by South African troops, which has been facilitated by the support extended to the racist régime and to bandits of União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola to destabilize Angola,

*Expressing its strong condemnation* of South Africa's use of Namibian territory as a springboard for its continuing acts of aggression against independent African States, particularly Angola, Botswana, Zambia and Zimbabwe, resulting in loss of human life and destruction of economic infrastructures,

*Reaffirming* that the resources of Namibia are the inviolable heritage of the Namibian people and that the exploitation of those resources by foreign economic interests under the protection of the illegal occupation régime of South Africa, in violation of the Charter of the United Nations, the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and of the Security Council, and of Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia,<sup>42</sup> enacted by the United Nations Council for Namibia on 27 September 1974, and in disregard of the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice of 21 June 1971, is illegal and encourages the occupation régime to be even more intransigent and defiant,

*Deeply deploring* the continued collaboration between certain Western and other States and South Africa in the political, military, economic and nuclear fields, in disregard of the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and of the Security Council,

*Deeply concerned* at the continued assistance rendered to the racist Pretoria régime by certain international organizations and institutions, particularly the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank in disregard of the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly,

*Indignant* at the continuing arbitrary imprisonment and detention of leaders, members and supporters of the South West Africa People's Organization, and the killing, torture and murder of innocent Namibians, as well as other inhuman measures by the illegal occupation régime designed to intimidate the Namibian people and to destroy their determination to fulfil their legitimate aspirations for self-determination, freedom and national independence in a united Namibia,

*Strongly condemning* the racist régime of South Africa for its intensified repression, arrest and detention or murder of the Namibian people, including children and elderly people, leaders and supporters of the South West Africa People's Organization,

*Noting with grave concern* that the Security Council has been prevented, on account of the vetoes cast by two of its Western permanent members, from carrying out its responsibility under Chapter VII of the Charter,

*Commending* the efforts of the United Nations Council for Namibia as the legal Administering Authority for Namibia until independence in the discharge of the responsibilities entrusted to it under the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly,

1. *Approves* the report of the United Nations Council for Namibia;<sup>31</sup>

2. *Endorses* the final communiqué of the ministerial meeting of the United Nations Council for Namibia held in New York on 2 October 1987,<sup>39</sup> and urges the international community to implement it;

3. *Also endorses* 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,<sup>40</sup> and urges the international community to implement them;

4. *Reaffirms* 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 General 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;

5. *Strongly condemns* the South African régime for its continued illegal occupation of Namibia in defiance of the resolutions of the United Nations relating to Namibia;

6. *Declares* that South Africa's illegal occupation of Namibia constitutes an act of aggression against the Namibian people in terms of the Definition of Aggression contained in General Assembly resolution 3314 (XXIX) of 14 December 1974, and supports the armed struggle of the Namibian people, under the leadership of the South West Africa People's Organization, to repel South Africa's aggression and to achieve self-determination, freedom and national independence in a united Namibia;

7. *Declares also* that the liberation struggle in Namibia is a conflict of an international character in terms of article 1, paragraph 4, of Additional Protocol I<sup>43</sup> to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949,<sup>44</sup> and, in this regard, demands that the Conventions and Additional Protocol I be applied by South Africa, and in particular that all captured freedom fighters be accorded prisoner-of-war status as called for by the Geneva Convention relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War<sup>45</sup> and the Additional Protocol thereto;

8. *Reiterates* that, in accordance with its resolution 2145 (XXI), Namibia is the direct responsibility of the United Nations until genuine self-determination and national independence are achieved in the Territory and, for this reason, reaffirms the mandate given to the United Nations Council for Namibia as the legal Administering

<sup>42</sup> Official Records of the General Assembly. Thirty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 24 (A/35/24), vol. I, annex II.

<sup>43</sup> A/32/144, annex I.

<sup>44</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, Nos. 970-973.

<sup>45</sup> *Ibid.*, vol. 75, No. 972.

Authority for Namibia until independence under its resolution 2248 (S-V) and subsequent resolutions of the General Assembly;

9. *Reaffirms* 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 calls for the early implementation of this provision, in accordance with General Assembly resolutions 41/39 A of 20 November 1986 and S-14/1;

10. *Also reaffirms* that the South West Africa People's Organization, the national liberation movement of Namibia, is the sole and authentic representative of the Namibian people;

11. *Further reaffirms* that the genuine independence of Namibia can be achieved only with the direct and full participation of the South West Africa People's Organization in all efforts to implement the resolutions of the United Nations relating to Namibia;

12. *Solemnly reaffirms* that Namibia's accession to independence must be with its territorial integrity intact, including Walvis Bay, the Penguin Islands and other offshore islands, and reiterates that, in accordance with the resolutions of the United Nations, in particular Security Council resolution 432 (1978) of 27 July 1978 and General Assembly resolutions S-9/2 of 3 May 1978 and 35/227 A of 6 March 1981, any attempt by South Africa to annex them is, therefore, illegal, null and void;

13. *Calls upon* the Security Council to declare categorically that Walvis Bay is an integral part of Namibia and that the question should not be left as a matter for negotiation between an independent Namibia and South Africa;

14. *Commends* the South West Africa People's Organization 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 welcomes the consolidation of unity in action by the patriotic forces in Namibia under the leadership of the South West Africa People's Organization, during the critical phase of their struggle for national and social liberation;

15. *Reaffirms* its solidarity with, and support for, the South West Africa People's Organization, the sole and authentic representative of the Namibian people, and pays tribute to that organization for the sacrifices that it has made in the field of battle and also for the spirit of statesmanship, co-operation and far-sightedness which it has displayed in the political and diplomatic arena despite the most extreme provocations on the part of the racist Pretoria régime;

16. *Further commends* the people of Namibia who, under the leadership of the South West Africa People's Organization, have intensified their struggle at all levels, as clearly demonstrated by the combined actions of workers, youth, students and parents, as well as churches and other professional organizations, demanding the immediate and unconditional implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978);

17. *Reaffirms* that the United Nations plan for the independence of Namibia, embodied in Security Council resolutions 385 (1976) and 435 (1978), is the only internationally accepted basis for a peaceful settlement of the Namibian question and demands its immediate implementation without pre-condition or modification;

18. *Strongly condemns* South Africa for obstructing the implementation of the resolutions of the United Nations, in particular Security Council resolutions 385 (1976), 435 (1978), 439 (1978), 532 (1983), 539 (1983) and 566 (1985), and for its manoeuvres, in contravention of these resolutions, designed to consolidate its colonial and neo-colonial interests at the expense of the legitimate aspirations of the Namibian people for genuine self-determination, freedom and national independence in a united Namibia;

19. *Expresses its dismay* at the failure to date of the Security Council to discharge effectively its responsibilities for the maintenance of peace and security in southern Africa, owing to the vetoes of two of its Western permanent members;

20. *Urges* 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), is not undermined or modified in any way and that it is fully respected and implemented;

21. *Reiterates its conviction* that racist South Africa's continued illegal occupation of Namibia, its defiance of the resolutions of the United Nations, its brutal repression of the Namibian people, its acts of destabilization and aggression against independent African States and its policies of *apartheid* constitute a threat to international peace and security;

22. *Strongly condemns* the Pretoria régime for the imposition of the so-called interim government in Namibia on 17 June 1985, declares this measure to be null and void and affirms that it constitutes a direct affront and a clear defiance of the resolutions of the Security Council, particularly resolutions 435 (1978) and 439 (1978), and further affirms that this manoeuvre by South Africa of creating puppet institutions subservient to the interests of the racist régime is intended to consolidate Pretoria's colonial stranglehold over Namibia and to prolong the oppression of the Namibian people;

23. *Denounces* all fraudulent constitutional and political schemes by which the illegal racist régime of South Africa attempts to perpetuate its colonial domination of Namibia, and, in particular, calls 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 Security Council resolutions 385 (1976), 435 (1978), 439 (1978), 532 (1983), 539 (1983) and 566 (1985) and of other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and of the Council;

24. *Reaffirms* that all such manoeuvres are fraudulent and null and void and that they must be rejected categorically by all States as called for in the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and of the Security Council;

25. *Declares* that all so-called laws and proclamations issued by the illegal occupation régime in Namibia are illegal, null and void;

26. *Strongly urges* the Security Council to act decisively against any dilatory manoeuvres and fraudulent schemes of the illegal occupation régime aimed at frustrating the legitimate struggle of the Namibian people for self-determination and national liberation, under the leadership of the South West Africa People's Organization;

27. *Reiterates* that there are only two parties to the conflict in Namibia, namely, the Namibian people represented by the South West Africa People's Organization,



their sole and authentic representative, and the racist régime of South Africa, which illegally occupies Namibia;

28. *Further reiterates* that Member States must exert all efforts to counter any manoeuvres by racist South Africa and its allies, aimed at circumventing the United Nations and undermining its primary responsibility for the decolonization of Namibia;

29. *Strongly rejects and condemns* 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;

30. *Declares* that such "linkage" is a ploy intended to delay the independence of Namibia and to jeopardize the responsibility of the United Nations for this Territory and constitutes interference in the internal affairs of Angola;

31. *Rejects* all attempts to distort the question of Namibia by portraying it as part of a global East-West confrontation rather than one of decolonization which must be resolved in accordance with the provisions of the Charter and the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;

32. *Firmly condemns and rejects* the policy of "constructive engagement", which encourages 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 is a crime against humanity;

33. *Strongly condemns* the continuing collaboration between South Africa and certain Western countries in the political, economic, diplomatic, military, cultural and financial fields, and expresses its conviction that such collaboration helps to prolong South Africa's domination and control over the people and Territory of Namibia;

34. *Deplores*, in this context, the establishment and operation by racist South Africa of the so-called Namibia information offices in France, the Federal Republic of Germany, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America, aimed at legitimizing its puppet institutions in Namibia, in particular the so-called interim government for which the racist régime has been condemned by the Security Council and the international community, and demands their immediate closure;

35. *Strongly condemns also* the sinister and slanderous campaign of disinformation by the racist régime of South Africa and its agents, including the so-called International Society for Human Rights, against the just struggle of the Namibian people for self-determination and national independence;

36. *Notes with appreciation* the measures taken by some States, international organizations, parliamentarians, institutions and non-governmental organizations to exert pressure on the racist régime of South Africa and calls upon them to redouble their efforts to force the racist régime to comply with the resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to Namibia and South Africa;

37. *Calls once again upon* all Governments, especially those that have close links with South Africa, to support, in co-operation with the United Nations Council for Namibia, the actions of the United Nations to defend the national rights of the Namibian people until independence and to isolate the racist régime of South Africa;

38. *Urges* Governments which have in the past used their veto or cast negative votes in the Security Council in

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;

39. *Calls upon* the members of the European Economic Community to strengthen and extend, as a matter of urgency, the economic sanctions which they have imposed against the Pretoria régime, so as to include their application to illegally occupied Namibia;

40. *Calls upon* the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany, as a measure of its recognition of the direct responsibility of the United Nations over Namibia and the United Nations Council for Namibia as the sole, legal Administering Authority for the Territory until independence, to discontinue all programmes of development aid and assistance to illegally occupied Namibia, and urges all States to consult the United Nations Council for Namibia regarding any assistance, in order to ensure that such assistance will not help to prolong the illegal occupation of Namibia by the Pretoria régime and the colonial institutions in the Territory;

41. *Strongly condemns* 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;

42. *Strongly condemns* South Africa for its imposition of military conscription of all Namibian males between seventeen and fifty-five years of age into the occupying colonial army, in yet further sinister attempts to suppress the national liberation struggle of the Namibian people and to force Namibians to kill one another, and declares that all measures taken by racist South Africa by which the illegal occupation régime attempts to enforce military conscription of Namibians are illegal, null and void;

43. *Strongly condemns* the illegal occupation régime of South Africa for its massive repression of the people of Namibia and their liberation movement, the South West Africa People's Organization, in an attempt to intimidate and terrorize them into submission;

44. *Strongly condemns* the recent escalation of violent repression and victimization of Namibian workers by the racist South African régime and by Western transnational corporations operating illegally in Namibia;

45. *Strongly condemns* the recent arrests and imprisonment of leaders and members of the South West Africa People's Organization and of trade unions by the illegal racist régime of South Africa and calls for the immediate release of those detained or imprisoned;

46. *Demands 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 have been charged or tried or are being held without charge in Namibia or South Africa;

47. *Demands* that South Africa account for all "disappeared" Namibians and release any who are still alive, and declares that South Africa shall be liable to compensate the victims, their families and the future lawful Government of an independent Namibia for the losses sustained;

48. *Calls 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 the South West Africa People's Organization so as to enable it to intensify its struggle for the liberation of Namibia;

49. *Urges* all Governments and the specialized agencies and other intergovernmental organizations to provide increased material assistance to the thousands of Namibian refugees who have been forced by the oppressive policies of the *apartheid* régime to flee Namibia, especially into the neighbouring front-line States;

50. *Expresses its appreciation* to the front-line States and the South West Africa People's Organization for their statesmanlike and constructive attitude in the efforts aimed at implementing Security Council resolution 435 (1978);

51. *Reaffirms its conviction* that the solidarity and support of the front-line States for the Namibian cause continue to be factors of paramount importance in the efforts to bring genuine independence to the Territory;

52. *Strongly condemns* the racist régime of South Africa for its utilization of the illegally occupied international Territory of Namibia as a springboard for perpetrating armed invasions, subversion, destabilization and aggression against neighbouring African States, in particular Angola;

53. *Denounces* the acts of aggression by the racist régime, against Angola, Botswana, Mozambique, Zambia and Zimbabwe, declares that the policy of aggression and destabilization pursued by Pretoria not only undermines the peace and stability of the southern African region but also constitutes a threat to international peace and security, and calls upon South Africa to cease all acts of aggression against the neighbouring African States;

54. *Strongly urges* 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 are 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;

55. *Requests* Member States urgently to extend all necessary assistance to Angola and other front-line States in order to enable them to strengthen their defence capacities against acts of aggression by South Africa;

56. *Welcomes* the establishment of the Action for Resisting Invasion, Colonialism and *Apartheid* Fund of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries for the benefit of the peoples and national liberation movements of southern Africa;

57. *Expresses its satisfaction* at the progress made so far with respect to the Fund and appeals to the international community to contribute generously to it;

58. *Expresses its grave concern* at the acquisition of nuclear-weapon capability by the racist régime of South Africa and declares that such acquisition constitutes a threat to peace and security in Africa while posing a danger to all mankind;

59. *Condemns and calls for* an immediate end to the continuing military collaboration on the part of certain Western countries with the racist régime of South Africa, and expresses 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, is also in violation of the arms embargo imposed

against South Africa under Security Council resolution 418 (1977) of 4 November 1977;

60. *Declares* that such collaboration encourages the Pretoria régime in its defiance of the international community and obstructs efforts to eliminate *apartheid* and bring South Africa's illegal occupation of Namibia to an end, and calls for the immediate cessation of such collaboration;

61. *Calls 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;

62. *Calls upon* the Security Council to adopt the necessary measures to tighten the arms embargo imposed against South Africa under Council resolution 418 (1977) and to ensure strict compliance with the embargo by all States;

63. *Further calls upon* the Security Council to implement, as a matter of urgency, the recommendations contained in the report of the Security Council Committee established in pursuance of Council resolution 421 (1977) of 9 December 1977;<sup>46</sup>

64. *Calls upon* all States to comply with Security Council resolution 558 (1984) of 13 December 1984 and to refrain from importing arms, ammunition of all types and military vehicles produced in South Africa;

65. *Condemns* all collaboration with the Pretoria régime in the nuclear field, and calls upon all States that do so to terminate such collaboration, including refraining from supplying the racist minority régime of South Africa, directly or indirectly, with installations, equipment or material that might enable it to produce uranium, plutonium or other nuclear materials or reactors;

66. *Reiterates its call* upon all States to take legislative and other appropriate measures to prevent the recruitment, training, financing and transit of mercenaries for service in Namibia;

67. *Endorses* the decision taken by the United Nations Council for Namibia and contained in paragraph 59 of the final document adopted by the Council at its extraordinary plenary meetings held at Vienna from 3 to 7 June 1985,<sup>47</sup> that it will, in the exercise of its rights under the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea,<sup>48</sup> proclaim an exclusive economic zone for Namibia, the outer limit of which shall be 200 miles, and states that any action regarding the implementation of that decision should be taken in consultation with the South West Africa People's Organization, the representative of the Namibian people;

68. *Reaffirms* that the natural resources of Namibia, including its marine resources, are the inviolable heritage of the Namibian people, and expresses 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 General 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 of 21 June 1971;

<sup>46</sup> *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-fifth Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1980, document S/14179.*

<sup>47</sup> *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fortieth Session, Supplement No. 24 (A/40/24), part two, chap. III, sect. A.*

<sup>48</sup> *Official Records of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea, vol. XVII (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.84.V.3), document A/CONF.62/122.*



69. *Declares* that all activities of foreign economic interests in Namibia are illegal under international law and that all the foreign economic interests operating in Namibia are liable to pay damages to the future legitimate Government of an independent Namibia;

70. *Calls upon* the United Nations Council for Namibia, in pursuance of the relevant provisions of Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia, to continue to take the necessary steps to compile statistical information on the wealth illegally extracted from Namibia with a view to assessing the extent of compensation eventually due to an independent Namibia;

71. *Strongly condemns* the activities of all foreign economic interests operating in Namibia which are illegally exploiting the resources of the Territory, and demands that these interests comply with all the relevant resolutions and decisions of the United Nations by immediately withdrawing from the Territory and by putting an end to their co-operation with the illegal South African administration;

72. *Declares* that, by their incessant exploitation of the human and natural resources of the Territory and their continued accumulation and repatriation of huge profits, the foreign economic, financial and other interests operating in Namibia constitute a major obstacle to its independence;

73. *Once again requests* all Member States, particularly those States whose corporations are engaged in the exploitation of Namibian resources, to take all appropriate measures, including legislative and enforcement action, to ensure the full application of, and compliance by all corporations and individuals within their jurisdiction with, the provisions of Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia;

74. *Calls upon* the Governments of all States, particularly those whose corporations are involved in the mining and processing of Namibian uranium, to take all appropriate measures in compliance with resolutions and decisions of the United Nations and Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia, including the practice of requiring negative certificates of origin, to prohibit State-owned and other corporations, together with their subsidiaries, from dealing in Namibian uranium and from engaging in any uranium-prospecting activities in Namibia;

75. *Approves* 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 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia;

76. *Requests* the Governments of the Federal Republic of Germany, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, which operate the Urenco uranium-enrichment plant, to have Namibian uranium specifically excluded from the Treaty of Almelo,<sup>49</sup> which regulates the activities of Urenco;

77. *Urges* the United Nations Council for Namibia, in its capacity as the legal Administering Authority for Namibia until independence, to consider the promulgation of additional legislation in order to protect and promote the interests of the people of Namibia and to implement effectively such legislation;

78. *Calls upon* all specialized agencies, in particular the International Monetary Fund, to terminate all collaboration with, and assistance to, the racist régime of South Africa, since such assistance serves to augment the military capability of the Pretoria régime, thus enabling it not only to continue the brutal repression in Namibia and South Africa itself, but also to commit acts of aggression against independent neighbouring States;

79. *Requests* all States which have not already done so, pending the imposition of comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against South Africa, to take legislative, administrative and other measures individually and collectively, as appropriate, in order effectively to isolate South Africa politically, economically, militarily and culturally, in accordance with General Assembly resolutions ES-8/2 and 36/121 B, and its resolution 37/233 A of 20 December 1982;

80. *Requests* the United Nations Council for Namibia, in its implementation of paragraph 15 of General Assembly resolution ES-8/2 and of the relevant provisions of Assembly resolutions 36/121 B and 37/233 A, to continue to monitor the boycott of South Africa, and to submit to the Assembly at its forty-third session a comprehensive report on all contacts between Member States and South Africa containing an analysis of the information received from Member States and other sources on the continuing political, economic, financial and other relations of States and their economic and other interest groups with South Africa and of measures taken by States to terminate all dealings with the racist régime of South Africa;

81. *Requests* all States to co-operate fully with the United Nations Council for Namibia in the fulfilment of its task concerning the implementation of General Assembly resolutions ES-8/2, 36/121 B and 37/233 A and to report to the Secretary-General by the forty-third session of the Assembly on the measures taken by them in the implementation of those resolutions;

82. *Declares* that South Africa's defiance of the United Nations, its illegal occupation of the international Territory of Namibia, its war of repression against the Namibian people, its persistent acts of aggression against independent African States, its policies of *apartheid* and its development of nuclear capability constitute a serious threat to international peace and security;

83. *Strongly urges* the Security Council, in view of the persistent refusal by the racist régime of South Africa to comply with the resolutions and decisions of the United Nations on the question of Namibia, particularly Council resolutions 385 (1976), 435 (1978), 539 (1983) and 566 (1985), and, in the light of the serious threat to international peace and security posed by South Africa, to impose comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against that régime as provided for in Chapter VII of the Charter;

84. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General for his personal commitment to the struggle for the independence of Namibia and for his efforts aimed at the implementation of resolutions and decisions of the United Nations on the question of Namibia, particularly Security Council resolution 435 (1978), and urges him to continue those efforts;

85. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-third session on the implementation of the present resolution.

<sup>49</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 795, No. 11326.

## B

IMPLEMENTATION OF SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION  
435 (1978)

*The General Assembly,*

*Indignant* at South Africa's persistent refusal to comply with Security Council resolutions 385 (1976) of 30 January 1976, 431 (1978) of 27 July 1978, 435 (1978) of 29 September 1978, 439 (1978) of 13 November 1978, 532 (1983) of 31 May 1983, 539 (1983) of 28 October 1983 and 566 (1985) of 19 June 1985 and at its manoeuvres aimed at gaining recognition for the illegitimate groups which it has installed in Namibia and which are subservient to Pretoria's interests, in order to maintain its policies of domination and exploitation of the people and natural resources of Namibia,

*Reaffirming* the imperative need to proceed, without further delay, with the implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978) which, together with Council resolution 385 (1976), is the only internationally accepted basis for a peaceful settlement of the question of Namibia,

*Reaffirming* the inalienable right of the Namibian people to self-determination, freedom and national independence in a united Namibia, in accordance with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960,

*Reaffirming* that the only parties to the conflict in Namibia are, on the one hand, the Namibian people represented by the South West Africa People's Organization, their sole and authentic representative, and, on the other, the racist régime of South Africa, which illegally occupies the Territory,

*Strongly condemning* racist South Africa for its continued denial to the Namibian people of the exercise of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence,

*Strongly condemning* racist South Africa for its continued illegal occupation of Namibia and for obstructing the implementation of Security Council resolutions, in particular resolutions 385 (1976) and 435 (1978),

*Recalling* that the "linkage" of the independence of Namibia with totally irrelevant and extraneous issues, such as the presence of Cuban forces in Angola, has been rejected both by the General Assembly and the Security Council and has been condemned worldwide,

*Reaffirming* that the Cuban forces are in Angola by a sovereign act of the Government of Angola, in accordance with the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations, and that any attempts to link their presence in that country with the independence of Namibia constitute a gross and unwarranted interference in the internal affairs of Angola,

*Expressing its dismay* at the fact that the Security Council has been prevented by some of its Western permanent members from adopting effective measures under Chapter VII of the Charter against the racist régime of South Africa in the discharge of its responsibilities for the maintenance of international peace and security,

*Recalling* its call upon all States, in view of the threat to international peace and security posed by South Africa, to impose comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against South Africa in accordance with the provisions of the Charter,<sup>50</sup>

<sup>50</sup> See resolution ES-8/2.

*Commending* the South West Africa People's Organization for its preparedness to co-operate fully with the Secretary-General of the United Nations and his Special Representative, including its expressed readiness to sign and observe a cease-fire agreement with South Africa, in the implementation of the United Nations plan for the independence of Namibia, as embodied in Security Council resolution 435 (1978),

*Condemning* the racist régime of South Africa for its installation and maintenance of a so-called interim government in Namibia, in violation of Security Council resolutions 435 (1978), 439 (1978) and 566 (1985),

*Expressing grave concern* at the lack of progress in implementing Security Council resolution 435 (1978), as indicated in the further reports of the Secretary-General dated 29 December 1983,<sup>51</sup> 6 June 1985,<sup>52</sup> 6 September 1985,<sup>53</sup> 26 November 1985,<sup>54</sup> and 31 March 1987,<sup>55</sup> concerning the implementation of Council resolutions 435 (1978) and 439 (1978),

*Noting* that the Secretary-General has reported<sup>54</sup> that all the necessary conditions for the implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978) have already been fulfilled,

*Gravely concerned* at the use of the Territory of Namibia by the racist Pretoria régime as a springboard of aggression against, and destabilization of, front-line States, particularly Angola,

*Recalling* Security Council resolution 566 (1985) by which the Council, *inter alia*, demanded that South Africa co-operate fully with the Security Council and the Secretary-General in the implementation of that resolution and warned that failure to do so would compel the Council to meet forthwith to consider the adoption of appropriate measures under the Charter,

*Recalling* its request to the Security Council, in view of the persistent refusal by the racist régime of South Africa to comply with the resolutions and decisions of the United Nations on the question of Namibia, in particular resolutions of the Council, and, in the light of the serious threat to international peace and security posed by South Africa, to impose comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against that régime as provided for in Chapter VII of the Charter, in fulfilment of its responsibilities under the Charter and in response to the overwhelming demand of the international community,

*Noting with appreciation* the world-wide political and diplomatic campaign against the continued illegal occupation of Namibia by racist South Africa, and the growing international support for the legitimate struggle of the Namibian people for self-determination and national independence, under the leadership of the South West Africa People's Organization,

1. *Strongly condemns* racist South Africa for obstructing the implementation of Security Council resolutions 385 (1976), 435 (1978), 439 (1978), 532 (1983), 539 (1983) and 566 (1985) and for its manoeuvres, in contravention of those resolutions, designed to prolong its illegal occupa-

<sup>51</sup> *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-eighth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1983*, document S/16237.

<sup>52</sup> *Ibid.*, *Fortieth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1985*, document S/17242.

<sup>53</sup> *Ibid.*, *Supplement for July, August and September 1985*, document S/17442.

<sup>54</sup> *Ibid.*, *Supplement for October, November and December 1985*, document S/17658.

<sup>55</sup> *Ibid.*, *Forty-second Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1987*, document S/18767.

tion of Namibia and to consolidate its colonial and neo-colonial interests at the expense of the legitimate aspirations of the Namibian people for genuine self-determination, freedom and national independence in a united Namibia;

2. *Reaffirms* the direct responsibility of the United Nations over Namibia until the exercise by the Namibian people of their inalienable right to self-determination and national independence;

3. *Reiterates* that Security Council resolutions 385 (1976) and 435 (1978), embodying the United Nations plan for the independence of Namibia, constitute the only internationally accepted basis for a peaceful settlement of the question of Namibia and demands their immediate and unconditional implementation;

4. *Strongly condemns* the racist régime of South Africa for the installation of a so-called interim government in Namibia on 17 June 1985, in defiance of resolutions and decisions of the United Nations, declares this measure null and void, and reiterates its call 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;

5. *Firmly rejects* any attempt by racist South Africa to impose an internal settlement in Namibia by means of a unilateral declaration of independence outside the framework of the United Nations plan for the independence of the Territory, embodied in Security Council resolution 435 (1978);

6. *Strongly condemns* attempts by the illegal occupation régime of South Africa to impose a bogus constitution on the Namibian people and its intention to conductbantustan-type elections in violation of resolutions and decisions of the United Nations, and once again declares any such actions to be illegal, null and void;

7. *Demands* that the racist régime of South Africa immediately rescind the aforementioned illegal and unilateral actions;

8. *Further demands* that South Africa urgently comply fully and unconditionally with the resolutions of the Security Council, in particular resolutions 385 (1976) and 435 (1978) and subsequent resolutions of the Council relating to Namibia;

9. *Emphasizes once again* that the only parties to the conflict in Namibia are, on the one hand, the Namibian people represented by the South West Africa People's Organization, their sole and authentic representative, and, on the other, the racist régime of South Africa which illegally occupies the Territory;

10. *Strongly rejects* all manoeuvres by racist South Africa and its allies aimed at diverting attention from the central issue of the decolonization of Namibia by portraying it as part of an East-West confrontation to the detriment of the legitimate aspirations of the Namibian people to self-determination, freedom and national independence;

11. *Firmly rejects and condemns* the persistent attempts by 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 emphasizes unequivocally that all such attempts are designed to delay further the independence of Namibia in accordance with Security Council resolution 435 (1978), and that they constitute a gross and unwarranted interference in the internal affairs of Angola;

12. *Strongly rejects* 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 calls for their abandonment so that resolutions and decisions of the United Nations on the question of Namibia can be implemented;

13. *Strongly condemns* the use of the veto in the Security Council on 15 November 1985 and 9 April 1987 by some of its Western permanent members, as a result of which the Council was prevented from taking effective measures under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations against South Africa, and calls upon the Western permanent members of the Security Council to support the imposition of its enforcement measures in order to ensure compliance by South Africa with resolutions of the Council;

14. *Urgently calls upon* the international community to act resolutely against the intransigent stance of the Pretoria régime, and stresses the responsibility of the Security Council concerning the implementation of its resolutions on the situation in Namibia in view of the threat to regional and international peace and security created by the racist régime of South Africa;

15. *Urgently requests* the Security Council to set a date not later than 31 December 1987 for the commencement of the implementation of its resolution 435 (1978), bearing in mind that all the necessary conditions have already been met, and to commit itself to applying the relevant provisions of the Charter, including comprehensive and mandatory sanctions under Chapter VII, in the event that South Africa continues to defy the Council and, in this connection, urges the Council to undertake forthwith consultations for the composition and emplacement of the United Nations Transition Assistance Group in Namibia;

16. *Strongly urges* all States which have not already done so, pending such action by the Security Council, to impose individual and collective sanctions against racist South Africa;

17. *Requests* the Secretary-General to undertake consultations with members of the Security Council, in particular its permanent members, with a view to securing a firm commitment on the unconditional and speedy implementation of Council resolution 435 (1978) and, to this end, urges the three Western permanent members of the Council to take into account their particular responsibility, as the initiators of the United Nations plan for the independence of Namibia, to ensure its unimpeded implementation;

18. *Decides* 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;

19. *Calls upon* all States, the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system and other institutions, as well as corporations, non-governmental organizations and individuals, pending the imposition by the Security Council of comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against the racist régime of South Africa under Chapter VII of the Charter, to cease all co-operation with that régime in the political, economic, diplomatic, military, nuclear, cultural, sports and other fields;

20. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General for his personal commitment to the independence of Na-

mibia and for his efforts aimed at the implementation of resolutions and decisions of the United Nations on the question of Namibia, particularly Security Council resolution 435 (1978), and urges him to continue those efforts;

21. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-third session on the implementation of the present resolution.

*59th plenary meeting  
6 November 1987*

### C

#### PROGRAMME OF WORK OF THE UNITED NATIONS COUNCIL FOR NAMIBIA

*The General Assembly,*

*Having examined* the report of the United Nations Council for Namibia,<sup>31</sup>

*Reaffirming* that Namibia is the direct responsibility of the United Nations and that the Namibian people must be enabled to attain self-determination and independence in a united Namibia,

*Recalling* its resolution 2145 (XXI) of 27 October 1966, by which it terminated South Africa's Mandate over Namibia and placed the Territory under the direct responsibility of the United Nations,

*Recalling* its resolution 2248 (S-V) of 19 May 1967, by which it established the United Nations Council for Namibia as the legal Administering Authority for Namibia until independence,

*Recalling* its resolutions S/14-1 of 20 September 1986 and 41/39 C of 20 November 1986, by which it called upon the United Nations Council for Namibia to take immediate practical measures to establish its Administration in Namibia in accordance with General Assembly resolution 2248 (S-V),

*Taking into consideration* the final communiqué adopted at the ministerial meeting of the United Nations Council for Namibia, held in New York on 2 October 1987,<sup>39</sup>

*Taking note* of 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,<sup>40</sup>

*Convinced* of the need for continued consultations with the South West Africa People's Organization in the formulation and implementation of the programme of work of the United Nations Council for Namibia, as well as in any matter of interest to the Namibian people,

*Deeply conscious* of the urgent and continuing need to press for the termination of South Africa's illegal occupation of Namibia and to put an end to its repression of the Namibian people and its exploitation of the natural resources of the Territory,

*Deeply concerned* at the rapid deterioration of the situation in Namibia as a direct result of the increased brutal repression of the Namibian people by the illegal occupation régime of South Africa,

1. *Approves* the report of the United Nations Council for Namibia, including the recommendations contained therein, and decides to make adequate financial provision for their implementation;

2. *Expresses its strong support* for the efforts of the United Nations Council for Namibia in the discharge of the responsibilities entrusted to it, both as the legal Ad-

ministering Authority for Namibia and as a policy-making organ of the United Nations;

3. *Requests* all Member States to co-operate fully with the United Nations Council for Namibia in the discharge of the mandate entrusted to it under the provisions of General Assembly resolution 2248 (S-V) and subsequent resolutions of the Assembly;

4. *Decides* that the United Nations Council for Namibia shall take immediate practical measures to establish its Administration in Namibia in accordance with General Assembly resolutions 2248 (S-V), S-14/1 and 41/39 C;

5. *Decides* that the United Nations Council for Namibia, in the discharge of its responsibilities as the legal Administering Authority for Namibia until independence, shall:

(a) 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;

(b) Counter the policies of South Africa against the Namibian people and the United Nations, as well as against the United Nations Council for Namibia as the legal Administering Authority for Namibia;

(c) Denounce and seek the rejection by all States of any kind of scheme through which South Africa might attempt to perpetuate its illegal presence in Namibia;

(d) Ensure non-recognition of any administration or entity installed in Namibia not ensuing from free elections conducted under the supervision and control of the United Nations, in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the Security Council, in particular resolutions 385 (1976) of 30 January 1976, 435 (1978) of 29 September 1978, 439 (1978) of 13 November 1978, 532 (1983) of 31 May 1983, 539 (1983) of 28 October 1983 and 566 (1985) of 19 June 1985;

(e) Make a concerted effort to counter the attempts to establish a "linkage" or "parallelism" between the independence of Namibia and extraneous issues, such as the withdrawal of Cuban forces from Angola;

6. *Decides* that the United Nations Council for Namibia shall send missions of consultation to Governments in order to co-ordinate efforts for the implementation of resolutions of the United Nations on the question of Namibia and to mobilize support for the Namibian cause;

7. *Decides further* that the United Nations Council for Namibia shall represent Namibia in United Nations conferences and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, bodies and conferences to ensure that the rights and interests of Namibia shall be adequately protected;

8. *Decides* that Namibia, represented by the United Nations Council for Namibia, shall participate as a full member in all conferences and meetings organized by the United Nations to which all States or, in the case of regional conferences and meetings, all African States are invited;

9. *Requests* all committees and other subsidiary bodies of the General Assembly and of the Economic and Social Council to continue to invite the United Nations Council for Namibia to participate whenever the rights and interests of Namibians are discussed, and to consult closely with the United Nations Council for Namibia before submitting any draft resolution that may involve such rights and interests;

10. *Reiterates its request* to all specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to grant

full membership to Namibia, represented by the United Nations Council for Namibia, so that the Council may participate as the legal Administering Authority for Namibia in the work of those agencies and organizations;

11. *Reiterates its request* to all specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system that have not yet done so to grant a waiver of the assessment of Namibia during the period in which it is represented by the United Nations Council for Namibia;

12. *Again requests* all intergovernmental organizations, bodies and conferences to ensure that the rights and interests of Namibia are protected and to invite Namibia, represented by the United Nations Council for Namibia, to participate as a full member, whenever such rights and interests are involved;

13. *Requests* the United Nations Council for Namibia, in its capacity as the legal Administering Authority for Namibia, to accede to any international conventions, as it may deem appropriate in close consultation with the South West Africa People's Organization;

14. *Takes note* of the final communiqué adopted at the ministerial meeting of the United Nations Council for Namibia, held in New York on 2 October 1987,<sup>39</sup> 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,<sup>40</sup> and the Call for Action adopted by the Seminar on Support for the Immediate Independence of Namibia and the Effective Application of Sanctions against South Africa, held at Buenos Aires from 20 to 24 April 1987;<sup>41</sup>

15. *Requests* the United Nations Council for Namibia to promote and secure the implementation of the final communiqué adopted at its ministerial meeting, the Luanda Declaration and Programme of Action adopted at its extraordinary plenary meetings and Call for Action adopted by the Seminar;

16. *Decides* that the United Nations Council for Namibia shall:

(a) Consult regularly with the leaders of the South West Africa People's Organization by inviting them to New York and by sending high-level missions to the provisional headquarters of that organization, which will visit Namibian refugee centres whenever necessary;

(b) Review the progress of the liberation struggle in Namibia in its political, military and social aspects and prepare comprehensive and analytical periodic reports related thereto;

(c) Review the compliance of Member States with the relevant resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to Namibia and, taking into account the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice of 21 June 1971,<sup>33</sup> prepare annual reports on the subject with a view to recommending appropriate policies to the General Assembly, in order to counter the support that some States give to the illegal South African administration in Namibia;

(d) Continue taking measures to ensure the full implementation of Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia,<sup>42</sup> including legal proceedings in the domestic courts of States, in accordance with paragraph 74 of resolution 42/14 A;

(e) Consider the illegal activities of foreign economic interests, particularly the transnational corporations operating in Namibia, including the exploitation of and trade in Namibian uranium, with a view to recommending appropriate policies to the General Assembly, in order to put an end to such activities;

(f) Take measures to ensure the closure of the so-called information offices created by the illegal South African occupation régime in certain Western countries for promoting its puppet institutions in Namibia, in violation of resolutions and decisions of the United Nations on the question of Namibia;

(g) Notify the Governments of States whose corporations, whether public or private, operate in Namibia of the illegality of such operations and urge them to take measures to end such operations;

(h) Consider sending missions of consultation to Governments of States whose corporations have investments in Namibia to persuade them to take all possible measures to terminate such investments;

(i) Contact institutions and municipalities to encourage them to divest themselves of their investments in Namibia and South Africa;

(j) Contact specialized agencies and other international institutions associated with the United Nations, in particular the International Monetary Fund, with a view to protecting Namibia's interests;

(k) Continue to draw the attention of States, the specialized agencies and private corporations to Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia, enacted by the United Nations Council for Namibia on 27 September 1974, with a view to ensuring their compliance with the Decree;

(l) Organize international and regional activities, as required, in order to obtain relevant information on all aspects of the situation in and relating to Namibia, in particular the exploitation of the people and resources of Namibia by South African and other foreign economic interests, and to expose such activities, with a view to intensifying active support for the Namibian cause;

(m) Prepare and publish reports on the political, economic, military, legal and social situation in and relating to Namibia;

(n) Secure the territorial integrity of Namibia as a unitary State, including Walvis Bay, the Penguin Islands and other offshore islands of Namibia;

17. *Decides* to make adequate financial provision in the section of the programme budget of the United Nations relating to the United Nations Council for Namibia for the financing of the office of the South West Africa People's Organization in New York, to ensure appropriate representation of the people of Namibia at the United Nations through the South West Africa People's Organization;

18. *Decides* to continue to defray the expenses of representatives of the South West Africa People's Organization, whenever the United Nations Council for Namibia so decides;

19. *Requests* the United Nations Council for Namibia to continue to consult with the South West Africa People's Organization in the formulation and implementation of its programme of work, as well as on all matters of interest to the Namibian people;

20. *Requests* the United Nations Council for Namibia to facilitate the participation of the liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity in meetings of the Council away from United Nations Headquarters, whenever such participation is deemed necessary;

21. *Decides* that, in order to expedite the training of personnel required for an independent Namibia, qualified Namibians should be given opportunities to develop further their skills in the work of the United Nations Secretariat and the specialized agencies and other organiza-

tions of the United Nations system, and authorizes the United Nations Council for Namibia, in consultation with the South West Africa People's Organization, to take, on an urgent basis, necessary action towards that end;

22. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in consultation with the President of the United Nations Council for Namibia, to review the personnel requirements and the facilities of all units that service the Council so that it may fully and effectively discharge all tasks and functions arising out of its mandate;

23. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide the Office of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia with the necessary resources to strengthen, under the guidance of the United Nations Council for Namibia, the assistance programmes and services for Namibians, the implementation of Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia, the preparation of economic and legal studies and the existing activities of dissemination of information undertaken by the Office.

59th plenary meeting  
6 November 1987

## D

### DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION AND MOBILIZATION OF INTERNATIONAL PUBLIC OPINION IN SUPPORT OF THE IMMEDIATE INDEPENDENCE OF NAMIBIA

*The General Assembly,*

*Having examined* the report of the United Nations Council for Namibia<sup>31</sup> and the relevant chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,<sup>32</sup>

*Recalling* its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960 containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,

*Recalling* its resolutions 2145 (XXI) of 27 October 1966 and 2248 (S-V) of 19 May 1967, as well as all other resolutions of the General Assembly and of the Security Council relating to Namibia,

*Underlining* the fact that, twenty-one years after the termination by the General Assembly of the Mandate of South Africa over Namibia and the assumption by the United Nations of direct responsibility for the Territory, the racist régime of South Africa continues illegally to occupy the Territory in violation of the relevant resolutions and decisions of the United Nations,

*Taking into consideration* the final communiqué adopted at the ministerial meeting of the United Nations Council for Namibia, held in New York on 2 October 1987,<sup>39</sup>

*Taking into consideration also* the Luanda Declaration and Programme of Action on Namibia adopted by the United Nations Council for Namibia at its extraordinary plenary meetings held at Luanda, from 18 to 22 May 1987,<sup>40</sup>

*Taking note* of the Call for Action adopted by the Seminar on Support for the Immediate Independence of Namibia and the Effective Application of Sanctions against South Africa, held at Buenos Aires from 20 to 24 April 1987,<sup>41</sup>

*Gravely concerned* at the total black-out of news on Namibia imposed by the illegal racist régime of South Africa, in particular regarding the increased repression of the Namibian people by that régime,

*Gravely concerned* at the campaign of slander and disinformation against the United Nations and the liberation struggle of the Namibian people for self-determination and national independence led by the South West Africa People's Organization, their sole and authentic representative,

*Stressing* the urgent need to mobilize international public opinion on a continuous basis with a view to assisting effectively the people of Namibia in the achievement of self-determination, freedom and independence in a united Namibia and, in particular, to intensify the world-wide and continuous dissemination of information on the struggle for liberation being waged by the people of Namibia under the leadership of the South West Africa People's Organization,

*Reiterating* the importance of intensifying publicity on all aspects of the question of Namibia as an instrument for furthering the mandate given by the General Assembly to the United Nations Council for Namibia,

*Recognizing* the important role that non-governmental organizations are playing in the dissemination of information on Namibia and in the mobilization of international public opinion in support of the immediate independence of Namibia,

1. *Requests* the United Nations Council for Namibia, in co-operation with the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat and in consultation with the South West Africa People's Organization, the sole and authentic representative of the Namibian people, in pursuance of its international campaign in support of the struggle of the Namibian people for national independence:

(a) To continue to consider effective ways and means of increasing the dissemination of information relating to Namibia in order to intensify the international campaign in favour of the cause of Namibia;

(b) To focus its activities towards greater mobilization of public opinion in Western countries, particularly the United States of America, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Federal Republic of Germany, as well as in Japan;

(c) To intensify the international campaign for the imposition of comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against South Africa under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations;

(d) To organize an international campaign to boycott products from Namibia and South Africa, in co-operation with non-governmental organizations;

(e) To expose and denounce collaboration with the racist régime of South Africa in all fields;

(f) To organize exhibitions on Namibia and the struggle of the Namibian people for independence;

(g) To prepare and disseminate publications on the political, economic, military and social consequences of the illegal occupation of Namibia by South Africa, on legal matters, on the question of the territorial integrity of Namibia and on contacts between Member States and South Africa;

(h) To prepare periodic reports on the brutalities committed by the racist régime of South Africa against the Namibian people and ensure their widest possible distribution;

(i) To produce and disseminate radio and television programmes designed to draw the attention of world public opinion to the current situation in and around Namibia;

(j) To produce and disseminate, in both the English language and the local languages of Namibia, radio programmes designed to counter the hostile propaganda and disinformation campaign of the racist régime of South Africa;

(k) To produce and disseminate posters;

(l) To ensure full coverage through advertisements in newspapers and magazines, press releases, press conferences and press briefings of all activities of the United Nations regarding Namibia in order to maintain a constant flow of information to the public on all aspects of the question of Namibia;

(m) To prepare and disseminate a thematic atlas on Namibia;

(n) To reproduce and disseminate the comprehensive economic map of Namibia;

(o) To produce and disseminate booklets on the activities of the Council;

(p) To update and disseminate widely a compendium of resolutions of the General Assembly and of the Security Council relating to Namibia and of relevant documents of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries and the Organization of African Unity, as well as decisions, declarations and communiqués of the front-line States on the question of Namibia;

(q) To update, publicize and distribute the indexed reference book on transnational corporations that plunder the human and natural resources of Namibia, and on the profits they extract from the Territory;

(r) To produce and disseminate widely, on a monthly basis, a bulletin containing analytical and updated information intended to mobilize maximum support for the Namibian cause;

(s) To produce and disseminate, on a weekly basis, an information newsletter containing updated information on developments in and relating to Namibia, in support of the Namibian cause;

(t) To acquire books, pamphlets and other materials relating to Namibia for dissemination;

(u) To prepare, in consultation with the South West Africa People's Organization, a list of Namibian political prisoners;

(v) To assist the South West Africa People's Organization in the production and distribution of material on Namibia;

2. *Requests* the United Nations Council for Namibia to continue to organize, in co-operation with the Department of Public Information, media encounters on developments relating to Namibia, particularly prior to activities of the Council in 1988;

3. *Requests* the United Nations Council for Namibia to redouble its efforts to inform international public opinion of developments in Namibia in order to counteract 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;

4. *Further requests* the United Nations Council for Namibia to exert all efforts to counteract the campaign of slander and disinformation against the United Nations and the liberation struggle in Namibia carried out by South African agents from the so-called Namibia information offices established in several Western countries;

5. *Requests* the United Nations Council for Namibia to co-operate closely with relevant intergovernmental organizations, in order to increase the awareness of the international community of the direct responsibility of the

United Nations over Namibia and the continued illegal occupation of that Territory by the racist régime of South Africa;

6. *Calls upon* the United Nations Council for Namibia to continue to co-operate with non-governmental organizations in its efforts to mobilize international public opinion in support of the liberation struggle of the Namibian people, under the leadership of the South West Africa People's Organization;

7. *Requests* the United Nations Council for Namibia to prepare, update and disseminate lists of non-governmental organizations, in particular those in the major Western countries, in order to ensure better co-operation and co-ordination among non-governmental organizations working in support of the Namibian cause and against *apartheid*;

8. *Requests* the United Nations Council for Namibia to organize workshops for non-governmental organizations, parliamentarians, trade unionists, academics and media representatives at which the participants will consider how they can contribute to the implementation of the decisions of the United Nations relating to the dissemination of information on Namibia;

9. *Decides* to allocate the sum of \$500,000 to be used by the United Nations Council for Namibia for its programme of co-operation with non-governmental organizations, including support to conferences and workshops in solidarity with Namibia arranged by those organizations, dissemination of conclusions of such conferences and workshops and support to such other activities as will promote the cause of the liberation struggle of the Namibian people, subject to decisions to be taken by the Council in each individual case taken in consultation with the South West Africa People's Organization;

10. *Requests* the United Nations Council for Namibia to continue to contact and inform leading opinion makers, media leaders, academic institutions, trade unions, legislators and parliamentarians, cultural organizations, support groups and other concerned persons and non-governmental organizations about the objectives and functions of the United Nations Council for Namibia and the struggle of the Namibian people under the leadership of the South West Africa People's Organization;

11. *Requests* the United Nations Council for Namibia to co-operate with the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system in the promotion of a campaign of information on the question of Namibia, in their respective fields;

12. *Appeals* to non-governmental organizations and associations, institutions, support groups and individuals sympathetic to the Namibian cause:

(a) To increase the awareness of their national communities and legislative bodies concerning South Africa's illegal occupation of Namibia, the liberation struggle being waged by the Namibian people under the leadership of the South West Africa People's Organization, the gross violation of basic human rights by the South African régime in Namibia and the plunder of the Territory's resources by foreign economic interests;

(b) To mobilize in their countries broad public support for the national liberation of Namibia by holding hearings, seminars and public presentations on various aspects of the Namibian question, as well as by producing and distributing pamphlets, films and other information material;

(c) To expose and campaign against the political, economic, financial, military and cultural collaboration of certain Western Governments with the South African



régime, as well as diplomatic visits to and from South Africa;

(d) To intensify public pressure for the immediate withdrawal from Namibia of foreign economic interests that are exploiting the human and natural resources of the Territory;

(e) To continue and develop campaign and research work, in order to expose the involvement and operations of Western-based oil companies in the supply of petroleum products to Namibia and South Africa;

(f) To step up their efforts to persuade universities, local governments, trade unions and churches and other institutions to divest themselves of all investments in firms doing business in Namibia and South Africa;

(g) To intensify the campaign for the immediate and unconditional release of all Namibian political prisoners and detainees and the granting of prisoner-of-war status to all Namibian freedom fighters, in accordance with the Geneva Convention relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War<sup>45</sup> and the Additional Protocol thereto;

13. *Requests* Member States to broadcast programmes on their national radio and television networks and to publish material in their official news media, informing their populations about the situation in and around Namibia and the obligation of Governments and peoples to assist in every possible way in the struggle of the Namibian people for independence;

14. *Requests* all Member States to observe Namibia Day in a befitting manner by giving the widest possible publicity to and ensuring the dissemination of information on the struggle of the people of Namibia, including the issuance of special postage stamps for the occasion;

15. *Requests* the Secretary-General to direct the Department of Public Information to assist the United Nations Council for Namibia in the implementation of its programme of dissemination of information and to ensure that all activities of the United Nations on dissemination of information on the question of Namibia follow the policy guidelines laid down by the United Nations Council for Namibia as the legal Administering Authority for the Territory;

16. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to assist, as a matter of priority, the United Nations Council for Namibia in the implementation of its programme of dissemination of information;

17. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide the United Nations Council for Namibia with the work programme of the Department of Public Information for 1988 covering the activities of dissemination of information on the question of Namibia, followed by periodic reports on the programme undertaken, including details of expenses incurred;

18. *Requests* the Secretary-General to group under a single heading in the section of the proposed programme budget of the United Nations for the biennium 1988-1989 relating to the Department of Public Information, all of the activities of the Department relating to the dissemination of information on Namibia and to direct the Department to submit to the United Nations Council for Namibia a detailed report on the utilization of the allocated funds;

19. *Requests* the Secretary-General to direct the Department of Public Information to disseminate, in 1988, the list of Namibian political prisoners prepared by the United Nations Council for Namibia in consultation with the South West Africa People's Organization, in order to

intensify international pressure for their immediate and unconditional release.

59th plenary meeting  
6 November 1987

## E

### UNITED NATIONS FUND FOR NAMIBIA

*The General Assembly,*

*Having examined* the parts of the report of the United Nations Council for Namibia relating to the United Nations Fund for Namibia,<sup>56</sup>

*Recalling* its resolution 2679 (XXV) of 9 December 1970, by which it established the United Nations Fund for Namibia,

*Recalling also* its resolution 3112 (XXVIII) of 12 December 1973, by which it appointed the United Nations Council for Namibia trustee of the United Nations Fund for Namibia,

*Recalling* its resolution 31/153 of 20 December 1976, by which it decided to launch the Nationhood Programme for Namibia,

*Recalling further* its resolution 34/92 A of 12 December 1979, by which it approved the charter of the United Nations Institute for Namibia, and its resolution 37/233 E of 20 December 1982, by which it approved amendments to the charter,<sup>57</sup>

1. *Takes note* of the relevant parts of the report of the United Nations Council for Namibia;

2. *Decides* that the United Nations Council for Namibia shall:

(a) Continue to formulate policies of assistance to Namibians and co-ordinate assistance for Namibia provided by the specialized agencies and other organizations and institutions of the United Nations system;

(b) Continue to act as trustee of the United Nations Fund for Namibia and, in this capacity, administer and manage the Fund;

(c) Continue to provide broad guidelines and formulate principles and policies for the United Nations Institute for Namibia;

(d) Continue to co-ordinate, plan and direct the Nationhood Programme for Namibia, in consultation with the South West Africa People's Organization, with the aim of consolidating all measures of assistance by the specialized agencies and other organizations and institutions of the United Nations system into a comprehensive assistance programme;

(e) Continue to consult with the South West Africa People's Organization in the formulation and implementation of assistance programmes for Namibians;

(f) Report to the General Assembly at its forty-third session on the programmes and activities undertaken through the United Nations Fund for Namibia;

3. *Decides* that the United Nations Fund for Namibia, which comprises the General Account, the United Nations Institute for Namibia Account and the Nationhood

<sup>56</sup> *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 24 (A/42/24), part four, chap. III, and chap. IV, sect. B.*

<sup>57</sup> For the text of the charter of the United Nations Institute for Namibia, as amended, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 24 (A/37/24), annex IV.*



Programme Account, shall be the primary source of development assistance to Namibians;

4. *Expresses its appreciation* to all States, specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, governmental and non-governmental organizations and individuals that have made contributions to the United Nations Fund for Namibia to support the activities under the General Account, the activities of the United Nations Institute for Namibia and the Nationhood Programme for Namibia, and calls upon them to increase their assistance to Namibians through those channels;

5. *Requests* 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 in view of the increased activities undertaken through the Fund for Namibia, and, in this connection, emphasizes the need for contributions in order to increase the number of scholarships awarded to Namibians under the United Nations Fund for Namibia;

6. *Invites* Governments to appeal once more to their national organizations and institutions for voluntary contributions to the United Nations Fund for Namibia;

7. *Decides* to allocate as a temporary measure to the United Nations Fund for Namibia the sum of \$1.5 million from the regular budget of the United Nations for 1988;

8. *Requests* the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia, in order to mobilize additional resources, to continue to formulate, in consultation with the South West Africa People's Organization, projects of assistance to the Namibian people to be co-financed by Governments and non-governmental organizations;

9. *Requests* the specialized agencies and other organizations and institutions of the United Nations system, in the light of the urgent need to strengthen the programmes of assistance to the Namibian people, to make every effort to expedite the execution of the projects of the Nationhood Programme for Namibia and other projects in favour of Namibians on the basis of procedures which will reflect the role of the United Nations Council for Namibia as the legal Administering Authority for Namibia;

10. *Expresses its appreciation* to those specialized agencies and other organizations and institutions of the United Nations system which have contributed to the Nationhood Programme for Namibia, and calls upon them to continue their participation in the Programme by:

(a) Implementing projects approved by the United Nations Council for Namibia;

(b) Planning and initiating new project proposals in co-operation with, and at the request of, the Council;

(c) Allocating funds from their own financial resources for the implementation of the projects approved by the Council;

11. *Requests* the United Nations Council for Namibia to continue and to intensify its field attachment programme, enabling Namibians trained under various programmes to gain practical on-the-job experience in Governments and institutions in diverse countries, particularly in Africa;

12. *Appeals* to all Governments, specialized agencies and other organizations and institutions of the United Nations system, non-governmental organizations and individuals to make generous contributions to the United Nations Fund for Namibia in order to support the field at-

tachment programme and to meet its financial requirements;

13. *Expresses its appreciation* to the United Nations Development Programme for its contribution to the financing and administration of the Nationhood Programme for Namibia and the financing of the United Nations Institute for Namibia, and calls upon it to continue to allocate, at the request of the United Nations Council for Namibia, funds from the indicative planning figure for Namibia for the projects within the Nationhood Programme and for the United Nations Institute for Namibia;

14. *Further expresses its appreciation* to the United Nations Development Programme for its decision to increase the indicative planning figure for Namibia by an additional \$3.0 million to the level of \$9.3 million for the 1987-1991 programming cycle, and, taking into consideration that Namibia remains a unique responsibility of the United Nations, calls upon the United Nations Development Programme to exercise maximum flexibility and understanding in approving projects to be funded from the indicative planning figure;

15. *Expresses its appreciation* for the assistance provided by the United Nations Children's Fund, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the World Food Programme to Namibian refugees, and requests them to expand their assistance in order to provide for the basic needs of the refugees;

16. *Expresses its appreciation* to those specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system which have waived agency support costs in respect of projects in favour of Namibians, financed from the United Nations Fund for Namibia and other sources, and urges those that have not yet done so to take appropriate steps in this regard;

17. *Decides* that Namibians shall continue to be eligible for assistance through the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa and the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa;

18. *Commends* the progress made in the implementation of the pre-independence components of the Nationhood Programme for Namibia, and requests the United Nations Council for Namibia to continue to elaborate and consider policies and contingency plans regarding the transitional and post-independence phases of the Programme;

19. *Commends* the United Nations Institute for Namibia for the effectiveness of its training programmes for Namibians and its research activities on Namibia, which contribute substantially to the struggle for freedom of the Namibian people and to the establishment of an independent State of Namibia, and notes with satisfaction the recent decision of the Institute to expand its training programmes and its facilities at Lusaka;

20. *Urges* the specialized agencies and other organizations and institutions of the United Nations system to co-operate closely with the United Nations Institute for Namibia in strengthening its programme of activities;

21. *Notes with appreciation* that the work on a comprehensive reference book on Namibia covering all aspects of the question of Namibia as considered by the United Nations has been completed, and calls upon the United Nations Council for Namibia to publish and disseminate the book at an early date;

22. *Requests* the United Nations Council for Namibia, in consultation with the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia, to finalize and publish, at an early date, a demographic study of the Namibian population;

23. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to provide the Office of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia with the necessary resources for the performance of the responsibilities entrusted to it by the United Nations Council for Namibia as the co-ordinating authority for the implementation of the Nationhood Programme for Namibia, as well as other assistance programmes.

*59th plenary meeting  
6 November 1987*

#### **42/15. The situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security**

*The General Assembly,*

*Having considered* the item entitled "The situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security",

*Recalling* its resolutions ES-6/2 of 14 January 1980, 35/37 of 20 November 1980, 36/34 of 18 November 1981, 37/37 of 29 November 1982, 38/29 of 23 November 1983, 39/13 of 15 November 1984, 40/12 of 13 November 1985 and 41/33 of 5 November 1986,

*Reaffirming* the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the obligation of all States to refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of any State,

*Reaffirming further* the inalienable right of all peoples to determine their own form of government and to choose their own economic, political and social system free from outside intervention, subversion, coercion or constraint of any kind whatsoever,

*Gravely concerned* at the continuing foreign armed intervention in Afghanistan, in contravention of the above principles, and its serious implications for international peace and security,

*Noting* the increasing concern of the international community about the continued and serious sufferings of the Afghan people and about the magnitude of social and economic problems posed to Pakistan and Iran by the presence on their soil of millions of Afghan refugees, and the continuing increase in their numbers,

*Deeply conscious* of the urgent need for a political solution of the grave situation in respect of Afghanistan,

*Taking note* of the report of the Secretary-General,<sup>58</sup> and the status of the diplomatic process initiated by him,

*Recognizing* the importance of the initiatives of the Organization of the Islamic Conference and the efforts of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries for a political solution of the situation in respect of Afghanistan,

1. *Reiterates* that the preservation of the sovereignty, territorial integrity, political independence and non-aligned character of Afghanistan is essential for a peaceful solution of the problem;

2. *Reaffirms* 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;

3. *Calls* for the immediate withdrawal of the foreign troops from Afghanistan;

4. *Calls upon* all parties concerned to work for the urgent achievement of a political solution, in accordance with the provisions of the present resolution, and the creation of the necessary conditions which would enable the Afghan refugees to return voluntarily to their homes in safety and honour;

5. *Renews 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;

6. *Expresses 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;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue those efforts with a view to promoting a political solution, in accordance with the provisions of the present 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 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;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to keep Member States and the Security Council concurrently informed of progress towards the implementation of the present resolution and to submit to Member States a report on the situation at the earliest appropriate opportunity;

9. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-third session the item entitled "The situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security".

*62nd plenary meeting  
10 November 1987*

#### **42/16. Zone of peace and co-operation of the South Atlantic**

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* its resolution 41/11 of 27 October 1986, in which it solemnly declared the Atlantic Ocean, in the region situated between Africa and South America, the "Zone of Peace and Co-operation of the South Atlantic",

1. *Commends* the efforts undertaken by States of the zone of peace and co-operation of the South Atlantic to promote peace and regional co-operation pursuant to resolution 41/11, as reflected in the report of the Secretary-General;<sup>59</sup>

2. *Urges* 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;

3. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Secretary-General;

4. *Calls upon* all States to co-operate in the promotion of the objectives of the zone;

5. *Calls upon* all States to refrain from any action inconsistent with the Charter and relevant resolutions of the United Nations and which may create or aggravate situations of tension and potential conflict in the region;

<sup>58</sup> A/42/600-S/19160. For the printed text, see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-second Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1987*, document S/19160.

<sup>59</sup> A/42/557 and Corr.1 and 2.

6. *Requests* the relevant organizations, organs and bodies of the United Nations system to render all necessary assistance that the States of the region may seek in their joint endeavours to implement the declaration of the zone of peace and co-operation of the South Atlantic;

7. *Further requests* the 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;

8. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-third session the item entitled "Zone of peace and co-operation of the South Atlantic".

*63rd plenary meeting  
10 November 1987*

#### 42/17. Question of the Comorian island of Mayotte

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* its resolutions 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and 2621 (XXV) of 12 October 1970, containing the programme of action for the full implementation of the Declaration,

*Recalling also* its previous resolutions, in particular resolutions 3161 (XXVIII) of 14 December 1973, 3291 (XXIX) of 13 December 1974, 31/4 of 21 October 1976, 32/7 of 1 November 1977, 34/69 of 6 December 1979, 35/43 of 28 November 1980, 36/105 of 10 December 1981, 37/65 of 3 December 1982, 38/13 of 21 November 1983, 39/48 of 11 December 1984, 40/62 of 9 December 1985 and 41/30 of 3 November 1986, in which it, *inter alia*, affirmed the unity and territorial integrity of the Comoros,

*Recalling*, in particular, its resolution 3385 (XXX) of 12 November 1975 on the admission of the Comoros to membership in the United Nations, in which it reaffirmed the necessity of respecting the unity and territorial integrity of the Comoro Archipelago, composed of the islands of Anjouan, Grande-Comore, Mayotte and Mohéli,

*Recalling further* that, in accordance with the agreements between the Comoros and France, signed on 15 June 1973, concerning the accession of the Comoros to independence, the results of the referendum of 22 December 1974 were to be considered on a global basis and not island by island,

*Convinced* that a just and lasting solution to the question of Mayotte is to be found in respect for the sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity of the Comoro Archipelago,

*Convinced further* that a speedy solution of the problem is essential for the preservation of the peace and security which prevail in the region,

*Bearing in mind* the wish expressed by the President of the French Republic to seek actively a just solution to that problem,

*Taking note* of the repeated wish of the Government of the Comoros to initiate as soon as possible a frank and serious dialogue with the French Government with a view to accelerating the return of the Comorian island of Mayotte to the Islamic Federal Republic of the Comoros,

*Taking note* of the report of the Secretary-General.<sup>60</sup>

*Bearing in mind* the decisions of the Organization of African Unity, the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries and the Organization of the Islamic Conference on this question,

1. *Reaffirms* the sovereignty of the Islamic Federal Republic of the Comoros over the island of Mayotte;

2. *Invites* the Government of France to honour the commitments entered into prior to the referendum on the self-determination of the Comoro Archipelago of 22 December 1974 concerning respect for the unity and territorial integrity of the Comoros;

3. *Calls* for the translation into practice of the wish expressed by the President of the French Republic to seek actively a just solution to the question of Mayotte;

4. *Urges* the Government of France to accelerate the process of negotiations with the Government of the Comoros with a view to ensuring the effective and prompt return of the island of Mayotte to the Comoros;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General of the United Nations to maintain continuous contact with the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity with regard to this problem and to make available his good offices in the search for a peaceful negotiated solution to the problem;

6. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to report on this matter to the General Assembly at its forty-third session;

7. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-third session the item entitled "Question of the Comorian island of Mayotte".

*64th plenary meeting  
11 November 1987*

#### 42/18. Judgment of the International Court of Justice of 27 June 1986 concerning military and paramilitary activities in and against Nicaragua: need for immediate compliance

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* Security Council resolutions 530 (1983) of 19 May 1983 and 562 (1985) of 10 May 1985, and its resolution 41/31 of 3 November 1986,

*Aware* that, under the Charter of the United Nations, the International Court of Justice is the principal judicial organ of the United Nations and that each Member undertakes to comply with the decision of the Court in any case to which it is a party,

*Considering* that Article 36, paragraph 6, of the Statute of the Court provides that "in the event of a dispute as to whether the Court has jurisdiction, the matter shall be settled by the decision of the Court",

*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",<sup>61</sup>

*Having considered* the events that have taken place in and against Nicaragua since the Judgment was rendered, in particular the continued financing by the United States of America of military and other activities in and against Nicaragua,

<sup>61</sup> Military and Paramilitary Activities in and against Nicaragua (Nicaragua v. United States of America), Merits, Judgment, I.C.J. Reports 1986, p. 14.

<sup>60</sup> A/42/602.

*Emphasizing* the obligation of States, under customary international law, not to intervene in the internal affairs of other States,

1. *Urgently calls* for full and immediate compliance with the Judgment of the International Court of Justice of 27 June 1986 in the case of "Military and Paramilitary Activities in and against Nicaragua" in conformity with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to keep the General Assembly informed on the implementation of this resolution;

3. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-third session the item entitled "Judgment of the International Court of Justice of 27 June 1986 concerning military and paramilitary activities in and against Nicaragua: need for immediate compliance".

68th plenary meeting  
12 November 1987

#### 42/19. Question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas)<sup>62</sup>

*The General Assembly,*

*Having considered* the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas) and having received the report of the Secretary-General,<sup>63</sup>

*Aware* of the interest of the international community in the peaceful and definitive settlement by the Governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland of all their differences, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations,

*Taking note* of the interest repeatedly expressed by both parties in normalizing their relations,

*Convinced* that such purpose would be facilitated by a global negotiation between both Governments that will allow them to rebuild mutual confidence on a solid basis and to resolve the pending problems, including all aspects on the future of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas),

1. *Reiterates its request* to the Governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland 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 of the United Nations;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue his renewed mission of good offices in order to assist the parties in complying with the request made in paragraph 1 above, and to take the necessary measures to that end;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-third session a report on the progress made in the implementation of the present resolution;

4. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-third session the item entitled "Question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas)".

72nd plenary meeting  
17 November 1987

#### 42/20. Law of the sea

*The General Assembly,*

*Reaffirming* its resolutions 37/66 of 3 December 1982, 38/59 A of 14 December 1983, 39/73 of 13 December 1984, 40/63 of 10 December 1985 and 41/34 of 5 November 1986, regarding the law of the sea,

*Recognizing* that, as stated in the third preambular paragraph of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea,<sup>64</sup> the problems of ocean space are closely interrelated and need to be considered as a whole,

*Convinced* that it is important to safeguard the unified character of the Convention and related resolutions adopted therewith and to refrain from any action to apply their provisions selectively, in a manner inconsistent with their object and purpose,

*Emphasizing* the need for States to ensure consistent application of the Convention, as well as the need for harmonization of national legislation with the provisions of the Convention,

*Considering* that, in its resolution 2749 (XXV) of 17 December 1970, it proclaimed that the sea-bed and ocean floor, and the subsoil thereof, beyond the limits of national jurisdiction, as well as the resources of the area, are the common heritage of mankind,

*Recalling* that the Convention provides the régime to be applied to the Area and its resources,

*Emphasizing* that no State should undermine the Convention and related resolutions of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea,

*Recognizing also* the need for co-operation in the early and effective implementation by the Preparatory Commission for the International Sea-Bed Authority and for the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea of resolution II of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea,<sup>64</sup>

*Noting with satisfaction* the progress made in the work of the Preparatory Commission since its inception, including the registration of India as a pioneer investor in the mining of the sea-bed and ocean floor and subsoil thereof, beyond the limits of national jurisdiction,

*Noting* the decision of the Preparatory Commission to convene its General Committee from 7 to 18 December 1987 for the purpose of considering the applications of France, Japan and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics for registration as pioneer investors,

*Noting also* that the Preparatory Commission has decided to hold its sixth regular session at Kingston from 14 March to 8 April 1988 and that it will decide upon the summer meeting for 1988 during its next session,<sup>65</sup>

*Noting further* the increasing needs of countries, especially developing countries, for information, advice and assistance in the implementation of the Convention and in their developmental process for the full realization of the benefits of the comprehensive legal régime established by the Convention,

*Recognizing* that the Convention encompasses all uses and resources of the sea and that all related activities within the United Nations system need to be implemented in a manner consistent with it,

<sup>62</sup> See also sect. I, footnote 10, and sect. X.B.6, decision 42/410.

<sup>63</sup> A/42/732.

<sup>64</sup> *Official Records of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea*, vol. XVII (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.84.V.3), document A/CONF.62/121, annex I.

<sup>65</sup> See A/42/688, para. 132.

*Taking note* of activities carried out in 1987 under the major programme on marine affairs, set forth in chapter 25 of the medium-term plan for the period 1984-1989, in accordance with the report of the Secretary-General,<sup>66</sup> as approved in General Assembly resolution 38/59 A, and the report of the Secretary-General,<sup>67</sup>

*Recalling* its approval of the financing of the expenses of the Preparatory Commission from the regular budget of the United Nations,

*Taking special note* of the report of the Secretary-General prepared in pursuance of paragraph 13 of General Assembly resolution 41/34,<sup>67</sup>

1. *Recalls* the historic significance of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea as an important contribution to the maintenance of peace, justice and progress for all peoples of the world;

2. *Expresses its satisfaction* at the increasing and overwhelming support for the Convention, as evidenced, *inter alia*, by the one hundred and fifty-nine signatures and thirty-five of the sixty ratifications or accessions required for entry into force of the Convention;

3. *Calls upon* all States that have not done so to consider ratifying or acceding to the Convention at the earliest possible date to allow the effective entry into force of the new legal régime for the uses of the sea and its resources;

4. *Calls upon* all States to safeguard the unified character of the Convention and related resolutions adopted therewith;

5. *Also calls upon* States to observe the provisions of the Convention when enacting their national legislation;

6. *Further calls upon* States to desist from taking actions which undermine the Convention or defeat its object and purpose;

7. *Notes* the progress being made by the Preparatory Commission for the International Sea-Bed Authority and for the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea in all areas of its work;

8. *Expresses its satisfaction* at the successful resolution of conflicts of overlaps 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;

9. *Further expresses its satisfaction* at the historic decision of the Preparatory Commission of 17 August 1987 to register the first pioneer investor, namely India, and at the decision of the Preparatory Commission to convene its General Committee from 7 to 18 December 1987 for the purpose of considering the applications of France, Japan and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics for registration as pioneer investors;

10. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General for his efforts in support of the Convention and for the effective execution of the major programme on marine affairs set forth in chapter 25 of the medium-term plan for the period 1984-1989;

11. *Further expresses its appreciation* for the report of the Secretary-General prepared in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 41/34 and requests him to continue to carry out the activities outlined therein, as well as those aimed at the strengthening of the legal régime of the sea, special emphasis being placed on the work of the Prepara-

tory Commission, including the implementation of resolution II of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea;

12. *Calls upon* the Secretary-General 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 invites the organs and organizations of the United Nations system to co-operate and lend assistance in these endeavours;

13. *Approves* the decision of the Preparatory Commission to hold its sixth regular session at Kingston from 14 March to 8 April 1988 and notes that the Preparatory Commission will decide upon the summer meeting for 1988 during its next session;<sup>65</sup>

14. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-third session on developments pertaining to the Convention and all related activities and on the implementation of the present resolution;

15. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-third session the item entitled "Law of the sea".

73rd plenary meeting  
18 November 1987

#### 42/21. Application of the Republic of Nauru to become a party to the Statute of the International Court of Justice

*Whereas* the Government of Nauru, by a communication<sup>68</sup> dated 21 August 1987 addressed to the Secretary-General, has expressed the desire to learn the conditions on which Nauru could become a party to the Statute of the International Court of Justice,

*Whereas* Article 93, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations provides that a State which is not a Member of the United Nations may become a party to the Statute of the Court on conditions to be determined in each case by the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council,

*Whereas* the Security Council has adopted a recommendation on this matter,<sup>69</sup>

*The General Assembly*

*Determines*, in pursuance of Article 93, paragraph 2, of the Charter and upon the recommendation of the Security Council, the conditions on which Nauru may become a party to the Statute of the International Court of Justice, as follows:

"The Republic of Nauru will become a party to the Statute on the date of the deposit with the Secretary-General of the United Nations of an instrument, signed on behalf of the Government of the Republic of Nauru and ratified as may be required by the constitutional law of the Republic of Nauru, containing:

"(a) Acceptance of the provisions of the Statute of the International Court of Justice;

"(b) Acceptance of all the obligations of a Member of the United Nations under Article 94 of the Charter;

"(c) An undertaking to contribute to the expenses of the Court such equitable amount as the General Assem-

<sup>66</sup> A/38/570 and Corr.1 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1.

<sup>67</sup> A/42/688.

<sup>68</sup> See *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-second Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1987*, document S/19137.

<sup>69</sup> See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Annexes*, agenda item 144, document A/42/242.

bly shall assess from time to time after consultation with the Government of Nauru.”

*73rd plenary meeting  
18 November 1987*

#### 42/23. Policies of *apartheid* of the Government of South Africa<sup>70</sup>

##### A

##### INTERNATIONAL SOLIDARITY WITH THE LIBERATION STRUGGLE IN SOUTH AFRICA

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* its resolution 41/35 A of 10 November 1986,

*Having considered* the report of the Special Committee against *Apartheid*,<sup>71</sup> in particular paragraphs 137 to 139 and 148,

*Gravely concerned* at the escalating repression of and State terror against opponents of *apartheid* and the increasing intransigence of the racist régime of South Africa, demonstrated by the extension of the state of emergency, the vast number of arbitrary detentions, trials, torture and killing, including of women and children, the increased use of vigilante groups and the muzzling of the press,

*Outraged* by the racist régime's escalation of acts of aggression and destabilization against neighbouring independent African States, including assassinations and abductions of South Africans in those States, and the continuing illegal occupation of Namibia,

1. *Reaffirms* its full support to the people of South Africa in their struggle, under the leadership of their national liberation movements, to eradicate *apartheid* totally, so that they can exercise their right to self-determination in a free, democratic, unfragmented and non-racial South Africa;

2. *Reaffirms further* the legitimacy of the struggle of the people of South Africa and their right to choose the necessary means, including armed resistance, to attain the eradication of *apartheid*;

3. *Condemns* the policy and practice of *apartheid* and, in particular, the execution of patriots and captured freedom fighters in South Africa and demands that the racist régime:

(a) Stay the execution of those now on death row;

(b) Abide by the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949<sup>44</sup> and Additional Protocol I of 1977 thereto;<sup>43</sup>

4. *Demands again* that the racist régime end repression against the oppressed people of South Africa; lift the state of emergency; release unconditionally Nelson Mandela, Zephania Mothopeng, all other political prisoners, trade union leaders, detainees and restrictees and, in particular, detained children; lift the ban on the African National Congress of South Africa, the Pan Africanist Congress of Azania and other political parties and organizations; allow free political association and activity of the South African people and the return of all political exiles; put an end to the policy of bantustanization and forced population removals; eliminate *apartheid* laws and end military and paramilitary activities aimed at the neighbouring States;

5. *Considers* that the implementation of the above demands would create the appropriate conditions for free consultations among all the people of South Africa with a view to negotiating a just and lasting solution to the conflict in that country;

6. *Appeals* to all States, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, mass media, and city and other local authorities as well as individuals to increase urgently political, economic, educational, legal, humanitarian and all other forms of necessary assistance to the people of South Africa and their national liberation movements;

7. *Also appeals* to all States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to step up material, financial and other forms of support to the front-line and other member States of the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference and thus assist them in resisting the aggression, terrorism, destabilization, political subversion and economic blackmail perpetrated by the racist régime;

8. *Urges* all States to contribute generously to the Action for Resisting Invasion, Colonialism and *Apartheid* Fund set up by the Eighth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries with the aim of increasing support to the liberation movements fighting the *apartheid* régime and to the front-line States;

9. *Decides* to continue the authorization of adequate financial provision in the regular budget of the United Nations to enable the South African liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity—namely, the African National Congress of South Africa and the Pan Africanist Congress of Azania—to maintain offices in New York in order to participate effectively in the deliberations of the Special Committee against *Apartheid* and other appropriate bodies;

10. *Requests* Governments and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to exert their influence towards the implementation of this resolution.

*77th plenary meeting  
20 November 1987*

##### B

##### APPLICATION OF CO-ORDINATED AND STRICTLY MONITORED MEASURES AGAINST SOUTH AFRICA

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling and reaffirming* its resolutions on sanctions against South Africa,

*Taking note* of the report of the Special Committee against *Apartheid*,<sup>71</sup> in particular paragraphs 10 and 11 and 141 to 149,

*Considering* that measures taken by States individually and collectively, while commendable, vary in coverage and degree of enforcement, which allows the racist régime to exploit existing gaps,

*Commending* the action taken by labour unions, women's organizations, student groups and other anti-*apartheid* organizations for the total isolation of the *apartheid* régime,

1. *Urges* all States that have not yet done so, pending the imposition of comprehensive and mandatory sanctions, to adopt legislative and/or comparable measures so as to impose effective sanctions against South Africa and, in particular:

<sup>70</sup> See also sect. I, footnote 8, and sect. X.B.3, decision 42/409.

<sup>71</sup> *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 22 (A/42/22).*

(a) To impose embargoes on the supply of all products, technologies and services that can be used for the military and nuclear industry of South Africa, including military intelligence;

(b) To impose an embargo on the supply of oil and petroleum products;

(c) To prohibit the import of coal, gold, strategic minerals and agricultural products from South Africa and Namibia;

(d) To induce transnational corporations, banks and financial institutions to withdraw effectively from South Africa and prevent them from:

(i) Investing in South Africa and Namibia;

(ii) Supplying directly or indirectly materials and technology to South Africa and Namibia;

(iii) Engaging in commercial transactions with South Africa;

(iv) Granting loans and credits to South Africa;

(e) To take appropriate measures to ensure the effectiveness of the sports and cultural boycott of the racist régime of South Africa;

2. *Further urges* all States to monitor strictly the implementation of the above measures and impose penalties on individuals and enterprises within their jurisdiction that are involved in violating them;

3. *Encourages* States to ratify the International Convention against Apartheid in Sports;<sup>72</sup>

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its forty-third session on measures taken by States and on their implementation.

77th plenary meeting  
20 November 1987

## C

### COMPREHENSIVE AND MANDATORY SANCTIONS AGAINST THE RACIST RÉGIME OF SOUTH AFRICA

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling and reaffirming* its resolution 41/35 B of 10 November 1986,

*Recalling* its resolutions and those of the Security Council calling for concerted international action to force the racist régime of South Africa to eradicate *apartheid*,

*Having considered* the report of the Special Committee against *Apartheid*,<sup>71</sup> in particular paragraphs 138 to 150, and the Declaration adopted by the World Conference on Sanctions against Racist South Africa,<sup>73</sup>

*Gravely concerned* at the continuing defiance by the *apartheid* régime of the will of the international community, the régime's provocative non-compliance with resolutions of the Security Council and the General Assembly, its escalating terror against the people of South Africa, its continuing illegal occupation of Namibia, and its acts of military aggression and political and economic destabilization against independent African States,

*Expressing serious concern* at the continued violation of the arms embargo against South Africa,

1. *Reaffirms* that *apartheid* is a crime against humanity and a threat to international peace and security, and that it is a primary responsibility of the United Nations to assist in efforts to eliminate *apartheid* without further delay;

2. *Decides once again* that the imposition of comprehensive and mandatory sanctions by the Security Council under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations would be the most appropriate, effective and peaceful means to bring *apartheid* to an end and to discharge the responsibilities of the United Nations for the maintenance of international peace and security, which are threatened and violated by the *apartheid* régime;

3. *Urgently requests* the Security Council, therefore, to take immediate action under Chapter VII of the Charter with a view to applying comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against the racist régime of South Africa and urges the Governments of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America and others that are opposed to the application of comprehensive and mandatory sanctions to reassess their policies and cease their opposition to the application of such sanctions by the Security Council;

4. *Urges* the Security Council to strengthen the mandatory arms embargo imposed by its resolutions 418 (1977) of 4 November 1977 and 558 (1984) of 13 December 1984 in order to bring to an end the continued violations of the arms embargo.

77th plenary meeting  
20 November 1987

## D

### RELATIONS BETWEEN ISRAEL AND SOUTH AFRICA

*The General Assembly,*

*Reaffirming* its resolutions on relations between Israel and South Africa, in particular resolution 41/35 C of 10 November 1986,

*Having considered* the special report of the Special Committee against *Apartheid* on recent developments concerning relations between Israel and South Africa,<sup>74</sup>

*Noting* the measures recently announced by the Government of Israel concerning its relations with South Africa,<sup>75</sup>

1. *Calls upon* Israel to desist from and terminate forthwith all forms of military, nuclear, intelligence, economic and other collaboration, particularly its long-term contracts for military supplies to South Africa;

2. *Further calls upon* Israel to abide scrupulously by the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and of the Security Council;

3. *Requests* the Special Committee against *Apartheid* to continue to monitor developments in the relations of Israel with South Africa, including the implementation of the measures recently announced by Israel;

4. *Further requests* the Special Committee to keep the matter under constant review and to report thereon to the

<sup>72</sup> Resolution 40/64 G, annex.

<sup>73</sup> *Report of the World Conference on Sanctions against Racist South Africa, Paris, 16-20 June 1986* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.86.I.23), chap. IX.

<sup>74</sup> *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 22A (A/42/22/Add.1).*

<sup>75</sup> *Ibid.*, sect. II.



General Assembly and the Security Council as appropriate.

77th plenary meeting  
20 November 1987

## E

### PROGRAMME OF WORK OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE AGAINST APARTHEID

*The General Assembly,*

*Having considered the report of the Special Committee against Apartheid,*<sup>71</sup>

1. *Commends the Special Committee against Apartheid for its work in the discharge of its responsibilities, in particular the promotion of international action against apartheid;*

2. *Duly takes note of the report of the Special Committee and endorses the recommendations contained in paragraph 150 of the report relating to its programme of work;*

3. *Decides to make a special allocation of \$390,000 to the Special Committee for 1988 from the regular budget of the United Nations to cover the cost of special projects to be decided upon by the Committee;*

4. *Requests Governments and organizations to provide financial and other assistance for the special projects of the Special Committee and to make generous contributions to the Trust Fund for Publicity against Apartheid;*

5. *Appeals to all Governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, information media and individuals to co-operate with the Centre against Apartheid and the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat in disseminating information on the deteriorating situation in South Africa in order to mitigate the effects of the restraints on the press in South Africa and to effectively counteract South African propaganda.*

77th plenary meeting  
20 November 1987

## F

### OIL EMBARGO AGAINST SOUTH AFRICA

*The General Assembly,*

*Having considered the report of the Intergovernmental Group to Monitor the Supply and Shipping of Oil and Petroleum Products to South Africa,*<sup>76</sup>

*Recalling its resolutions on an oil embargo against South Africa, in particular resolution 41/35 F of 10 November 1986,*

*Noting that, while oil-exporting States have committed themselves to an oil embargo against South Africa, very few major shipping States have done so,*

*Concerned that the racist régime of South Africa has been able to circumvent the oil embargoes and comparable measures adopted by States,*

*Commending action taken by labour unions, student groups and anti-apartheid organizations against companies involved in the violation of the oil embargo against South Africa, and for the enforcement of the embargo,*

*Convinced that an effective oil embargo against South Africa would complement the arms embargo against the*

*apartheid régime, and serve to curtail both its acts of aggression against the front-line States and its repression of the peoples of South Africa and Namibia,*

1. *Takes note of the report of the Intergovernmental Group to Monitor the Supply and Shipping of Oil and Petroleum Products to South Africa;*<sup>76</sup>

2. *Again urges the Security Council to take action without further delay to impose a mandatory embargo on the supply and shipping of oil and petroleum products to South Africa as well as the supply of equipment and technology to its oil industry and coal liquefaction projects;*

3. *Requests all States concerned, pending a decision by the Security Council, to adopt effective measures and/or legislation to broaden the scope of the oil embargo in order to ensure the complete cessation of the supply and shipping of oil and petroleum products to South Africa and Namibia, whether directly or indirectly, and in particular:*

(a) *To apply strictly the "end users" clause and other conditions concerning restriction on destination to ensure compliance with the embargo;*

(b) *To compel the companies originally selling or purchasing oil or petroleum products, as appropriate to each nation, to desist from selling, reselling or otherwise transferring oil and petroleum products to South Africa and Namibia, whether directly or indirectly;*

(c) *To establish strict control over the supply of oil and petroleum products to South Africa and Namibia by intermediaries, oil companies and traders by placing responsibility for the fulfilment of the contract on the first buyer or seller of oil and petroleum products who would, therefore, be liable for the actions of these parties;*

(d) *To prevent access by South Africa to other sources of energy, including the supply of raw materials, technical know-how, financial assistance and transport;*

(e) *To prohibit all assistance to apartheid South Africa, including the provision of finance, technology, equipment or personnel for the prospecting, development or production of hydrocarbon resources, the construction or operation of oil-from-coal plants or the development and operation of plants producing fuel substitutes and additives such as ethanol and methanol;*

(f) *To prevent South African corporations from maintaining or expanding their holdings in oil companies or properties outside South Africa;*

(g) *To terminate the transport of oil to South Africa by ships flying their flags, or by ships that are ultimately owned, managed or chartered by their nationals or by companies within their jurisdiction;*

(h) *To develop a system for registration of ships, registered or owned by their nationals, that have unloaded oil in South Africa in contravention of embargoes imposed;*

(i) *To impose penal action against companies and individuals that have been involved in violating the oil embargo;*

(j) *To gather, exchange and disseminate information regarding violations of the oil embargo;*

4. *Requests the Intergovernmental Group to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-third session a report on the implementation of the present resolution, including a proposal for the strengthening of the mechanism to monitor the supply and shipment of oil and petroleum products to South Africa;*

5. *Requests all States to extend their co-operation to the Intergovernmental Group in the implementation of the present resolution;*

<sup>76</sup> Ibid., Supplement No. 45 (A/42/45).



6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide the Intergovernmental Group with all necessary assistance for the implementation of the present resolution.

77th plenary meeting  
20 November 1987

## G

### CONCERTED INTERNATIONAL ACTION FOR THE ELIMINATION OF APARTHEID

*The General Assembly,*

*Alarmed* by the aggravation of the situation in South Africa caused by the policy of *apartheid*, and in particular by the continuation of the nation-wide state of emergency,

*Convinced* that the root-cause of the crisis in southern Africa is the policy of *apartheid*,

*Noting with grave concern* that in order to perpetuate *apartheid* in South Africa the authorities there have increasingly committed acts of aggression and breaches of the peace,

*Convinced* that only the total eradication of *apartheid* and the establishment of majority rule on the basis of the free and fair exercise of universal adult suffrage can lead to a peaceful and lasting solution in South Africa,

*Noting* that the so-called reforms in South Africa have the effect of further entrenching the *apartheid* system and further dividing the people of South Africa,

*Recognizing* that the policy of bantustanization deprives the majority of the people of their citizenship and makes them foreigners in their own country,

*Recognizing* the responsibility of the United Nations and the international community to take all necessary action for the eradication of *apartheid*, and, in particular, the need for increased and effective pressure on the South African authorities as a peaceful means of achieving the abolition of *apartheid*,

*Encouraged*, in this context, by the growing international consensus, as demonstrated by the adoption of Security Council resolution 569 (1985) of 26 July 1985, and the increase in and expansion of national, regional and intergovernmental measures to this end,

*Taking note* of the Declaration adopted by the World Conference on Sanctions against Racist South Africa,<sup>73</sup>

*Convinced* of the vital importance of the strict observance of Security Council resolution 418 (1977) of 4 November 1977, by which the Council instituted a mandatory arms embargo against South Africa, and Council resolution 558 (1984) of 13 December 1984 concerning the import of arms, ammunition and military vehicles produced in South Africa, and of the need to make these embargoes fully effective in conformity with Council resolution 591 (1986) of 28 November 1986,

*Commending* the national policies not to sell and export oil to South Africa,

*Considering* that measures to ensure effective and scrupulous implementation of such embargoes through international co-operation are essential and urgent,

*Taking note*, in this respect, of the efforts undertaken by the Intergovernmental Group to Monitor the Supply and Shipping of Oil and Petroleum Products to South Africa,

*Noting with deep concern* that, through a combination of military and economic pressures, in violation of international law, the authorities of South Africa have increas-

ingly resorted to economic reprisals and aggression against, and destabilization of, the neighbouring States,

*Considering* that contacts between *apartheid* South Africa and the front-line and other neighbouring States, necessitated by geography, colonial legacy and other reasons, should not be used by other States as a pretext for legitimizing the *apartheid* system or justifying attempts to break the international isolation of that system,

*Convinced* that the existence of *apartheid* will continue to lead to ever-increasing resistance by the oppressed people, by all possible means, and increased tension and conflict that will have far-reaching consequences for southern Africa and the world,

*Convinced* that policies of collaboration with the *apartheid* régime, instead of respect for the legitimate aspirations of the genuine representatives of the great majority of the people, will encourage its repression and aggression against neighbouring States and its defiance of the United Nations,

*Expressing its full support* for the legitimate aspiration of African States and peoples, and of the Organization of African Unity, for the total liberation of the continent of Africa from colonialism and racism,

1. *Strongly condemns* the policy of *apartheid* which deprives the majority of the South African population of their citizenship, fundamental freedoms and human rights;

2. *Strongly condemns* the South African authorities for the killings, arbitrary mass arrests and detention of members of mass organizations as well as of individuals, the overwhelming majority of whom belong to the majority population, who oppose the *apartheid* system and the state of emergency, and for the detention of and use of violence against children;

3. *Further condemns* the overt and the covert aggressive actions, which South Africa has increasingly carried out for the destabilization of neighbouring States, as well as those aimed against refugees from South Africa and Namibia;

4. *Demands* that the authorities of South Africa:

(a) Release immediately and unconditionally Nelson Mandela and all other political prisoners, detainees and restrictees;

(b) Immediately lift the state of emergency;

(c) Abrogate discriminatory laws and lift bans on all organizations and individuals, as well as end restrictions on and censorship of news media;

(d) Grant freedom of association and full trade union rights to all workers of South Africa;

(e) Initiate without pre-conditions a political dialogue with genuine leaders of the majority population with a view to eradicating *apartheid* without delay and establishing a representative government;

(f) Eradicate the bantustan structures;

(g) Immediately withdraw all their troops from southern Angola and end the destabilization of front-line and other States;

5. *Urges* the Security Council to consider without delay the adoption of effective mandatory sanctions against South Africa;

6. *Further urges* the Security Council to take steps for the strict implementation of the mandatory arms embargo instituted by it in resolution 418 (1977) and of the arms embargo requested in its resolution 558 (1984) and, within the context of the relevant resolutions, to secure an end to

military and nuclear co-operation with South Africa and the import of military equipment or supplies from South Africa;

7. *Appeals* to all States that have not yet done so, pending mandatory sanctions by the Security Council, to consider national legislative or other appropriate measures to increase the pressure on the *apartheid* régime of South Africa, such as:

(a) Cessation of further investment in, and financial loans to, South Africa;

(b) An end to all promotion of and support for trade with South Africa;

(c) Prohibition of the sale of krugerrand and all other coins minted in South Africa;

(d) Cessation of all forms of military, police or intelligence co-operation with the authorities of South Africa, in particular the sale of computer equipment;

(e) An end to nuclear collaboration with South Africa;

(f) Cessation of export and sale of oil to South Africa;

8. *Appeals* to all States, organizations and institutions recognizing the pressing need, existing and potential, of South Africa's neighbouring States for economic assistance:

(a) To increase assistance to the front-line States and the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference in order to increase their economic strength and independence from South Africa;

(b) To increase humanitarian, legal, educational and other such assistance and support to the victims of *apartheid*, to the liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity and to all those struggling against *apartheid* and for a non-racial, democratic society in South Africa;

9. *Appeals* to all Governments and organizations to take appropriate action for the cessation of all academic, cultural, scientific and sports relations that would support the *apartheid* régime of South Africa, as well as relations with individuals, institutions and other bodies endorsing or based on *apartheid*;

10. *Commends* the States that have already adopted voluntary measures against the *apartheid* régime of South Africa in accordance with General Assembly resolution 40/64 I of 10 December 1985 and invites those which have not yet done so to follow their example;

11. *Reaffirms* the legitimacy of the struggle of the oppressed people of South Africa for the total eradication of *apartheid* and for the establishment of a non-racial, democratic society in which all the people, irrespective of race, colour or creed, enjoy fundamental freedoms and human rights;

12. *Pays tribute to and expresses solidarity with* organizations and individuals struggling against *apartheid* and for a non-racial, democratic society in accordance with the principles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;<sup>77</sup>

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-third session on the implementation of the present resolution.

77th plenary meeting  
20 November 1987

<sup>77</sup> Resolution 217 A (III).

## H

### UNITED NATIONS TRUST FUND FOR SOUTH AFRICA

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* its earlier resolutions on the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa, in particular resolution 41/35 G of 10 November 1986,

*Having considered* the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa,<sup>78</sup> to which is annexed the report of the Committee of Trustees of the Trust Fund,

*Gravely concerned* at the tightening of the nation-wide state of emergency and security regulations which criminalize and stifle political dissent and protest,

*Increasingly alarmed* by the continued repression of leaders of democratic political mass organizations, community and church leaders, trade unionists, students, young people and children through political trials, detention without charge or trial and severe sentences, including the death penalty,

*Reaffirming* that increased humanitarian and legal assistance by the international community to those persecuted under repressive and discriminatory legislation in South Africa and Namibia is more than ever necessary to meet the rapidly increasing needs for such assistance,

*Strongly convinced* that increased contributions to the Trust Fund and to the voluntary agencies concerned are necessary to enable them to meet the growing needs for humanitarian and legal assistance,

1. *Endorses* the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa;

2. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Governments, organizations and individuals that have contributed to the Trust Fund and to the voluntary agencies engaged in rendering humanitarian and legal assistance to the victims of *apartheid* and racial discrimination;

3. *Appeals* for generous and increased contributions to the Trust Fund;

4. *Also appeals* for direct contributions to the voluntary agencies engaged in rendering assistance to the victims of *apartheid* and racial discrimination in South Africa and Namibia;

5. *Commends* the Secretary-General and the Committee of Trustees of the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa for their persistent efforts to promote humanitarian and legal assistance to persons persecuted under repressive and discriminatory legislation in South Africa and Namibia, as well as assistance to their families and to refugees from South Africa.

77th plenary meeting  
20 November 1987

### 42/24. United Nations Conference for the Promotion of International Co-operation in the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy

*The General Assembly,*

*Reaffirming* the purpose and objectives of the United Nations Conference for the Promotion of International Co-operation in the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy as spelt out in its resolution 32/50 of 8 December 1977,

<sup>78</sup> A/42/659.

Recalling the provisions of its resolutions 33/4 of 2 November 1978, 34/63 of 29 November 1979, 35/112 of 5 December 1980, 36/78 of 9 December 1981, 37/167 of 17 December 1982, 38/60 of 14 December 1983, 39/74 of 13 December 1984, 40/95 of 12 December 1985 and 41/212 A and B of 11 December 1986,

Bearing in mind the importance and potential of nuclear energy for economic and social development, especially in the developing countries,

Noting with appreciation the extensive and active involvement of the International Atomic Energy Agency in promoting the use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes in accordance with articles II and III of its statute, and, in particular, recent measures taken to strengthen international co-operation in nuclear safety and radiological protection, including the adoption of the Convention on Early Notification of a Nuclear Accident and the Convention on Assistance in the Case of a Nuclear Accident or Radiological Emergency,<sup>18</sup>

Convinced that close and effective international co-operation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy in a climate of confidence is essential for the full realization of the fundamental twin objectives of ensuring that nuclear technology is not misused in any way and that its benefits are made available in a safe and secure manner,

Recalling that the United Nations Conference for the Promotion of International Co-operation in the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy, held at Geneva from 23 March to 10 April 1987, provided a global forum under the auspices of the United Nations to consider specifically all relevant concerns on the role of nuclear power and of applications of nuclear techniques in such fields as food and agriculture, health and medicine, hydrology, industry, and scientific and technological research for economic and social development,

Having considered the report of the Conference,<sup>79</sup>

1. Takes note of the report of the United Nations Conference for the Promotion of International Co-operation in the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy, which mainly states that:

(a) The Conference recognized that nuclear energy could contribute to economic and social development and to the well-being of many countries, and urged that international peaceful nuclear co-operation should be enhanced and broadened;

(b) Extensive efforts were made by the Conference to reach agreement on "principles universally acceptable for international co-operation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy and appropriate ways and means for the promotion of such co-operation, as envisaged in General Assembly resolution 32/50, and in accordance with mutually acceptable considerations of non-proliferation", but while reaffirming that these matters were of importance and of major concern, the Conference was unable to reach agreement on them;

(c) The Conference expressed the hope that its active and comprehensive exchange of views would lead to a better appreciation of respective positions on these matters and to further mutual understanding, and it also considered that the International Atomic Energy Agency and other international organizations might benefit from these exchanges;

(d) The Conference considered that the technical reports presented and the discussions that took place during the Conference on the role of nuclear power and of other peaceful applications of nuclear energy for economic and social development could be used in planning national programmes for development, use and safety of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes;

(e) The Conference agreed that the technical reports referred to in subparagraph (d) above should be made widely available and requested the Secretary-General to consider their publication within existing financial resources;

2. Believes that the Conference has served a useful purpose in examining the role of nuclear energy in economic and social development, and the complex problems in the promotion of international co-operation in this vital field;

3. Recognizes that the technical reports presented at the Conference could be used in planning programmes for development, use and safety of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes and authorizes their publication in the official languages of the United Nations within existing financial resources, and requests that arrangements be made to make them widely available;

4. Requests the International Atomic Energy Agency, as the central organization for peaceful nuclear co-operation, to continue its efforts, in close collaboration with the concerned specialized agencies and other relevant organizations of the United Nations system, with the specific aim of strengthening and broadening international co-operation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy for economic and social development;

5. Urges all States to co-operate fully in support of all efforts aimed at fostering international co-operation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy for economic and social development;

6. Requests the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency, in the annual reports of the Agency, to continue to report on the progress made in the promotion of international co-operation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy for economic and social development, especially in the developing countries.

83rd plenary meeting  
27 November 1987

## 42/66. Question of Palestine

### A

*The General Assembly,*

Recalling its resolutions 181 (II) of 29 November 1947, 194 (III) of 11 December 1948, 3236 (XXIX) of 22 November 1974, 3375 (XXX) and 3376 (XXX) of 10 November 1975, 31/20 of 24 November 1976, 32/40 of 2 December 1977, 33/28 of 7 December 1978, 34/65 A and B of 29 November 1979 and 34/65 C and D of 12 December 1979, ES-7/2 of 29 July 1980, 35/169 of 15 December 1980, 36/120 of 10 December 1981, ES-7/4 of 28 April 1982, ES-7/5 of 26 June 1982, ES-7/9 of 24 September 1982, 37/86 A of 10 December 1982, 38/58 A of 13 December 1983, 39/49 A of 11 December 1984, 40/96 A of 12 December 1985 and 41/43 A of 2 December 1986,

<sup>79</sup> Report of the United Nations Conference for the Promotion of International Co-operation in the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy, Geneva, 23 March-10 April 1987 (A/CONF.108/7).

*Having considered* the report of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People,<sup>80</sup>

1. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People for its efforts in performing the tasks assigned to it by the General Assembly;

2. *Endorses* the recommendations of the Committee contained in paragraphs 92 to 96 of its report and draws the attention of the Security Council to the fact that action on the Committee's recommendations, as repeatedly endorsed by the General Assembly at its thirty-first session and subsequently, is still awaited;

3. *Requests* the Committee to continue to keep under review the situation relating to the question of Palestine as well as the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Achievement of Palestinian Rights<sup>81</sup> and to report and make suggestions to the General Assembly or the Security Council, as appropriate;

4. *Authorizes* the Committee to continue to exert all efforts to promote the implementation of its recommendations, including representation at conferences and meetings and the sending of delegations, to make such adjustments in its approved programme of seminars and symposia and meetings for non-governmental organizations as it may consider necessary, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-third session and thereafter;

5. *Requests* 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, and to take the necessary steps to expand its contacts with those organizations;

6. *Requests* the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine, established under General Assembly resolution 194 (III), as well as other United Nations bodies associated with the question of Palestine, to co-operate fully with the Committee and to make available to it, at its request, the relevant information and documentation which they have at their disposal;

7. *Decides* to circulate the report of the Committee to all the competent bodies of the United Nations and urges them to take the necessary action, as appropriate, in accordance with the Committee's programme of implementation;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to provide the Committee with all the necessary facilities for the performance of its tasks.

89th plenary meeting  
2 December 1987

## B

*The General Assembly,*

*Having considered* the report of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People,<sup>80</sup>

*Taking note*, in particular, of the relevant information contained in paragraphs 56 to 80 of that report,

<sup>80</sup> Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 35 (A/42/35).

<sup>81</sup> 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, sect. B.

*Recalling* its resolutions 32/40 B of 2 December 1977, 33/28 C of 7 December 1978, 34/65 D of 12 December 1979, 35/169 D of 15 December 1980, 36/120 B of 10 December 1981, 37/86 B of 10 December 1982, 38/58 B of 13 December 1983, 39/49 B of 11 December 1984, 40/96 B of 12 December 1985, and 41/43 B of 2 December 1986,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the action taken by the Secretary-General in compliance with General Assembly resolution 41/43 B;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide the Division for Palestinian Rights of the Secretariat with the necessary resources and to ensure that it continues to discharge the tasks detailed in paragraph 1 of General Assembly resolution 32/40 B, paragraph 2 (b) of resolution 34/65 D, paragraph 3 of resolution 36/120 B, paragraph 3 of resolution 38/58 B and paragraph 3 of resolution 40/96 B, in consultation with the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People and under its guidance;

3. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to ensure the continued co-operation of the Department of Public Information and other units of the Secretariat in enabling the Division for Palestinian Rights to perform its tasks and in covering adequately the various aspects of the question of Palestine;

4. *Invites* all Governments and organizations to lend their co-operation to the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People and the Division for Palestinian Rights in the performance of their tasks;

5. *Takes note with appreciation* of the action taken by Member States to observe annually on 29 November the International Day of Solidarity with the Palestinian People, and of the issuance by them of special postage stamps for the occasion.

89th plenary meeting  
2 December 1987

## C

*The General Assembly,*

*Having considered* the report of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People,<sup>80</sup>

*Taking note*, in particular, of the information contained in paragraphs 81 to 91 of that report,

*Recalling* its resolution 41/43 C of 2 December 1986,

*Convinced* that the world-wide dissemination of accurate and comprehensive information and the role of non-governmental organizations and institutions remain of vital importance in heightening awareness of and support for the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people to self-determination and to the establishment of an independent sovereign Palestinian State,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the action taken by the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat in compliance with General Assembly resolution 41/43 C;

2. *Requests* the Department of Public Information, in full co-operation and co-ordination with the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, to continue its special information programme on the question of Palestine during the biennium 1988-1989, with particular emphasis on public opinion in Europe and North America and, in particular:

(a) To disseminate information on all the activities of the United Nations system relating to the question of Palestine, including reports of the work carried out by the relevant United Nations organs;

(b) To continue to issue and update publications on the various aspects of the question of Palestine, including Israeli violations of the human rights of the Arab inhabitants of the occupied territories as reported by the relevant United Nations organs;

(c) To expand its audio-visual material on the question of Palestine, including the production of special series of radio programmes and television broadcast;

(d) To organize fact-finding news missions to the area for journalists;

(e) To organize regional and national encounters for journalists.

89th plenary meeting  
2 December 1987

## D

*The General Assembly,*

Recalling its resolutions 38/58 C of 13 December 1983, 39/49 D of 11 December 1984, 40/96 D of 12 December 1985 and 41/43 D of 2 December 1986, in which it, *inter alia*, endorsed the call for the convening of the International Peace Conference on the Middle East,

Recalling also the relevant resolutions of the Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolutions 39/49 D, 40/96 D and 41/43 D, in which it, *inter alia*, requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Security Council, to continue his efforts with a view to convening the Conference,

Having considered the reports of the Secretary-General of 7 May 1987,<sup>82</sup> and of 13 November 1987,<sup>83</sup> in which he, *inter alia*, stated that "the major obstacle at present, however, is one of a different kind, namely, the inability of the Government of Israel as a whole to agree on the principle of an international conference under United Nations auspices",

Expressing its regret that, owing to the attitudes of some Member States, the difficulties regarding the convening of the Conference have remained essentially the same, and expressing its hope that those Member States will reconsider their attitudes,

Having heard the statements made by numerous representatives, including the statement by the representative of the Palestine Liberation Organization,

Taking note of the resolutions as well as the Final Declaration of the Extraordinary Arab Summit Conference, held at Amman from 8 to 11 November 1987, in which, *inter alia*, the Arab leaders declared that "in the context of promoting peaceful efforts and endeavours seeking to achieve a just and durable peace in the Middle East region in accordance with international legality and the resolutions of the United Nations and on the basis of the return of all the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories and the restoration of the national rights of the Palestinian Arab people, the leaders supported, as the only appropriate

means of settling the Arab-Israeli conflict in a peaceful, just and comprehensive manner, the convening of the International Peace Conference under the auspices of the United Nations and with the participation, on an equal footing, of all parties concerned, including the Palestine Liberation Organization, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian Arab people, and the permanent members of the Security Council",<sup>84</sup>

Noting with satisfaction the growing international consensus in favour of convening the Conference under the auspices of the United Nations, and in conformity with its relevant resolutions, to achieve a comprehensive settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict, including the just solution of the question of Palestine, which is the core of this conflict,

Emphasizing the need to bring about a just and comprehensive settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict, which has persisted for nearly four decades,

1. Takes note of the reports of the Secretary-General;

2. Notes with satisfaction the ever-increasing international consensus in favour of the early convening of the International Peace Conference on the Middle East, as reflected in the statements made during the debate;

3. Determines once again that the question of Palestine is the core of the Arab-Israeli conflict in the Middle East;

4. Reaffirms once again its endorsement of the call for convening the Conference in conformity with the provisions of resolution 38/58 C, particularly the guidelines and participation determined therein;

5. Reiterates 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;

6. Stresses once again the urgent need for additional concrete and constructive efforts by all Governments in order to convene the Conference without further delay;

7. Requests 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 31 March 1988;

8. Decides to consider at its forty-third session the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the present resolution.

89th plenary meeting  
2 December 1987

## 42/71. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples

*The General Assembly,*

Having examined the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,<sup>85</sup>

Recalling its resolutions 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, 2621 (XXV)

<sup>82</sup> A/42/277-S/18849. For the printed text, see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-second Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1987*, document S/18849.

<sup>83</sup> A/42/714-S/19249. For the printed text, see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-second Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1987*, document S/19249.

<sup>84</sup> See A/42/779-S/19274, annex. For the printed text, see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-second Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1987*, document S/19274, annex.

<sup>85</sup> *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/42/23)*

of 12 October 1970, containing the programme of action for the full implementation of the Declaration, and 35/118 of 11 December 1980, the annex to which contains the Plan of Action for the Full Implementation of the Declaration, as well as 40/56 of 2 December 1985 on the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Declaration,

*Recalling* all its previous resolutions concerning the implementation of the Declaration, in particular resolutions 41/41 A and B of 2 December 1986, as well as the relevant resolutions of the Security Council,

*Recalling* its resolution S-14/1 of 20 September 1986 on the question of Namibia and taking into account the Declaration adopted by the World Conference on Sanctions against Racist South Africa,<sup>73</sup> and the Declaration of the International Conference for the Immediate Independence of Namibia and the Programme of Action on Namibia adopted by the Conference,<sup>86</sup>

*Condemning* the continued colonialist and racist repression of Africans, particularly in Namibia, by the Government of South Africa through its persistent, illegal occupation of the international Territory, and its intransigent attitude towards all efforts being made to bring about an internationally acceptable solution to the situation obtaining in the Territory,

*Deeply conscious* of the urgent need to take all necessary measures to eliminate forthwith the last vestiges of colonialism, particularly in respect of Namibia where desperate attempts by South Africa to perpetuate its illegal occupation have brought untold suffering and bloodshed to the people,

*Strongly condemning* the policies of those States which, in defiance of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations, have continued to collaborate with the Government of South Africa in its domination of the people of Namibia,

*Reiterating its conviction* that the total eradication of racial discrimination, *apartheid* and violations of the basic human rights of the peoples of colonial Territories will be achieved most expeditiously by the faithful and complete implementation of the Declaration, particularly in Namibia, and by the speediest possible complete elimination of the presence of the illegal occupying régime therefrom,

*Conscious* that the success of national liberation struggles and the resultant international situation have provided the international community with a unique opportunity to make a decisive contribution towards the total elimination of colonialism in all its forms and manifestations in Africa,

*Noting with satisfaction* the work accomplished by the Special Committee with a view to securing the effective and complete implementation of the Declaration contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations,

*Noting also with satisfaction* the co-operation and active participation of the administering Powers concerned in the relevant work of the Special Committee, as well as their continued readiness to receive United Nations visiting missions in the Territories under their administration,

*Stressing* the importance of the participation of the administering Powers in the related work of the Special Committee and noting with concern the negative impact which the non-participation of certain administering Pow-

ers has had on the work of the Special Committee, depriving it of an important source of information on the Territories under their administration,

*Keenly aware* of the pressing need of the newly independent and emerging States for assistance from the United Nations and its system of organizations in the economic, social and other fields,

1. *Reaffirms* its resolution 1514 (XV) and all other resolutions on decolonization and calls upon the administering Powers, in accordance with those resolutions, to take all necessary steps to enable the dependent peoples of the Territories concerned to exercise fully and without further delay their inalienable right to self-determination and independence;

2. *Affirms once again* that the continuation of colonialism in all its forms and manifestations—including racism, *apartheid*, those activities of foreign economic and other interests contrary to the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, as well as the violations of the right to self-determination and basic human rights of the peoples of colonial Territories and continuous policies and practices to suppress legitimate national liberation movements—is incompatible with the Charter, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights<sup>77</sup> and the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and poses a serious threat to international peace and security;

3. *Reaffirms its determination* to take all necessary steps with a view to the complete and speedy eradication of colonialism and to the faithful and strict observance by all States of the relevant provisions of the Charter, the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and the guiding principles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;

4. *Affirms once again* its recognition of the legitimacy of the struggle of the peoples under colonial and alien domination to exercise their right to self-determination and independence by all the necessary means at their disposal;

5. *Approves* the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples covering the work during 1987, including the programme of work envisaged for 1988;<sup>87</sup>

6. *Calls upon* all States, in particular the administering Powers, as well as the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system within their respective spheres of competence, to give effect to the recommendations contained in the report of the Special Committee for the speedy implementation of the Declaration contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations;

7. *Condemns* the continuing activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration with respect to the colonial Territories, particularly Namibia;

8. *Strongly condemns* all collaboration, particularly in the nuclear and military fields, with the Government of South Africa and calls upon the States concerned to cease forthwith all such collaboration;

9. *Requests* all States, directly and through their action in the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, to withhold assistance of any kind

<sup>86</sup> Report of the International Conference for the Immediate Independence of Namibia, Vienna, 7-11 July 1986 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.86.I.16 and addendum), part three, chaps. I and II

<sup>87</sup> Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/42/23), chap. I, sect. J.

from the Government of South Africa until the inalienable right of the people of Namibia to self-determination and independence within a united Namibia, including Walvis Bay, has been restored, and to refrain from taking any action which might imply recognition of the legitimacy of the illegal occupation of Namibia by that régime;

10. *Calls upon* the colonial Powers to withdraw immediately and unconditionally their military bases and installations from colonial Territories, to refrain from establishing new ones and not to involve those Territories in any offensive acts or interference against other States;

11. *Urges* all States, directly and through their action in the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, to provide all moral and material assistance to the oppressed people of Namibia and, in respect of the other Territories, requests the administering Powers, in consultation with the Governments of the Territories under their administration, to take steps to enlist and make effective use of all possible assistance, on both a bilateral and a multilateral basis, in the strengthening of the economies of those Territories;

12. *Requests* the Special Committee to continue to seek suitable means for the immediate and full implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) in all Territories that have not yet attained independence and, in particular:

(a) To formulate specific proposals for the elimination of the remaining vestiges of colonialism and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-third session;

(b) To make concrete suggestions which could assist the Security Council in considering appropriate measures under the Charter with regard to developments in colonial Territories that are likely to threaten international peace and security;

(c) To continue to examine the compliance of Member States with resolution 1514 (XV) and other relevant resolutions on decolonization, particularly those relating to Namibia;

(d) To continue to pay special attention to the small Territories, in particular through the dispatch of visiting missions to those Territories whenever the Special Committee deems it appropriate, and to recommend to the General Assembly the most suitable steps to be taken to enable the populations of those Territories to exercise their right to self-determination and independence;

(e) To take all necessary steps to enlist world-wide support among Governments, as well as national and international organizations having a special interest in decolonization, for the achievement of the objectives of the Declaration and the implementation of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations, particularly as concerns the oppressed people of Namibia;

13. *Calls upon* the administering Powers to continue to co-operate with the Special Committee in the discharge of its mandate and to permit the access of visiting missions to the Territories to secure first-hand information and ascertain the wishes and aspirations of their inhabitants and urges, in particular, those administering Powers which do not participate in the work of the Special Committee to do so at its 1988 session;

14. *Requests* the Secretary-General and the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to provide or continue to provide to the newly independent and emerging States all possible assistance in the economic, social and other fields;

15. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide the Special Committee with the facilities and services required for

the implementation of the present resolution, as well as of the various resolutions and decisions on decolonization adopted by the General Assembly and the Special Committee.

92nd plenary meeting  
4 December 1987

#### 42/72. Dissemination of information on decolonization

*The General Assembly,*

*Having examined* the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to the dissemination of information on decolonization and publicity for the work of the United Nations in the field of decolonization,<sup>88</sup>

*Recalling* its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and all other resolutions and decisions of the United Nations concerning the dissemination of information on decolonization, in particular General Assembly resolution 41/42 of 2 December 1986,

*Reiterating* the importance of publicity as an instrument for furthering the aims and purposes of the Declaration and mindful of the continuing pressing need to take all possible steps to acquaint world public opinion with all aspects of the problems of decolonization with a view to assisting effectively the peoples of the colonial Territories in achieving self-determination, freedom and independence,

*Noting with deep concern* the increased measures of censorship imposed by the racist régime of South Africa upon the local and international media with respect to all aspects of the policies and practices of *apartheid* and developments in Namibia,

*Aware* of the increasingly important role being played in the widespread dissemination of relevant information by a number of non-governmental organizations having a special interest in decolonization, and noting with satisfaction the intensified efforts of the Special Committee in enlisting the support of those organizations in that regard,

1. *Approves* the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to the dissemination of information on decolonization and publicity for the work of the United Nations in the field of decolonization;

2. *Considers* it incumbent upon the United Nations to continue to play an active role in the process of self-determination and independence and to intensify its efforts for the widest possible dissemination of information on decolonization, with a view to the further mobilization of international public opinion in support of complete decolonization;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General, having regard to the suggestions of the Special Committee, to continue to take concrete measures through all the media at his disposal, including publications, radio and television, to give widespread and continuous publicity to the work of the United Nations in the field of decolonization, and, *inter alia*:

<sup>88</sup> *Ibid.*, chap. II.



(a) To continue, in consultation with the Special Committee, to collect, prepare and disseminate basic material, studies and articles relating to the problems of decolonization and, in particular, to continue to publish the periodical *Objective: Justice* and other publications, special articles and studies, including the *Decolonization* series, and to select from them appropriate material for wider dissemination by means of reprints in various languages;

(b) To seek the full co-operation of the administering Powers concerned in the discharge of the tasks referred to above;

(c) To intensify the activities of all United Nations information centres;

(d) To maintain a close working relationship with the Organization of African Unity by holding periodic consultations and by systematically exchanging relevant information with that organization;

(e) To enlist, with the close co-operation of United Nations information centres, the support of non-governmental organizations having a special interest in decolonization in the dissemination of the relevant information;

(f) To continue to provide full press release coverage for all meetings of the Special Committee and its subsidiary bodies;

(g) To ensure the availability of the necessary facilities and services to that end;

(h) To report to the Special Committee on the measures taken in implementation of the present resolution;

4. *Requests* all States, in particular the administering Powers, the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system and non-governmental organizations having a special interest in decolonization to undertake or intensify, in co-operation with the Secretary-General and within their respective spheres of competence, the large-scale dissemination of the information referred to in paragraph 2 above;

5. *Requests* the Special Committee to follow the implementation of the present resolution and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-third session.

*92nd plenary meeting  
4 December 1987*

#### **42/163. Critical economic situation in Africa: United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990**

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* its resolutions 39/29 of 3 December 1984, 40/40 of 2 December 1985, S-13/2 of 1 June 1986 to which is annexed the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990, and 41/29 of 31 October 1986,

*Having considered* the progress report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990,<sup>89</sup>

*Appreciating* the considerable efforts and sacrifices made by African countries that have implemented their commitments as set forth in the Programme of Action, often at high social and political costs, and their will to continue these reform efforts,

*Noting with appreciation* the initiatives, proposals and efforts of those donor countries and multilateral financial and development institutions which are assisting African countries in implementing the Programme of Action and stressing the need for continued efforts and the urgent translation of such initiatives, proposals and efforts into concrete actions and measures,

*Noting with concern* that thus far the response of the international community has not been adequate to alleviate the severe constraints on the efforts of the African countries to implement the Programme of Action,

*Concerned* that the critical economic situation in Africa still persists,

*Deeply concerned* by the fact that the situation in southern Africa continues to be adversely affected by the policies of political and economic destabilization and acts of aggression pursued by the South African régime, thus undermining the implementation of the Programme of Action,

*Emphasizing* that a close relationship exists between development prospects and the availability of external resources to Africa, including increasing concessionality of external assistance, export earnings, especially from primary commodities, debt-servicing capability and a country's policies of mobilization and utilization of its resources,

*Noting* the continued commitment to the common points of reference outlined in paragraph 13 of the Programme of Action, and with reference to paragraph 113 of the report of the Secretary-General,<sup>89</sup>

*Aware* that a large number of African countries are still being stricken by natural calamities, in particular drought, desertification, and grasshopper and locust infestations, which are serious obstacles to economic and social development,

*Recognizing* that the implementation of the Programme of Action is affected adversely by continuing unfavourable developments in the international economic environment,

*Regretting* the worsening external debt situation of most African countries in spite of the measures undertaken nationally and internationally and recognizing the need to continue efforts towards further innovative approaches, emphasizing the objectives of long-term, self-sustaining development and the joint responsibility of all parties concerned with a view to finding effective and durable solutions to the economic, financial and debt problems of African countries,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General, and in this regard recognizes the several initiatives he has 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;

2. *Takes note* of the endeavours of the donor community and the action taken by international financial and development institutions in the implementation of the Programme of Action, but notes with concern that the international community has not been able so far to provide sufficient resources to support and supplement African development efforts;

3. *Commends* African countries that have done their utmost to implement the Programme of Action, and stressing the need to continue its implementation, welcomes the continued determination of those countries to implement their commitments, including the reform efforts provided for in the Programme of Action;

<sup>89</sup> A/42/560 and Corr.1.



4. *Reaffirms* that the implementation of the Programme of Action based on mutual commitments and shared responsibility requires that all parties concerned respect their commitments and discharge their responsibilities accordingly, and in this regard reaffirms the determination of all parties to continue to honour their commitments under the Programme;

5. *Regrets* that overall net resource flows to African countries have declined, in real terms, while their terms of trade have worsened, export earnings from commodities have decreased substantially and debt-servicing obligations have risen significantly;

6. *Notes with concern* that some African countries are currently net transferors of resources to certain multilateral financial institutions;

7. *Calls upon* donor countries in this regard to continue their support to multilateral financial and development institutions to enable them to increase their resources to African countries and to improve the possibilities of adopting flexible and effective measures that will assist African countries in dealing with their financial obligations, giving due regard to the economic, social and development needs of each country, and, in this respect, notes that the International Monetary Fund is undertaking a thorough examination of adjustment programmes and their supporting arrangements, including a comprehensive review of conditionality;

8. *Calls upon* the international community to intensify its efforts to provide the necessary resource flows to African countries and underlines the importance of increasing urgently official development assistance to Africa, as well as the need for all countries to work to create the terms and conditions which would encourage the flow of non-concessional resources with a view to meeting the commitments under the Programme of Action as soon as possible, with the aim of making progress towards this end by the mid-term review of the Programme of Action in 1988;

9. *Welcomes* the use of existing subregional economic groupings in Africa in the implementation of the Programme of Action, and invites the donor community, multilateral institutions and the operational bodies of the United Nations system to provide resources for projects and programmes identified at the subregional level in the priority areas of the Programme;

10. *Urges* the international community, in particular the creditor countries, to take into consideration development and investment needs of African countries as well as the repayment capacity of each country, its export earnings, import requirements and external resource flows when considering terms and conditions of debt rescheduling, and to ensure that such terms and conditions do not preclude the flow of additional resources;

11. *Calls upon* the international community to continue its efforts, *inter alia* in the context of the Paris Club, to grant adequate terms of rescheduling and other effective debt-relief measures as appropriate to African countries undertaking growth-oriented adjustment and reform efforts, in particular for the poorest and the most indebted of them retroactive terms adjustment, including converting into grants the official development assistance loans or taking equivalent actions having the same impact, and also considering the possibility of applying lower interest rates to their existing debt;

12. *Appeals* to the international community, in order to deal effectively with problems in the commodity area, to seek lasting solutions aimed at:

(a) Improving the functioning of commodity markets and achieving stable and more predictable conditions in

commodity trade, including avoidance of excessive price fluctuations;

(b) Adequate expansion of resources for diversification and participation in the processing, marketing, distribution and transportation of the commodities of African countries;

(c) Improving market access conditions for commodities of export interest to African countries;

(d) Promoting diversification programmes in the context of growth-oriented structural adjustment, taking fully into account the developmental objectives of each country and long-term dynamic comparative advantage considerations of all countries;

13. *Calls upon* the international community to extend, as a matter of priority, humanitarian, economic and financial assistance to the countries of southern Africa;

14. *Decides* 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 ten working days in September 1988 prior to the forty-third session;

15. *Requests* 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;

16. *Also requests* the Secretary-General, in accordance with paragraph 24 (c) of the Programme of Action, to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-third session a report including concrete recommendations for a speedy and full implementation of the Programme of Action and taking into account provisions of this resolution, which should be made available to the *Ad Hoc* Committee of the Whole;

17. *Further requests* the Secretary-General of the United Nations to continue to ensure closer co-operation and co-ordination with the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity in the implementation and monitoring of the Programme of Action;

18. *Requests* the Economic and Social Council at its organizational session of 1988 to consider the appropriate contributions to be submitted to the *Ad Hoc* Committee of the Whole by all parties concerned and to make provisions for proper co-ordination of the contributions;

19. *Further requests* the Economic and Social 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.

95th plenary meeting  
8 December 1987

## 42/209. The situation in the Middle East

### A

*The General Assembly,*

*Having discussed* the item entitled "The situation in the Middle East",

*Recalling* its relevant resolutions on the question of Palestine and the situation in the Middle East,

*Recalling also* the relevant resolutions of the Security Council,

*Recalling* the report of the Secretary-General of 13 November 1987,<sup>83</sup>

*Taking note with appreciation of the resolutions of the Extraordinary Arab Summit Conference, held at Amman from 8 to 11 November 1987, on the Arab-Israeli conflict and on the International Peace Conference on the Middle East,*

*Taking note with appreciation of the growing international consensus in favour of convening the Conference to resolve the Arab-Israeli conflict, of which the question of Palestine is the core,*

1. *Reaffirms 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 of the United Nations, with the participation of the five permanent members of the Security Council and all the parties to the Arab-Israeli conflict, including the Palestine Liberation Organization, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, on an equal footing, is the appropriate way to a peaceful, comprehensive and just settlement of the conflict which will 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;

2. *Calls upon* all States that have not done so to lend their support to the convening of the Conference;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Security Council, to continue his efforts with a view to convening the Conference and to apprise the General Assembly of the results of his consultations no later than September 1988.

97th plenary meeting  
11 December 1987

## B

*The General Assembly,*

*Having discussed* the item entitled "The situation in the Middle East",

*Reaffirming* its resolutions 36/226 A and B of 17 December 1981, ES-9/1 of 5 February 1982, 37/123 F of 20 December 1982, 38/58 A to E of 13 December 1983, 38/180 A to D of 19 December 1983, 39/146 A to C of 14 December 1984, 40/168 A to C of 16 December 1985 and 41/162 A to C of 4 December 1986,

*Recalling* Security Council resolutions 425 (1978) of 19 March 1978, 497 (1981) of 17 December 1981, 508 (1982) of 5 June 1982, 509 (1982) of 6 June 1982, 511 (1982) of 18 June 1982, 512 (1982) of 19 June 1982, 513 (1982) of 4 July 1982, 515 (1982) of 29 July 1982, 516 (1982) of 1 August 1982, 517 (1982) of 4 August 1982, 518 (1982) of 12 August 1982, 519 (1982) of 17 August 1982, 520 (1982) of 17 September 1982, 521 (1982) of 19 September 1982 and 555 (1984) of 12 October 1984,

*Taking note of* the reports of the Secretary-General of 7 May 1987,<sup>82</sup> 10 August 1987<sup>90</sup> and 13 November 1987,<sup>83</sup>

*Reaffirming* the need for continued collective support for the decisions adopted by the Twelfth Arab Summit Conference, held at Fez, Morocco, on 25 November 1981 and from 6 to 9 September 1982,<sup>91</sup> reiterating its previous

resolutions on the question of Palestine and its support for the Palestine Liberation Organization as the sole, legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, and considering that the convening of the International Peace Conference on the Middle East, under the auspices of the United Nations, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 38/58 C and other relevant resolutions related to the question of Palestine, would contribute to the promotion of peace in the region.

*Welcoming* all efforts contributing 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, in accordance with the United Nations resolutions relating to the question of Palestine and to the situation in the Middle East,

*Welcoming* the world-wide support extended to the just cause of the Palestinian people and the other Arab countries in their struggle against Israeli aggression and occupation in order to achieve a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East and the full exercise by the Palestinian people of its inalienable national rights, as affirmed by previous resolutions of the General Assembly on the question of Palestine and on the situation in the Middle East,

*Gravely concerned* that the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, still remain under Israeli occupation, that the relevant resolutions of the United Nations have not been implemented and that the Palestinian people is still denied the restoration of its land and the exercise of its inalienable national rights in conformity with international law, as reaffirmed by resolutions of the United Nations,

*Reaffirming* the applicability of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,<sup>44</sup> to all the Palestinian and other occupied Arab territories, including Jerusalem,

*Reaffirming also* all relevant United Nations resolutions which stipulate that the acquisition of territory by force is inadmissible under the Charter of the United Nations and the principles of international law and that Israel must withdraw unconditionally from all the Palestinian and other Arab territories it has occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem,

*Reaffirming further* the imperative necessity of establishing a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the region, based on full respect for the Charter and the principles of international law,

*Gravely concerned also* at the continuing Israeli policies involving the escalation and expansion of the conflict in the region, which further violate the principles of international law and endanger international peace and security,

*Stressing once again* the great importance of the time factor in the endeavours to achieve an early comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East,

1. *Reaffirms its conviction* that the question of Palestine is the core of the conflict in the Middle East and that no comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the region will 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;

2. *Reaffirms further* that a just and comprehensive settlement of the situation in the Middle East cannot be achieved without the participation on an equal footing of all the parties to the conflict, including the Palestine Liberation Organization, the representative of the Palestinian people;

<sup>90</sup> A/42/465 and Add.1.

<sup>91</sup> See A/37/696-S/15510, annex. For the printed text, see *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-seventh Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1982*, document S/15510, annex.

3. *Declares once more* that peace in the Middle East is 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 ensures the complete and unconditional withdrawal of Israel from the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, and which enables the Palestinian people, under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization, 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 resolutions of the United Nations relating to the question of Palestine, in particular General Assembly resolutions ES-7/2 of 29 July 1980, 36/120 A to F of 10 December 1981, 37/86 A to D of 10 December 1982, 37/86 E of 20 December 1982, 38/58 A to E of 13 December 1983, 39/49 A to D of 11 December 1984, 40/96 A to D of 12 December 1985 and 41/43 A to D of 2 December 1986;

4. *Considers* the Arab Peace Plan adopted unanimously at the Twelfth Arab Summit Conference, held at Fez, Morocco, on 25 November 1981 and from 6 to 9 September 1982,<sup>91</sup> and reiterated by the Extraordinary Summit Conference of the Arab States, held at Casablanca, Morocco, from 7 to 9 August 1985,<sup>92</sup> as well as relevant efforts and action to implement the Fez 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;

5. *Condemns* 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 demands the immediate, unconditional and total withdrawal of Israel from all the territories occupied since 1967;

6. *Rejects* all agreements and arrangements which violate the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people and contradict the principles of a just and comprehensive solution to the Middle East problem to ensure the establishment of a just peace in the area;

7. *Deplores* Israel's failure to comply with Security Council resolutions 476 (1980) of 30 June 1980 and 478 (1980) of 20 August 1980 and General Assembly resolutions 35/207 of 16 December 1980 and 36/226 A and B of 17 December 1981; determines that Israel's decision to annex Jerusalem and to declare it as its "capital" as well as the measures to alter its physical character, demographic composition, institutional structure and status are null and void and demands that they be rescinded immediately; and calls upon all Member States, the specialized agencies and all other international organizations to abide by the present resolution and all other relevant resolutions and decisions;

8. *Condemns* Israel's aggression, policies and practices against the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territories and outside these territories, including expropriation, establishment of settlements, annexation and other terrorist, aggressive and repressive measures, which are in violation of the Charter and the principles of international law and the relevant international conventions;

9. *Strongly condemns* the imposition by Israel of its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the occupied Syrian Arab Golan, its annexationist policies and prac-

tices, the establishment of settlements, the confiscation of lands, the diversion of water resources and the imposition of Israeli citizenship on Syrian nationals, and declares that all these measures are null and void and constitute 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;

10. *Considers* 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, have encouraged Israel to pursue its aggressive and expansionist policies and practices in the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, and have had adverse effects on efforts for the establishment of a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East and pose a threat to the security of the region;

11. *Calls 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;

12. *Strongly condemns* the continuing and increasing collaboration between Israel and the racist régime of South Africa, especially in the economic, military and nuclear fields, which constitutes a hostile act against the African and Arab States and enables Israel to enhance its nuclear capabilities, thus subjecting the States of the region to nuclear blackmail;

13. *Reaffirms 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<sup>93</sup> and endorsed by the General Assembly in its resolution 38/58 C;

14. *Endorses 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;

15. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Security Council periodically on the development of the situation and to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-third session a comprehensive report covering the developments in the Middle East in all their aspects.

97th plenary meeting  
11 December 1987

## C

*The General Assembly,*

*Having discussed* the item entitled "The situation in the Middle East",

*Taking note* of the report of the Secretary-General of 13 November 1987,<sup>83</sup>

*Recalling* Security Council resolution 497 (1981) of 17 December 1981,

<sup>92</sup> See A/40/564 and Corr.1, annex.

<sup>93</sup> Report of the International Conference on the Question of Palestine, Geneva, 29 August-7 September 1983 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.83.1.21), chap. I, sect. A.

*Reaffirming* its resolutions 36/226 B of 17 December 1981, ES-9/1 of 5 February 1982, 37/123 A of 16 December 1982, 38/180 A of 19 December 1983, 39/146 B of 14 December 1984, 40/168 B of 16 December 1985 and 41/162 B of 4 December 1986,

*Recalling* its resolution 3314 (XXIX) of 14 December 1974, in which it defined an act of aggression, *inter alia*, as "the invasion or attack by the armed forces of a State of the territory of another State, or any military occupation, however temporary, resulting from such invasion or attack, or any annexation by the use of force of the territory of another State or part thereof" and provided that "no consideration of whatever nature, whether political, economic, military or otherwise, may serve as a justification for aggression",

*Reaffirming* the fundamental principles of the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by force,

*Reaffirming once more* the applicability of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,<sup>94</sup> to the Palestinian and other occupied Arab territories, including Jerusalem,

*Noting* that Israel's record, policies and actions establish conclusively that it is not a peace-loving Member State and that it has not carried out its obligations under the Charter of the United Nations,

*Noting further* that Israel has refused, in violation of Article 25 of the Charter, to accept and carry out the numerous relevant decisions of the Security Council, in particular resolution 497 (1981), thus failing to carry out its obligations under the Charter,

1. *Strongly condemns* Israel for its failure to comply with Security Council resolution 497 (1981) and General Assembly resolutions 36/226 B, ES-9/1, 37/123 A, 38/180 A, 39/146 B, 40/168 B and 41/162 B;

2. *Declares 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 constitute an act of aggression under the provisions of Article 39 of the Charter of the United Nations and General Assembly resolution 3314 (XXIX);

3. *Declares once more* that Israel's decision to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the occupied Syrian Arab Golan is illegal and therefore null and void and has no validity whatsoever;

4. *Declares* 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;

5. *Determines once more* that all actions taken by Israel to give effect to its decision relating to the occupied Syrian Arab Golan are illegal and invalid and shall not be recognized;

6. *Reaffirms its determination* that all relevant provisions of the Regulations annexed to the Hague Convention IV of 1907,<sup>94</sup> and the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, continue to apply to the Syrian territory occupied by Israel since 1967, and calls upon the parties thereto to respect and ensure respect for their obligations under these instruments in all circumstances;

7. *Determines 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, constitute a continuing threat to international peace and security;

8. *Strongly deplores* 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;

9. *Further deplores* any political, economic, financial, military and technological support to Israel that encourages it to commit acts of aggression and to consolidate and perpetuate its occupation and annexation of the occupied Arab territories;

10. *Firmly emphasizes 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;

11. *Reaffirms 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 is an essential prerequisite for the establishment of a comprehensive and just peace in the Middle East;

12. *Determines once more* that Israel's record, policies and actions confirm that it is not a peace-loving Member State, that it has persistently violated the principles contained in the Charter and that it has carried out neither its obligations under the Charter nor its commitment under General Assembly resolution 273 (III) of 11 May 1949;

13. *Calls once more upon* all Member States to apply the following measures:

(a) To refrain from supplying Israel with any weapons and related equipment and to suspend any military assistance that Israel receives from them;

(b) To refrain from acquiring any weapons or military equipment from Israel;

(c) To suspend economic, financial and technological assistance to and co-operation with Israel;

(d) To sever diplomatic, trade and cultural relations with Israel;

14. *Reiterates 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;

15. *Urges* non-member States to act in accordance with the provisions of the present resolution;

16. *Calls upon* the specialized agencies and other international organizations to conform their relations with Israel to the terms of the present resolution;

17. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-third session on the implementation of the present resolution.

97th plenary meeting  
11 December 1987

## D

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* its resolutions 36/120 E of 10 December 1981, 37/123 C of 16 December 1982, 38/180 C of 19 Decem-

<sup>94</sup> Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, *The Hague Conventions and Declarations of 1899 and 1907* (New York, Oxford University Press, 1915), p. 100.

ber 1983, 39/146 C of 14 December 1984, 40/168 C of 16 December 1985 and 41/162 C of 4 December 1986, in which it determined that all legislative and administrative measures and actions taken by Israel, the occupying Power, which had altered or purported to alter the character and status of the Holy City of Jerusalem, in particular the so-called "Basic Law" on Jerusalem and the proclamation of Jerusalem as the capital of Israel, were null and void and must be rescinded forthwith,

*Recalling* Security Council resolution 478 (1980) of 20 August 1980, in which the Council, *inter alia*, decided not to recognize the "Basic Law" and called upon those States that had established diplomatic missions at Jerusalem to withdraw such missions from the Holy City,

*Having considered* the report of the Secretary-General of 13 November 1987,<sup>83</sup>

1. *Determines* that Israel's decision to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the Holy City of

Jerusalem is illegal and therefore null and void and has no validity whatsoever;

2. *Deplores* 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;

3. *Calls once more upon* those States to abide by the provisions of the relevant United Nations resolutions, in conformity with the Charter of the United Nations;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-third session on the implementation of the present resolution.

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### III. RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED ON THE REPORTS OF THE FIRST COMMITTEE<sup>1</sup>

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**42/25. Implementation of General Assembly resolution 41/45 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 General Assembly,*

Recalling its resolutions 2286 (XXII) of 5 December 1967, 3262 (XXIX) of 9 December 1974, 3473 (XXX) of 11 December 1975, 32/76 of 12 December 1977, S-10/2 of 30 June 1978, 33/58 of 14 December 1978, 34/71 of 11 December 1979, 35/143 of 12 December 1980, 36/83 of 9 December 1981, 37/71 of 9 December 1982, 38/61 of 15 December 1983, 39/51 of 12 December 1984, 40/79 of 12 December 1985 and 41/45 of 3 December 1986 concerning the signature and ratification of Additional Protocol I of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco),<sup>2</sup>

Taking into account that within the zone of application of that Treaty, to which twenty-three sovereign States are already parties, there are some territories which, in spite of not being sovereign political entities, are nevertheless in a position to receive the benefits deriving from the Treaty through its Additional Protocol I, to which the four States that *de jure* or *de facto* are internationally responsible for those territories may become parties,

Considering that it is not fair that the peoples of some of those territories are deprived of such benefits without being given the opportunity to express their opinion in this connection,

Recalling that three of the States to which Additional Protocol I is open—the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Kingdom of the Netherlands and the United States of America—became parties to the Protocol in 1969, 1971 and 1981, respectively,

1. Deplores that the signature of Additional Protocol I by France, which took place on 2 March 1979, has not yet been followed by the corresponding ratification, notwith-

<sup>2</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 634, No. 9068.



standing the time already elapsed and the pressing invitations which the General Assembly has addressed to it;

2. *Once more urges* France not to delay any further such ratification, which has been requested so many times and which appears all the more advisable, since France is the only one of the four States to which the Protocol is open that is not yet party to it;

3. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-third session an item entitled "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)".

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30 November 1987

#### 42/26. Cessation of all nuclear-test explosions

##### A

*The General Assembly,*

*Bearing in mind* that the complete cessation of nuclear-weapon tests, which has been examined for more than thirty years and on which the General Assembly has adopted more than fifty resolutions, is a basic objective of the United Nations in the sphere of disarmament, to the attainment of which it has repeatedly assigned the highest priority,

*Stressing* that on eight different occasions it has condemned such tests in the strongest terms and that, since 1974, it has stated its conviction that the continuance of nuclear-weapon testing will intensify the arms race, thus increasing the danger of nuclear war,

*Recalling* that the Secretary-General, addressing a plenary meeting of the General Assembly on 12 December 1984, after appealing for a renewed effort towards a comprehensive test-ban treaty, emphasized that no single multilateral agreement could have a greater effect on limiting the further refinement of nuclear weapons and that a comprehensive test-ban treaty is the litmus test of the real willingness to pursue nuclear disarmament,<sup>3</sup>

*Taking into account* that the three nuclear-weapon States that act as depositaries of the 1963 Treaty Banning Nuclear-Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water<sup>4</sup> undertook in article I of that Treaty to conclude a treaty resulting in the permanent banning of all nuclear-test explosions, including all those explosions underground, and that such an undertaking was reiterated in 1968 in the preamble to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons,<sup>5</sup> article VI of which further embodies their solemn and legally binding commitment to take effective measures relating to cessation of the nuclear-arms race at an early date and to nuclear disarmament,

*Bearing in mind* that the same three nuclear-weapon States, in the report they submitted on 30 July 1980 to the Committee on Disarmament after four years of trilateral negotiations, stated, *inter alia*, that they were "mindful of the great value for all mankind that the prohibition of all nuclear-weapon test explosions in all environments will have" as well as "conscious of the important responsibility placed upon them to find solutions to the remaining prob-

lems", adding furthermore that they were "determined to exert their best efforts and necessary will and persistence to bring the negotiations to an early and successful conclusion",<sup>6</sup>

*Noting* that the Third Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, in its Final Declaration<sup>7</sup> adopted on 21 September 1985, called on the nuclear-weapon States parties to the Treaty to resume trilateral negotiations in 1985 and on all the nuclear-weapon States to participate in the urgent negotiation and conclusion of a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty, as a matter of the highest priority, in the Conference on Disarmament,

*Recalling* that the leaders of the six States associated with the five-continent peace and disarmament initiative affirmed in the Mexico Declaration,<sup>8</sup> adopted on 7 August 1986, that they "remain convinced that no issue is more urgent and crucial today than bringing to an end all nuclear tests", adding that "both the qualitative and the quantitative development of nuclear weapons exacerbate the arms race, and both would be inhibited by the complete abolition of nuclear weapons testing",

*Taking note with satisfaction* of the progress made in the Conference on Disarmament by the *Ad Hoc* Group of Scientific Experts to Consider International Co-operative Measures to Detect and Identify Seismic Events on the seismic verification of a comprehensive test ban,<sup>9</sup>

*Bearing in mind* that the multilateral negotiation of such a treaty in the Conference on Disarmament must cover all the various interrelated problems that it will be necessary to solve in order that the Conference may transmit a complete draft treaty to the General Assembly,

1. *Reiterates once again its grave concern* that nuclear-weapon testing continues unabated, against the wishes of the overwhelming majority of Member States;

2. *Reaffirms its conviction* that a treaty to achieve the prohibition of all nuclear-test explosions by all States for all time is a matter of the highest priority;

3. *Reaffirms also its conviction* that such a treaty would constitute a contribution of the utmost importance to the cessation of the nuclear-arms race;

4. *Urges 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 Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America, 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 this end, keeping the Conference on Disarmament regularly informed of their negotiations;

5. *Appeals* to all States members of the Conference on Disarmament, in particular to 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, 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

<sup>6</sup> See CD/139/Appendix II/Vol. II, document CD/130.

<sup>7</sup> *Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, Final Document, Part I* (NPT/CONF.III/64/I) (Geneva, 1985), annex I.

<sup>8</sup> A/41/518-S/18277, annex I.

<sup>9</sup> See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 27* (A/42/27), para. 31.

<sup>3</sup> See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-ninth Session, Plenary Meetings*, 97th meeting, para. 302.

<sup>4</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 480, No. 6964.

<sup>5</sup> Resolution 2373 (XXII), annex.

treaty on the complete cessation of nuclear-test explosions;

6. *Recommends* to the Conference on Disarmament that such an *ad hoc* committee should comprise two working groups dealing, respectively, with the following inter-related questions: contents and scope of the treaty, and compliance and verification;

7. *Calls upon* the States depositaries of the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water and the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, by virtue of their special responsibilities under those two Treaties and as a provisional measure, to bring to a halt without delay all nuclear-test explosions, either through a trilaterally agreed moratorium or through three unilateral moratoria, which should include appropriate means of verification;

8. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-third session the item entitled "Cessation of all nuclear-test explosions".

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## B

*The General Assembly,*

*Bearing in mind* the determination, proclaimed since 1963 in the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water,<sup>4</sup> to seek to achieve the discontinuance of all test explosions of nuclear weapons for all time and to continue negotiations to this end,

*Bearing in mind also* that in 1968 the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons<sup>5</sup> recalled such determination and included in its article VI an undertaking by each of its parties to pursue negotiations in good faith on effective measures relating to the cessation of the nuclear-arms race at an early date,

*Recalling* that in its resolution 2028 (XX) of 19 November 1965, adopted unanimously, it had stressed that one of the basic principles on which the treaty to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons should be based was that such treaty, which was then to be negotiated, should embody an acceptable balance of mutual responsibilities and obligations of the nuclear and non-nuclear Powers,

*Recalling also* that the Third Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, in its Final Declaration<sup>7</sup> adopted by consensus on 21 September 1985, expressed its deep regret that a comprehensive multilateral nuclear-test-ban treaty had not been concluded so far and called for the urgent negotiation and conclusion of such a treaty as a matter of the highest priority,

*Noting* that article II of the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water provides a procedure for the consideration and eventual adoption of amendments to the Treaty by a conference of its parties,

1. *Recommends* 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;

2. *Requests* that the States parties to the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water report to the General Assembly at its forty-third session on the progress of their efforts.

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## 42/27. Urgent need for a comprehensive nuclear test-ban treaty

*The General Assembly,*

*Convinced* that a nuclear war cannot be won and must never be fought,

*Convinced* of the consequent urgent need for an end to the nuclear-arms race and the immediate and verifiable reduction and ultimate elimination of nuclear weapons,

*Convinced*, therefore, that an end to all nuclear testing by all States in all environments for all time is an essential step in order to prevent the qualitative improvement and development of nuclear weapons and further nuclear proliferation and to contribute, along with other concurrent efforts to limit and reduce nuclear arms, to the eventual elimination of nuclear weapons,

*Welcoming* the joint statement of 17 September 1987 by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America that they have agreed to commence negotiations in 1987 on nuclear-testing issues,

*Recalling* the proposals by the leaders of the six-nation initiative<sup>10</sup> to promote an end to nuclear testing, and other recent initiatives to this end,

*Convinced* that the most effective way to achieve the discontinuance of all nuclear tests in all environments for all time is through the conclusion, at an early date, of a verifiable, comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty open to and capable of attracting the adherence of all States,

*Reaffirming* the particular responsibilities of the Conference on Disarmament in the negotiation of a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty,

1. *Reaffirms its conviction* that a treaty to achieve the prohibition of all nuclear-test explosions by all States in all environments for all time is a matter of fundamental importance;

2. *Urges*, therefore, that the following actions be taken in order that a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty may be concluded at an early date:

(a) The Conference on Disarmament should initiate substantive work on all aspects of a nuclear-test-ban treaty at the beginning of its 1988 session;

(b) States members of the Conference on Disarmament, in particular the nuclear-weapon States, and all other States should co-operate in order to facilitate and promote such work;

(c) The nuclear-weapon States, especially those which possess the most important nuclear arsenals, should agree

<sup>10</sup> See the Joint Declaration issued on 22 May 1984 by the heads of State or Government of Argentina, Greece, India, Mexico, Sweden and the United Republic of Tanzania (A/39/277-S/16587, annex; for the printed text, see *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-ninth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1984*, document S/16587, annex), reaffirmed in the Delhi Declaration issued on 28 January 1985 (A/40/114-S/16921, annex; for the printed text, see *Official Records of the Security Council, Fortieth Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1985*, document S/16921, annex) and the Mexico Declaration issued on 7 August 1986 (A/41/518-S/18277, annex I).

to appropriate verifiable interim measures with a view to realizing a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty;

(d) Those nuclear-weapon States which have not yet done so should adhere to the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water;<sup>4</sup>

3. *Also urges* 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 this 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;

4. *Calls upon* the Conference on Disarmament to report to the General Assembly at its forty-third session on progress made;

5. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-third session the item entitled "Urgent need for a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty".

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#### 42/28. Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* its resolutions 3263 (XXIX) of 9 December 1974, 3474 (XXX) of 11 December 1975, 31/71 of 10 December 1976, 32/82 of 12 December 1977, 33/64 of 14 December 1978, 34/77 of 11 December 1979, 35/147 of 12 December 1980, 36/87 of 9 December 1981, 37/75 of 9 December 1982, 38/64 of 15 December 1983, 39/54 of 12 December 1984, 40/82 of 12 December 1985 and 41/48 of 3 December 1986 on the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East,

*Recalling also* the recommendations for the establishment of such a zone in the Middle East consistent with paragraphs 60 to 63, and in particular paragraph 63 (d), of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,<sup>11</sup>

*Emphasizing* the basic provisions of the above-mentioned resolutions, which call upon all parties directly concerned to consider 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 and, pending and during the establishment of such a zone, to declare solemnly that they will 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, to agree to place all their nuclear facilities under International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards and to declare their support for the establishment of the zone and deposit such declara-

tions with the Security Council for consideration, as appropriate,

*Reaffirming* the inalienable right of all States to acquire and develop nuclear energy for peaceful purposes,

*Emphasizing further* the need for appropriate measures on the question of the prohibition of military attacks on nuclear facilities,

*Bearing in mind* the consensus reached by the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session that the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East would greatly enhance international peace and security,

*Desirous* of building on that consensus so that substantial progress can be made towards establishing a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East,

*Emphasizing* the essential role of the United Nations in the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East,

*Having examined* the report of the Secretary-General,<sup>12</sup>

1. *Urges* 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 General Assembly and, as a means of promoting this objective, invites the countries concerned to adhere to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons;<sup>5</sup>

2. *Calls upon* all countries of the region that have not done so, pending the establishment of the zone, to agree to place all their nuclear activities under International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards;

3. *Invites* 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;

4. *Further invites* 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;

5. *Invites* the 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 present resolution;

6. *Extends its thanks* to the Secretary-General for his report containing the views of parties concerned regarding the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East;<sup>12</sup>

7. *Takes note* of the above-mentioned report;

8. *Requests* those parties that have not yet communicated their views to the Secretary-General to do so;

9. *Welcomes* any further comments from those parties that have already communicated their views to the Secretary-General;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its forty-third session on the implementation of the present resolution;

11. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-third session the item entitled "Establishment of a

<sup>11</sup> Resolution S-10/2.

<sup>12</sup> A/42/364.

nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East”.

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30 November 1987*

**42/29. Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia**

*The General Assembly,*

Recalling its resolutions 3265 B (XXIX) of 9 December 1974, 3476 B (XXX) of 11 December 1975, 31/73 of 10 December 1976, 32/83 of 12 December 1977, 33/65 of 14 December 1978, 34/78 of 11 December 1979, 35/148 of 12 December 1980, 36/88 of 9 December 1981, 37/76 of 9 December 1982, 38/65 of 15 December 1983, 39/55 of 12 December 1984, 40/83 of 12 December 1985 and 41/49 of 3 December 1986 concerning the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia,

Reiterating its conviction that the establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones in various regions of the world is one of the measures which can contribute effectively to the objectives of non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and general and complete disarmament,

Believing that the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia, as in other regions, will assist in the strengthening of the security of the States of the region against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons,

Noting with appreciation the declarations issued at the highest level by Governments of South Asian States that are developing their peaceful nuclear programmes reaffirming their undertaking not to acquire or manufacture nuclear weapons and to devote their nuclear programmes exclusively to the economic and social advancement of their peoples,

Welcoming the recent proposal for the conclusion of a bilateral or regional nuclear-test-ban agreement in South Asia,

Taking note of the proposal to convene, under the auspices of the United Nations, a conference on nuclear non-proliferation in South Asia, as soon as possible, with the participation of the regional and other concerned States,

Bearing in mind the provisions of paragraphs 60 to 63 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,<sup>13</sup> regarding the establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones, including in the region of South Asia,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General<sup>13</sup> and the views of the States of South Asia contained therein,

1. *Reaffirms* its endorsement, in principle, of the concept of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia;

2. *Urges 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;

3. *Calls upon* those nuclear-weapon States that have 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;

4. *Requests* 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;

5. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to report on the subject to the General Assembly at its forty-third session;

6. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-third session the item entitled “Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia”.

*84th plenary meeting  
30 November 1987*

**42/30. 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 General Assembly,*

Recalling its resolutions 32/152 of 19 December 1977, 35/153 of 12 December 1980, 36/93 of 9 December 1981, 37/79 of 9 December 1982, 38/66 of 15 December 1983, 39/56 of 12 December 1984, 40/84 of 12 December 1985 and 41/50 of 3 December 1986,

Recalling with satisfaction 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, together with 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),<sup>14</sup>

Reaffirming its conviction that general agreement on the prohibition or restriction of use of specific conventional weapons would significantly reduce the suffering of civilian populations and of combatants,

Taking note with satisfaction of the report of the Secretary-General,<sup>15</sup>

1. *Notes with satisfaction* that an increasing number of States have either signed, ratified, accepted or acceded to 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, which was opened for signature in New York on 10 April 1981;

2. *Further notes with satisfaction* that, consequent upon the fulfilment of the conditions set out in article 5 of the Convention, the Convention and the three Protocols annexed thereto entered into force on 2 December 1983;

3. *Urges* all States that have 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;

4. *Notes* that, under article 8 of the Convention, conferences may 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

<sup>13</sup> A/42/456 and Add.1.

<sup>14</sup> See *The United Nations Disarmament Yearbook*, vol. 5: 1980 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.81.IX.4), appendix VII.

<sup>15</sup> A/42/580.

protocols relating to other categories of conventional weapons not covered by the existing Protocols;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General as depositary of the Convention and its three annexed Protocols to inform the General Assembly from time to time of the state of adherence to the Convention and its Protocols;

6. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-third session the item entitled "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".

*84th plenary meeting  
30 November 1987*

**42/31. 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 General Assembly,*

*Convinced* of the need to take effective measures for the strengthening of the security of States, and prompted by the desire shared by all nations to eliminate war and prevent nuclear conflagration,

*Considering* that, until nuclear disarmament is achieved on a universal basis, it is imperative for the international community to develop effective measures to ensure the security of non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons,

*Recognizing* that effective measures to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons can constitute a positive contribution to the prevention of the spread of such weapons,

*Noting with satisfaction* the determination of non-nuclear-weapon States in various parts of the world to prevent nuclear weapons from being introduced into their territories and to ensure the complete absence of such weapons from their respective regions, including through the establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones on the basis of arrangements freely arrived at among the States of the regions concerned, and being anxious to encourage and contribute to the attainment of this objective,

*Desirous* of promoting the implementation of paragraph 59 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,<sup>11</sup> the first special session devoted to disarmament, in which it urged the nuclear-weapon States to pursue efforts to conclude, as appropriate, effective arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons,

*Recalling* its numerous resolutions on this subject, as well as the relevant part of the special report of the Committee on Disarmament<sup>16</sup> submitted to the General Assembly at its twelfth special session,<sup>17</sup> the second special session devoted to disarmament,

*Noting* that the Conference on Disarmament considered in 1987 the item entitled "Effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons", as reflected in its report,<sup>18</sup> where it is stated that discussions on the conclu-

sions that could be drawn from the work of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on this item, including consideration of the possibilities for interim measures and alternatives, once again proved inconclusive,

*Noting further* that during that consideration the importance of making progress on this issue was underlined in the light of the forthcoming third special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament,

*Recalling* the proposals submitted on the subject to the General Assembly and in the Conference on Disarmament, including the drafts of an international convention, and the widespread international support for the conclusion of such a convention,

*Aware* that additional proposals on the substance of the issue of security assurances with respect to non-nuclear-weapon States were submitted in the Conference on Disarmament in 1987, as reflected in its report,<sup>18</sup>

*Aware also* that the work on the substance of the effective arrangements and discussion on various aspects and elements of an interim solution revealed that specific difficulties relating to differing perceptions of security interests persisted and that the complex nature of the issues involved continued to prevent agreement on a "common formula",

*Recognizing* the need for fresh approaches to the solution of urgent security issues in the nuclear age, many of which relate to the security of non-nuclear-weapon States as well,

*Aware* of the wide support in the Conference on Disarmament for continuing the search for a "common formula", which could be included in an international legally binding instrument to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons,

*Welcoming once again* the solemn declarations made by some nuclear-weapon States concerning non-first use of nuclear weapons, and convinced that if all nuclear-weapon States were to assume obligations not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, that would be tantamount in practice to banning the use of nuclear weapons against all States, including all non-nuclear-weapon States,

*Considering* that the non-nuclear-weapon States having no nuclear weapons on their territories have every right to receive reliable, uniform and unconditional international legal assurances against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons,

1. *Reaffirms 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;

2. *Considers* that the Conference on Disarmament should continue to explore ways and means of overcoming the difficulties encountered in carrying out negotiations on this question;

3. *Appeals* 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", which could be included in an international instrument of a legally binding nature;

4. *Requests* the Conference on Disarmament to continue active negotiations on this subject and to establish for this purpose the relevant *ad hoc* committee at the beginning of its 1988 session;

5. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-third session the item entitled "Conclusion of effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons".

<sup>16</sup> The Committee on Disarmament was redesignated the Conference on Disarmament as from 7 February 1984.

<sup>17</sup> *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twelfth Special Session, Supplement No. 2 (A/S-12/2)*, sect. III.C.

<sup>18</sup> *Ibid.*, Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 27 (A/42/27), sect. III.F.

tive international arrangements on the strengthening of the security of non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons".

*84th plenary meeting  
30 November 1987*

**42/32. Conclusion of effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons**

*The General Assembly,*

*Bearing in mind* the need to allay the legitimate concern of the States of the world with regard to ensuring lasting security for their peoples,

*Convinced* that nuclear weapons pose the greatest threat to mankind and to the survival of civilization,

*Deeply concerned* at the continuing escalation of the arms race, in particular the nuclear-arms race, and the possibility of the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons,

*Convinced* that nuclear disarmament and the complete elimination of nuclear weapons are essential to remove the danger of nuclear war,

*Taking into account* the principle of the non-use of force or threat of force enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations,

*Deeply concerned* about the possibility of the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons,

*Recognizing* that the independence, territorial integrity and sovereignty of non-nuclear-weapon States need to be safeguarded against the use or threat of use of force, including the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons,

*Considering* that, until nuclear disarmament is achieved on a universal basis, it is imperative for the international community to develop effective measures to ensure the security of non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons from any quarter,

*Recognizing* that effective measures to assure the non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons can constitute a positive contribution to the prevention of the spread of nuclear weapons,

*Recalling* its resolutions 3261 G (XXIX) of 9 December 1974 and 31/189 C of 21 December 1976,

*Bearing in mind* paragraph 59 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,<sup>11</sup> in which it urged the nuclear-weapon States to pursue efforts to conclude, as appropriate, effective arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons,

*Desirous* of promoting the implementation of the relevant provisions of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session,

*Recalling* its resolutions 33/72 B of 14 December 1978, 34/85 of 11 December 1979, 35/155 of 12 December 1980, 36/95 of 9 December 1981, 37/81 of 9 December 1982, 38/68 of 15 December 1983, 39/58 of 12 December 1984, 40/86 of 12 December 1985 and 41/52 of 3 December 1986,

*Further recalling* paragraph 12 of the Declaration of the 1980s as the Second Disarmament Decade, contained in the annex to its resolution 35/46 of 3 December 1980, which states, *inter alia*, that all efforts should be exerted by the Committee on Disarmament<sup>16</sup> urgently to negotiate with a view to reaching agreement on effective interna-

tional arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons,

*Noting* the in-depth negotiations undertaken in the Conference on Disarmament and its *Ad Hoc* Committee on Effective International Arrangements to Assure Non-Nuclear Weapon States against the Use or Threat of Use of Nuclear Weapons,<sup>19</sup> with a view to reaching agreement on this item,

*Noting* the proposals submitted under that item in the Conference on Disarmament, including the drafts of an international convention,

*Taking note* of the decision of the Eighth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Harare from 1 to 6 September 1986,<sup>20</sup> as well as the relevant recommendations of the Organization of the Islamic Conference reiterated in the Final Communiqué of the Sixteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held at Fez, Morocco, from 6 to 10 January 1986,<sup>21</sup> calling upon the Conference on Disarmament to reach an urgent agreement on an international convention to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons,

*Further noting* the support expressed in the Conference on Disarmament and in the General Assembly for the elaboration of an international convention to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons, as well as the difficulties pointed out in evolving a common approach acceptable to all,

1. *Reaffirms* 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;

2. *Notes with satisfaction* that in the Conference on Disarmament there is no objection, in principle, to the idea of an international convention to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons, although the difficulties as regards evolving a common approach acceptable to all have also been pointed out;

3. *Appeals* 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 which could be included in an international instrument of a legally binding nature;

4. *Recommends* 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 on Disarmament, should be further explored in order to overcome the difficulties;

5. *Recommends* that the Conference on Disarmament 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;

6. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-third session the item entitled "Conclusion of effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-

<sup>19</sup> *Ibid.*, Fortieth Session, Supplement No. 27 (A/40/27 and Corr.1), sect. III.F.

<sup>20</sup> See A/41/697-S/18392, annex, sect. I, para. 49.

<sup>21</sup> See A/41/326-S/18049, annex I.

weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons”.

84th plenary meeting  
30 November 1987

#### 42/33. Prevention of an arms race in outer space

*The General Assembly,*

*Inspired by the great prospects opening up before mankind as a result of man's entry into outer space,*

*Recognizing the common interest of all mankind in the exploration and use of outer space for peaceful purposes,*

*Reaffirming that the exploration and use of outer space, including the Moon and other celestial bodies, shall be carried out for the benefit and in the interest of all countries, irrespective of their degree of economic or scientific development, and shall be the province of all mankind,*

*Reaffirming further the will of all States that the exploration and use of outer space, including the Moon and other celestial bodies, shall be for peaceful purposes,*

*Recalling that the States parties to the Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies,<sup>22</sup> have undertaken, in article III, to carry out activities in the exploration and use of outer space, including the Moon and other celestial bodies, in accordance with international law and the Charter of the United Nations, in the interest of maintaining international peace and security and promoting international co-operation and understanding,*

*Reaffirming, in particular, article IV of the above-mentioned Treaty, which stipulates that States parties to the Treaty undertake not to place in orbit around the Earth any objects carrying nuclear weapons or any other kinds of weapons of mass destruction, install such weapons on celestial bodies or station such weapons in outer space in any other manner,*

*Reaffirming also paragraph 80 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,<sup>11</sup> in which it is stated that, in order to prevent an arms race in outer space, further measures should be taken and appropriate international negotiations held in accordance with the spirit of the Treaty,*

*Recalling its resolutions 36/97 C and 36/99 of 9 December 1981, as well as resolutions 37/83 of 9 December 1982, 37/99 D of 13 December 1982, 38/70 of 15 December 1983, 39/59 of 12 December 1984, 40/87 of 12 December 1985, and 41/53 of 3 December 1986 and the relevant paragraphs of the Political Declaration adopted by the Eighth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Harare from 1 to 6 September 1986,<sup>23</sup>*

*Gravely concerned at the danger posed to all mankind by an arms race in outer space and, in particular, by the impending threat of the exacerbation of the current state of insecurity by developments that could further undermine international peace and security and retard the pursuit of general and complete disarmament,*

*Mindful of the widespread interest expressed by Member States in the course of the negotiations on and following the adoption of the above-mentioned Treaty in ensuring that the exploration and use of outer space should be*

*for peaceful purposes, and taking note of proposals submitted to the General Assembly at its tenth special session and at its regular sessions and to the Conference on Disarmament,*

*Noting the grave concern expressed by the Second United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space at the extension of an arms race into outer space and the recommendations<sup>24</sup> made to the competent organs of the United Nations, in particular the General Assembly, and also to the Committee on Disarmament,<sup>16</sup>*

*Convinced that further measures are needed for the prevention of an arms race in outer space,*

*Recognizing that, in the context of multilateral negotiations for preventing an arms race in outer space, bilateral negotiations between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America could make a significant contribution to such an objective, in accordance with paragraph 27 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session,*

*Noting with satisfaction that bilateral negotiations between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America have continued since 1985 on a complex of questions concerning space and nuclear arms, both strategic and intermediate-range, and in their relationship, with the declared objective, endorsed in the joint statement of their leaders on 21 November 1985,<sup>25</sup> of working out effective agreements aimed, *inter alia*, at preventing an arms race in outer space,*

*Anxious that concrete results should emerge from these negotiations as soon as possible,*

*Taking note of that part of the report of the Conference on Disarmament relating to this question,<sup>26</sup>*

*Welcoming the re-establishment of an *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Prevention of an Arms Race in Outer Space during the 1987 session of the Conference on Disarmament, in the exercise of the negotiating responsibilities of this sole multilateral negotiating body on disarmament, to continue to examine and to identify through substantive and general consideration issues relevant to the prevention of an arms race in outer space,*

*Noting that the work accomplished in 1987 by the *Ad Hoc* Committee has contributed to a fuller identification of issues and a better understanding of a number of problems and to a clearer perception of the various positions,*

1. *Recalls the obligation of all States to refrain from the threat or use of force in their space activities;*

2. *Reaffirms that general and complete disarmament under effective international control warrants that outer space shall be used exclusively for peaceful purposes and that it shall not become an arena for an arms race;*

3. *Emphasizes 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;*

4. *Calls 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*

<sup>22</sup> Resolution 2222 (XXI), annex.

<sup>23</sup> See A/41/697-S/18392, annex, paras. 36-39.

<sup>24</sup> See *Report of the Second United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, Vienna, 9-21 August 1982* (A/CONF.101/10 and Corr.1 and 2), para. 426.

<sup>25</sup> A/40/1070, annex.

<sup>26</sup> *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 27* (A/42/27), sect. III.E.



of maintaining international peace and security and promoting international co-operation and understanding;

5. *Recognizes*, as stated in the report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Prevention of an Arms Race in Outer Space, that the legal régime applicable to outer space, as such, is not sufficient to guarantee the prevention of an arms race in outer space, the significant role that the régime plays in the prevention of an arms race in that environment, the need to consolidate and reinforce the régime and to enhance its effectiveness, and the importance of strict compliance with existing agreements, both bilateral and multilateral;

6. *Reiterates* that the Conference on Disarmament, as the single multilateral disarmament negotiating forum, has 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;

7. *Requests* the Conference on Disarmament to consider as a matter of priority the question of preventing an arms race in outer space;

8. *Also requests* the Conference on Disarmament 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 at the 1987 session of the Conference and at the forty-second session of the General Assembly;

9. *Further requests* the Conference on Disarmament 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;

10. *Urges* 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;

11. *Calls 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;

12. *Takes note* of the fact 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, has 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;

13. *Requests* 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 General Assembly at its forty-third session;

14. *Requests* the Conference on Disarmament to report on its consideration of this subject to the General Assembly at its forty-third session;

15. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit to the Conference on Disarmament all documents relating to the consideration of this subject by the General Assembly at its forty-second session;

16. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-third session the item entitled "Prevention of an arms race in outer space".

84th plenary meeting  
30 November 1987

#### 42/34. Implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa

A

##### IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION

*The General Assembly,*

*Bearing in mind* the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa<sup>27</sup> adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its first ordinary session, held at Cairo from 17 to 21 July 1964,

*Recalling* its resolution 1652 (XVI) of 24 November 1961, its earliest on the subject, as well as its resolutions 2033 (XX) of 3 December 1965, 31/69 of 10 December 1976, 32/81 of 12 December 1977, 33/63 of 14 December 1978, 34/76 A of 11 December 1979, 35/146 B of 12 December 1980, 36/86 B of 9 December 1981, 37/74 A of 9 December 1982, 38/181 A of 20 December 1983, 39/61 A of 12 December 1984, 40/89 A of 12 December 1985 and 41/55 A of 3 December 1986, in which it called upon all States to consider and respect the continent of Africa and its surrounding areas as a nuclear-weapon-free zone,

*Recalling* that in its resolution 33/63 it vigorously condemned any overt or covert attempt by South Africa to introduce nuclear weapons into the continent of Africa and demanded that South Africa refrain forthwith from conducting any nuclear explosion in the continent or elsewhere,

*Bearing in mind* the provisions of resolution CM/Res.1101 (XLVI)/Rev.1<sup>28</sup> on the denuclearization of Africa adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its forty-sixth ordinary session, held at Addis Ababa from 20 to 25 July 1987,

*Having taken note* of the report of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research entitled "South Africa's nuclear capability",<sup>29</sup> undertaken in co-operation with the Department for Disarmament Affairs of the Secretariat and in consultation with the Organization of African Unity, as well as the report of the Disarmament Commission,<sup>30</sup>

*Noting* the actions taken by those Governments which have taken measures to restrict co-operation with South Africa in nuclear and other fields,

*Expressing regret* that, despite the threat that South Africa's nuclear capability constitutes to international peace and security and, in particular, to the realization of the objective of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa, the Disarmament Commission, although it made some progress during its substantive session in 1987, failed once again to reach a consensus on this important item on its agenda,

<sup>27</sup> *Ibid.*, Twentieth Session, Annexes, agenda item 105, document A/5975.

<sup>28</sup> See A/42/699, annex I.

<sup>29</sup> A/39/470.

<sup>30</sup> *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 42 (A/42/42).*



1. *Strongly renews its call* upon all States to consider and respect the continent of Africa and its surrounding areas as a nuclear-weapon-free zone;

2. *Reaffirms* that the implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity would be an important measure to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons and to promote international peace and security;

3. *Expresses once again its grave alarm* at South Africa's possession and continued development of nuclear-weapon capability;

4. *Condemns* 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 enable it to frustrate the objective of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa, which seeks to keep Africa free from nuclear weapons;

5. *Calls upon* all States, corporations, institutions and individuals to desist from further collaboration with the racist régime that may enable it to frustrate the objective of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa;

6. *Demands once again* that the racist régime of South Africa refrain from manufacturing, testing, deploying, transporting, storing, using or threatening to use nuclear weapons;

7. *Appeals* 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;

8. *Demands once again* that South Africa submit forthwith all its nuclear installations and facilities to inspection by the International Atomic Energy Agency;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide all necessary assistance that the Organization of African Unity may seek regarding the modalities and elements for the preparation and implementation of the relevant convention or treaty on the denuclearization of Africa;

10. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-third session the item entitled "Implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa".

84th plenary meeting  
30 November 1987

## B

### NUCLEAR CAPABILITY OF SOUTH AFRICA

*The General Assembly,*

*Having considered* the report of the Secretary-General on South Africa's nuclear capability,<sup>31</sup>

*Recalling* its resolutions 34/76 B of 11 December 1979, 35/146 A of 12 December 1980, 36/86 A of 9 December 1981, 37/74 B of 9 December 1982, 38/181 B of 20 December 1983, 39/61 B of 12 December 1984, 40/89 B of 12 December 1985 and 41/55 B of 3 December 1986,

*Bearing in mind* the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa<sup>27</sup> adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its first ordinary session, held at Cairo from 17 to 21 July 1964,

*Recalling* that, in paragraph 12 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,<sup>11</sup> it noted that the massive accumulation of armaments and the acquisition of armaments technology by racist régimes, as well as their possible acquisition of nuclear weapons, present a challenging and increasingly dangerous obstacle to a world community faced with the urgent need to disarm,

*Recalling also* that, in its resolution 33/63 of 14 December 1978, it vigorously condemned any overt or covert attempt by South Africa to introduce nuclear weapons into the continent of Africa and demanded that South Africa refrain forthwith from conducting any nuclear explosion in the continent or elsewhere,

*Bearing in mind* the provisions of resolution CM/Res.1101 (XLVI)/Rev.1<sup>28</sup> on the denuclearization of Africa adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its forty-sixth ordinary session, held at Addis Ababa from 20 to 25 July 1987,

*Noting with regret* the non-implementation by apartheid South Africa of resolution GC(XXX)/RES/468<sup>32</sup> adopted on 3 October 1986 by the General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency during its thirtieth regular session,

*Having taken note* of the report of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research entitled "South Africa's nuclear capability",<sup>29</sup> undertaken in co-operation with the Department for Disarmament Affairs of the Secretariat and in consultation with the Organization of African Unity,

*Expressing regret* that, despite the threat that South Africa's nuclear-weapon capability constitutes to international peace and security and, in particular, to the realization of the objective of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa, the Disarmament Commission, although it made some progress during its substantive session in 1987, failed once again to reach a consensus on this important item on its agenda,

*Alarmed* that South Africa's nuclear facilities, particularly those that remain unsafeguarded, enable it to develop and acquire the capability of producing fissionable material for nuclear weapons,

*Gravely concerned* that South Africa, in flagrant violation of the principles of international law and the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations, has continued its acts of aggression and subversion against the peoples of the independent States of southern Africa,

*Strongly condemning* the continued military occupation by South African troops of parts of the territory of Angola in violation of its national sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity, and urging the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of South African troops from Angolan soil,

*Expressing its grave disappointment* that, despite repeated appeals by the international community, certain Western States and Israel have continued to collaborate with the racist régime of South Africa in the military and nuclear fields and that some of these States have, by a ready recourse to the use of veto, consistently frustrated every effort in the Security Council to deal decisively with the question of South Africa,

*Recalling* its decision taken at the tenth special session that the Security Council should take appropriate effective steps to prevent the frustration of the implementation of

<sup>31</sup> A/42/649.

<sup>32</sup> A/41/490, annex II.

the decision of the Organization of African Unity for the denuclearization of Africa,<sup>33</sup>

Stressing the need to preserve peace and security in Africa by ensuring that the continent is a nuclear-weapon-free zone,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on South Africa's nuclear capability;
2. *Condemns* 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;
3. *Further condemns* 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;
4. *Reaffirms* that the acquisition of nuclear-weapon capability by the racist régime constitutes a very grave danger to international peace and security and, in particular, jeopardizes the security of African States and increases the danger of the proliferation of nuclear weapons;
5. *Expresses its full support* for the African States faced with the danger of South Africa's nuclear capability;
6. *Commends* the actions taken by those Governments which have taken measures to restrict co-operation with South Africa in nuclear and other fields;
7. *Demands* that South Africa and all other foreign interests put an immediate end to the exploration for and exploitation of uranium resources in Namibia;
8. *Calls upon* all States, corporations, institutions and individuals to terminate forthwith all forms of military and nuclear collaboration with the racist régime;
9. *Requests* the Disarmament Commission to consider once again as a matter of priority during its substantive session in 1988 South Africa's nuclear capability, taking into account, *inter alia*, the findings included in the report of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research on South Africa's nuclear capability;
10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide all the necessary assistance that the Organization of African Unity may seek regarding the modalities and elements for the preparation and implementation of the relevant convention or treaty on the denuclearization of Africa;
11. *Commends* 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;
12. *Demands once again* that South Africa submit forthwith all its nuclear installations and facilities to inspection by the International Atomic Energy Agency;
13. *Requests* the Secretary-General to follow very closely South Africa's evolution in the nuclear field and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-third session.

*84th plenary meeting  
30 November 1987*

#### **42/35. Prohibition of the development and manufacture of new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons**

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* its previous resolutions on the prohibition of the development and manufacture of new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons,

*Recalling also* the decision contained in paragraph 77 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,<sup>11</sup> to the effect that, in order to help prevent a qualitative arms race and so that scientific and technological achievements might ultimately be used solely for peaceful purposes, effective measures should be taken to prevent the emergence of new types of weapons of mass destruction based on new scientific principles and achievements and that efforts aimed at the prohibition of such new types and new systems of weapons of mass destruction should be appropriately pursued,

*Noting* that in the course of its 1987 session the Conference on Disarmament considered the item entitled "New types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons; radiological weapons",

*Taking into consideration* the section of the report of the Conference on Disarmament relating to this question,<sup>34</sup>

*Convinced* that all ways and means should be utilized to prevent the development and manufacture of new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons,

*Determined* to prevent modern science and technology from leading to the development of new types of weapons of mass destruction that have characteristics comparable in destructive effect to those of weapons of mass destruction identified in the definition of weapons of mass destruction adopted by the United Nations in 1948,<sup>35</sup>

1. *Reaffirms*, on the basis of the common desire of the international community, the necessity of prohibiting the development and manufacture of new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons;
2. *Requests* 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;
3. *Calls 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;
4. *Once again urges* all States to refrain from any action that could lead to the emergence of new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons;
5. *Calls again upon* all States to undertake efforts to ensure that ultimately scientific and technological achievements may be used solely for peaceful purposes;
6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit to the Conference on Disarmament all documents relating to the consideration of this item by the General Assembly at its forty-second session;

<sup>34</sup> Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 27 (A/42/27), sect. III.G.

<sup>35</sup> The definition was adopted by the Commission for Conventional Armaments (see S/C.3/32/Rev.1).

<sup>33</sup> See resolution S-10/2, para. 63 (c).

7. *Requests* the Conference on Disarmament to submit to the General Assembly for consideration at its forty-third session a report on the results achieved;

8. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-third session the item entitled "Prohibition of the development and manufacture of new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons: report of the Conference on Disarmament".

84th plenary meeting  
30 November 1987

#### 42/36. Reduction of military budgets

*The General Assembly,*

*Deeply concerned* about the ever-spiralling arms race and growing military expenditures, which constitute a heavy burden for the economies of all nations and have extremely harmful effects on world peace and security,

*Reaffirming once again* the provisions of paragraph 89 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,<sup>36</sup> the first special session devoted to disarmament, according to which the gradual reduction of military budgets on a mutually agreed basis, for example, in absolute figures or in terms of percentage, particularly by nuclear-weapon States and other militarily significant States, would contribute to curbing the arms race and would increase the possibilities for the reallocation of resources now being used for military purposes to economic and social development, particularly for the benefit of the developing countries,

*Convinced* that the freezing and reduction of military budgets would have favourable consequences on the world economic and financial situation and might facilitate efforts made to increase international assistance for the developing countries,

*Recalling* that at its twelfth special session, the second special session devoted to disarmament, all Member States unanimously and categorically reaffirmed the validity of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session, as well as their solemn commitment to it,<sup>36</sup>

*Recalling also* that in the Declaration of the 1980s as the Second United Nations Disarmament Decade, it is provided that during this period renewed efforts should be made to reach agreement on the reduction of military expenditures and the reallocation of resources thus saved to economic and social development, especially for the benefit of developing countries,<sup>37</sup>

*Recalling further* the provisions of its relevant resolutions, in which it considered that a new impetus should be given to the endeavours to achieve agreements to freeze, reduce or otherwise restrain, in a balanced manner, military expenditures, including adequate measures of verification satisfactory to all parties concerned,

*Aware* of the various proposals submitted by Member States and of the activities carried out so far within the framework of the United Nations in the field of the reduction of military budgets,

*Considering* that the identification and elaboration of the principles that should govern further actions of States in freezing and reducing military budgets and the other current activities within the framework of the United Nations related to the question of the reduction of military budgets

should be regarded as having the fundamental objective of reaching international agreements on the reduction of military expenditures,

*Noting* that the Disarmament Commission, at its 1986 substantive session, agreed upon the above-mentioned principles except one, on which various alternatives were proposed by Member States,<sup>38</sup>

1. *Declares again its conviction* that it is possible to achieve international agreements on the reduction of military budgets without prejudice to the right of all States to undiminished security, self-defence and sovereignty;

2. *Appeals* to all States, in particular to the most heavily armed States, pending the conclusion of agreements on the reduction of military expenditures, to exercise self-restraint in their military expenditures with a view to reallocating the funds thus saved to economic and social development, particularly for the benefit of developing countries;

3. *Reaffirms* that the human and material resources released through the reduction of military expenditures could be reallocated for economic and social development, particularly for the benefit of the developing countries;

4. *Requests* 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 General Assembly not later than at the forty-third session of the Assembly;

5. *Draws 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 harmonizing the views of States and creating confidence among them conducive to achieving international agreements on the reduction of military budgets;

6. *Urges* all Member States, in particular the most heavily armed States, to reinforce their readiness to cooperate in a constructive manner with a view to reaching agreements to freeze, reduce or otherwise restrain military expenditures;

7. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-third session the item entitled "Reduction of military budgets".

84th plenary meeting  
30 November 1987

#### 42/37. Chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons

##### A

##### CHEMICAL AND BACTERIOLOGICAL (BIOLOGICAL) WEAPONS

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* its previous resolutions relating to the complete and effective prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of all chemical weapons and to their destruction,

<sup>36</sup> Official Records of the General Assembly, Twelfth Special Session, Annexes, agenda items 9 to 13, document A/S-12/32, para. 62.

<sup>37</sup> See resolution 35/46, annex, para. 15.

<sup>38</sup> Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 42 (A/41/42), para. 28.8.

Reaffirming the urgent necessity of strict observance by all States of the principles and objectives of 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,<sup>39</sup> and of the adherence by all States to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction, signed in London, Moscow and Washington on 10 April 1972.<sup>40</sup>

Taking note of the Final Document of the Second Review Conference of the Parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction, adopted by consensus on 26 September 1986,<sup>41</sup> and in particular of article IX of the Final Declaration of the Conference,<sup>42</sup>

Having considered the report of the Conference on Disarmament,<sup>43</sup> which incorporates, *inter alia*, the report of its *Ad Hoc* Committee on Chemical Weapons,<sup>44</sup> and noting that following the precedents set over the past three years, consultations are continuing during the inter-sessional period, thus increasing the time devoted to negotiations,

Convinced of the necessity that all efforts be exerted for the continuation and successful conclusion of negotiations on the prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of all chemical weapons and on their destruction,

Noting the bilateral and other discussions, including the ongoing exchange of views between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America in the framework of the multilateral negotiations, on issues related to the prohibition of chemical weapons,

Noting further with appreciation the efforts made at all levels by States to facilitate the earliest conclusion of a convention and, in particular, the concrete steps designed to promote confidence and to contribute directly to that goal,

Wishing to encourage Member States to take further initiatives to promote confidence and openness in the negotiations and to provide further information to facilitate prompt resolution of outstanding issues, thus contributing to an early agreement on the convention on the prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of all chemical weapons and on their destruction,

1. Takes note with satisfaction of the work of the Conference on Disarmament during its 1987 session regarding the prohibition of chemical weapons, and in particular appreciates the progress in the work of its *Ad Hoc* Committee on Chemical Weapons on that question and the tangible results recorded in its report;

2. Expresses again none the less its regret and concern that notwithstanding the progress made in 1987, a convention on the complete and effective prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of all chemical weapons and on their destruction has not yet been elaborated;

3. Urges again the Conference on Disarmament, as a matter of high priority, to intensify, during its 1988 ses-

sion, the negotiations on such a convention and to reinforce further its efforts by, *inter alia*, increasing the time during the year that it devotes 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 mandate to be agreed upon by the Conference at the beginning of its 1988 session;

4. Requests the Conference on Disarmament to report to the General Assembly at its forty-third session on the results of its negotiations.

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30 November 1987

## B

### SECOND REVIEW CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES TO THE CONVENTION ON THE PROHIBITION OF THE DEVELOPMENT, PRODUCTION AND STOCKPILING OF BACTERIOLOGICAL (BIOLOGICAL) AND TOXIN WEAPONS AND ON THEIR DESTRUCTION

#### *The General Assembly,*

Recalling its resolution 2826 (XXVI) of 16 December 1971, in which it commended the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction and expressed the hope for the widest possible adherence to the Convention,

Recalling its resolution 39/65 D of 12 December 1984, in which it 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,

Recalling that the States parties to the Convention met at Geneva from 8 to 26 September 1986 to review the operation of the Convention with a view to assuring that the purposes of the preamble to and the provisions of the Convention, including the provisions concerning negotiations on chemical weapons, were being realized,

Recalling also its resolution 41/58 A of 3 December 1986, in which it, *inter alia*, noted with appreciation that on 26 September 1986, the Second Review Conference of the Parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction adopted by consensus a Final Declaration,<sup>45</sup>

Noting with satisfaction that, at the time of the Second Review Conference of the Parties to the Convention, there were more than a hundred States parties to the Convention, including all the permanent members of the Security Council,

1. Notes with appreciation that, in accordance with the Final Declaration of the Second Review Conference of the Parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction, an *Ad Hoc* Meeting of Scientific and Technical Experts from States parties to the Convention was held at Geneva from 31 March to 15 April 1987, which adopted by consensus a report<sup>46</sup> finalizing the modalities for the exchange of information and data agreed to in the Final Declaration, thus enabling States parties to follow a standardized procedure;

<sup>39</sup> League of Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. XCIV (1929), No. 2138.

<sup>40</sup> Resolution 2826 (XXVI), annex.

<sup>41</sup> BWC/CONF.II/13.

<sup>42</sup> *Ibid.*, part II.

<sup>43</sup> Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 27 (A/42/27).

<sup>44</sup> *Ibid.*, para. 79.

<sup>45</sup> BWC/CONF.II/EX/2.

2. *Notes* that the *Ad Hoc* Meeting of Scientific and Technical Experts from States parties to the Convention agreed in its report that the first exchange of information and data should take place not later than 15 October 1987 and that thereafter information to be given on an annual basis should be provided through the Department for Disarmament Affairs of the Secretariat not later than 15 April;

3. *Notes with satisfaction* that the first such exchange of information and data has commenced;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to render the necessary assistance and to provide such services as may be required for the implementation of the relevant parts of the Final Declaration;

5. *Calls upon* all signatory States that have not ratified or acceded to the Convention to do so without delay, and also calls upon those States which have 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.

84th plenary meeting  
30 November 1987

### C

#### MEASURES TO UPHOLD THE AUTHORITY OF THE 1925 GENEVA PROTOCOL AND TO SUPPORT THE CONCLUSION OF A CHEMICAL WEAPONS CONVENTION

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* the provisions of 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,<sup>39</sup> and other relevant rules of customary international law,

*Recalling also* the necessity of the adherence by all States to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction, signed in London, Moscow and Washington on 10 April 1972,<sup>40</sup>

*Reiterating its concern* about reports that chemical weapons have been used and over indications of their emergence in an increasing number of national arsenals, as well as about the growing risk that they may be used again,

*Noting with satisfaction* that the Conference on Disarmament is actively engaged in negotiating a convention on the prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of all chemical weapons and on their destruction,<sup>46</sup> including detailed provisions for the on-site verification of compliance with the convention, and expressing its support for the early and successful conclusion of those negotiations,

*Noting also* that prompt and impartial investigation of reports of possible use of chemical and bacteriological weapons would further enhance the authority of the 1925 Geneva Protocol,

*Expressing its appreciation* for the work of the Secretary-General, and noting the procedures available to him in support of the principles and objectives of the 1925 Geneva Protocol,

1. *Renews its call* to all States to observe strictly the principles and objectives of the 1925 Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or Other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare, and condemns all actions that violate this obligation;

2. *Urges* all States to be guided in their national policies by the need to curb the spread of chemical weapons;

3. *Recognizes* 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;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to carry out investigations in response to reports that may be brought to his attention by any Member State concerning the possible use of chemical and bacteriological (biological) or toxin weapons that may constitute a violation of the 1925 Geneva 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;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General, 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;

6. *Also requests* the Secretary-General, in meeting the objectives set forth in paragraph 4 above, 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;

7. *Further requests* the Secretary-General, in meeting the objectives of paragraph 4 above:

(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 may be required;

(c) To seek, in any such investigation, assistance as appropriate from Member States and the relevant international organizations;

8. *Requests* Member States and the relevant international organizations to co-operate fully with the Secretary-General in the above-mentioned work;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its forty-third session on the implementation of the present resolution.

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30 November 1987

#### 42/38. General and complete disarmament

### A

#### BILATERAL NUCLEAR-ARMS NEGOTIATIONS

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* that at their meeting at Geneva in November 1985 the leaders of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America committed themselves to the objective of working out effective agreements aimed at preventing an arms race in space and terminating it on Earth,<sup>25</sup>

<sup>46</sup> See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 27 (A/42/27)*, sect. III.D.

Noting that in their joint statement of 8 January 1985 the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Government of the United States of America agreed that the subject of the negotiations was a complex of questions concerning space and nuclear arms, both strategic and intermediate-range, with all these questions considered and resolved in their interrelationship,<sup>47</sup>

Noting with satisfaction that the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America have reached an agreement on the total elimination of their intermediate-range and shorter-range missiles,

Noting also with satisfaction the agreement of the two Governments that a similarly intensive effort will be made to achieve a treaty on a 50 per cent reduction in their strategic offensive arms within the framework of the Geneva nuclear and space talks,

Noting further with satisfaction that, at their forthcoming meeting, the leaders of the two countries will consider thoroughly the development of instructions to delegations on a future treaty on a 50 per cent reduction in United States and Soviet strategic offensive arms and on the observance of and non-withdrawal from the Treaty between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the Limitation of Anti-Ballistic Missile Systems<sup>48</sup> for an agreed period,

Believing that, through negotiations pursued in a spirit of flexibility and with full account taken of the security interests of all States, it is possible to achieve far-reaching and effectively verifiable agreements,

Firmly convinced that an early agreement in these negotiations, in accordance with the principle of undiminished security at the lowest possible level of armaments, would be of crucial importance for the strengthening of international peace and security,

Further convinced that the international community should encourage the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Government of the United States of America in their endeavours, taking into account both the importance and complexity of their negotiations,

1. Welcomes the agreement between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America to conclude a treaty eliminating their intermediate-range and shorter-range missiles;

2. Notes with satisfaction that President Reagan and General Secretary Gorbachev have agreed to meet in the United States beginning on 7 December 1987 and that a further meeting in the Soviet Union is envisioned between them in the first half of 1988;

3. Calls upon the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Government of the United States of America 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;

4. Invites the two Governments concerned to keep other States Members of the United Nations duly informed of progress in the negotiations between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of

America, in accordance with paragraph 114 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly;<sup>11</sup>

5. Expresses its firmest possible encouragement and support for the bilateral negotiations and their successful conclusion.

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30 November 1987

## B

### PROHIBITION OF THE DEVELOPMENT, PRODUCTION, STOCKPILING AND USE OF RADIOLOGICAL WEAPONS

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 41/59 A of 3 December 1986,

1. Takes note of the part of the report of the Conference on Disarmament on its 1987 session that deals with the question of radiological weapons, in particular the report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on Radiological Weapons;<sup>49</sup>

2. Recognizes that the *Ad Hoc* Committee in 1987 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;

3. Takes note of the recommendation of the Conference on Disarmament that the *Ad Hoc* Committee on Radiological Weapons should be re-established at the beginning of its 1988 session;

4. Requests 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 General Assembly at its forty-third session;

5. Also requests 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 General Assembly at its forty-second session;

6. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-third session the item entitled "Prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of radiological weapons".

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30 November 1987

## C

### NOTIFICATION OF NUCLEAR TESTS

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 41/59 N of 3 December 1986, in which it called upon each of the States conducting nuclear explosions to provide the Secretary-General with specific data on nuclear explosions conducted by them,

Noting that, despite the continuation of nuclear explosions, no such data have been submitted to the Secretary-General,

<sup>47</sup> *Ibid.*, Fortieth Session, Supplement No. 27 (A/40/27 and Corr.1), appendix II (CD/642/Appendix II/Vol. II), documents CD/570 and CD/571.

<sup>48</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 944, No. 13446.

<sup>49</sup> See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 27 (A/42/27)*, para. 88.

1. *Calls upon* all States to comply with resolution 41/59 N;
2. *Again urges* 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 may have available;
3. *Invites* all other States to provide to the Secretary-General any such data on nuclear explosions they may have available;
4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to make this information immediately available to all Member States and to submit to the General Assembly annually a register of the information provided on nuclear explosions during the preceding twelve months.

*84th plenary meeting  
30 November 1987*

## D

### BILATERAL NUCLEAR-ARMS NEGOTIATIONS

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* its resolutions 40/18 of 18 November 1985 and 41/86 N of 4 December 1986,

*Recalling also* the Harare Appeal on Disarmament,<sup>50</sup> adopted by the Eighth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Harare from 1 to 6 September 1986, and the final communiqué of the Meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Heads of Delegation of Non-Aligned Countries to the forty-second session of the General Assembly, held in New York from 5 to 7 October 1987,<sup>51</sup>

*Gravely concerned* about the continuing escalation of the arms race, especially in nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction, despite the fact that this increases the risk of nuclear war and endangers the survival of humanity,

*Convinced* that the alternative today in the nuclear age is not between war or peace, but between life and death, which makes the prevention of nuclear war the principal task of our times,

*Further convinced* that international peace and security can be ensured only through general and complete disarmament under effective international control and that one of the most urgent tasks is to halt and reverse the arms race and to undertake concrete measures of disarmament, particularly nuclear disarmament,

*Noting* that the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America reached an agreement in principle, during the meeting held in Washington, D.C., from 15 to 17 September 1987, on the elimination of intermediate-range and shorter-range missiles,

*Convinced also* that in the interest of mankind as a whole, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America, in their bilateral nuclear-arms negotiations, should continue their endeavours with the ultimate objective of achieving general and complete disarmament under effective international control,

1. *Welcomes* the agreement in principle between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America 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;

2. *Calls 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;

3. *Invites* the Governments of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America to keep the Conference on Disarmament duly informed of progress made in their negotiations.

*84th plenary meeting  
30 November 1987*

## E

### CONVENTIONAL DISARMAMENT

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* its resolutions 39/151 C of 17 December 1984, 40/94 C of 12 December 1985 and 41/59 C of 3 December 1986,

*Having examined* the report of the Disarmament Commission,<sup>50</sup>

1. *Takes note with satisfaction* of the report on the consideration of the question of conventional disarmament during the 1987 session of the Disarmament Commission;<sup>52</sup>

2. *Recommends* that the report should provide a basis for further deliberations on the subject by the Disarmament Commission;

3. *Requests* the Disarmament 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*";<sup>53</sup>

4. *Also requests* the Disarmament 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 General Assembly at its forty-third session;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to draw the present resolution to the attention of the General Assembly at its third special session devoted to disarmament;

6. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-third session the item entitled "Conventional disarmament".

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<sup>50</sup> See A/41/697-S/18362, annex, sect. I.

<sup>51</sup> A/42/681, annex.

<sup>52</sup> *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 42 (A/42/42), para. 45.*

<sup>53</sup> United Nations publication, Sales No. E.85.IX.1.



## F

PROHIBITION OF THE DEVELOPMENT, PRODUCTION,  
STOCKPILING AND USE OF RADIOLOGICAL WEAPONS

*The General Assembly,*

Recalling its resolutions 37/99 C of 13 December 1982, 38/188 D of 20 December 1983, 39/151 J of 17 December 1984, 40/94 D of 12 December 1985 and 41/59 A and I of 3 December 1986 on, *inter alia*, the conclusion of an agreement prohibiting military attacks against nuclear facilities,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on this subject submitted pursuant to resolution 41/59 I,<sup>54</sup>

Gravely concerned that armed attacks against nuclear facilities, though carried out with conventional weapons, could be tantamount to the use of radiological weapons,

Recalling also that Additional Protocol I<sup>55</sup> of 1977 to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949<sup>56</sup> prohibits attacks on nuclear electricity-generating stations,

Deeply concerned that the destruction of nuclear facilities by conventional weapons causes the release into the environment of huge amounts of dangerous radioactive material, which results in serious radioactive contamination,

Firmly convinced that the Israeli attack against the safeguarded nuclear facilities in Iraq constitutes an unprecedented danger to international peace and security,

Recalling further resolutions GC(XXVII)/RES/407 and GC(XXVII)/RES/409, adopted in 1983 by the General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency, in which the General Conference urged all member States to support actions in international forums to reach an international agreement that prohibits armed attacks against nuclear installations devoted to peaceful purposes,

1. *Reaffirms* that armed attacks of any kind against nuclear facilities are tantamount to the use of radiological weapons, owing to the dangerous radioactive forces that such attacks cause to be released;

2. *Requests* the Conference on Disarmament to intensify further its efforts to reach, as early as possible, an agreement prohibiting armed attacks against nuclear facilities;

3. *Requests* the International Atomic Energy Agency to provide the Conference on Disarmament with the technical studies that would facilitate the conclusion of such an agreement;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-third session on the progress made in the implementation of the present resolution.

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<sup>54</sup> A/42/517.

<sup>55</sup> A/32/144, annex I.

<sup>56</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, Nos. 970-973.

## G

## CONVENTIONAL DISARMAMENT

*The General Assembly,*

*Reaffirming* the determination to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war expressed in the Preamble to the Charter of the United Nations,

*Recalling* the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,<sup>11</sup> and particularly its paragraph 81, which provides that together with negotiations on nuclear disarmament measures, the limitation and gradual reduction of armed forces and conventional weapons should be resolutely pursued within the framework of progress towards general and complete disarmament, and which stresses that States with the largest military arsenals have a special responsibility in pursuing the process of conventional armaments reductions,

*Also recalling* that the same document declares, *inter alia*, that priorities in disarmament negotiations shall be: nuclear weapons; other weapons of mass destruction, including chemical weapons; conventional weapons, including any which may be deemed to be excessively injurious or to have indiscriminate effects; and reduction of armed forces, and that it stresses that nothing should preclude States from conducting negotiations on all priority items concurrently,

*Further recalling* that the same document states that effective measures of nuclear disarmament and the prevention of nuclear war have the highest priority, and that real progress in the field of nuclear disarmament could create an atmosphere conducive to progress in conventional disarmament on a world-wide basis,

*Aware* of the dangers to world peace and security originating from wars and conflicts fought with conventional weapons, as well as of their possible escalation into a nuclear war in regions with a high concentration of conventional and nuclear weapons,

*Also aware* that with the advance in science and technology, conventional weapons tend to become increasingly lethal and destructive,

*Believing* that resources released through disarmament, including conventional disarmament, can be used for the social and economic development of people of all countries, particularly the developing countries,

*Bearing in mind* its resolution 36/97 A of 9 December 1981 and the *Study on Conventional Disarmament*<sup>53</sup> conducted in accordance with that resolution, as well as its resolutions 41/59 C and 41/59 G of 3 December 1986 and the consideration by the Disarmament Commission at its 1987 session of the question of conventional disarmament,<sup>52</sup>

*Bearing in mind also* the efforts made to promote conventional disarmament and the related proposals and suggestions, as well as the initiatives taken by various countries in this regard,

1. *Reaffirms* 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;

2. *Believes* that the military forces of all countries should not be used other than for the purpose of self-defence;

3. *Urges* 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 of arms and forces in the world;

4. *Encourages* 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;

5. *Requests* the Disarmament Commission to consider further, at its 1988 substantive session, issues related to conventional disarmament;

6. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-third session the item entitled "Conventional disarmament".

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30 November 1987

## H

### NUCLEAR DISARMAMENT

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* its resolution 41/59 F of 3 December 1986,

*Reaffirming* the determination to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war as expressed in the Preamble to the Charter of the United Nations,

*Convinced* that the most acute and urgent task of the present day is to remove the threat of a world war—a nuclear war,

*Recalling and reaffirming* the statements and provisions on nuclear disarmament set forth in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,<sup>11</sup> and in particular the provisions that "effective measures of nuclear disarmament and the prevention of nuclear war have the highest priority", contained in paragraph 20, and that "in the task of achieving the goals of nuclear disarmament, all the nuclear-weapon States, in particular those among them which possess the most important nuclear arsenals, bear a special responsibility", contained in paragraph 48,

*Bearing in mind* that the ultimate goal of nuclear disarmament is the complete elimination of nuclear weapons,

*Noting* that the leaders of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America agreed in their joint statement issued at Geneva on 21 November 1985 that "a nuclear war cannot be won and must never be fought"<sup>25</sup> and the common desire they expressed in the same statement calling for early progress in areas where there is common ground, including the principle of a 50 per cent reduction in the nuclear arms of the Soviet Union and the United States appropriately applied,

*Noting also* that the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America have conducted intensive negotiations on various issues of disarmament,

*Noting further* that the Conference on Disarmament has not played its due role in the field of nuclear disarmament,

*Bearing in mind* that the Governments and peoples of various countries expect that the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America will reach

agreement on halting the nuclear-arms race and reducing nuclear weapons, so as to start the process of nuclear disarmament,

1. *Welcomes* the agreement in principle between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America to conclude a treaty on the elimination of their intermediate-range and shorter-range missiles, and calls 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;

2. *Urges* the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America, 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;

3. *Reiterates its belief* that bilateral and multilateral efforts for nuclear disarmament should complement and facilitate each other;

4. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-third session the item entitled "Nuclear disarmament".

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## I

### OBJECTIVE INFORMATION ON MILITARY MATTERS

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* paragraph 105 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,<sup>11</sup> in which the Assembly encourages Member States to ensure a better flow of information with regard to the various aspects of disarmament to avoid dissemination of false and tendentious information concerning armaments and to concentrate on the danger of escalation of the arms race and on the need for general and complete disarmament under effective international control,

*Recalling* its previous resolutions on the subject,

*Taking note* of the report of the Secretary-General prepared in conformity with resolution 41/59 B of 3 December 1986,<sup>57</sup>

*Recognizing* that the adoption of concrete, confidence-building measures on a global, regional or subregional level would greatly contribute to a reduction in international tension,

*Believing* that the adoption of such measures would contribute to greater openness and transparency, thus helping to prevent misperceptions of military capabilities and intentions, which could induce States to undertake armaments programmes leading to the acceleration of the arms race, in particular the nuclear-arms race, and to heightened international tensions,

*Believing* that objective information on military capabilities, in particular of nuclear-weapon States and other militarily significant States, could contribute to the building of confidence among States and to the conclusion of concrete disarmament agreements and thereby help to halt and reverse the arms race,

<sup>57</sup> A/42/435.

*Convinced* that greater openness on military activities, *inter alia*, through transmittal of relevant information on these activities, including on the levels of military budgets, would contribute to increased confidence among States,

*Taking into account* the work undertaken in the Disarmament Commission on the reduction of military budgets,<sup>58</sup>

*Noting* that an increased number of States have provided annual reports on military expenditures in conformity with the international system for the standardized reporting of military expenditures operating under the auspices of the United Nations,

1. *Reaffirms 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;

2. *Recommends* that those global, regional and subregional organizations that have 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;

3. *Recommends* 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;

4. *Invites* 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 General Assembly at its third special session devoted to disarmament;

5. *Requests* the General Assembly at its third special session devoted to disarmament to take into account all the provisions of the present resolution in its deliberations;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its third special session devoted to disarmament on the implementation of all the provisions of the resolutions on the subject;

7. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-third session the item entitled "Objective information on military matters".

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## J

### IMPLEMENTATION OF GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTIONS IN THE FIELD OF DISARMAMENT

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* paragraph 115 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,<sup>11</sup> which states, *inter alia*, that the General Assembly has been and

should remain the main deliberative organ of the United Nations in the field of disarmament and should make every effort to facilitate the implementation of disarmament measures,

*Mindful* of the fact that the role of the United Nations in the field of disarmament could be strengthened substantially through an increased effort by Member States to implement faithfully General Assembly resolutions in the field of disarmament,

*Convinced* of the importance of treating recommendations of the General Assembly in the field of disarmament with due respect in accordance with the obligations assumed by Member States under the Charter of the United Nations,

1. *Deems it important* that all Member States make every effort to facilitate the consistent implementation of General Assembly resolutions in the field of disarmament, and thus show their resolve to arrive at mutually acceptable, comprehensively verifiable and effective disarmament measures;

2. *Invites* 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 General Assembly resolutions in the field of disarmament;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly, on an annual basis, a report regarding the developments in the field of arms limitations and disarmament, which would include all relevant information provided by Member States concerning the implementation of General Assembly resolutions in the field of disarmament, as well as their views on possible avenues to improve the situation in this respect;

4. *Calls upon* all Member States to render every assistance to the Secretary-General so that he may fulfil the request contained in paragraph 3 above;

5. *Decides* to continue its consideration of the issue of the implementation of General Assembly resolutions in the field of disarmament at its forty-third session.

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## K

### NAVAL ARMAMENTS AND DISARMAMENT

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* its resolution 38/188 G of 20 December 1983, by which it requested the Secretary-General, with the assistance of qualified governmental experts, to carry out a comprehensive study on the naval arms race,

*Recalling* its resolution 40/94 F of 12 December 1985, by which it requested the Disarmament Commission to consider the issues contained in the study on the naval arms race,<sup>59</sup> both its substantive content and its conclusions, taking into account all other relevant present and future proposals, with a view to facilitating the identification of possible measures in the field of naval arms reductions and disarmament, pursued within the framework of progress towards general and complete disarmament, as well as confidence-building measures in this field,

<sup>58</sup> See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 42 (A/42/42)*, para. 41.

<sup>59</sup> *The Naval Arms Race* (United Nations publication, Sales No. F.86.IX.3).

Recalling also its resolution 41/59 K of 3 December 1986, by which it requested the Disarmament Commission to continue, at its forthcoming session in 1987, the substantive consideration of the question and to report on its deliberations and recommendations to the General Assembly at its forty-second session,

Having examined the report of the Chairman of the Disarmament Commission on the substantive consideration of the question of the naval arms race and disarmament during the 1987 session of the Commission,<sup>60</sup> which met with the approval of all delegations participating in the substantive consultations and which, in their view, could form the basis of further deliberations on the subject,

1. *Notes with satisfaction* the report on the substantive consideration of the question of the naval arms race and disarmament by the Chairman of the Disarmament Commission;

2. *Requests* the Disarmament 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 General Assembly not later than at its forty-third session;

3. *Also requests* the Disarmament Commission to inscribe on the agenda for its 1988 session the item entitled "Naval armaments and disarmament";

4. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-third session the item entitled "Naval armaments and disarmament".

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## L

### PROHIBITION OF THE PRODUCTION OF FISSIONABLE MATERIAL FOR WEAPONS PURPOSES

*The General Assembly,*

Recalling its resolutions 33/91 H of 16 December 1978, 34/87 D of 11 December 1979, 35/156 H of 12 December 1980, 36/97 G of 9 December 1981, 37/99 E of 13 December 1982, 38/188 E of 20 December 1983, 39/151 H of 17 December 1984, 40/94 G of 12 December 1985 and 41/59 L of 3 December 1986, in which it requested the Conference on Disarmament, at an appropriate stage of the implementation of the Programme of Action set forth in section III of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly<sup>61</sup> and of its work on the item entitled "Nuclear weapons in all aspects", to consider urgently 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,

Noting that the agenda of the Conference on Disarmament for 1987 included the item entitled "Nuclear weapons in all aspects" and that the programme of work of the Conference for both parts of its 1987 session contained the item entitled "Cessation of the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament",<sup>61</sup>

Recalling the proposals and statements made in the Conference on Disarmament on those items,<sup>62</sup>

Considering that the cessation of production of fissionable material for weapons purposes and the progressive conversion and transfer of stocks to peaceful uses would be a significant step towards halting and reversing the nuclear-arms race,

Considering also that the prohibition of the production of fissionable material for nuclear weapons and other explosive devices would be an important measure in facilitating the prevention of the proliferation of nuclear weapons and explosive devices,

Requests 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 General Assembly informed of the progress of that consideration.

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## M

### COMPLIANCE WITH ARMS LIMITATION AND DISARMAMENT AGREEMENTS

*The General Assembly,*

Recalling its resolution 41/59 J of 3 December 1986,

Conscious of the abiding concern of all Member States for preserving respect for rights and obligations arising from treaties and other sources of international law,

Convinced that observance of the Charter of the United Nations, relevant treaties and other sources of international law is essential for the strengthening of international security,

Mindful, in particular, of the fundamental importance of full implementation and strict observance of agreements on arms limitation and disarmament if individual nations and the international community are to derive enhanced security from them,

Stressing that any violation of such agreements not only adversely affects the security of States parties but can also create security risks for other States relying on the constraints and commitments stipulated in those agreements,

Stressing further that any weakening of confidence in such agreements diminishes their contribution to global or regional stability and to further disarmament and arms limitation efforts and undermines the credibility and effectiveness of the international legal system,

Recognizing in this context that, *inter alia*, full confidence in compliance with existing agreements can enhance the negotiation of arms limitation and disarmament agreements,

Believing that compliance with arms limitation and disarmament agreements by States parties is, therefore, a matter of interest and concern to the international community, and noting the role that the United Nations could play in that regard,

Convinced that resolution of non-compliance questions that have arisen with regard to agreements on arms limitations and disarmament would contribute to better relations among States and the strengthening of world peace and security,

<sup>60</sup> A/CN.10/102.

<sup>61</sup> See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 27 (A/42/27)*, paras. 7 and 9.

<sup>62</sup> *Ibid.*, paras. 48-68.

1. *Urges* all States parties to arms limitation and disarmament agreements to implement and comply with the entirety of the provisions of such agreements;

2. *Calls 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;

3. *Further calls 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;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide Member States with assistance that may be necessary in this regard;

5. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to bring the present resolution to the attention of the General Assembly at its third special session devoted to disarmament.

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30 November 1987

## N

### CONVENTIONAL DISARMAMENT ON A REGIONAL SCALE

*The General Assembly,*

*Reaffirming* its resolution 40/94 A of 12 December 1985,

*Taking note* of the final communiqué of the Special Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries on Latin America and the Caribbean, held at Georgetown from 9 to 12 March 1987,<sup>63</sup>

*Taking into account* its resolution 41/59 M of 3 December 1986,

1. *Reiterates* its adherence to resolution 40/94 A relating to conventional disarmament on a regional scale;

2. *Expresses its firm support* of all regional or sub-regional endeavours, taking into account the characteristics of each region and when the regional situation so permits, 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;

3. *Further reiterates* 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.

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30 November 1987

## O

### REVIEW OF THE ROLE OF THE UNITED NATIONS IN THE FIELD OF DISARMAMENT

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* its resolutions 39/151 G of 17 December 1984, 40/94 O of 12 December 1985 and 41/59 O of 3 December 1986,

*Bearing in mind* that the primary purpose of the United Nations is to maintain international peace and security,

*Reaffirming its conviction* that genuine and lasting peace can be created only through the effective implementation of the security system provided for in the Charter of the United Nations and the speedy and substantial reduction of arms and armed forces, by international agreement and mutual example, leading ultimately to general and complete disarmament under effective international control,

*Reaffirming further* that the United Nations, in accordance with its Charter, has a central role and primary responsibility in the sphere of disarmament,

*Recognizing* the need for the United Nations, in discharging its central role and primary responsibility in the sphere of disarmament, to play a more active role in the field of disarmament in accordance with its primary purpose under the Charter to maintain international peace and security,

*Taking into account* the part of the report of the Disarmament Commission relating to this question,<sup>64</sup>

1. *Requests* 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;

2. *Further requests* the Disarmament Commission to submit its report on the subject, including findings, recommendations and proposals, as appropriate, to the General Assembly at its forty-third session;

3. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-third session the item entitled "Review of the role of the United Nations in the field of disarmament: report of the Disarmament Commission".

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30 November 1987

### 42/39. 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

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* its resolutions 34/83 A of 11 December 1979, 35/156 J of 12 December 1980, 36/97 K of 9 December 1981, 37/100 E of 13 December 1982, 38/73 H of 15

<sup>63</sup> A/42/357-S/18935, annex I.

<sup>64</sup> Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 42 (A/42/42), para. 43.

December 1983, 39/63 K of 12 December 1984 and 40/151 A of 16 December 1985,

*Expressing the growing alarm* of the world community over the dangers of the arms race, in particular the nuclear-arms race, and its adverse social and economic consequences,

*Noting* that the present state of the international situation requires that the disarmament principles embodied in the Charter of the United Nations become part and parcel of any collective efforts aimed at ensuring a truly safe world, including those undertaken by the Security Council,

*Reaffirming* that the United Nations under its Charter plays a central role and bears main responsibility in the area of disarmament and the strengthening of international security,

*Recalling* paragraph 13 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,<sup>11</sup> in which the Assembly acknowledged that genuine and lasting peace can only be created through the effective implementation of the security system provided for in the Charter and the speedy and substantial reduction of arms and armed forces, by international agreement and mutual example,

*Recalling* that under Article 26 of the Charter, the Security Council is responsible for formulating, with the assistance of the Military Staff Committee, plans for establishing an arms regulation system,

*Noting* the fact that the Security Council, which is vested under the Charter with the principal responsibility for maintaining international peace and security, has not yet conducted any examination of the question of the adverse effects of the arms race, especially in the nuclear field, on international peace and security, as provided for in the relevant General Assembly resolutions,

1. *Calls 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;

2. *Recommends* 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 General 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, the 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 include the participation of the nuclear Powers;

3. *Recommends* that the Security Council consider the question of establishing, under Article 29 of the Charter, such subsidiary bodies as it deems necessary for the performance of its functions to facilitate a solution to disarmament issues;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-third session a report on the implementation of the present resolution under the item entitled "Review and implementation of the Concluding

Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly".

84th plenary meeting  
30 November 1987

## B

### FREEZE ON NUCLEAR WEAPONS

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* its resolutions 37/100 A of 13 December 1982, 38/73 B of 15 December 1983, 39/63 G of 12 December 1984, 40/151 E of 16 December 1985 and 41/60 E of 3 December 1986 concerning a freeze on nuclear weapons,

*Convinced* that in this nuclear age lasting world peace can be based only on the attainment of the goal of general and complete disarmament under effective international control,

*Further convinced* that the highest priority objectives in the field of disarmament have to be nuclear disarmament and the elimination of all weapons of mass destruction,

*Recognizing* the urgent need to halt the arms race, particularly in nuclear weapons,

*Recognizing further* the urgent need for a negotiated reduction of nuclear-weapon stockpiles leading to their complete elimination,

*Noting with deep concern* that nuclear-weapon States have not so far taken any action in response to the call made in the above-mentioned resolutions,

1. *Once again calls 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 weapons purposes;

2. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-third session the item entitled "Freeze on nuclear weapons".

84th plenary meeting  
30 November 1987

## C

### CONVENTION ON THE PROHIBITION OF THE USE OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS

*The General Assembly,*

*Alarmed* by the threat to the survival of mankind and to the life-sustaining system posed by nuclear weapons and by their use, inherent in concepts of deterrence,

*Conscious* of an increased danger of nuclear war as a result of the intensification of the nuclear-arms race and the serious deterioration of the international situation,

*Convinced* that nuclear disarmament is essential for the prevention of nuclear war and for the strengthening of international peace and security,

*Further convinced* that a prohibition of the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons would be a step towards the complete elimination of nuclear weapons leading to general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control,

*Recalling* that in paragraph 58 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,<sup>11</sup> it is

stated that all States should actively participate in efforts to bring about conditions in international relations among States in which a code of peaceful conduct of nations in international affairs could be agreed upon and that would preclude the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons,

*Reaffirming* that the use of nuclear weapons would be a violation of the Charter of the United Nations and a crime against humanity, as declared in its resolutions 1653 (XVI) of 24 November 1961, 33/71 B of 14 December 1978, 34/83 G of 11 December 1979, 35/152 D of 12 December 1980 and 36/92 I of 9 December 1981,

*Noting with regret* that the Conference on Disarmament, during its 1987 session, was not able to undertake negotiations with a view to achieving agreement on an international convention prohibiting the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons under any circumstances, taking as a basis the text annexed to General Assembly resolution 41/60 F of 3 December 1986,

1. *Reiterates 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 present resolution;

2. *Further requests* the Conference on Disarmament to report to the General Assembly at its forty-third session on the results of those negotiations.

*84th plenary meeting  
30 November 1987*

#### ANNEX

##### **Draft Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons**

*The States Parties to this Convention,*

*Alarmed* by the threat to the very survival of mankind posed by the existence of nuclear weapons,

*Convinced* that any use of nuclear weapons constitutes a violation of the Charter of the United Nations and a crime against humanity,

*Convinced* that this Convention would be a step towards the complete elimination of nuclear weapons leading to general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control,

*Determined* to continue negotiations for the achievement of this goal,

*Have agreed* as follows:

#### *Article 1*

The States Parties to this Convention solemnly undertake not to use or threaten to use nuclear weapons under any circumstances.

#### *Article 2*

This Convention shall be of unlimited duration.

#### *Article 3*

1. This Convention shall be open to all States for signature. Any State that does not sign the Convention before its entry into force in accordance with paragraph 3 of this article may accede to it at any time.

2. This Convention shall be subject to ratification by signatory States. Instruments of ratification or accession shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

3. This Convention shall enter into force on the deposit of instruments of ratification by twenty-five Governments, including the Governments of the five nuclear-weapon States, in accordance with paragraph 2 of this article.

4. For States whose instruments of ratification or accession are deposited after the entry into force of this Convention, it shall enter into

force on the date of the deposit of their instruments of ratification or accession.

5. The depositary shall promptly inform all signatory and acceding States of the date of each signature, the date of deposit of each instrument of ratification or accession and the date of the entry into force of this Convention, as well as of the receipt of other notices.

6. This Convention shall be registered by the depositary in accordance with Article 102 of the Charter of the United Nations.

#### *Article 4*

This Convention, of which the Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish texts are equally authentic, shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who shall send duly certified copies thereof to the Government of the signatory and acceding States.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the undersigned, being duly authorized thereto by their respective Governments, have signed this Convention, opened for signature at \_\_\_\_\_ on the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ one thousand nine hundred and \_\_\_\_\_.

#### **D**

##### **UNITED NATIONS REGIONAL CENTRE FOR PEACE AND DISARMAMENT IN ASIA**

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* its resolution 39/63 J of 12 December 1984, in which it requested the Secretary-General to provide assistance to such Member States in the regions concerned as might request it with a view to establishing regional and institutional arrangements for the implementation of the World Disarmament Campaign, on the basis of existing resources and of voluntary contributions that Member States might make to that end,

*Reaffirming* its resolutions 37/100 F of 13 December 1982, 38/73 J of 15 December 1983 and 39/63 F of 12 December 1984 on regional disarmament,

*Bearing in mind* resolutions 40/151 G of 16 December 1985, which established the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa, and 41/60 J of 3 December 1986, which established the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America,

1. *Decides* to establish the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia with headquarters at Kathmandu, on the basis of existing resources and of voluntary contributions that Member States and interested organizations may make to that end;

2. *Decides also* that the Centre shall 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 shall co-ordinate the implementation of regional activities in Asia under the World Disarmament Campaign;

3. *Requests* 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;

4. *Invites* Member States and interested organizations to make voluntary contributions to the Centre;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-third session on the implementation of the present resolution.

*84th plenary meeting  
30 November 1987*

## E

### REGIONAL DISARMAMENT

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* its resolutions 37/100 F of 13 December 1982, 38/73 J of 15 December 1983, 39/63 F of 12 December 1984, 40/94 A of 12 December 1985 and 41/59 M of 3 December 1986, relating to regional disarmament,

*Reaffirming* that all States, in particular nuclear-weapon States and other militarily significant States, have the responsibility of halting and reversing the arms race,

*Confirming* the importance and potential effectiveness of regional disarmament measures taken at the initiative and with the participation of all the States concerned, in that they can contribute to the realization of general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control,

*Stressing* that any regional disarmament enterprise must take into account the specific conditions characteristic of each region,

*Also stressing* that it is for the countries themselves of a region to take appropriate initiatives in common and to prepare agreements that will allow the achievement of regional disarmament,

*Further stressing* that disarmament efforts in a region cannot be isolated either from the disarmament efforts in other regions or from global disarmament efforts both in the nuclear and conventional field,

*Taking into account* the decisions and recommendations appearing in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,<sup>11</sup> particularly in paragraph 114,

*Aware* of those studies which have already been carried out and of the views of States which are of interest for regional disarmament,

1. *Expresses its thanks* to the Secretary-General for his report submitted pursuant to resolution 39/63 F;<sup>65</sup>

2. *Notes with satisfaction* the importance of the regional measures that have already been adopted and the regional efforts undertaken in the field of nuclear and conventional disarmament;

3. *Encourages* States to consider and develop as far as possible regional solutions in the matter of arms reduction and disarmament;

4. *Invites* all States and regional institutions associated with regional disarmament efforts to report thereon to the Secretary-General;

5. *Requests* the United Nations to lend its assistance to States and regional institutions that may request it, with a view to the institution of measures within the framework of an effort for regional disarmament;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to keep the General Assembly regularly informed of the implementation of resolutions on regional disarmament and of the activities which the Secretariat, in particular the Department for

Disarmament Affairs, and the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research are conducting in the field of regional disarmament;

7. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to bring the present resolution to the attention of the General Assembly at its third special session devoted to disarmament;

8. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fourth session the item entitled "Regional disarmament: report of the Secretary-General".

*84th plenary meeting  
30 November 1987*

## F

### CONSIDERATION OF GUIDELINES FOR CONFIDENCE-BUILDING MEASURES

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* its resolution 41/60 C of 3 December 1986, as well as the relevant paragraphs of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,<sup>11</sup>

*Considering* that growing positive and concrete experience with confidence-building measures could facilitate reaching final consensus on the draft guidelines for confidence-building measures, as contained in the 1986 report of the Disarmament Commission,<sup>66</sup>

*Noting with satisfaction* that the concept of confidence-building as an important instrument for the strengthening of international peace and security and for promoting and facilitating the attainment of disarmament measures meets with growing acceptance among States,

*Requests* 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 on a global or regional level", with a view to finalizing them in the most expeditious manner to be determined by that body.

*84th plenary meeting  
30 November 1987*

## G

### WORLD DISARMAMENT CAMPAIGN

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* that in paragraph 15 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,<sup>11</sup> the first special session devoted to disarmament, it declared that it was essential that not only Governments but also the peoples of the world recognize and understand the dangers in the present situation and stressed the importance of mobilizing world public opinion on behalf of disarmament,

*Recalling also* its resolutions 35/152 I of 12 December 1980, 36/92 C of 9 December 1981, 37/100 I of 13 December 1982, 38/73 D of 15 December 1983, 39/63 D of 12 December 1984, 40/151 B of 16 December 1985 and 41/60 B of 3 December 1986, as well as the reports of the Secretary-General of 17 September 1981,<sup>67</sup> 11 June

<sup>65</sup> A/42/457.

<sup>66</sup> *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 42 (A/41/42), annex II.*

<sup>67</sup> A/36/458.

1982,<sup>68</sup> 3 November 1982,<sup>69</sup> 30 August 1983,<sup>70</sup> 4 October 1985,<sup>71</sup> 19 September 1986<sup>72</sup> and 28 September 1987.<sup>73</sup>

*Having examined* the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the programme of activities of the World Disarmament Campaign by the United Nations system during 1987 and the activities contemplated for 1988, as well as its main financial aspects,<sup>73</sup>

*Having also examined* the part of the report of the Secretary-General dealing with the activities of the Advisory Board on Disarmament Studies relating to the implementation of the World Disarmament Campaign,<sup>74</sup> as well as the Final Act of the 1987 United Nations Pledging Conference for the Campaign,<sup>75</sup> held on 26 October 1987,

*Believing* that the World Disarmament Campaign has an important role to play for a positive outcome of the third special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament by informing, educating and generating public understanding and support for the objectives of the United Nations in the field of arms limitations and disarmament,

1. *Reiterates its commendation* of the manner in which, as described in the above-mentioned reports, the World Disarmament Campaign has 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";<sup>76</sup>

2. *Recalls* that, as was also agreed by consensus in the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly, the second special session devoted to disarmament, it is likewise an essential requisite for the universality of the Campaign that it receive "the co-operation and participation of all States";<sup>76</sup>

3. *Endorses once more* the statement made by the Secretary-General on the occasion of the 1984 United Nations Pledging Conference for the World Disarmament Campaign<sup>77</sup> to the effect that such co-operation implies that adequate funds be made available and that consequently the criterion of universality also applies to pledges, since a campaign without world-wide participation and funding will have difficulty in reflecting this principle in its implementation;

4. *Reiterates its regret* that most of the States that have the largest military expenditures have not so far made any financial contribution to the Campaign;

5. *Decides* that at its forty-third session there should be a sixth United Nations Pledging Conference for the World Disarmament Campaign, and expresses the hope that on that occasion all those Member States which have not yet announced any voluntary contribution may do so;

6. *Reiterates 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 is most

desirable that the Secretary-General enjoy full freedom to take the decisions he deems fit within the framework of the Campaign previously approved by the General Assembly and in exercise of the powers vested in him in connection with the Campaign;

7. *Notes with appreciation* that the Secretary-General has 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;

8. *Requests* 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 General Assembly devoted to disarmament;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General 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;

10. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-third session the item entitled "World Disarmament Campaign".

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30 November 1987

## H

### IMPLEMENTATION OF GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION 41/60 I ON A NUCLEAR-ARMS FREEZE

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* that in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,<sup>11</sup> the first special session devoted to disarmament, adopted in 1978 and unanimously and categorically reaffirmed in 1982 during the twelfth special session of the General Assembly,<sup>78</sup> the second special session devoted to disarmament, the Assembly expressed deep concern over the threat to the very survival of mankind posed by the existence of nuclear weapons and the continuing arms race,

*Recalling also* that, on those occasions, it pointed out that existing arsenals of nuclear weapons were more than sufficient to destroy all life on Earth and stressed that mankind was therefore confronted with a choice: halt the arms race and proceed to disarmament, or face annihilation,

*Convinced* of the urgency further to pursue negotiations for the substantial reduction and qualitative limitation of existing nuclear arms,

*Considering* that a nuclear-arms freeze, while not an end in itself, would constitute the most effective first step to prevent the continued increase and qualitative improvement of existing nuclear weaponry during the period when the negotiations take place, and that at the same time it would provide a favourable environment for the conduct of negotiations to reduce and eventually eliminate nuclear weapons,

*Firmly convinced* that at present the conditions are most propitious for such a freeze, since the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America are now equivalent in nuclear military power and it seems evi-

<sup>68</sup> A/S-12/27.

<sup>69</sup> A/37/548.

<sup>70</sup> A/38/349.

<sup>71</sup> A/40/443.

<sup>72</sup> A/41/554.

<sup>73</sup> A/42/543.

<sup>74</sup> A/42/611, paras. 9-19.

<sup>75</sup> A/CONF.142/1.

<sup>76</sup> See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twelfth Special Session, Annexes, agenda items 9-13, document A/S-12/32, annex V, para. 4.*

<sup>77</sup> See A/CONF.127/SR.1.

<sup>78</sup> See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twelfth Special Session, Annexes, agenda items 9-13, document A/S-12/32.*



dent that there exists between them an overall rough parity,

*Conscious* that the application of the systems of surveillance, verification and control already agreed upon in some previous cases would be sufficient to provide a reasonable guarantee of faithful compliance with the undertakings derived from the freeze,

*Convinced* that it would be to the benefit of all other States possessing nuclear weapons to follow the example of the two major nuclear-weapon States,

1. *Urges once more* the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America, 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;
- (iv) The complete cessation of the production of fissionable material for weapons purposes;

(b) It would be subject to appropriate measures and procedures of verification, such as those that have already been agreed by the parties in the case of the SALT I<sup>79</sup> and SALT II<sup>80</sup> 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<sup>81</sup> and would draw 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 join in such a freeze, as the General Assembly urges them to do;

2. *Requests* the above-mentioned two major nuclear-weapon States to submit a joint report or two separate reports to the General Assembly, prior to the opening of its forty-third session, on the implementation of the present resolution;

3. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-third session an item entitled "Implementation of General Assembly resolution 42/39 H on a nuclear-arms freeze".

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<sup>79</sup> "Interim Agreement between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on certain measures with respect to the limitation of strategic offensive arms" (United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 944, No. 13445).

<sup>80</sup> "Treaty between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms" (see CD/53/Appendix III/Vol. I, document CD/28).

<sup>81</sup> A/41/518-S/18277, annex I, attachment.

## I

### UNITED NATIONS PROGRAMME OF FELLOWSHIPS ON DISARMAMENT

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* its decision, contained in paragraph 108 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,<sup>11</sup> the first special session devoted to disarmament, to establish a programme of fellowships on disarmament, as well as its decisions contained in annex IV to the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly,<sup>78</sup> the second special session devoted to disarmament, in which it decided, *inter alia*, to continue the programme and to increase the number of fellowships from twenty to twenty-five as from 1983,

*Noting with satisfaction* that the programme has already trained an appreciable number of public officials selected from geographical regions represented in the United Nations system, most of whom are now in positions of responsibility in the field of disarmament affairs in their respective countries or Governments,

*Recalling* its resolutions 37/100 G of 13 December 1982, 38/73 C of 15 December 1983, 39/63 B of 12 December 1984, 40/151 H of 16 December 1985 and 41/60 H of 3 December 1986,

*Recalling further* that, in its resolution 40/151 H, it decided to consolidate the disarmament fellowship programme with the newly established regional disarmament training programme and disarmament advisory services programme under the Department for Disarmament Affairs of the Secretariat, in the Office of the Under-Secretary-General,

*Noting with satisfaction* that the programme, as designed, has enabled an increased number of public officials, particularly from the developing countries, to acquire more expertise in the sphere of disarmament,

*Believing* that the forms of assistance available to Member States, particularly to developing countries, under the United Nations programme of fellowships on disarmament, will enhance the capabilities of their officials to follow ongoing deliberations and negotiations on disarmament, both bilateral and multilateral,

1. *Reaffirms* 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<sup>82</sup> approved by resolution 33/71 E of 14 December 1978;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to implement the United Nations programme of fellowships on disarmament, including the advisory services and training programmes, within existing resources;

3. *Expresses 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;

4. *Commends* the Secretary-General for the diligence with which the programme has continued to be carried out;

5. *Decides* to rename the three programmes consolidated pursuant to paragraph 3 of resolution 40/151 H

<sup>82</sup> A/33/305.

“the United Nations disarmament fellowship, training and advisory services programme”;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-third session on his assessment of the operations of the programme.

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## J

### UNITED NATIONS REGIONAL CENTRE FOR PEACE AND DISARMAMENT IN AFRICA

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* its resolutions 40/151 G of 16 December 1985 and 41/60 D of 3 December 1986,

*Taking note* of the Political Declaration adopted by the Eighth Conference of Heads of State or Government of the Non-Aligned Countries, held at Harare from 1 to 6 September 1986, in which the Heads of State or Government, *inter alia*, reaffirmed the need to strengthen the role of the regional bodies in mobilizing support for the World Disarmament Campaign and, in this regard, welcomed the establishment of the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa at Lomé,<sup>83</sup>

*Bearing in mind* resolution AHG/Res.164 (XXIII),<sup>84</sup> adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its twenty-third ordinary session, held at Addis Ababa from 27 to 29 July 1987, by which it, *inter alia*, endorsed the Lomé Declaration on Security, Disarmament and Development in Africa and the Programme of Action for Peace, Security and Co-operation in Africa,<sup>85</sup>

*Taking into account* the report of the Secretary-General,<sup>86</sup>

1. *Expresses its satisfaction* that the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa, inaugurated on 24 October 1986, has become operational;

2. *Commends* the Secretary-General for his efforts in taking the necessary measures to ensure the effective functioning of the Centre and requests him to continue to lend all the necessary support to the Centre;

3. *Expresses its gratitude* to those Member States and international, governmental and non-governmental organizations which have already made contributions to ensure the functioning of the Centre;

4. *Appeals once again* to Member States, as well as to international, governmental and non-governmental organizations, to make voluntary contributions in order to strengthen the effective operational activities of the Centre;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-third session on the implementation of the present resolution.

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<sup>83</sup> See A/41/697-S/18392, annex, sect. I, para. 58.

<sup>84</sup> See A/42/699, annex II.

<sup>85</sup> See A/40/761-S/17573, annex. For the printed text, see *Official Records of the Security Council, Fortieth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1985*, document S/17573, annex.

<sup>86</sup> A/42/609.

## K

### UNITED NATIONS REGIONAL CENTRE FOR PEACE, DISARMAMENT AND DEVELOPMENT IN LATIN AMERICA

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* its resolution 41/60 J of 3 December 1986 on the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America,

*Bearing in mind* the report of the Secretary-General,<sup>87</sup>

1. *Welcomes* the inauguration at Lima on 9 October 1987 of the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America;

2. *Also welcomes* the promptness with which the Secretary-General has taken the necessary administrative measures to ensure the functioning of the Centre, and requests him to continue to give the Centre all necessary support;

3. *Expresses its thanks* to the host Member State for its valuable contribution to the functioning of the Centre;

4. *Believes* that, in carrying out its activities, the Centre will seek to promote relations of 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;

5. *Recommends* 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;

6. *Again calls upon* Member States and international, governmental and non-governmental organizations to make voluntary contributions to the Centre;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit that appeal to all Member States in order to ensure the normal functioning of the Centre;

8. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-third session on the implementation of the present resolution.

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### 42/40. Convening of the third special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament

*The General Assembly,*

*Bearing in mind* the decision, contained in paragraph 66 of the Concluding Document of its Twelfth Special Session,<sup>78</sup> the second special session devoted to disarmament, concerning the convening of the third special session devoted to disarmament,

*Reaffirming* its resolution 41/60 G of 3 December 1986, in which it decided to convene its third special session on disarmament in 1988 and to establish an open-ended Preparatory Committee for the Third Special Session of the General Assembly Devoted to Disarmament,

*Reaffirming* the validity of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,<sup>11</sup> the first special session devoted to disarmament, and its conviction that disarmament remains one of the essential objectives of the United Nations,

<sup>87</sup> A/42/544.

*Expressing its concern* at the continuation of the arms race, which aggravates international peace and security and also diverts vast resources urgently needed for economic and social development,

*Reiterating its conviction* that peace can be secured through the implementation of disarmament measures, particularly for nuclear disarmament, conducive to the realization of the final objective, namely, general and complete disarmament under effective international control,

*Having considered* the report of the Preparatory Committee for the Third Special Session of the General Assembly Devoted to Disarmament,<sup>88</sup>

1. *Decides* that the third special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament shall be held from 31 May to 25 June 1988 at United Nations Headquarters in New York;

2. *Endorses* the report of the Preparatory Committee for the Third Special Session of the General Assembly Devoted to Disarmament and the recommendations contained therein;

3. *Endorses also* the recommendation of the Preparatory Committee that it 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 third special session devoted to disarmament, 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;

4. *Expresses its appreciation* to the members of the Preparatory Committee for their constructive contribution to its work;

5. *Requests* the Preparatory Committee to submit its final report to the General Assembly at its third special session devoted to disarmament;

6. *Requests* all Member States engaged in bilateral, regional or multilateral negotiations on disarmament issues outside the framework of the United Nations to submit appropriate information on such negotiations to the General Assembly in accordance with paragraph 27 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly before the third special session devoted to disarmament;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to prepare necessary documentation, including background material, as may be requested by the Preparatory Committee for the third special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to render to the Preparatory Committee all necessary assistance for the completion of its work;

9. *Decides* 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".

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#### 42/41. World Disarmament Conference

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* its resolutions 2833 (XXVI) of 16 December 1971, 2930 (XXVII) of 29 November 1972, 3183 (XXVIII) of 18 December 1973, 3260 (XXIX) of 9 December 1974, 3469 (XXX) of 11 December 1975, 31/190 of 21 December 1976, 32/89 of 12 December 1977, 33/69 of 14 December 1978, 34/81 of 11 December 1979, 35/151 of 12 December 1980, 36/91 of 9 December 1981, 37/97 of 13 December 1982, 38/186 of 20 December 1983, 39/150 of 17 December 1984, 40/154 of 16 December 1985 and 41/61 of 3 December 1986,

*Reiterating its conviction* that all the peoples of the world have a vital interest in the success of disarmament negotiations and that all States should be in a position to contribute to the adoption of measures for the achievement of this goal,

*Stressing anew its conviction* that a world disarmament conference, adequately prepared and convened at an appropriate time, could provide the realization of such an aim and that the co-operation of all nuclear-weapon Powers would considerably facilitate its attainment,

*Recalling* that, in paragraph 122 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,<sup>11</sup> the first special session devoted to disarmament, it was decided that, at the earliest appropriate time, a world disarmament conference should be convened, with universal participation and with adequate preparation,

1. *Takes note with satisfaction* of the report of the Secretary-General on the world disarmament conference;<sup>89</sup>

2. *Expresses its gratitude* to the Chairman of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the World Disarmament Conference for his consultations with the representatives of the nuclear-weapon States, as well as with all other States, as requested in resolution 41/61;

3. *Renews* the mandate of the *Ad Hoc* Committee;

4. *Requests* the *Ad Hoc* Committee to continue to maintain close contact with the representatives of the nuclear-weapon States, as well as with all other States, in order to remain currently informed of their positions on the question of convening a world disarmament conference, and to consider any relevant comments and observations that might be made, especially bearing in mind paragraph 122 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session;

5. *Also requests* the *Ad Hoc* Committee to report to the General Assembly at its third special session devoted to disarmament;

6. *Further requests* the *Ad Hoc* Committee to hold one session in 1988 of two days' duration for the preparation and adoption of its report to the third special session devoted to disarmament.

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<sup>88</sup> Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 46 (A/42/46).

<sup>89</sup> A/42/542 and Add.1.

**42/42. Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session**

**A**

**NON-USE OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS AND PREVENTION  
OF NUCLEAR WAR**

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* that, in accordance with paragraph 20 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,<sup>11</sup> the first special session devoted to disarmament, effective measures of nuclear disarmament and the prevention of nuclear war have the highest priority and that this commitment was reaffirmed by the Assembly at its twelfth special session, the second special session devoted to disarmament,

*Recalling also* that, in paragraph 58 of the Final Document, it is stated that all States, in particular nuclear-weapon States, should consider as soon as possible various proposals designed to secure the avoidance of the use of nuclear weapons, the prevention of nuclear war and related objectives, where possible through international agreement, and thereby ensure that the survival of mankind is not endangered,

*Reaffirming* that the nuclear-weapon States have the primary responsibility for nuclear disarmament and for undertaking measures aimed at preventing the outbreak of nuclear war,

*Convinced* that it is possible and necessary for mankind to block the way to a nuclear catastrophe and that the renunciation of the first use of nuclear weapons is a most urgent measure to this end,

*Stressing* that a nuclear war cannot be won and must never be fought,

*Recalling* that in the Political Declaration adopted at the Eighth Conference of Heads of States or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Harare from 1 to 6 September 1986, all nuclear-weapon States were called upon to enter early into an internationally binding commitment not to be the first to use or to threaten to use nuclear weapons,<sup>90</sup>

*Emphasizing* that for the sake of international peace and security, military concepts and doctrines must be of a strictly defensive character,

1. *Considers* that the solemn declarations by two nuclear-weapon States made or reiterated at the twelfth special session of the General Assembly, concerning their respective obligations not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, offer an important avenue to decrease the danger of nuclear war;

2. *Expresses the hope* that those nuclear-weapon States which have not yet done so would consider making similar declarations with respect to not being the first to use nuclear weapons;

3. *Requests* the Conference on Disarmament to commence negotiations on the item "Prevention of nuclear war" of its agenda and to consider, *inter alia*, the elaboration of an international instrument of a legally binding character laying down the obligation not to be the first to use nuclear weapons;

4. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-third session the item entitled "Non-use of nuclear weapons and prevention of nuclear war".

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**B**

**REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS AND DECISIONS ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY AT ITS TENTH SPECIAL SESSION**

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* its resolutions 39/148 L of 17 December 1984, 40/152 J of 16 December 1985 and 41/86 J of 4 December 1986,

*Taking note* of the report of the Secretary-General on this subject submitted pursuant to resolution 41/86 J,<sup>91</sup>

*Noting with concern* that the problem identified in the above-mentioned resolutions has not been alleviated,

*Firmly convinced* that all States have a vital interest in the success of disarmament negotiations,

*Bearing in mind* paragraph 28 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,<sup>11</sup> in which it affirmed that all States have the duty to contribute to efforts in the field of disarmament and that all States have the right to participate in disarmament negotiations, as well as paragraphs 120 (g) and (h) of the Final Document,

*Recalling further* its resolution 38/183 F of 20 December 1983, in which it called upon the Governments of all States to contribute substantially, *inter alia*, to halting and reversing the arms race, particularly in the nuclear field, and thus to reducing the danger of nuclear war,

1. *Reiterates once more* the right of all States not members of the Conference on Disarmament to participate in the work of the plenary meetings of the Conference on substantive questions;

2. *Urges* States members of the Conference on Disarmament not to misuse the rules of procedure of the Conference so as to prevent States not members from exercising their right to participate in the work of the Conference;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-third session on the progress made in the implementation of the present resolution.

84th plenary meeting  
30 November 1987

**C**

**CESSATION OF THE NUCLEAR-ARMS RACE  
AND NUCLEAR DISARMAMENT**

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* that, in paragraph 11 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,<sup>11</sup> the Assembly stated that the nuclear-arms race, far from contributing to the strengthening of the security of all States, on the contrary weakens it and increases the danger of the outbreak of a nuclear war and that existing

<sup>90</sup> See A/41/697-S/18392, annex, sect. I, para. 47.

<sup>91</sup> A/42/552.

arsenals of nuclear weapons are more than sufficient to destroy all life on Earth,

*Recalling also* that, in paragraph 47 of the Final Document, the Assembly expressed the belief that nuclear weapons pose the greatest danger to mankind and to the survival of civilization, that it is essential to halt and reverse the nuclear-arms race in all its aspects in order to avert the danger of war involving nuclear weapons, and that the ultimate goal in this context is the complete elimination of nuclear weapons,

*Noting* that, in the Political Declaration adopted by the Seventh Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at New Delhi from 7 to 12 March 1983, it was stated that the renewed escalation in the nuclear-arms race, as well as reliance on doctrines of nuclear deterrence, had heightened the risk of the outbreak of nuclear war and led to greater insecurity and instability in international relations, and that it was also stated that nuclear weapons were more than weapons of war, that such weapons were instruments of mass annihilation,<sup>92</sup>

*Noting further* that, in the Political Declaration adopted by the Eighth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Harare from 1 to 6 September 1986, it was stated that the idea that world peace could be maintained through nuclear deterrence, a doctrine that lay at the root of the continuing escalation in the quantity and quality of nuclear weapons, was the most dangerous myth in existence,<sup>93</sup>

*Believing* that all nations have a vital interest in negotiations on nuclear disarmament because the existence of nuclear weapons in the arsenals of a handful of States directly and fundamentally jeopardizes the vital security interests of both nuclear and non-nuclear-weapon States alike,

*Welcoming* proposals on the complete elimination of nuclear weapons throughout the world,

*Considering* that it is necessary to halt all testing, production and deployment of nuclear weapons of all types and versions and their delivery systems as a first step in the process that should lead to the achievement of substantial reductions in nuclear forces, and welcoming in this context the Joint Declaration issued on 22 May 1984 by the heads of State or Government of Argentina, Greece, India, Mexico, Sweden and the United Republic of Tanzania,<sup>94</sup> which was reaffirmed in the Delhi Declaration<sup>95</sup> and the Mexico Declaration<sup>96</sup> issued by the leaders of those States on 28 January 1985 and 7 August 1986, respectively,

*Noting* that in the Conference on Disarmament, at its 1987 session, several proposals were presented for the consideration of practical measures,

*Regretting*, however, that the Conference on Disarmament was unable to reach agreement on the establishment of an *ad hoc* committee on the cessation of the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament,

*Convinced* of the imperative need to take constructive action towards halting and reversing the nuclear-arms race,

1. *Reaffirms* that the existence of bilateral negotiations on nuclear and space arms in no way diminishes the urgent need to initiate multilateral negotiations in the Conference on Disarmament on the cessation of the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament;

2. *Believes* that efforts should be intensified with a view to initiating, as a matter of the highest priority, multilateral negotiations in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 50 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly;<sup>11</sup>

3. *Again requests* the Conference on Disarmament to establish an *ad hoc* committee at the beginning of its 1988 session to elaborate on paragraph 50 of the Final Document and to submit recommendations to the Conference as to how it could best initiate multilateral negotiations of agreements, with adequate measures of verification, in appropriate stages for:

(a) Cessation of the qualitative improvement and development of nuclear-weapon systems;

(b) Cessation of the production of all types of nuclear weapons and their means of delivery, and of the production of fissionable material for weapons purposes;

(c) Substantial reduction in existing nuclear weapons with a view to their ultimate elimination;

4. *Requests* the Conference on Disarmament to report to the General Assembly at its forty-third session on its consideration of this subject;

5. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-third session the item entitled "Cessation of the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament".

84th plenary meeting  
30 November 1987

## D

### PREVENTION OF NUCLEAR WAR

*The General Assembly,*

*Alarmed* by the threat to the survival of mankind posed by the existence of nuclear weapons and the continuing nuclear-arms race,

*Deeply concerned* by an increased danger of nuclear war as a result of the intensification of the nuclear-arms race and the serious deterioration of the international situation,

*Conscious* that removal of the threat of nuclear war is the most acute and urgent task of the present day,

*Reiterating* that it is the shared responsibility of all Member States to save succeeding generations from the scourge of another world war, which would inevitably be a nuclear war,

*Recalling* the provisions of paragraphs 47 to 50 and 56 to 58 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly<sup>11</sup> regarding the procedures designed to secure the avoidance of nuclear war,

*Recalling also* that at the Seventh Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at New Delhi from 7 to 12 March 1983, it was stated that nuclear weapons were more than weapons of war, they were instruments of mass annihilation,<sup>92</sup> and that at the Eighth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Harare from 1 to 6 September 1986, it was stated that the accumulation of weapons, in particular nuclear weapons, constituted a threat to the survival of mankind and that, therefore, it had become imperative that States abandon the dangerous goal of uni-

<sup>92</sup> See A/38/132-S/15675 and Corr.1 and 2, annex, sect. I, para. 28.

<sup>93</sup> See A/41/697-S/18392, annex, sect. I, para. 33.

<sup>94</sup> A/39/277-S/16587, annex. For the printed text, see *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-ninth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1984*, document S/16587, annex.

<sup>95</sup> A/40/114-S/16921, annex. For the printed text, see *Official Records of the Security Council, Fortieth Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1985*, document S/16921, annex.

<sup>96</sup> A/41/518-S/18277, annex I, attachment.

lateral security through armament and embrace the objective of common security through disarmament.<sup>97</sup>

*Recalling further* its resolutions 36/81 B of 9 December 1981, 37/78 I of 9 December 1982, 38/183 G of 20 December 1983, 39/148 P of 17 December 1984, 40/152 Q of 16 December 1985 and, in particular, its resolution 41/86 G of 4 December 1986, in which it expressed 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 once more requested the Conference on Disarmament to undertake, as a matter of the highest priority, negotiations with a view to achieving agreement on appropriate and practical measures for the prevention of nuclear war,

*Having considered* that part of the report of the Conference on Disarmament on its 1987 session relating to this question,<sup>98</sup>

*Noting with grave concern* that the Conference on Disarmament was once again unable to start negotiations on the question during its 1987 session,

*Taking into account* the deliberations on this item at its forty-second session,

*Convinced* that the prevention of nuclear war and the reduction of the risk of nuclear war are matters of the highest priority and of vital interest to all people of the world,

*Also convinced* that the prevention of nuclear war is a problem too important to be left to the nuclear-weapon States alone,

1. *Notes with regret* that, despite the fact that the Conference on Disarmament has discussed the question of the prevention of nuclear war for several years, it has been unable even to establish a subsidiary body to consider appropriate and practical measures to prevent it;

2. *Reiterates its conviction* that, in view of the urgency of the matter and the inadequacy or insufficiency of existing measures, it is necessary to devise suitable steps to expedite effective action for the prevention of nuclear war;

3. *Again requests* the Conference on Disarmament 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;

4. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-third session the item entitled "Prevention of nuclear war".

84th plenary meeting  
30 November 1987

## E

### INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION FOR DISARMAMENT

*The General Assembly,*

*Stressing again* the urgent need for an active and sustained effort to expedite the implementation of the recommendations and decisions unanimously adopted at its tenth special session,<sup>11</sup> the first special session devoted to disarmament,

*Recalling* the Declaration on International Co-operation for Disarmament of 11 December 1979<sup>99</sup> and its resolutions 36/92 D of 9 December 1981, 37/78 B of 9 December 1982, 38/183 F of 20 December 1983, 39/148 M of 17 December 1984, 40/152 I of 16 December 1985 and 41/86 K of 4 December 1986,

*Stressing* the vital need to proceed to balanced, mutually acceptable, comprehensively verifiable and effective measures towards halting the arms race and attaining disarmament, particularly in the nuclear field, for the preservation of peace and the strengthening of comprehensive international security,

*Bearing in mind* the vital interests of all States in the adoption of concrete effective disarmament measures, which would, through conversion, release considerable material, financial and human resources to be used for peaceful purposes and, with the assistance of the respective international machinery, particularly for overcoming economic underdevelopment in the developing countries,

*Convinced* of the need to strengthen constructive international co-operation based on the political goodwill of States for successful negotiations on disarmament, and on the increased openness in military matters in accordance with the priorities established in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,<sup>11</sup>

*Stressing* that international co-operation for disarmament should, as a matter of priority, be aimed at averting nuclear war through the gradual elimination of nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction, the discontinuation of nuclear-weapon tests, the prevention of an arms race in outer space and conventional disarmament on a global scale, taking into account the characteristics of the different regions, and at confidence-building as an indispensable component of relations among States,

*Considering* that the progress towards a nuclear-weapon-free world can be executed stage by stage in terms of both participation and armaments to be covered, with the steady strengthening of international security and stability,

*Believing* that a broader internationalization of all disarmament negotiations would be an important factor contributing to their success,

*Noting with satisfaction* an increased dynamism of the efforts of the international community to avert the nuclear threat and to make a genuine breakthrough in the field of disarmament,

*Emphasizing* that the two nuclear-weapon States possessing the most important nuclear arsenals should continue and further expedite their negotiations with a view to curbing the nuclear-arms race while mutually refraining from launching weapons into outer space,

*Believing* that all nuclear-weapon States should make their national contributions to the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free world,

*Conscious* that in the nuclear space age the reliable security of all countries in all spheres of international relations can be ensured only by political means, through the joint efforts of all States,

1. *Invites* 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 may prevent the qualitative enhancement and quantitative accumulation of weapons,

<sup>97</sup> See A/41/697-S/18392, annex, sect. I, para. 31.

<sup>98</sup> Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session Supplement No. 27 (A/42/27), sect. III.C.

<sup>99</sup> Resolution 34/88.

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;

2. *Stresses* the importance of strengthening the effectiveness of the United Nations in fulfilling its central role and primary responsibility in the sphere of disarmament;

3. *Emphasizes* the necessity of refraining from the dissemination of any doctrines and concepts that may endanger international peace and security by justifying nuclear war;

4. *Invites* all States to consider, in a spirit of co-operation, ways and means to achieve a broader internationalization of the current disarmament negotiations;

5. *Declares* 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<sup>100</sup> constitutes a phenomenon incompatible with the idea of international co-operation for disarmament;

6. *Reiterates 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;

7. *Appeals* 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;

8. *Calls 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 General Assembly at its twelfth special session, the second special session devoted to disarmament, the idea of international co-operation for disarmament;

9. *Calls 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.

84th plenary meeting  
30 November 1987

## F

### VERIFICATION IN ALL ITS ASPECTS

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* its resolutions 40/152 O of 16 December 1985 and 41/86 Q of 4 December 1986,

*Conscious* of the urgent need to reach agreements on arms limitation and disarmament measures capable of contributing to the maintenance of peace and security,

*Convinced* that, if such measures are to be effective, they must be fair and balanced and acceptable to all parties, their substance must be clear and compliance with them must be evident,

*Noting* that the critical importance of verification of and compliance with agreements is universally recognized,

*Reaffirming its conviction*, as expressed in paragraph 91 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,<sup>11</sup> adopted by consensus at that session, its first special session devoted to disarmament, that in order to facilitate the conclusion and effective implementation of disarmament agreements and to create confidence, States should accept appropriate provisions for verification in such agreements,

*Reiterating its view* that:

(a) Disarmament and arms limitation agreements should provide for adequate and effective measures of verification satisfactory to all parties concerned in order to create the necessary confidence and to ensure that they are being observed by all parties;

(b) The form and modalities of the verification to be provided for in any specific agreement depend upon and should be determined by the purposes, scope and nature of the agreement;

(c) Agreements should provide for the participation of parties directly or through the United Nations system in the verification process;

(d) Where appropriate, a combination of several methods of verification as well as other compliance procedures should be employed;

*Recalling* that:

(a) In the context of international disarmament negotiations, the problem of verification should be further examined and adequate methods and procedures in this field should be considered;

(b) Every effort should be made to develop appropriate methods and procedures that are non-discriminatory and that do not unduly interfere with the internal affairs of other States or jeopardize their economic and social development,

*Believing* that verification techniques should be developed as an objective means of determining compliance with agreements and appropriately taken into account in the course of disarmament negotiations,

*Noting with satisfaction* that part of the report of the Disarmament Commission relating to this question,<sup>101</sup>

1. *Calls upon* Member States to increase their efforts towards achieving agreements on balanced, mutually acceptable, comprehensively verifiable and effective arms limitation and disarmament measures;

2. *Encourages* all States that have 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 General Assembly in its resolution 41/86 Q;

3. *Urges* individual Member States and groups of Member States possessing verification expertise to consider means by which they can contribute to, and promote the inclusion of, adequate and effective verification measures in arms limitation and disarmament agreements;

4. *Requests* 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 tech-

<sup>100</sup> Resolution 1514 (XV).

<sup>101</sup> *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 42 (A/42/42), para. 46.*

niques 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 General Assembly at its third special session devoted to disarmament and at its forty-third session;

5. *Requests* 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;

6. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to bring the present resolution to the attention of the General Assembly at its third special session devoted to disarmament;

7. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-third session the item entitled "Verification in all its aspects".

84th plenary meeting  
30 November 1987

## G

### REPORT OF THE DISARMAMENT COMMISSION

*The General Assembly,*

*Having considered* the report of the Disarmament Commission,<sup>30</sup>

*Emphasizing again* the importance of an effective follow-up to the relevant recommendations and decisions contained in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,<sup>11</sup> the first special session devoted to disarmament,

*Taking into account* the relevant sections of the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly,<sup>78</sup> the second special session devoted to disarmament,

*Considering* the role that the Disarmament Commission has been called upon to play and the contribution that it should make in examining and submitting recommendations on various problems in the field of disarmament and in the promotion of the implementation of the relevant decisions of the tenth special session,

*Recalling* its resolutions 33/71 H of 14 December 1978, 34/83 H of 11 December 1979, 35/152 F of 12 December 1980, 36/92 B of 9 December 1981, 37/78 H of 9 December 1982, 38/183 E of 20 December 1983, 39/148 R of 17 December 1984, 40/152 F of 16 December 1985 and 41/86 E of 4 December 1986,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Disarmament Commission;

2. *Notes* that the Disarmament Commission has yet to conclude its consideration of some items on its agenda, but notes also with appreciation the progress achieved on some of the items;

3. *Recalls* the role of the Disarmament Commission as the specialized, deliberative body within the United Nations multilateral disarmament machinery that allows for in-depth deliberations on specific disarmament issues, leading to the submission of concrete recommendations on those issues;

4. *Stresses* the importance for the Disarmament Commission to work on the basis of a relevant agenda of disarmament topics, thereby enabling the Commission to concentrate its efforts and thus optimize its progress on specific subjects in accordance with resolution 37/78 H;

5. *Requests* the Disarmament Commission to continue its work in accordance with its mandate, as set forth in paragraph 118 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, and with paragraph 3 of resolution 37/78 H, and to that end to make every effort to achieve specific recommendations, at its 1988 substantive session, on the outstanding items on its agenda, taking into account the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly as well as the results of its 1987 substantive session;

6. *Also requests* the Disarmament Commission to meet for a period not exceeding four weeks during 1988 and to submit a substantive special report, containing specific recommendations on the items included in its agenda, to the third special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament, as well as a report to the Assembly at its forty-third session;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit to the Disarmament Commission the report of the Conference on Disarmament,<sup>43</sup> together with all the official records of the forty-second session of the General Assembly relating to disarmament matters, and to render all assistance that the Commission may require for implementing the present resolution;

8. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to ensure full provision to the Commission and its subsidiary bodies of interpretation and translation facilities in the official languages, and to assign, as a matter of priority, all the necessary resources and services to this end;

9. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-third session the item entitled "Report of the Disarmament Commission".

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30 November 1987

## H

### DISARMAMENT WEEK

*The General Assembly,*

*Gravely concerned* at the continuing arms race,

*Stressing* the vital importance of eliminating the threat of a nuclear war, ending the nuclear-arms race and bringing about disarmament for the maintenance of world peace and security,

*Emphasizing anew* the need for and the importance of wide and continued mobilization of world public opinion in support of halting and reversing the arms race, especially the nuclear-arms race, in all its aspects,

*Taking into account* the aspirations of the world public to prevent an arms race in space and to terminate it on Earth and to eliminate nuclear weapons and other types of weapons of mass destruction,

*Urging* all Member States not to interfere with the rights of their citizens to organize and participate in the anti-war and anti-nuclear-weapon-threat demonstrations and movement,

*Noting with satisfaction* the broad and active support by Governments and international and national organizations of the decision taken by the General Assembly at its tenth special session, the first special session devoted to disarmament, regarding the proclamation of the week starting 24 October, the day of the foundation of the United Nations, as a week devoted to fostering the objectives of disarmament,<sup>102</sup>

<sup>102</sup> Resolution S-10/2, para. 102.



Recalling the recommendations concerning the World Disarmament Campaign contained in annex V to the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly, the second special session devoted to disarmament, in particular the recommendation that Disarmament Week should continue to be widely observed,<sup>103</sup>

Recalling also its previous resolutions relating to the question of Disarmament Week,

1. *Takes note with satisfaction* of the report of the Secretary-General<sup>104</sup> on the follow-up measures undertaken by governmental and non-governmental organizations in holding Disarmament Week;

2. *Expresses its appreciation* to all States and international and national governmental and non-governmental organizations for their energetic support of and active participation in Disarmament Week;

3. *Invites* all States that so desire, in carrying out appropriate measures at the local level on the occasion of Disarmament Week, to take into account the elements of the model programme for Disarmament Week prepared by the Secretary-General;<sup>105</sup>

4. *Invites* Governments to continue, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 33/71 D of 14 December 1978, to inform the Secretary-General of activities undertaken to promote the objectives of Disarmament Week;

5. *Invites* the relevant specialized and other agencies to intensify activities, within their areas of competence, to disseminate information on the consequences of the arms race, especially the nuclear-arms race, and requests them to inform the Secretary-General accordingly;

6. *Also invites* international non-governmental organizations to take an active part in Disarmament Week and to inform the Secretary-General of the activities undertaken;

7. *Further invites* the Secretary-General to use the United Nations information organs as widely as possible to promote better understanding among the world public of disarmament problems and the objectives of Disarmament Week;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in accordance with paragraph 4 of resolution 33/71 D, to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-third session a report on the implementation of the provisions of the present resolution.

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30 November 1987

## I

### COMPREHENSIVE PROGRAMME OF DISARMAMENT

*The General Assembly,*

Recalling its resolutions 38/183 K of 20 December 1983, 39/148 I of 17 December 1984 and 40/152 D of 16 December 1985, in which it requested the Conference on Disarmament to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-first session a complete draft of the comprehensive programme of disarmament,

Bearing in mind its decision 41/421 B of 14 September 1987, by which it took note of the report of the Conference

on Disarmament,<sup>106</sup> containing the report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Comprehensive Programme of Disarmament<sup>107</sup> concerning its work during the 1987 session of the Conference, and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-second session the sub-item entitled "Comprehensive programme of disarmament: report of the Conference on Disarmament",

Noting that, in its report, the *Ad Hoc* Committee agreed to recommend to the Conference on Disarmament that the Committee be re-established at the outset of the 1988 session, with a view to resolving outstanding issues and concluding negotiations on the programme in time for its submission to the General Assembly at its third special session devoted to disarmament,

Noting further that the Conference on Disarmament agreed to that recommendation,

1. *Regrets* 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 General Assembly at its forty-first session;

2. *Urges* the Conference on Disarmament 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 General 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.

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30 November 1987

## J

### UNITED NATIONS DISARMAMENT STUDIES

*The General Assembly,*

Recalling its resolutions 40/152 K of 16 December 1985 and 41/86 C of 4 December 1986,

Reaffirming the valuable contribution that United Nations studies can make to the discussion and consideration of disarmament issues,

Noting with appreciation the views of Member States contained in the report of the Secretary-General,<sup>108</sup>

Taking into consideration that the Advisory Board on Disarmament Studies also functions as the Board of Trustees of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research,

Noting that the establishment of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research offers new opportunities regarding research in the field of disarmament,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Advisory Board on Disarmament Studies;<sup>109</sup>

2. *Affirms* that the final decision on how United Nations disarmament studies should be prepared rests with the General Assembly;

3. *Takes note* of the conclusion of the Advisory Board that consensus should be the normal practice in study

<sup>103</sup> Official Records of the General Assembly, Twelfth Special Session, Annexes, agenda items 9-13, document A/S-12/32, annex V, para. 12.

<sup>104</sup> A/42/469.

<sup>105</sup> A/34/436.

<sup>106</sup> Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 27A (A/41/27/Add.1).

<sup>107</sup> *Ibid.*, para. 4.

<sup>108</sup> A/42/363 and Add.1.

<sup>109</sup> A/42/300, annex.

groups, but that the expression of differing opinions where views cannot be reconciled should be permitted;

4. *Invites* Member States to take note of the conclusions and recommendations of the Advisory Board in presenting proposals for disarmament studies or research.

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30 November 1987

## K

### REPORT OF THE CONFERENCE ON DISARMAMENT

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* the relevant portions of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,<sup>11</sup> in particular paragraph 120,

*Bearing in mind* that considerable and urgent work remains to be accomplished in the field of disarmament,

*Convinced* that the Conference on Disarmament, as the single multilateral disarmament negotiating forum, should play a central role in the implementation of the Programme of Action set forth in section III of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session,

*Having considered* the report of the Conference on Disarmament,<sup>43</sup> which the Conference adopted by consensus,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Conference on Disarmament on its 1987 session;

2. *Reaffirms* the role of the Conference on Disarmament as the single multilateral disarmament negotiating forum of the international community;

3. *Requests* the Conference on Disarmament to intensify its work in accordance with the relevant provisions set forth in paragraph 120 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session;

4. *Also requests* the Conference on Disarmament to submit a report on its work to the General Assembly at its forty-third session;

5. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-third session the item entitled "Report of the Conference on Disarmament".

84th plenary meeting  
30 November 1987

## L

### REPORT OF THE CONFERENCE ON DISARMAMENT

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* its resolutions 34/83 B of 11 December 1979, 35/152 J of 12 December 1980, 36/92 F of 9 December 1981, 37/78 G of 9 December 1982, 38/183 I of 20 December 1983, 39/148 N of 17 December 1984, 40/152 M of 16 December 1985 and 41/86 M of 4 December 1986,

*Having considered* the report of the Conference on Disarmament,<sup>43</sup>

*Convinced* that the Conference on Disarmament, as the single multilateral negotiating body on disarmament, should play the central role in substantive negotiations on priority questions of disarmament and on the implementation of the Programme of Action set forth in section III of

the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,<sup>11</sup>

*Reaffirming* that the establishment of *ad hoc* committees offers the best available machinery for the conduct of multilateral negotiations on items on the agenda of the Conference on Disarmament and contributes to the strengthening of the negotiating role of the Conference,

*Deploing* the fact that, despite the repeated requests of the General Assembly and the expressed wish of the great majority of members of the Conference on Disarmament, the establishment of an *ad hoc* committee on the cessation of the nuclear-arms race and on nuclear disarmament, as well as on the prevention of nuclear war, was once again prevented during the 1987 session of the Conference,

*Expressing its deep concern and disappointment* that the Conference on Disarmament has not been enabled, this year either, to reach concrete agreements on any disarmament issues to which the United Nations has assigned greatest priority and urgency and which have been under consideration for a number of years,

1. *Notes with satisfaction* that further progress has 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 urges the Conference on Disarmament to intensify further its work with a view to completing negotiations on such a draft convention;

2. *Calls upon* the Conference on Disarmament 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;

3. *Once again urges* the Conference on Disarmament 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;

4. *Calls upon* the Conference on Disarmament 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 "Nuclear-test ban", on the cessation of the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament and on the prevention of nuclear war;

5. *Urges* the Conference on Disarmament to undertake, without further delay, negotiations with a view to elaborating a draft treaty on a nuclear-test ban;

6. *Requests* the Conference on Disarmament to submit a special report on the status of its negotiations and its work to the General Assembly at its third special session devoted to disarmament;

7. *Requests* the Conference on Disarmament to submit a report on its work to the General Assembly at its forty-third session;

8. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-third session the item entitled "Report of the Conference on Disarmament".

84th plenary meeting  
30 November 1987

## M

## IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS AND DECISIONS OF THE TENTH SPECIAL SESSION

*The General Assembly,*

*Having reviewed* the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session,<sup>11</sup> the first special session devoted to disarmament, as well as the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly,<sup>78</sup> the second special session devoted to disarmament,

*Recalling* its resolutions S-10/2 of 30 June 1978, 34/83 C of 11 December 1979, 35/46 of 3 December 1980, 35/152 E of 12 December 1980, 36/92 M of 9 December 1981, 37/78 F of 9 December 1982, 38/183 H of 20 December 1983, 39/148 O of 17 December 1984, 40/152 N of 16 December 1985 and 41/86 O of 4 December 1986 and its decision S-12/24 of 10 July 1982,

*Deeply concerned* that no concrete results regarding the implementation of the recommendations and decisions of the tenth special session have been realized in the course of the more than nine years since that session,

*Convinced* that international peace and security can be ensured only through general and complete disarmament under effective international control and that one of the most urgent tasks is to halt and reverse the arms race and to undertake concrete measures of disarmament, particularly nuclear disarmament, and that, in this respect, the nuclear-weapon States and other militarily significant States have the primary responsibility,

*Noting with satisfaction* that the two leading nuclear-weapon States have reached an agreement in principle on the elimination of intermediate-range and shorter-range missiles,

*Convinced* that the conclusion of a treaty on the elimination of intermediate-range and shorter-range missiles would positively affect the overall negotiations on disarmament,

*Stressing once again* that the active participation of Member States in effective disarmament negotiations is necessary for discharging their responsibility to contribute to the maintenance of international peace and security, that all States have the right to contribute to efforts in the field of disarmament, that it is more than ever imperative in the present circumstances to give a new impetus to negotiations on disarmament, in particular nuclear disarmament, at all levels and to achieve genuine progress in the immediate future, and that all States should refrain from any actions that have or may have negative effects on the outcome of disarmament negotiations,

*Reaffirming* that the United Nations has a central role and primary responsibility in the sphere of disarmament,

*Stressing* that the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,<sup>11</sup> which was unanimously and categorically reaffirmed by all Member States at the twelfth special session as the comprehensive basis for efforts towards halting and reversing the arms race, retains all its validity and that the objectives and measures contained therein still represent one of the most important and urgent goals to be achieved,

1. *Invites* all States, particularly nuclear-weapon States and especially those among them which possess the most important nuclear arsenals, to take urgent measures with a view to implementing the recommendations and decisions contained in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, as well as to fulfilling the

priority tasks set forth in the Programme of Action contained in section III of the Final Document;

2. *Calls upon* all States, in particular nuclear-weapon States and other militarily significant States, to take urgent measures in order to promote international security on the basis of disarmament, to halt and reverse the arms race and to launch a process of genuine disarmament;

3. *Calls upon* the two leading nuclear-weapon States to intensify and pursue their negotiations with determination and taking into account the interest of the entire international community, in order to halt the arms race, particularly the nuclear-arms race, to reduce substantially their nuclear arsenals, prevent the arms race in outer space and undertake effective measures of nuclear disarmament;

4. *Calls upon* the Conference on Disarmament to proceed urgently to negotiations on the questions of disarmament on its agenda;

5. *Calls upon* the Disarmament Commission to intensify its work in accordance with its mandate with a view to making concrete recommendations on specific items on its agenda;

6. *Invites* all States engaged in disarmament and arms limitation negotiations outside the framework of the United Nations to keep the General Assembly and the Conference on Disarmament informed on the status and/or results of such negotiations, in conformity with the relevant provisions of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session;

7. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-third session the item entitled "Implementation of the recommendations and decisions of the tenth special session".

84th plenary meeting  
30 November 1987

## N

## RATIONALIZATION OF THE WORK OF THE FIRST COMMITTEE

*The General Assembly,*

*Reaffirming* that, in order for the United Nations to discharge effectively its central role and primary responsibilities in the field of disarmament and related security questions, the necessary political will of States as well as the effective functioning of existing machinery must be demonstrated,

*Convinced* that the existing machinery for the consideration of disarmament and related international security questions within the framework of the United Nations can and should be reinforced through concrete measures to increase its effectiveness and efficiency,

*Emphasizing* the need to strengthen the effectiveness and efficiency of the activities of the First Committee as the key organ of the General Assembly for disarmament and related international security questions,

*Acknowledging* the valuable proposals already introduced with the above-mentioned goal in mind, including those of the group of former and present chairmen and other officers of the First Committee,

*Taking into account* the report of the Disarmament-Commission,<sup>30</sup>

1. *Decides* to adopt the following recommendations concerning the work of the First Committee:

(a) The agenda of the First Committee should be rationalized by grouping or merging related items to the extent possible in order to provide greater organizational clarity and without prejudging their substance;

(b) Recommendations on procedural matters should be adopted as decisions, not as resolutions;

(c) In the interest of maximum effectiveness and efficiency, draft resolutions on the same subject or under the same agenda items should be merged, whenever possible;

(d) A period of time for discussion and for organized informal consultations among delegations should be allocated in the programme of work of the First Committee;

(e) The First Committee should have a single general debate on all disarmament questions during which delegations may speak on specific issues, in order to ensure the best use of time and resources available;

(f) The deadline for the submission of draft resolutions on disarmament items should be advanced further to the extent feasible with a view to allowing sufficient time for consultations before proceeding to take action upon them;

2. *Requests* the First Committee to implement the above-mentioned recommendations at the forty-third session of the General Assembly.

*84th plenary meeting  
30 November 1987*

#### **42/43. Implementation of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace**

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace, contained in its resolution 2832 (XXVI) of 16 December 1971, and recalling also its resolutions 2992 (XXVII) of 15 December 1972, 3080 (XXVIII) of 6 December 1973, 3259 A (XXIX) of 9 December 1974, 3468 (XXX) of 11 December 1975, 31/88 of 14 December 1976, 32/86 of 12 December 1977, S-10/2 of 30 June 1978, 33/68 of 14 December 1978, 34/80 A and B of 11 December 1979, 35/150 of 12 December 1980, 36/90 of 9 December 1981, 37/96 of 13 December 1982, 38/185 of 20 December 1983, 39/149 of 17 December 1984, 40/153 of 16 December 1985, 41/87 of 4 December 1986 and other relevant resolutions,

*Recalling further* the report of the Meeting of the Littoral and Hinterland States of the Indian Ocean,<sup>110</sup>

1. *Takes note* of the report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Indian Ocean<sup>111</sup> and the exchange of views in the Committee;

2. *Takes 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;

3. *Emphasizes* 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;

4. *Renews* the mandate of the *Ad Hoc* Committee as defined in the relevant resolutions, and requests the Committee to intensify its work with regard to the implementation of its mandate;

5. *Requests* the *Ad Hoc* Committee to hold three preparatory sessions in 1988, each of a duration of one

week, one 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;

6. *Requests* 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;

7. *Notes* that the *Ad Hoc* Committee will, during its preparatory sessions in 1988, give serious consideration to ways and means of more effectively organizing work in the *Ad Hoc* Committee to enable it to fulfil its mandate;

8. *Requests* the *Ad Hoc* Committee to submit to the Conference a report on its preparatory work;

9. *Requests* the *Ad Hoc* Committee to submit a report on its work to the General Assembly at its third special session devoted to disarmament;

10. *Requests* the *Ad Hoc* Committee to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-third session a full report on the implementation of the present resolution;

11. *Requests* the Chairman of the *Ad Hoc* Committee to continue his consultations on the participation in the work of the Committee by States Members of the United Nations which are not members of the Committee, with the aim of resolving this matter at the earliest possible date;

12. *Requests* 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;

13. *Requests* 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.

*85th plenary meeting  
30 November 1987*

#### **42/44. Israeli nuclear armament**

*The General Assembly,*

*Bearing in mind* its previous resolutions on Israeli nuclear armament, the latest of which is resolution 41/93 of 4 December 1986,

*Recalling* its resolution 41/48 of 3 December 1986, in which, *inter alia*, it called for placing all nuclear facilities in the region under International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards, pending the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East,

*Recalling further* Security Council resolution 487 (1981) of 19 June 1981, in which, *inter alia*, the Council called upon Israel urgently to place all its nuclear facilities under International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards,

*Noting* that only Israel has been specifically called upon by the Security Council to place its nuclear facilities under International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards,

*Taking note with appreciation* of the report of the Secretary-General on Israeli nuclear armament,<sup>112</sup>

*Noting with grave concern* Israel's persistent refusal to commit itself not to manufacture or acquire nuclear weapons, despite repeated calls by the General Assembly, the

<sup>110</sup> Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 45 (A/34/45 and Corr.1).

<sup>111</sup> *Ibid.*, Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 29 (A/42/29).

<sup>112</sup> A/42/581.

Security Council and the International Atomic Energy Agency,

*Taking into consideration* resolution GC (XXXI)/RES/470 adopted by the General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency, in which the General Conference called upon Israel to place all its nuclear facilities under Agency safeguards,

*Deeply alarmed* by recent information in regard to the continuing production, development and acquisition of nuclear weapons by Israel,

*Aware* of the grave consequences that endanger international peace and security as a result of Israel's development and acquisition of nuclear weapons and Israel's collaboration with South Africa to develop nuclear weapons and their delivery systems,

*Deeply concerned* that the declared Israeli policy of attacking and destroying nuclear facilities devoted to peaceful purposes is a part of its nuclear armament policy,

1. *Reiterates its condemnation* of Israel's refusal to renounce any possession of nuclear weapons;

2. *Reiterates also its condemnation* of the co-operation between Israel and South Africa;

3. *Requests once more* the Security Council to take urgent and effective measures to ensure that Israel complies with Council resolution 487 (1981);

4. *Calls upon* all States and organizations that have not yet done so to discontinue co-operating with and giving assistance to Israel in the nuclear field;

5. *Reiterates its request* to the International Atomic Energy Agency to suspend any scientific co-operation with Israel which could contribute to its nuclear capabilities;

6. *Requests also* the International Atomic Energy Agency to inform the Secretary-General of any steps Israel may undertake to place its nuclear facilities under Agency safeguards;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to follow closely Israeli nuclear activities and to report to the General Assembly at its forty-third session;

8. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-third session the item entitled "Israeli nuclear armament".

85th plenary meeting  
30 November 1987

#### 42/45. Relationship between disarmament and development

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* its resolutions 38/71 B of 15 December 1983, 39/160 of 17 December 1984 and 40/155 of 16 December 1985 and its decisions 40/473 of 20 June 1986 and 41/422 of 4 December 1986,

*Recalling also* the provisions of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,<sup>11</sup> the first special session devoted to disarmament, related to the relationship between disarmament and development,

*Stressing* that the holding of the International Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development in New York from 24 August to 11 September 1987 constituted a significant development in the process of the multilateral review, at a political level, of the relationship between disarmament and development,

1. *Welcomes* the adoption of the Final Document of the International Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development;<sup>113</sup>

2. *Decides* to have the report of the Conference brought to the attention of the Preparatory Committee for the Third Special Session of the General Assembly Devoted to Disarmament;

3. *Requests* the Preparatory Committee to include in the agenda of the third special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament an item entitled "Relationship between disarmament and development, in the light of the action programme adopted at the International Conference";<sup>114</sup>

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take action through the appropriate organs, within available resources, for the implementation of the action programme adopted at the International Conference.

85th plenary meeting  
30 November 1987

#### 42/46. Question of Antarctica

##### A

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* its resolution 41/88 C of 4 December 1986,

*Having considered* the item entitled "Question of Antarctica",

*Noting with regret* that the racist *apartheid* régime of South Africa, which has been suspended from participation in the General Assembly of the United Nations, has continued to participate in the meetings of the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties,

*Recalling* the resolution adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its forty-second ordinary session, held at Addis Ababa from 10 to 17 July 1985,<sup>115</sup>

*Recalling also* the relevant paragraphs of the Political Declaration adopted by the Eighth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Harare from 1 to 6 September 1986,<sup>116</sup>

*Recalling further* that the Antarctic Treaty<sup>117</sup> is, by its terms, intended to further the purposes and principles embodied in the Charter of the United Nations,

*Noting further* that the policy of *apartheid* practised by the racist minority régime of South Africa, which has been universally condemned, constitutes a threat to regional and international peace and security,

1. *Views with concern* the continuing participation of the *apartheid* régime of South Africa in the meetings of the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties;

2. *Appeals once again* to the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties to take urgent measures to exclude the racist *apartheid* régime of South Africa from participation in the meetings of the Consultative Parties at the earliest possible date;

3. *Invites* the States parties to the Antarctic Treaty to inform the Secretary-General on the actions taken regarding the provisions of the present resolution;

<sup>113</sup> United Nations publication, Sales No. E.87.IX.8.

<sup>114</sup> *Ibid.*, para. 35.

<sup>115</sup> A/40/666, annex II, resolution CM/Res.988 (XLII).

<sup>116</sup> A/41/697-S/18392, annex, sect. I, paras. 198-202.

<sup>117</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 402, No. 5778.

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report in this regard to the General Assembly at its forty-third session;

5. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-third session the item entitled "Question of Antarctica".

85th plenary meeting  
30 November 1987

## B

*The General Assembly,*

*Having considered* the item entitled "Question of Antarctica",

*Recalling* its resolutions 38/77 of 15 December 1983, 39/152 of 17 December 1984, 40/156 A and B of 16 December 1985 and 41/88 A and B of 4 December 1986,

*Recalling* the relevant paragraphs of the Political Declaration adopted by the Eighth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Harare from 1 to 6 September 1986,<sup>116</sup> and the resolution on Antarctica adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its forty-second ordinary session, held at Addis Ababa from 10 to 17 July 1985,<sup>115</sup> as well as the decision of the Council of Ministers of the League of Arab States held at Tunis on 17 and 18 September 1986 and resolution 25/5-P(IS) adopted by the Fifth Islamic Summit Conference of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, held at Kuwait from 26 to 29 January 1987,<sup>118</sup>

*Welcoming* the increasing awareness of and interest in Antarctica shown by the international community,

*Taking into account* the debates on this item held at its thirty-eighth, thirty-ninth, fortieth, forty-first and forty-second sessions,

*Convinced* of the advantages to the whole of mankind of a better knowledge of Antarctica,

*Affirming its conviction* that, in the interest of all mankind, Antarctica should continue for ever to be used exclusively for peaceful purposes and that it should not become the scene or object of international discord,

*Conscious* of the significance of Antarctica to the international community in terms, *inter alia*, of international peace and security, environment, economy, scientific research and meteorology,

*Reaffirming* that the management, exploration, exploitation and use of Antarctica should be conducted in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and in the interest of maintaining international peace and security and of promoting international co-operation for the benefit of mankind as a whole,

*Taking note with appreciation* of the report of the Secretary-General on the question of Antarctica,<sup>119</sup>

*Also taking into account* all aspects pertaining to all areas covered by the Antarctic Treaty system,<sup>117</sup>

*Reaffirming* the principle that the international community is entitled to information covering all aspects of Antarctica and that the United Nations be made the repository for all such information in accordance with General Assembly resolution 41/88 A,

*Reaffirming further* that any eventual minerals régime on Antarctica should take fully into account the interests of the international community and that a moratorium on the negotiations to establish a minerals régime should be imposed until such time as all members of the international community can participate fully in such negotiations, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 41/88 B,

1. *Calls upon* the Antarctic Treaty 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;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report on his evaluations thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-third session;

3. *Also calls upon* the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties to impose a moratorium on the negotiations to establish a minerals régime until such time as all members of the international community can participate fully in such negotiations;

4. *Urges* all States Members of the United Nations to co-operate with the Secretary-General and to continue consultations on all aspects relating to Antarctica;

5. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-third session the item entitled "Question of Antarctica".

85th plenary meeting  
30 November 1987

## 42/90. Strengthening of security and co-operation in the Mediterranean region

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* its resolutions 36/102 of 9 December 1981, 37/118 of 16 December 1982, 38/189 of 20 December 1983, 39/153 of 17 December 1984, 40/157 of 16 December 1985 and 41/89 of 4 December 1986,

*Recognizing* the importance of promoting peace, security and co-operation in the Mediterranean region and of strengthening further the economic, commercial and cultural links in the region,

*Expressing concern* at the persistent tension in parts of the Mediterranean region and the consequent threat to peace,

*Deeply concerned* at the continuing military operations in the Mediterranean and the grave dangers that they create for peace, security and general equilibrium in the region,

*Considering*, in this regard, the urgency of all States to conform in their actions to the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, as well as to the provisions of the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations,<sup>120</sup>

*Reaffirming* the need to intensify and promote peace and security and to strengthen co-operation in the region, as provided for in the Mediterranean chapter of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe, signed at Helsinki on 1 August 1975,

*Recalling* the declarations of successive meetings of non-aligned countries concerning the Mediterranean, as well as official declarations on, and contributions to, peace and

<sup>118</sup> See A/42/178-S/18753, annex II.

<sup>119</sup> A/42/586 and Corr.1.

<sup>120</sup> Resolution 2625 (XXV), annex.

security in the Mediterranean region made by individual countries,

*Reaffirming* the primary role of Mediterranean countries in the promotion of security and co-operation in the Mediterranean region,

*Recalling*, in this connection, the Final Declaration adopted at Valletta on 11 September 1984 by the Mediterranean members of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries,<sup>121</sup> and the commitments assumed by the participants that opened the process of joint efforts with the objective of contributing to peace, security and co-operation in the region,

*Taking note* of the important 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,

*Welcoming* the efforts realized by the Mediterranean members of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries to strengthen regional co-operation in various fields among themselves and between them and the European countries,

*Taking note* of the adoption by the Stockholm Conference on Confidence- and Security-building Measures and Disarmament in Europe of the Document of the Stockholm Conference on concrete, militarily significant, politically binding and verifiable confidence- and security-building measures,

*Taking note also* of the new developments evolving in the ongoing negotiations on nuclear and conventional disarmament in Europe, which have a direct relevance and importance for peace and security in the Mediterranean,

*Recognizing* the strong desire of the non-aligned Mediterranean countries to intensify the process of dialogue and consultations with the European-Mediterranean and other European countries aimed at strengthening efforts towards the promotion of peace, security and co-operation in the region, and thus contributing to the stabilization of the situation in the Mediterranean,

*Taking note* of the debate on this item during the various sessions of the General Assembly and, in particular, of the report of the Secretary-General on this item,<sup>122</sup>

1. *Reaffirms:*

(a) That the security of the Mediterranean is closely linked with European security and with international peace and security;

(b) That further efforts are necessary for the reduction of tension and of armaments and 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 the principles of sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity, security, non-intervention and non-interference, non-violation of international borders, non-use of force or threat of use of force, the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by force, peaceful settlement of disputes and respect for permanent sovereignty over natural resources;

(c) 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, the withdrawal of foreign forces of occupation and the right of peoples under colonial or foreign domination to self-determination and independence;

2. *Takes note* of paragraph 24 of the Document of the Stockholm Conference on Confidence- and Security-building Measures and Disarmament in Europe, which, *inter alia*, confirms the intention of the participants in the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe to develop good-neighbourly relations with all States of the region, with due regard to reciprocity, and in the spirit of the principles contained in the Declaration on Principles Guiding Relations between Participating States, so as to promote confidence and security and make peace prevail in the region in accordance with the provisions contained in the Mediterranean chapter of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe;

3. *Calls upon* all States participating in the Vienna meeting of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe to take all possible measures and to exert every effort in order to ensure substantial and balanced results of this meeting in the implementation of the principles and goals of the Final Act, including those provisions relating to the Mediterranean, as well as the continuity of the multilateral process initiated by the Conference, which also has great significance for the strengthening of peace, security and co-operation;

4. *Urges* 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 in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and with the provisions of the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations;

5. *Encourages once again* efforts to intensify existing forms and to promote new forms of co-operation in various fields, particularly those aimed at reducing tension and strengthening confidence and security in the region;

6. *Reaffirms also* the importance of intensifying and constantly promoting contacts in all fields where common interests exist in order to eliminate gradually, through co-operation, the causes preventing the faster social and economic development of the Mediterranean States, particularly the developing States of the region;

7. *Takes 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, which would bring together not only the representatives of Governments but also of scientific, educational, cultural and other institutions, as well as prominent individuals specializing in Mediterranean studies;

8. *Welcomes* 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;

9. *Renews 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 Mediterranean countries in their concerted efforts to promote peace, security and co-operation in the region;

10. *Invites* the States members of the relevant regional organizations to lend their support to the Secretary-General and to submit to him concrete ideas and suggestions on their potential contribution to the strengthening of peace and co-operation in the Mediterranean region;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-third session, on the basis of all replies received and notifications submitted in the implementation of the present resolution and taking into ac-

<sup>121</sup> A/39/526-S/16758 and Corr.1, annex

<sup>122</sup> A/42/570.



count 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;

12. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-third session the item entitled "Strengthening of security and co-operation in the Mediterranean region"

93rd plenary meeting  
7 December 1987

#### 42/91. Implementation of the Declaration on the Preparation of Societies for Life in Peace

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* its Declaration on the Preparation of Societies for Life in Peace, contained in resolution 33/73 of 15 December 1978,

*Recalling also* that, in its resolutions 36/104 of 9 December 1981 and 39/157 of 17 December 1984, it reaffirmed the lasting importance and validity of the purposes and principles enshrined in the Declaration on the Preparation of Societies for Life in Peace, based on the Charter of the United Nations,

*Taking into account* its invitation<sup>123</sup> to all Governments, the United Nations and the concerned organizations of its system, and other international as well as national organizations, both governmental and non-governmental, to incorporate active promotion of the ideas of the preparation of societies for life in peace in their programmes, including those concerning the observances of the International Year of Peace, 1986,

*Noting* the report of the Secretary-General<sup>124</sup> on the results of the International Year of Peace and General Assembly resolution 42/13 of 28 October 1987 on the achievements of the International Year of Peace, as well as the high rank that issues pertaining to the preparation of societies for life in peace were accorded in those documents,

*Appreciating* the need for the preparation of societies for life in peace in order to promote the pattern of peaceful relations among nations,

*Aware* of the important role that the idea of the preparation of societies for life in peace can play in the process of confidence-building and laying the foundations of durable international security through fostering in the minds of men and societies a perception of the right to life in peace as a fundamental human right,

*Recognizing* the desirability of providing for the fullest implementation of the principles contained in the Declaration on the Preparation of Societies for Life in Peace and for their further development in a manner consistent with and corresponding to the customs and traditions of each country,

*Taking into account* the growing timeliness of the Declaration as well as the valuable experience gained in the course of the implementation of its principles and objectives,

*Considering* that the year 1988 will mark the tenth anniversary of the adoption of the Declaration,

*Taking note with appreciation* of the report of the Secretary-General,<sup>125</sup> prepared in accordance with resolution 39/157,

1. *Solemnly reaffirms* the lasting validity of the purposes and principles enshrined in the Declaration on the Preparation of Societies for Life in Peace, based on the Charter of the United Nations;

2. *Reaffirms* the determination of the peoples of the United Nations to establish lasting conditions of world peace, international understanding and mutually beneficial co-operation;

3. *Urges* all States to continue their sustained efforts towards the fullest implementation of the Declaration at the national and the international levels and towards increasing its national and international role by strictly adhering to the principles enshrined in that document;

4. *Recommends* that all Governments and appropriate institutions, while elaborating their policies, in particular their education programmes and school curricula, should keep in mind the principles contained in the Declaration;

5. *Also recommends* that the appropriate bodies of the United Nations and the specialized agencies concerned, as well as other international organizations, both governmental and non-governmental, should be guided by the principles and objectives of the Declaration while preparing their programmes of work;

6. *Calls upon* all Governments and the United Nations and the concerned organizations of its system, as well as other international organizations, both governmental and non-governmental, to inform the Secretary-General of progress made in regard to the implementation of the Declaration in all its aspects;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session.

93rd plenary meeting  
7 December 1987

#### 42/92. Review of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security

*The General Assembly,*

*Having considered* the item entitled "Review of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security",

*Noting with concern* that the provisions of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security<sup>126</sup> have not been fully implemented,

*Concerned* by the continued escalation of tension in the world, accompanied by the policy of competition for spheres of influence, domination and exploitation in many parts of the world, the continuation of the arms race, particularly in nuclear weapons, and the danger of its extension into outer space, by the recourse to the use or threat of use of force, military intervention and interference and foreign occupation, by the continued infringement of the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of countries and by the lack of solutions to the world economic crisis, in which the deeper underlying problems of a structural nature have been compounded by cyclical factors and which has further aggravated the inequalities and injustices in international economic relations, all of which pose a grave threat to global peace and security,

*Aware* of the increasing interdependence among nations and of the fact that in the present-day world, there is no alternative to a policy of peaceful coexistence, détente and co-operation among States on the basis of equality, irre-

<sup>123</sup> Resolution 39/157.

<sup>124</sup> A/42/487 and Corr.2 and Add.1

<sup>125</sup> A/42/668.

<sup>126</sup> Resolution 2734 (XXV).



spective of their economic or military power, political and social systems or size and geographic location,

*Convinced* that a comprehensive and just solution to pressing international problems, such as achieving peace and security, disarmament and development, can be assured only through negotiations, based on the principles of the Charter of the United Nations, in which all countries participate on an equal footing,

*Reaffirming* the role of the United Nations as an indispensable forum for negotiations and reaching agreements on measures to promote and strengthen international peace and security,

*Stressing* the need for the main organs of the United Nations responsible for the maintenance of peace and security, particularly the Security Council, to contribute more effectively to the promotion of international peace and security by seeking solutions to unresolved problems and crises in the world,

1. *Reaffirms* the validity of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security, and calls upon all States to contribute effectively to its implementation;

2. *Urges once again* all States to abide strictly, in their international relations, by their commitment to the Charter of the United Nations and, to this end:

(a) To refrain from the use or threat of use of force, intervention, interference, aggression, foreign occupation and colonial domination or measures of political and economic coercion which violate the sovereignty, territorial integrity, independence and security of other States, as well as the permanent sovereignty of peoples over their natural resources;

(b) To refrain from supporting or encouraging any such act for any reason whatsoever and to reject and refuse recognition of situations brought about by any such act;

3. *Calls upon* all States, in particular the nuclear-weapon States and other militarily significant States, to take immediate steps aimed at:

(a) Promoting and using effectively the system of collective security as envisaged in the Charter;

(b) Halting effectively the arms race and achieving general and complete disarmament under effective international control and, to this end, to conduct serious, meaningful and effective negotiations with a view to implementing the recommendations and decisions contained in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly<sup>11</sup> and to fulfilling the priority tasks listed in the Programme of Action set forth in section III of the Final Document;

4. *Invites* all States, in particular the major military Powers and States members of military alliances, to refrain, especially in critical situations and in crisis areas, from actions, including military activities and manoeuvres, conceived within the context of East-West confrontation and used as a means of pressure or threat to and destabilization of other States and regions;

5. *Expresses its conviction* that the gradual military disengagement of the great Powers and their military alliances from various parts of the world should be promoted;

6. *Urges* all States, in particular the permanent members of the Security Council, to take all necessary measures to prevent the further deterioration of the international situation and, to this end, to seek, through more effective utilization of the means provided for in the Charter, the peaceful settlement of disputes and the elimi-

nation of the focal points of crisis and tension, which constitute a threat to international peace and security;

7. *Emphasizes* the role that the United Nations has in the maintenance of peace and security and in economic and social development and progress for the benefit of all mankind;

8. *Stresses* that there is an urgent need to enhance the effectiveness of the Security Council in discharging its principal role of maintaining international peace and security and to enhance the authority and enforcement capacity of the Council in accordance with the Charter;

9. *Emphasizes* that the Security Council should consider holding periodic meetings in specific cases to consider and review outstanding problems and crises, thus enabling it to play a more active role in preventing conflicts;

10. *Reiterates* the need for the Security Council, in particular its permanent members, to ensure the effective implementation of its decisions in compliance with the relevant provisions of the Charter;

11. *Considers* that respect for and promotion of human rights and fundamental freedoms in their civil, political, economic, social and cultural aspects, on the one hand, and the strengthening of international peace and security, on the other, mutually reinforce each other;

12. *Reaffirms* the legitimacy of the struggle of peoples under colonial domination, foreign occupation or racist régimes and their inalienable right to self-determination and independence, and urges Member States to increase their support for and solidarity with them and their national liberation movements and to take urgent and effective measures for the speedy completion of the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples<sup>100</sup> and for the final elimination of colonialism, racism and *apartheid*;

13. *Calls upon* all States, particularly the members of the Security Council, to take appropriate and effective measures to promote the fulfilment of the objective of the denuclearization of Africa in order to avert the serious danger that the nuclear capability of South Africa constitutes to the African States, in particular the front-line States, as well as to international peace and security;

14. *Welcomes* the continuation of the process within the framework of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe;

15. *Reaffirms* that the democratization of international relations is an imperative necessity enabling, under the conditions of interdependence, the full development and independence of all States, as well as the attainment of genuine security, peace and co-operation in the world, and stresses its firm belief that the United Nations offers the best framework for the promotion of these goals;

16. *Invites* Member States to submit their views on the question of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security, and requests the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its forty-third session on the basis of the replies received;

17. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-third session the item entitled "Review of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security".

# **42/93. Comprehensive system of international peace and security**

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* its resolution 41/92 of 4 December 1986 on the establishment of a comprehensive system of international peace and security,

*Emphasizing* that the great political, economic and social changes and scientific progress that have taken place in the world since the adoption of the Charter of the United Nations and the most acute and urgent task of the present day—to remove the threat of a world war, a nuclear war—give increased importance to the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and to the need for their more effective application in the conduct of States, wherever carried on,

*Convinced* that in the nuclear and space age, in conditions of the indivisibility of peace and security in all parts of the world and the increasing interdependence among nations, the challenges of our times make the strengthening of multilateral co-operation in all fields and collaboration on ways and means to implement the security system provided for in the Charter indispensable,

*Convinced* of the need for the effective universal application of the principle of refraining from the threat or use of force in international relations and of the importance of the role of the United Nations in this regard,

*Reaffirming* the inalienable right of every State to choose its political, economic, social and cultural systems without interference in any form by another State,

*Recognizing* the common interest of all nations in promoting an effective and comprehensive approach to security, which will seek the common security of all nations, by their joint actions in all fields,

*Convinced* that new thinking that stems from the knowledge that States can only survive with one another, not against one another, should govern their actions,

*Emphasizing* that in their approach to the problems of security, States should give priority to universally accepted human values and the promotion of the rule of law among nations in accordance with the Charter,

*Expressing its firm conviction* that ensuring reliable security for every State and for all States together is possible only through peaceful political means, by strengthening international mechanisms, above all the United Nations,

*Emphasizing* that, in accordance with the Charter, universal and comprehensive security requires joint efforts of all the participants in international relations, without exception, in the crucial, essential for international security and interrelated areas of disarmament, peaceful settlement of crises and conflicts, economic development and co-operation, preservation of the environment, and promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion,

1. *Urges* all States to focus their efforts on ensuring integral universal security through peaceful political means on an equal basis and in all spheres of international relations in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and within the United Nations framework;

2. *Solemnly reaffirms* that the collective security mechanism embodied in the Charter constitutes the fundamental and irreplaceable instrument for the preservation of international peace and security;

3. *Expresses its conviction* that there should be continuation and development of an effective dialogue in the

United Nations and other forums in all directions and at all levels, in order to bridge different concepts and examine generally acceptable ways and means of ensuring comprehensive security in accordance with the Charter, bearing in mind the realities of the nuclear and space age;

4. *Declares* that the road to security lies in practical steps to strengthen trust among States on the basis of overcoming confrontational approaches and consolidating the norms of civilized conduct and the atmosphere of information of the public and openness in international relations;

5. *Reaffirms* that all States should adhere strictly to the fundamental principles of international law, especially respect for the sovereignty, political independence and territorial integrity of States, non-intervention and non-interference in their internal affairs, refraining from the threat or use of force, peaceful settlement of disputes, equality and self-determination of peoples, respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, co-operation among States and compliance in good faith with their obligations assumed in accordance with the Charter;

6. *Calls upon* all States, including in bilateral and multilateral forums dealing with disarmament issues, to multiply their efforts in order to prevent an arms race in outer space and to halt and reverse it on Earth, to lower the level of military confrontation and to enhance global stability;

7. *Calls upon* States and United Nations organs, within their mandate and in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter, to utilize fully the existing means of peaceful settlement of international disputes and conflicts through negotiation, inquiry, mediation, conciliation, arbitration, judicial settlement, resort to regional agencies or arrangements, the use of good offices, including those of the Secretary-General, or other means of their own free choice;

8. *Also calls upon* all States and the appropriate economic forums to use to the maximum extent all opportunities for promoting a stable and equitable world economic environment and, to that end, to strengthen international co-operation for development and to work towards a new international economic order, elaborating the necessary and mutually acceptable measures ensuring economic development and equitable co-operation;

9. *Further calls upon* all States to co-operate broadly with each other in the humanitarian field and to promote and encourage respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all;

10. *Considers* that interaction in the ecological sphere should become an integral part of comprehensive international security;

11. *Calls upon* Member States to strengthen and enhance the role and efficiency of the United Nations system as an indispensable instrument for the maintenance of international peace and security with a view to solving international issues for the benefit of all States and elaborating guarantees of comprehensive security for all on an equal basis;

12. *Further calls* for the implementation of the resolutions of the United Nations;

13. *Calls upon* international and national non-governmental organizations and 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;

14. *Requests* the Secretary-General to explore the ways and means of organizing an exchange of views on the subject among the Member States and to report to the General Assembly at its forty-third session;

15. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its

forty-third session the item entitled "Comprehensive system of international peace and security".

*93rd plenary meeting  
7 December 1987*



# IV. RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED ON THE REPORTS OF THE SPECIAL POLITICAL COMMITTEE<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> For the decisions adopted on the reports of the Special Political Committee, see sect. X.B.3.

### 42/67. Effects of atomic radiation

*The General Assembly,*

Recalling its resolution 913 (X) of 3 December 1955, by which it established the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation, and its subsequent resolutions on the subject, including resolution 41/62 A of 3 December 1986, by which it, *inter alia*, requested the Scientific Committee to continue its work,

Taking note with appreciation of the report of the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation,<sup>2</sup>

Reaffirming the desirability of the Scientific Committee continuing its work,

Concerned about the potentially harmful effects on present and future generations, resulting from the levels of radiation to which man is exposed,

Conscious of the continued need to examine and compile information about atomic and ionizing radiation and to analyse its effects on man and his environment,

Bearing in mind the decision of the Scientific Committee to submit, as soon as the relevant studies are completed, shorter reports with supporting scientific documents on the specialized topics mentioned by the Committee,<sup>3</sup>

1. Commends the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation for the valuable contribution it has been making in the course of the past thirty-two years, since its inception, to wider knowledge

<sup>2</sup> A/42/210.

<sup>3</sup> A/38/142, para. 5.

and understanding of the levels, effects and risks of atomic radiation and for fulfilling its original mandate with scientific authority and independence of judgement;

2. *Notes with satisfaction* the continued and growing scientific co-operation between the Scientific Committee and the United Nations Environment Programme;

3. *Requests* the Scientific 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;

4. *Endorses* the Scientific Committee's intentions and plans for its future activities of scientific review and assessment on behalf of the General Assembly;

5. *Requests* the Scientific Committee to continue at its next session the review of the important problems in the field of radiation and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-third session;

6. *Requests* the United Nations Environment Programme to continue providing support for the effective conduct of the Scientific Committee's work and for the dissemination of its findings to the General Assembly, the scientific community and the public;

7. *Expresses its appreciation* for the assistance rendered to the Scientific Committee by Member States, the specialized agencies, the International Atomic Energy Agency and non-governmental organizations, and invites them to increase their co-operation in this field;

8. *Invites* Member States, the organizations of the United Nations system and non-governmental organizations concerned to provide further relevant data about doses, effects and risks from various sources of radiation, which would greatly help in the preparation of the Scientific Committee's future reports to the General Assembly.

*89th plenary meeting  
2 December 1987*

#### **42/68. International co-operation in the peaceful uses of outer space**

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* its resolution 41/64 of 3 December 1986,

*Deeply convinced* of the common interest of mankind in promoting the exploration and use of outer space for peaceful purposes and in continuing efforts to extend to all States the benefits derived therefrom, and of the importance of international co-operation in this field, for which the United Nations should continue to provide a focal point,

*Reaffirming* the importance of international co-operation in developing the rule of law, including the relevant norms of space law and their important role in international co-operation for the exploration and use of outer space for peaceful purposes,

*Commemorating* the thirtieth anniversary of the first launching into orbit of a man-made object, Sputnik, which marked the beginning of the exploration and use of outer space for peaceful purposes and of international co-operation in this field,

*Commemorating also* the twentieth anniversary of the entry into force of the Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies,<sup>4</sup> which has played and continues to play a positive role in

the implementation of the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and in the progressive development of the law of outer space, including the elaboration and adoption of other international instruments governing the outer space activities of States,

*Gravely concerned* at the extension of an arms race into outer space,

*Recognizing* that all States, in particular those with major space capabilities, should contribute actively to the goal of preventing an arms race in outer space as an essential condition for the promotion of international co-operation in the exploration and use of outer space for peaceful purposes,

*Aware* of the need to increase the benefits of space technology and its applications and to contribute to an orderly growth of space activities favourable to the socio-economic advancement of mankind, in particular the peoples of developing countries,

*Taking note* of the progress achieved in the further development of peaceful space exploration and application as well as in various national and co-operative space projects, which contribute to international co-operation in this field,

*Taking note also* of the report of the Secretary-General<sup>5</sup> on the implementation of the recommendations of the Second United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space,<sup>6</sup>

*Having considered* the report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space on the work of its thirtieth session,<sup>7</sup>

1. *Endorses* the report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space;

2. *Invites* States that have not yet become parties to the international treaties governing the uses of outer space<sup>8</sup> to give consideration to ratifying or acceding to those treaties;

3. *Notes* that the Legal Sub-Committee of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space at its twenty-sixth session, in its working groups, continued its work as mandated by the General Assembly in its resolution 41/64;<sup>9</sup>

4. *Endorses* the recommendations of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space that the Legal Sub-Committee at its twenty-seventh session, taking into account the concerns of all countries, particularly those of developing countries, should:

(a) Continue the elaboration of draft principles relevant to the use of nuclear power sources in outer space through its working group;

(b) Continue, through its working group, 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

<sup>5</sup> A/42/518 and Corr.1.

<sup>6</sup> See *Report of the Second United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, Vienna, 9-21 August 1982* (A/CONF.101/10 and Corr.1 and 2).

<sup>7</sup> *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 20* (A/42/20).

<sup>8</sup> 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), annex); Agreement on the Rescue of Astronauts, the Return of Astronauts and the Return of Objects Launched into Outer Space (resolution 2345 (XXII), annex); Convention on International Liability for Damage Caused by Space Objects (resolution 2777 (XXVI), annex); Convention on Registration of Objects Launched into Outer Space (resolution 3235 (XXIX), annex); Agreement Governing the Activities of States on the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies (resolution 34/68, annex).

<sup>9</sup> *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 20* (A/42/20), sect. C.

<sup>4</sup> Resolution 2222 (XXI), annex.

means to ensure the rational and equitable use of the geostationary orbit, without prejudice to the role of the International Telecommunication Union;

5. *Requests* 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;

6. *Notes* that the Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space at its twenty-fourth session continued its work as mandated by the General Assembly in its resolution 41/64;<sup>10</sup>

7. *Endorses* the recommendations of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space that the Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee at its twenty-fifth session, taking into account the concerns of all countries, particularly those of developing countries, should:

- (a) Consider the following items on a priority basis:
  - (i) United Nations Programme on Space Applications and the co-ordination of space activities within the United Nations system;
  - (ii) Implementation of the recommendations of the Second United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space;
  - (iii) Matters relating to remote sensing of the Earth by satellites, including, *inter alia*, applications for developing countries;
  - (iv) Use of nuclear power sources in outer space;
- (b) Consider the following items:
  - (i) Questions relating to space transportation systems and their implications for future activities in space;
  - (ii) Examination of the physical nature and technical attributes of the geostationary orbit; examination of its utilization and applications, including, *inter alia*, 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;
  - (iii) Matters relating to life sciences, including space medicine;
  - (iv) 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;
  - (v) Matters relating to planetary exploration;
  - (vi) Matters relating to astronomy;
  - (vii) The theme fixed for the special attention of the 1988 session of the Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee: "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 the theme "Microgravity Experiments in Space and Their Applications", to be held during the first week of the Sub-Committee's session, after the adjournment of its meetings, to complement discussions within the Sub-Committee;

8. *Considers*, in the context of paragraph 7 (a) (ii) above, that it is particularly 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; necessary funding for the development of such centres should be made available through financial institutions;

(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 is also desirable to encourage the availability of opportunities for such exposures on other bilateral and multilateral bases outside the United Nations system;

9. *Endorses* the recommendation of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space that the Scientific and Technical 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;

10. *Endorses* the recommendations of the Working Group of the Whole, as endorsed by the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space and as contained in paragraphs 11 to 13 of the report of the Working Group of the Whole;<sup>11</sup>

11. *Endorses* the recommendation of and the agreements reached in the Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee with respect to the use of nuclear power sources in outer space, contained in paragraphs 55 to 63 of the report on the work of its twenty-fourth session,<sup>12</sup> as endorsed by the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space in paragraph 58 of its report;<sup>7</sup>

12. *Decides* that, during the twenty-fifth session of the Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee, the Working Group on the Use of Nuclear Power Sources in Outer Space shall be reconvened to conduct additional work on the basis of its previous reports and of subsequent reports of the Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee;

13. *Endorses* the United Nations Programme on Space Applications for 1988, as proposed to the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space by the Expert on Space Applications;<sup>13</sup>

14. *Emphasizes* the urgency and importance of implementing fully the recommendations of the Second United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space as early as possible;

15. *Reaffirms* its approval of the recommendation of the Conference regarding the establishment and strengthening of regional mechanisms of co-operation and their

<sup>10</sup> *Ibid.*, sect. B.

<sup>11</sup> *Ibid.*, Supplement No. 20 (A/42/20), annex II.

<sup>12</sup> A/AC.105/383 and Corr.1.

<sup>13</sup> See A/AC.105/380, sect. III.

promotion and creation through the United Nations system;

16. *Expresses its appreciation* to all Governments that made or expressed their intention to make contributions towards carrying out the recommendations of the Conference;

17. *Invites* all Governments to take effective action for the implementation of the recommendations of the Conference;

18. *Urges* all States, in particular those with major space capabilities, to contribute actively to the goal of preventing an arms race in outer space as an essential condition for the promotion of international co-operation in the exploration and uses of outer space for peaceful purposes;

19. *Takes note* of the views expressed and documents circulated during the thirtieth session of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space and during the forty-second session of the General Assembly concerning ways and means of maintaining outer space for peaceful purposes;

20. *Requests* the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space 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 General Assembly at its forty-third session;

21. *Affirms* that the interference that satellite systems to be newly established may cause to systems already registered with the International Telecommunication Union shall not exceed the limits specified in the relevant provision of the Radio Regulations of the Union applicable to space services;

22. *Requests* all organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system and other intergovernmental organizations working in the field of outer space or on space-related matters to co-operate in the implementation of the recommendations of the Conference;

23. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-third session on the implementation of the recommendations of the Conference;

24. *Requests* the specialized agencies and other international organizations to continue and, where appropriate, enhance their co-operation with the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space and to provide it with progress reports on their work relating to the peaceful uses of outer space;

25. *Requests* the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space to continue its work, in accordance with the present resolution, to consider, as appropriate, new projects in outer space activities and to submit a report to the General Assembly at its forty-third session, including its views on which subjects should be studied in the future.

*89th plenary meeting  
2 December 1987*

#### **42/69. United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East**

##### **A**

##### **ASSISTANCE TO PALESTINE REFUGEES**

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* its resolution 41/69 A of 3 December 1986 and all its previous resolutions on the question, including resolution 194 (III) of 11 December 1948,

*Taking note* of the report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, covering the period from 1 July 1986 to 30 June 1987,<sup>14</sup>

1. *Notes with deep regret* that repatriation or compensation of the refugees as provided for in paragraph 11 of General Assembly resolution 194 (III) has not been effected, that no substantial progress has been made in the programme endorsed by the Assembly in paragraph 2 of its resolution 513 (VI) of 26 January 1952 for the reintegration of refugees either by repatriation or resettlement and that, therefore, the situation of the refugees continues to be a matter of serious concern;

2. *Expresses its thanks* to the Commissioner-General and to all the staff of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, recognizing that the Agency is doing all it can within the limits of available resources, and also expresses its thanks to the specialized agencies and private organizations for their valuable work in assisting the refugees;

3. *Reiterates its request* that the headquarters of the Agency should be relocated to its former site within its area of operations as soon as practicable;

4. *Notes with regret* that the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine has been unable to find a means of achieving progress in the implementation of paragraph 11 of General Assembly resolution 194 (III),<sup>15</sup> and requests the Commission 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;

5. *Directs attention* to the continuing seriousness of the financial position of the Agency, as outlined in the report of the Commissioner-General;

6. *Notes with profound concern* that, despite the commendable and successful efforts of the Commissioner-General to collect additional contributions, this increased level of income to the Agency is still insufficient to cover essential budget requirements in the present year and that, at currently foreseen levels of giving, deficits will recur each year;

7. *Calls 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 urges non-contributing Governments to contribute regularly and contributing Governments to consider increasing their regular contributions.

*89th plenary meeting  
2 December 1987*

##### **B**

#### **WORKING GROUP ON THE FINANCING OF THE UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND WORKS AGENCY FOR PALESTINE REFUGEES IN THE NEAR EAST**

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* its resolutions 2656 (XXV) of 7 December 1970, 2728 (XXV) of 15 December 1970, 2791 (XXVI) of 6 December 1971, 2964 (XXVII) of 13 December 1972,

<sup>14</sup> Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 13 (A/42/13 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1)

<sup>15</sup> See A/42/515, annex.



3090 (XXVIII) of 7 December 1973, 3330 (XXIX) of 17 December 1974, 3419 D (XXX) of 8 December 1975, 31/15 C of 23 November 1976, 32/90 D of 13 December 1977, 33/112 D of 18 December 1978, 34/52 D of 23 November 1979, 35/13 D of 3 November 1980, 36/146 E of 16 December 1981, 37/120 A of 16 December 1982, 38/83 B of 15 December 1983, 39/99 B of 14 December 1984, 40/165 B of 16 December 1985 and 41/69 B of 3 December 1986,

*Recalling also* its decision 36/462 of 16 March 1982, whereby it took note of the special report of the Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East<sup>16</sup> and adopted the recommendations contained therein,

*Having considered* the report of the Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East,<sup>17</sup>

*Taking into account* the report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, covering the period from 1 July 1986 to 30 June 1987,<sup>14</sup>

*Deeply concerned* at the critical financial situation of the Agency, which permits the provision of only minimum services to the Palestine refugees,

*Emphasizing* the continuing need for extraordinary efforts in order to maintain, at least at their present minimum level, the activities of the Agency, as well as to enable the Agency to carry out essential construction,

1. *Commends* the Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East for its efforts to assist in ensuring the Agency's financial security;

2. *Takes note with approval* of the report of the Working Group;

3. *Requests* 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;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide the necessary services and assistance to the Working Group for the conduct of its work.

89th plenary meeting  
2 December 1987

## C

### ASSISTANCE TO PERSONS DISPLACED AS A RESULT OF THE JUNE 1967 AND SUBSEQUENT HOSTILITIES

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* its resolution 41/69 C of 3 December 1986 and all previous resolutions on the question,

*Taking note* of the report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, covering the period from 1 July 1986 to 30 June 1987,<sup>14</sup>

*Concerned* about the continued human suffering resulting from the hostilities in the Middle East,

1. *Reaffirms* its resolution 41/69 C and all its previous resolutions on the question;

2. *Endorses*, bearing in mind the objectives of those resolutions, the efforts of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East 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 at present displaced and in serious need of continued assistance as a result of the June 1967 and subsequent hostilities;

3. *Strongly appeals* to all Governments and to organizations and individuals to contribute generously for the above purposes to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East and to the other intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations concerned.

89th plenary meeting  
2 December 1987

## D

### OFFERS BY MEMBER STATES OF GRANTS AND SCHOLARSHIPS FOR HIGHER EDUCATION, INCLUDING VOCATIONAL TRAINING, FOR PALESTINE REFUGEES

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* its resolution 212 (III) of 19 November 1948 on assistance to Palestine refugees,

*Recalling also* its resolutions 35/13 B of 3 November 1980, 36/146 H of 16 December 1981, 37/120 D of 16 December 1982, 38/83 D of 15 December 1983, 39/99 D of 14 December 1984, 40/165 D of 16 December 1985 and 41/69 D of 3 December 1986,

*Cognizant* of the fact that the Palestine refugees have, for the last three decades, lost their lands and means of livelihood,

*Having considered* the report of the Secretary-General,<sup>18</sup>

*Having also considered* the report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, covering the period from 1 July 1986 to 30 June 1987,<sup>14</sup>

1. *Urges* all States to respond to the appeal contained in General Assembly resolution 32/90 F of 13 December 1977 and reiterated in subsequent relevant resolutions in a manner commensurate with the needs of Palestine refugees for higher education, including vocational training;

2. *Strongly appeals* 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 United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East;

3. *Expresses its appreciation* to all Governments, specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations that responded favourably to General Assembly resolution 41/69 D;

4. *Invites* 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;

5. *Appeals* to all States, specialized agencies and the United Nations University to contribute generously to the Palestinian universities in the territories occupied by Is-

<sup>16</sup> A/36/866 and Corr. 1; see also A/37/591.

<sup>17</sup> A/42/633.

<sup>18</sup> A/42/445.

rael since 1967, including, in due course, the proposed University of Jerusalem "Al-Quds" for Palestine refugees;

6. *Also appeals* to all States, specialized agencies and other international bodies to contribute towards the establishment of vocational training centres for Palestine refugees;

7. *Requests* the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East to act as the recipient and trustee for the special allocations for grants and scholarships and to award them to qualified Palestine refugee candidates;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-third session on the implementation of the present resolution.

*89th plenary meeting  
2 December 1987*

## E

### PALESTINE REFUGEES IN THE GAZA STRIP

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* Security Council resolution 237 (1967) of 14 June 1967,

*Recalling also* its resolutions 2792 C (XXVI) of 6 December 1971, 2963 C (XXVII) of 13 December 1972, 3089 C (XXVIII) of 7 December 1973, 3331 D (XXIX) of 17 December 1974, 3419 C (XXX) of 8 December 1975, 31/15 E of 23 November 1976, 32/90 C of 13 December 1977, 33/112 E of 18 December 1978, 34/52 F of 23 November 1979, 35/13 F of 3 November 1980, 36/146 A of 16 December 1981, 37/120 E of 16 December 1982, 38/83 E of 15 December 1983, 39/99 E of 14 December 1984, 40/165 E of 16 December 1985 and 41/69 E of 3 December 1986,

*Having considered* the report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, covering the period from 1 July 1986 to 30 June 1987,<sup>14</sup> and the report of the Secretary-General,<sup>19</sup>

*Recalling* the provisions of paragraph 11 of its resolution 194 (III) of 11 December 1948, and considering that measures to resettle Palestine refugees in the Gaza Strip away from the homes and property from which they were displaced constitute a violation of their inalienable right of return,

*Alarmed* by the reports received from the Commissioner-General that the Israeli occupying authorities, in contravention of Israel's obligation under international law, persist in their policy of demolishing shelters occupied by refugee families,

*Emphasizing* the statement contained in paragraph 17 of the report of the Commissioner-General,<sup>14</sup> which reads as follows:

"The people of the Gaza Strip, two thirds of whom are refugees, still face the special difficulties to which I drew attention in my last report",

1. *Reiterates 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;

2. *Requests* the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees

in the Near East to address the acute situation of the Palestine refugees in the Gaza Strip and accordingly to extend all the services of the Agency to those refugees;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General, after consulting with the Commissioner-General, to report to the General Assembly, before the opening of its forty-third session, on Israel's compliance with paragraph 1 above.

*89th plenary meeting  
2 December 1987*

## F

### RESUMPTION OF THE RATION DISTRIBUTION TO PALESTINE REFUGEES

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* its resolutions 36/146 F of 16 December 1981, 37/120 F of 16 December 1982, 38/83 F of 15 December 1983, 39/99 F of 14 December 1984, 40/165 F of 16 December 1985 and 41/69 F of 3 December 1986 and all its previous resolutions on the question, including resolution 302 (IV) of 8 December 1949,

*Having considered* the report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, covering the period from 1 July 1986 to 30 June 1987,<sup>14</sup> and the report of the Secretary-General,<sup>20</sup>

*Deeply concerned* at the interruption by the Agency, owing to financial difficulties, of the general ration distribution to Palestine refugees in all fields,

1. *Regrets* that its resolutions 37/120 F, 38/83 F, 39/99 F, 40/165 F and 41/69 F have not been implemented;

2. *Calls once again upon* all 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 United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, particularly in the light of the interruption by the Agency of the general ration distribution to Palestine refugees in all fields, and therefore urges non-contributing Governments to contribute regularly and contributing Governments to consider increasing their regular contributions;

3. *Requests* the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East to resume on a continuing basis the interrupted general ration distribution to Palestine refugees in all fields;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Commissioner-General, to report to the General Assembly at its forty-third session on the implementation of the present resolution.

*89th plenary meeting  
2 December 1987*

<sup>19</sup> A/42/507.

<sup>20</sup> A/42/446.

## G

POPULATION AND REFUGEES DISPLACED  
SINCE 1967

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* Security Council resolution 237 (1967) of 14 June 1967,

*Recalling also* its resolutions 2252 (ES-V) of 4 July 1967, 2452 A (XXIII) of 19 December 1968, 2535 B (XXIV) of 10 December 1969, 2672 D (XXV) of 8 December 1970, 2792 E (XXVI) of 6 December 1971, 2963 C and D (XXVII) of 13 December 1972, 3089 C (XXVIII) of 7 December 1973, 3331 D (XXIX) of 17 December 1974, 3419 C (XXX) of 8 December 1975, 31/15 D of 23 November 1976, 32/90 E of 13 December 1977, 33/112 F of 18 December 1978, 34/52 E of 23 November 1979, ES-7/2 of 29 July 1980, 35/13 E of 3 November 1980, 36/146 B of 16 December 1981, 37/120 G of 16 December 1982, 38/83 G of 15 December 1983, 39/99 G of 14 December 1984, 40/165 G of 16 December 1985 and 41/69 G of 3 December 1986,

*Having considered* the report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, covering the period from 1 July 1986 to 30 June 1987,<sup>14</sup> and the report of the Secretary-General,<sup>21</sup>

1. *Reaffirms* 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 declares once more that any attempt to restrict, or to attach conditions to, the free exercise of the right to return by any displaced person is inconsistent with that inalienable right and inadmissible;

2. *Considers* any and all agreements embodying any restriction on, or condition for, the return of the displaced inhabitants as null and void;

3. *Strongly deplores* the continued refusal of the Israeli authorities to take steps for the return of the displaced inhabitants;

4. *Calls once more upon* Israel:

(a) To take immediate steps for the return of all displaced inhabitants;

(b) To desist from all measures that obstruct the return of the displaced inhabitants, including measures affecting the physical and demographic structure of the occupied territories;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General, after consulting with the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, to report to the General Assembly, before the opening of its forty-third session, on Israel's compliance with paragraph 4 above.

89th plenary meeting  
2 December 1987

## H

REVENUES DERIVED FROM PALESTINE REFUGEE  
PROPERTIES

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* its resolutions 35/13 A to F of 3 November 1980, 36/146 C of 16 December 1981, 37/120 H of 16 December 1982, 38/83 H of 15 December 1983, 39/99 H of 14 December 1984, 40/165 H of 16 December 1985, 41/69 H of 3 December 1986 and all its previous resolutions on the question, including resolution 194 (III) of 11 December 1948,

*Taking note* of the report of the Secretary-General,<sup>22</sup>

*Taking note also* of the report of the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine, covering the period from 1 September 1986 to 31 August 1987,<sup>23</sup>

*Recalling* that the Universal Declaration of Human Rights<sup>24</sup> and the principles of international law uphold the principle that no one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his or her private property,

*Considering* that the Palestine Arab refugees are entitled to their property and to the income derived therefrom, in conformity with the principles of justice and equity,

*Recalling in particular* its resolution 394 (V) of 14 December 1950, in which it directed the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine, in consultation with the parties concerned, to prescribe measures for the protection of the rights, property and interests of the Palestine Arab refugees,

*Taking note* of the completion of the programme of identification and evaluation of Arab property, as announced by the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine in its twenty-second progress report,<sup>25</sup> and of the fact that the Land Office had a schedule of Arab owners and file of documents defining the location, area and other particulars of Arab property,

1. *Requests* 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;

2. *Calls once more upon* Israel to render all facilities and assistance to the Secretary-General in the implementation of the present resolution;

3. *Calls upon* the Governments of all the other Member States concerned to provide the Secretary-General with any pertinent information in their possession concerning Arab property, assets and property rights in Israel, which would assist the Secretary-General in the implementation of the present resolution;

4. *Deplores* Israel's refusal to co-operate with the Secretary-General in the implementation of the resolutions on the question;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-third session on the implementation of the present resolution.

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<sup>22</sup> A/42/505.

<sup>23</sup> A/42/515, annex.

<sup>24</sup> Resolution 217 A (III).

<sup>25</sup> *Official Records of the General Assembly, Nineteenth Session, Annex No. 11, document A/5700.*

<sup>21</sup> A/42/480.

## I

## PROTECTION OF PALESTINE REFUGEES

*The General Assembly,*

Recalling Security Council resolutions 508 (1982) of 5 June 1982, 509 (1982) of 6 June 1982, 511 (1982) of 18 June 1982, 512 (1982) of 19 June 1982, 513 (1982) of 4 July 1982, 515 (1982) of 29 July 1982, 517 (1982) of 4 August 1982, 518 (1982) of 12 August 1982, 519 (1982) of 17 August 1982, 520 (1982) of 17 September 1982, and 523 (1982) of 18 October 1982,

Recalling its resolutions ES-7/5 of 26 June 1982, ES-7/6 and ES-7/8 of 19 August 1982, ES-7/9 of 24 September 1982, 37/120 J of 16 December 1982, 38/83 I of 15 December 1983, 39/99 I of 14 December 1984, 40/165 I of 16 December 1985 and 41/69 I of 3 December 1986,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General,<sup>26</sup>

Having also considered the report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, covering the period from 1 July 1986 to 30 June 1987,<sup>14</sup>

Referring to the humanitarian principles of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,<sup>27</sup> and to the obligations arising from the regulations annexed to the Hague Convention IV of 1907,<sup>28</sup>

Deeply concerned at the marked deterioration in the security situation experienced by the Palestine refugees as stated by the Commissioner-General in his report,

Deeply distressed at the continuous suffering of the Palestinians resulting from the Israeli invasion of Lebanon and its consequences,

Deeply distressed at the tragic situation of the civilian population in and around the Palestine refugee camps in Lebanon resulting from the fighting,

Recognizing the efforts of the Secretary-General and the Commissioner-General to promote a co-ordinated programme of assistance for Lebanon by the other United Nations agencies, as reflected in paragraph 15 of the Commissioner-General's report,<sup>14</sup>

Reaffirming its support for the sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity of Lebanon, within its internationally recognized boundaries,

1. Holds Israel responsible for the security of the Palestine refugees in the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, and calls upon it to fulfil its obligations as the occupying Power in this 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;

2. Urges the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, 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;

3. Calls once again upon Israel, the occupying Power, to release forthwith all detained Palestine refugees, includ-

ing the employees of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East;

4. Urges the Commissioner-General, in consultation with the Government of Lebanon, to provide housing to the Palestine refugees whose houses were demolished or razed by the Israeli forces;

5. Requests the Commissioner-General, in consultation with the Government of Lebanon, to provide emergency housing repairs for the shelters and Agency installations that have been partly damaged or destroyed in the fighting;

6. Calls 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;

7. Requests the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Commissioner-General, to report to the General Assembly, before the opening of its forty-third session, on the implementation of the present resolution.

89th plenary meeting  
2 December 1987

## J

## PALESTINE REFUGEES IN THE WEST BANK

*The General Assembly,*

Recalling Security Council resolution 237 (1967) of 14 June 1967,

Recalling also its resolutions 38/83 J of 15 December 1983, 39/99 J of 14 December 1984, 40/165 J of 16 December 1985 and 41/69 J of 3 December 1986,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General,<sup>29</sup>

Having also considered the report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, covering the period from 1 July 1986 to 30 June 1987,<sup>14</sup>

Alarmed also by Israel's plans to remove and resettle the Palestine refugees of the West Bank and to destroy their camps,

Recalling the provisions of paragraph 11 of its resolution 194 (III) of 11 December 1948, and considering that measures to resettle Palestine refugees in the West Bank away from the homes and property from which they were displaced constitute a violation of their inalienable right of return,

1. Calls once again upon Israel to abandon those plans and to refrain from any action that leads to the removal and resettlement of Palestine refugees in the West Bank and from the destruction of their camps;

2. Requests the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, to keep the matter under close supervision and to report to the General Assembly, before the opening of its forty-third session, on any developments regarding this matter.

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2 December 1987

<sup>26</sup> A/42/481.

<sup>27</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, No. 973.

<sup>28</sup> Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, *The Hague Conventions and Declarations of 1899 and 1907* (New York, Oxford University Press, 1915), p. 100.

<sup>29</sup> A/42/482.

## K

UNIVERSITY OF JERUSALEM "AL-QUDS" FOR  
PALESTINE REFUGEES

*The General Assembly,*

Recalling its resolutions 36/146 G of 16 December 1981, 37/120 C of 16 December 1982, 38/83 K of 15 December 1983, 39/99 K of 14 December 1984, 40/165 D and K of 16 December 1985 and 41/69 K of 3 December 1986,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General,<sup>30</sup>

Having also considered the report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, covering the period from 1 July 1986 to 30 June 1987,<sup>14</sup>

1. *Emphasizes* the need for strengthening the educational system in the Arab territories occupied since 5 June 1967, including Jerusalem, and specifically the need for the establishment of the proposed university;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to take all necessary measures for establishing the University of Jerusalem "Al-Quds", in accordance with General Assembly resolution 35/13 B of 3 November 1980, giving due consideration to the recommendations consistent with the provisions of that resolution;

3. *Calls once more upon* Israel, the occupying Power, to co-operate in the implementation of the present resolution and to remove the hindrances that it has put in the way of establishing the University of Jerusalem "Al-Quds";

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-third session on the progress made in the implementation of the present resolution.

89th plenary meeting  
2 December 1987

42/160. Report of the Special Committee to Investigate  
Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights  
of the Population of the Occupied Territories

## A

*The General Assembly,*

Recalling its resolutions 38/79 A of 15 December 1983, 39/95 A of 14 December 1984, 40/161 A of 16 December 1985 and 41/63 A of 3 December 1986,

Taking note of the report<sup>31</sup> of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories,

Taking note also of the report of the Secretary-General of 10 August 1987,<sup>32</sup>

1. *Calls upon* Israel to release all Arabs arbitrarily detained or imprisoned as a result of their struggle for self-determination and for the liberation of their territories;

2. *Notes* the initial release of Palestinian prisoners on 20 May 1985;

3. *Deplores* the Israeli subsequent arbitrary detention or imprisonment of hundreds of Palestinians, and demands that the Government of Israel, the occupying

Power, rescind its action against the detainees and imprisoned Palestinians and release them immediately;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly as soon as possible but not later than the beginning of its forty-third session on the implementation of the present resolution.

95th plenary meeting  
8 December 1987

## B

*The General Assembly,*

Recalling Security Council resolution 465 (1980) of 1 March 1980, in which, *inter alia*, the Council affirmed that the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,<sup>27</sup> is applicable to the Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem,

Recalling also its resolutions 3092 A (XXVIII) of 7 December 1973, 3240 B (XXIX) of 29 November 1974, 3525 B (XXX) of 15 December 1975, 31/106 B of 16 December 1976, 32/91 A of 13 December 1977, 33/113 A of 18 December 1978, 34/90 B of 12 December 1979, 35/122 A of 11 December 1980, 36/147 A of 16 December 1981, 37/88 A of 10 December 1982, 38/79 B of 15 December 1983, 39/95 B of 14 December 1984, 40/161 B of 16 December 1985 and 41/63 B of 3 December 1986,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General of 7 August 1987,<sup>33</sup>

Considering that the promotion of respect for the obligations arising from the Charter of the United Nations and other instruments and rules of international law is among the basic purposes and principles of the United Nations,

Bearing in mind the provisions of the Geneva Convention,

Noting that Israel and the Arab States whose territories have been occupied by Israel since June 1967 are parties to the Convention,

Taking into account that States parties to the Convention undertake, in accordance with article I thereof, not only to respect but also to ensure respect for the Convention in all circumstances,

1. *Reaffirms* that the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, is applicable to the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem;

2. *Condemns once again* the failure of Israel, the occupying Power, to acknowledge the applicability of the Convention to the territories it has occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem;

3. *Strongly demands* that Israel acknowledge and comply with the provisions of the Convention in the Palestinian and other Arab territories it has occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem;

4. *Urgently calls upon* all States parties to the Convention to exert all efforts in order to ensure respect for and compliance with its provisions in the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem;

<sup>30</sup> A/42/309.

<sup>31</sup> See A/42/650.

<sup>32</sup> A/42/459.

<sup>33</sup> A/42/454.

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-third session on the implementation of the present resolution.

95th plenary meeting  
8 December 1987

### C

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* Security Council resolution 465 (1980) of 1 March 1980,

*Recalling also* its resolutions 32/5 of 28 October 1977, 33/113 B of 18 December 1978, 34/90 C of 12 December 1979, 35/122 B of 11 December 1980, 36/147 B of 16 December 1981, 37/88 B of 10 December 1982, 38/79 C of 15 December 1983, 39/95 C of 14 December 1984, 40/161 C of 16 December 1985 and 41/63 C of 3 December 1986,

*Expressing grave anxiety and concern* at the present serious situation in the Palestinian and other occupied Arab territories, including Jerusalem, as a result of the continued Israeli occupation and the measures and actions taken by Israel, the occupying Power, designed to change the legal status, geographical nature and demographic composition of those territories,

*Taking note* of the report of the Secretary-General of 7 August 1987,<sup>34</sup>

*Confirming* that the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,<sup>27</sup> is applicable to all Arab territories occupied since June 1967, including Jerusalem,

1. *Determines* that all such measures and actions taken by Israel in the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, are in violation of the relevant provisions of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, and constitute a serious obstacle to the efforts to achieve a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East and therefore have no legal validity;

2. *Strongly deplores* the persistence of Israel in carrying out such measures, in particular the establishment of settlements in the Palestinian and other occupied Arab territories, including Jerusalem;

3. *Demands* that Israel comply strictly with its international obligations in accordance with the principles of international law and the provisions of the Geneva Convention;

4. *Demands once more* that Israel, the occupying Power, desist forthwith from taking any action which would result in changing the legal status, geographical nature or demographic composition of the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem;

5. *Urgently calls upon* all States parties to the Geneva Convention to respect and to exert all efforts in order to ensure respect for and compliance with its provisions in all Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-third session on the implementation of the present resolution.

95th plenary meeting  
8 December 1987

### D

*The General Assembly,*

*Guided* by the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and by the principles and provisions of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,<sup>24</sup>

*Bearing in mind* the provisions of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,<sup>27</sup> as well as of other relevant conventions and regulations,

*Recalling* all its resolutions on the subject, in particular resolutions 32/91 B and C of 13 December 1977, 33/113 C of 18 December 1978, 34/90 A of 12 December 1979, 35/122 C of 11 December 1980, 36/147 C of 16 December 1981, ES-9/1 of 5 February 1982, 37/88 C of 10 December 1982, 38/79 D of 15 December 1983, 39/95 D of 14 December 1984, 40/161 D of 16 December 1985 and 41/63 D of 3 December 1986,

*Recalling also* the relevant resolutions adopted by the Security Council, by the Commission on Human Rights, in particular its resolutions 1983/1 of 15 February 1983,<sup>35</sup> 1984/1 of 20 February 1984,<sup>36</sup> 1985/1 A and B and 1985/2 of 19 February 1985,<sup>37</sup> 1986/1 A and B and 1986/2 of 20 February 1986,<sup>38</sup> and by other United Nations organs concerned and the specialized agencies,

*Having considered* the report<sup>31</sup> of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories, which contains, *inter alia*, self-incriminating public statements made by officials of Israel, the occupying Power, and the report of the Secretary-General dated 9 September 1987,<sup>39</sup>

1. *Commends* the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories for its efforts in performing the tasks assigned to it by the General Assembly and for its thoroughness and impartiality;

2. *Deplores* the continued refusal by Israel to allow the Special Committee access to the occupied territories;

3. *Demands* that Israel allow the Special Committee access to the occupied territories;

4. *Reaffirms* the fact that occupation itself constitutes a grave violation of the human rights of the civilian population of the occupied Arab territories;

5. *Condemns* the continued and persistent violation by Israel of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, and other applicable international instruments, and condemns in particular those violations which the Convention designates as "grave breaches" thereof;

<sup>35</sup> See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council. 1983. Supplement No. 3* (E/1983/13 and Corr.1), chap. XXVII, sect. A.

<sup>36</sup> *Ibid.*, 1984, *Supplement No. 4* (E/1984/14 and Corr.1), chap. II, sect. A.

<sup>37</sup> *Ibid.*, 1985, *Supplement No. 2* (E/1985/22), chap. II, sect. A.

<sup>38</sup> *Ibid.*, 1986, *Supplement No. 2* (E/1986/22), chap. II, sect. A.

<sup>39</sup> A/42/460.

<sup>34</sup> A/42/455.

6. *Declares once more* that Israel's grave breaches of that Convention are war crimes and an affront to humanity;

7. *Reaffirms*, in accordance with the Convention, that the Israeli military occupation of the Palestinian and other Arab territories is of a temporary nature, thus giving no right whatsoever to the occupying Power over the territorial integrity of the occupied territories;

8. *Strongly condemns* the following Israeli policies and practices:

(a) Annexation of parts of the occupied territories, including Jerusalem;

(b) Imposition of Israeli laws, jurisdiction and administration on the Syrian Arab Golan, which has resulted in the effective annexation of that territory;

(c) Illegal imposition and levy of heavy and disproportionate taxes and dues;

(d) Establishment of new Israeli settlements and expansion of the existing settlements on private and public Arab lands, and transfer of an alien population thereto;

(e) Eviction, deportation, expulsion, displacement and transfer of Arab inhabitants of the occupied territories and denial of their right to return;

(f) Confiscation and expropriation of private and public Arab property in the occupied territories and all other transactions for the acquisition of land involving the Israeli authorities, institutions or nationals on the one hand and the inhabitants or institutions of the occupied territories on the other;

(g) Excavation and transformation of the landscape and the historical, cultural and religious sites, especially at Jerusalem;

(h) Pillaging of archaeological and cultural property;

(i) Destruction and demolition of Arab houses;

(j) Collective punishment, mass arrests, administrative detention and ill-treatment of the Arab population;

(k) Ill-treatment and torture of persons under detention;

(l) Interference with religious freedoms and practices as well as family rights and customs;

(m) Interference with the system of education and with the social and economic and health development of the population in the Palestinian and other occupied Arab territories;

(n) Interference with the freedom of movement of individuals within the Palestinian and other occupied Arab territories;

(o) Illegal exploitation of the natural wealth, resources and population of the occupied territories;

9. *Strongly condemns*, in particular, the following Israeli policies and practices:

(a) Implementation of an "iron fist" policy against the inhabitants of the occupied territories since 4 August 1985;

(b) Ill-treatment and torture of children and minors under detention and/or imprisonment;

(c) Closure of headquarters and/or offices of trade unions and harassment of trade union leaders;

(d) Interference with the freedom of the press, including censorship, closure and suspension of newspapers and magazines;

(e) Killing and wounding of defenceless demonstrators;

(f) House and/or town arrests;

10. *Condemns also* the Israeli repression against and closing of the educational institutions in the occupied Syrian Arab Golan, particularly the prohibition of Syrian textbooks and the Syrian educational system, the deprivation of Syrian students from pursuing their higher education in Syrian universities, the denial of the right to return to Syrian students receiving their higher education in the Syrian Arab Republic, the forcing of Hebrew on Syrian students, the imposition of courses that promote hatred, prejudice and religious intolerance, and the dismissal of teachers, all in clear violation of the Geneva Convention;

11. *Strongly condemns* the arming of Israeli settlers in the occupied territories to commit acts of violence against Arab civilians and the perpetration of acts of violence by these armed settlers against individuals, causing death and injury and wide-scale damage to Arab property;

12. *Reaffirms* that all measures taken by Israel to change the physical character, demographic composition, institutional structure or legal status of the occupied territories, or any part thereof, including Jerusalem, are null and void, and that Israel's policy of settling parts of its population and new immigrants in the occupied territories constitutes a flagrant violation of the Geneva Convention and of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations;

13. *Demands* that Israel desist forthwith from the policies and practices referred to in paragraphs 8, 9, 10 and 11 above;

14. *Calls upon* Israel, the occupying Power, to take immediate steps for the return of all displaced Arab and Palestinian inhabitants to their homes or former places of residence in the territories occupied by Israel since 1967, in implementation of Security Council resolution 237 (1967) of 14 June 1967;

15. *Urges* international organizations, including the specialized agencies, in particular the International Labour Organisation, to continue to examine the conditions of Arab workers in the occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories, including Jerusalem;

16. *Reiterates its call* upon all States, in particular those States parties to the Geneva Convention, in accordance with article I of that Convention, and upon international organizations, including the specialized agencies, not to recognize any changes carried out by Israel in the occupied territories and to avoid actions, including those in the field of aid, which might be used by Israel in its pursuit of the policies of annexation and colonization or any of the other policies and practices referred to in the present resolution;

17. *Requests* the Special Committee, pending early termination of Israeli occupation, to continue to investigate Israeli policies and practices in the Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967, to consult, as appropriate, with the International Committee of the Red Cross in order to ensure the safeguarding of the welfare and human rights of the population of the occupied territories and to report to the Secretary-General as soon as possible and whenever the need arises thereafter;

18. *Requests* the Special Committee to continue to investigate the treatment of civilians in detention in the Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967;

19. *Condemns* Israel's refusal to permit persons from the occupied territories to appear as witnesses before the Special Committee and to participate in conferences and meetings held outside the occupied territories;

20. *Requests* the Secretary-General:

(a) To provide all necessary facilities to the Special Committee, including those required for its visits to the occupied territories, so that it may investigate the Israeli policies and practices referred to in the present resolution;

(b) To continue to make available additional staff as may be necessary to assist the Special Committee in the performance of its tasks;

(c) To ensure the widest circulation of the reports of the Special Committee and of information regarding its activities and findings, by all means available, through the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat and, where necessary, to reprint those reports of the Special Committee that are no longer available;

(d) To report to the General Assembly at its forty-third session on the tasks entrusted to him in the present resolution;

21. *Requests* the Security Council to ensure Israel's respect for and compliance with all the provisions of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, in the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, and to initiate measures to halt Israeli policies and practices in those territories;

22. *Calls upon* Israel, the occupying Power, to allow the reopening of the Roman Catholic Medical Facility Hospice at Jerusalem in order to continue to provide needed health and medical services to the Arab population in the city;

23. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-third session the item entitled "Report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories".

95th plenary meeting  
8 December 1987

## E

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* Security Council resolutions 468 (1980) of 8 May 1980, 469 (1980) of 20 May 1980 and 484 (1980) of 19 December 1980,

*Recalling also* its resolutions 36/147 D of 16 December 1981, 37/88 D of 10 December 1982, 38/79 E of 15 December 1983, 39/95 E of 14 December 1984, 40/161 E of 16 December 1985 and 41/63 E of 3 December 1986,

*Taking note* of the report of the Secretary-General of 10 August 1987,<sup>40</sup>

*Deeply concerned* at the expulsion by the Israeli military occupation authorities of the Mayor of Halhul, the Mayor of Hebron who has since died, the Sharia Judge of Hebron and, in 1985, 1986 and 1987, other Palestinians,

*Alarmed* by the expulsion of many Palestinian leaders from the occupied Palestinian territories by the Israeli military occupation authorities in 1985, 1986 and 1987,

*Recalling* the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,<sup>27</sup> in particular article 1 and the first paragraph of article 49, which read as follows:

## "Article 1

"The High Contracting Parties undertake to respect and to ensure respect for the present Convention in all circumstances."

## "Article 49

"Individual or mass forcible transfers, as well as deportations of protected persons from occupied territory to the territory of the occupying Power or to that of any other country, occupied or not, are prohibited, regardless of their motive ...",

*Reaffirming* the applicability of the Geneva Convention to the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem,

1. *Strongly condemns* Israel, the occupying Power, for its persistent refusal to comply with the relevant resolutions of the Security Council and the General Assembly;

2. *Demands* that the Government of Israel, the occupying Power, rescind the illegal measures taken by the Israeli military occupation authorities in expelling the Mayor of Halhul, the Sharia Judge of Hebron and, in 1985, 1986 and 1987, other Palestinian leaders and that it facilitate the immediate return of the expelled Palestinians so that they can, *inter alia*, resume the functions for which they were elected and appointed;

3. *Calls upon* Israel, the occupying Power, to cease forthwith the expulsion of Palestinians and to abide scrupulously by the provisions of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly as soon as possible but not later than the beginning of its forty-third session on the implementation of the present resolution.

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## F

*The General Assembly,*

*Deeply concerned* that the Arab territories occupied since 1967 have been under continued Israeli military occupation,

*Recalling* Security Council resolution 497 (1981) of 17 December 1981,

*Recalling also* its resolutions 36/226 B of 17 December 1981, ES-9/1 of 5 February 1982, 37/88 E of 10 December 1982, 38/79 F of 15 December 1983, 39/95 F of 14 December 1984, 40/161 F of 16 December 1985 and 41/63 F of 3 December 1986,

*Having considered* the report of the Secretary-General of 10 August 1987,<sup>41</sup>

*Recalling* its previous resolutions, in particular resolutions 3414 (XXX) of 5 December 1975, 31/61 of 9 December 1976, 32/20 of 25 November 1977, 33/28 and 33/29 of 7 December 1978, 34/70 of 6 December 1979 and 35/122 E of 11 December 1980, in which it, *inter alia*, called upon Israel to put an end to its occupation of the Arab territories and to withdraw from all those territories,

*Reaffirming once more* the illegality of Israel's decision of 14 December 1981 to impose its laws, jurisdiction and

<sup>40</sup> A/42/461.

<sup>41</sup> A/42/462.



administration on the Syrian Arab Golan, which has resulted in the effective annexation of that territory,

*Reaffirming* that the acquisition of territory by force is inadmissible under the Charter of the United Nations and that all territories thus occupied by Israel must be returned,

*Recalling* the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,<sup>27</sup>

1. *Strongly condemns* Israel, the occupying Power, for its refusal to comply with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council, particularly Council resolution 497 (1981), in which the Council, *inter alia*, decided that the Israeli decision to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the occupied Syrian Arab Golan was null and void and without international legal effect and demanded that Israel, the occupying Power, should rescind forthwith its decision;

2. *Condemns* the persistence of Israel in changing the physical character, demographic composition, institutional structure and legal status of the occupied Syrian Arab Golan;

3. *Determines* that all legislative and administrative measures and actions taken or to be taken by Israel, the occupying Power, that purport to alter the character and legal status of the Syrian Arab Golan are null and void and constitute a flagrant violation of international law and of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, and have no legal effect;

4. *Strongly condemns* Israel for its attempts to impose forcibly Israeli citizenship and Israeli identity cards on the Syrian citizens in the occupied Syrian Arab Golan, and calls upon it to desist from its repressive measures against the population of the Syrian Arab Golan;

5. *Calls once again upon* Member States not to recognize any of the legislative or administrative measures and actions referred to above;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-third session on the implementation of the present resolution.

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## G

*The General Assembly,*

*Bearing in mind* the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,<sup>27</sup>

*Deeply concerned* at the continued and intensified harassment by Israel, the occupying Power, against educational institutions in the occupied Palestinian territories,

*Recalling* its resolutions 38/79 G of 15 December 1983, 39/95 G of 14 December 1984, 40/161 G of 16 December 1985 and 41/63 G of 3 December 1986,

*Taking note* of the report of the Secretary-General of 10 August 1987,<sup>42</sup>

*Taking note* of the relevant decisions adopted by the Executive Board of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization concerning the educational and cultural situation in the occupied territories,

1. *Reaffirms* the applicability of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, to the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem;

2. *Condemns* Israeli policies and practices against Palestinian students and faculties in schools, universities and other educational institutions in the occupied Palestinian territories, especially the opening of fire on defenceless students, causing many casualties;

3. *Condemns* the systematic Israeli campaign of repression against and closing of universities and other educational and vocational institutions in the occupied Palestinian territories, restricting and impeding the academic activities of Palestinian universities by subjecting the selection of courses, textbooks and educational programmes, the admission of students and the appointment of faculty members to the control and supervision of the military occupation authorities, in clear contravention of the Geneva Convention;

4. *Demands* that Israel, the occupying Power, comply with the provisions of that Convention, rescind all actions and measures against all educational institutions, ensure the freedom of those institutions and refrain forthwith from hindering the effective operation of the universities and other educational institutions;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly as soon as possible but not later than the beginning of its forty-third session on the implementation of the present resolution.

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## 42/161. Comprehensive review of the whole question of peace-keeping operations in all their aspects

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* its resolutions 1874 (S-IV) of 27 June 1963, 2006 (XIX) of 18 February 1965, 2053 A (XX) of 15 December 1965, 2249 (S-V) of 23 May 1967, 2308 (XXII) of 13 December 1967, 2451 (XXIII) of 19 December 1968, 2670 (XXV) of 8 December 1970, 2835 (XXVI) of 17 December 1971, 2965 (XXVII) of 13 December 1972, 3091 (XXVIII) of 7 December 1973, 3239 (XXIX) of 29 November 1974, 3457 (XXX) of 10 December 1975, 31/105 of 15 December 1976, 32/106 of 15 December 1977, 33/114 of 18 December 1978, 34/53 of 23 November 1979, 35/121 of 11 December 1980, 36/37 of 18 November 1981, 37/93 of 10 December 1982, 38/81 of 15 December 1983, 39/97 of 14 December 1984, 40/163 of 16 December 1985 and 41/67 of 3 December 1986,

*Convinced* that the United Nations peace-keeping operations are an integral component of enhancing the efficiency of the United Nations in the maintenance of international peace and security,

*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,

1. *Requests* the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations, 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 with a view to strengthening the role of the United Nations in this field, taking into account the difficult financial situation of peace-keeping operations;

<sup>42</sup> A/42/463.

2. *Further requests* the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations to submit a report on its work to the General Assembly at its forty-third session;

3. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-third session the item entitled "Comprehensive review of the whole question of peace-keeping operations in all their aspects".

95th plenary meeting  
8 December 1987

#### 42/162. Questions relating to information

##### A

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* its previous resolutions on questions relating to information,

*Recalling* the recommendations of the Committee on Information as adopted by the General Assembly in paragraph 1 of its resolution 41/68 A of 3 December 1986, as well as the provisions of that resolution, and taking into account the views expressed by delegations on 3 December 1986<sup>43</sup> at the forty-first session of the Assembly,

*Reaffirming* the mandate given to the Committee on Information by the General Assembly in its resolution 34/182 of 18 December 1979,

*Taking note* of the report of the Secretary-General on questions relating to information,<sup>44</sup>

*Encouraging* the Secretary-General to continue necessary action in order to increase the efficiency and effectiveness of the Department of Public Information, with particular emphasis on securing a co-ordinated approach to priority issues before the Organization,

1. *Takes note* of the comprehensive report of the Committee on Information<sup>45</sup> which served as an important basis and stimulated further deliberations, and urges the full implementation of the following recommendations as adopted by the Committee at its substantive session in 1987:

(1) All countries, the United Nations system as a whole and all others concerned should co-operate in the establishment of a new world information and communication order, seen as an evolving and continuous process, and based, *inter alia*, on the free circulation and wider and better balanced dissemination of information, guaranteeing diversity of sources of information and free access to information and, in particular, the urgent need to change the dependent status of the developing countries in the field of information and communication, as the principle of sovereign equality among nations extends also to this field, and intended also to strengthen peace and international understanding, enabling all persons to participate effectively in political, economic, social and cultural life and promoting human rights, understanding and friendship among all nations. The ongoing efforts of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, which retains the central role in this field, to eliminate gradually the existing imbalances in the field of information and communication and to encourage a free flow and a wider and better balanced dissemination of information in accordance

with the relevant resolutions of that organization, adopted by consensus, should be reaffirmed;

(2) Fully aware of the important role that the media worldwide can freely play, particularly under the present situation, it is recommended that:

(a) The mass media should be encouraged to give wider coverage to the efforts of the international community towards global development and, in particular, the efforts of the developing countries to achieve economic, social and cultural progress;

(b) The United Nations system as a whole should co-operate in a concerted manner, through its information services, in promoting a more comprehensive and realistic image of the activities and potential of the United Nations system in all its endeavours, in accordance with the purposes of the Charter of the United Nations, with particular emphasis on the creation of a climate of confidence, the strengthening of multilateralism and the promotion of the development activities in the United Nations system;

(c) All countries should be urged to extend assistance to journalists for the free and effective performance of their professional tasks;

(3) Aware of the existing imbalances in the international distribution of news, particularly that affecting the developing countries, it is recommended that urgent attention should be given to the elimination of existing inequalities and all other obstacles, both internal and external, to the free flow and wider and better balanced dissemination of information, ideas and knowledge by, *inter alia*, diversifying the sources of information and respecting the interests, aspirations and socio-cultural values of all peoples, as a step towards the attainment of a free flow and a wider and better balanced dissemination of information;

(4) The United Nations system as a whole, as well as the developed countries, should be urged to co-operate in a concerted manner with the developing countries towards strengthening the information and communication infrastructures in the latter countries, in accordance with the priorities attached to such areas by the developing countries, with a view to enabling them to develop their own information and communications policies freely and independently and in the light of their history, social values and cultural traditions, taking into account the principle of freedom of the press and information. In this regard, full support for the International Programme for the Development of Communication of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, which constitutes an important step in the development of these infrastructures, should always be emphasized;

(5) It is recommended that the need be stressed to promote the access of the developing countries to communications technology, including communication satellites, modern electronic information systems, informatics and other advanced information and communication facilities with a view to improving their own information and communication systems in accordance with the specific conditions prevailing in each country;

(6) It is recommended that the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat, in co-operation with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, should explore further ways and means of strengthening co-operation and co-ordination with the News Agencies Pool of Non-Aligned Countries, with the Eco-Pool of the News Agencies of Non-Aligned

<sup>43</sup> Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Plenary Meetings, 95th meeting.

<sup>44</sup> A/42/494.

<sup>45</sup> Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 21 (A/42/21).

Countries, as well as with the regional news agencies of developing countries, as this constitutes a concrete step towards the elimination of existing imbalances. It is also recommended that the Department of Public Information should establish adequate co-operation with the developing countries in the audio-visual field, especially with the Broadcasting Organization of the Non-Aligned Countries;

(7) Reaffirming the primary role that the General Assembly is to play in elaborating, co-ordinating and harmonizing United Nations policies and activities in the field of information and emphasizing the central role of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization in the field of information and communication, it is recommended that the United Nations system as a whole and all others concerned should be urged to give the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization adequate support and assistance in the field of information and communication. The Department of Public Information, in particular, should co-operate more regularly with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, especially at the working level, with a view to maximizing the contributions of the Department to the efforts of that organization in further promoting the attainment of a free flow and a wider and better balanced dissemination of information;

(8) Article 19 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,<sup>24</sup> which provides that everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression and that this right includes freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers, and article 29, which stipulates that these rights and freedoms may in no case be exercised contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations, should be recalled;

(9) The Department of Public Information should be requested to disseminate information about the United Nations activities in the field of human rights and to make broad use of the fortieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration on Human Rights, which will be observed in 1988, for the dissemination of information on human rights;

(10) The United Nations system, particularly the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, should aim at providing all possible support and assistance to the developing countries with due regard to their interests and needs in the field of information and to action already taken within the United Nations system, including, in particular:

(a) Development of human resources as indispensable for the improvement of information and communication systems in developing countries, and support for the continuation and strengthening of practical training programmes, such as those already operating under both public and private auspices throughout the developing world;

(b) Creation of conditions that will gradually enable the developing countries to produce, by using their own resources, the communications technology suited to their national needs, as well as the necessary programme material, specifically for radio and television broadcasting;

(c) Assistance in establishing and promoting telecommunication links at subregional, regional and interregional levels, especially among developing countries;

(11) The Secretary-General should be requested to ensure that the activities of the Department of Public Information, as the focal point of the public information tasks of the United Nations, are strengthened and improved, keeping in view the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the priority areas such as those stated in section III, paragraph 1, of General Assembly resolution 35/201 of 16 December 1980 and other pertinent resolutions of the Assembly and the recommendations of the Committee on Information, so as to ensure an objective and more coherent coverage of, as well as a better knowledge about, the United Nations and its work. It is recommended further that no new public information units independent of the Department should be created in the Secretariat of the United Nations;

(12) The Secretary-General should be requested to provide the Committee on Information at its substantive session in 1988 with a feasibility study on the consolidation and co-ordination of all public information activities within the United Nations with specific reference to the financial implications as well as to the effectiveness of the Department of Public Information as the focal point for public information activities;

(13) The Department of Public Information should be requested to continue its co-operation with the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, as well as with intergovernmental organizations and regional organizations, and should monitor, as appropriate, important meetings of that Movement, as well as of intergovernmental and regional organizations, with a view to promoting a free flow and a wider and better balanced dissemination of information;

(14) In the light of the serious economic situation prevailing in Africa, the Secretary-General should be requested to ensure that the Department of Public Information continues to do its utmost in bringing to the attention of the international community the real dimensions of the plight of the African people and the tremendous efforts of the African countries towards recovery and development, as well as the positive response by the international community, with a view to increasing its contribution to alleviating this human tragedy. In this regard, the Secretary-General should be requested to ensure that the Department of Public Information continues to do its utmost to disseminate widely and to publicize the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990.<sup>46</sup> In this respect, the efforts of the Department should be commended;

(15) The Department of Public Information should be urged to ensure the widest possible dissemination of information pertaining to acute world economic problems in general and, in particular, to the severe economic difficulties of the least developed countries and the need for strengthening the international economic co-operation aimed at resolving external debt problems of developing countries;

(16) The relevant paragraphs of General Assembly resolution 59 (I) of 14 December 1946, in which the Assembly stated, *inter alia*, that freedom of information is a fundamental human right, must be reiterated;

(17) The relevant provisions of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe, signed at Helsinki on 1 August 1975, and those of the Concluding Document of the meeting of representatives

<sup>46</sup> Resolution S-13/2, annex.

of the participating States of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe, held at Madrid from 11 November 1980 to 9 September 1983, should be recalled;

(18) The relevant provisions of the Declaration on the Preparation of Societies for Life in Peace<sup>47</sup> should also be recalled;

(19) The final documents of the first Conference of the Ministers of Information of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Jakarta from 26 to 30 January 1984,<sup>48</sup> and of the Second Conference, held at Harare from 10 to 12 June 1987,<sup>49</sup> should be recalled;

(20) The Conference of Ministers of Information of States members of the Organization of African Unity, held at Addis Ababa from 27 to 30 March 1985, which expressed its conviction of the importance of a new world information and communication order, should be noted;

(21) The relevant resolutions on the question relating to information of the Fourth Islamic Summit Conference, held at Casablanca, Morocco, from 16 to 19 January 1984,<sup>50</sup> and the Fifth Islamic Summit Conference, held at Kuwait from 26 to 29 January 1987,<sup>51</sup> should be recalled;

(22) The relevant section of the Political Declaration adopted by the Eighth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Harare from 1 to 6 September 1986,<sup>52</sup> should be recalled;

(23) The Department of Public Information should continue to maintain consistent editorial independence and accuracy in reporting for all material produced by the Department and should promote, to the greatest possible extent, an informed understanding of the work and purposes of the United Nations system among the peoples of the world, *inter alia*, the cultural, humanitarian, economic and social programmes of the specialized agencies, taking necessary measures to ensure that its output contains objective and equitable information about issues before the Organization, reflecting divergent opinions where they occur;

(24) The Department of Public Information should, in the context of the review of its role, performance and method of work, study the feasibility of applying modern technologies for the collection, production, storage, dissemination and distribution of information materials, including the use of satellite facilities, bearing in mind the possibility of owning one in the future. The Secretary-General should be requested to submit such a feasibility study, including its financial implications, to the Committee by its next organizational session, at the latest;

(25) In this regard, attention is drawn to the success attained by the ARABSAT, BRASILSAT, INSAT-1B, MORELOS and PALAPA satellite systems and the CONDOR project, designed to promote national and regional integration, and the improvement of communication infrastructures;

(26) In the light of the present financial difficulties of the Department of Public Information, it is recommended that the Department consider expanding the programme of telephone news bulletins that are paid for

by its users. The Committee on Information notes with appreciation the positive response of those countries that are assisting the United Nations in resuming the short-wave broadcasts through their respective national networks free of charge. In the light of this successful co-operation, the Department of Public Information is requested to continue its contacts with interested countries and broadcasting organizations, in both the developed and developing countries, especially those with recognized capabilities, to solicit this type of co-operation and to report to the Committee at its substantive session in 1988 on the outcome of those contacts. The Department of Public Information should be requested to ensure that these radio programmes are objective and professional;

(27) The Committee on Information takes note with appreciation of regional efforts, especially among the developing countries, as well as co-operation between developed and developing countries to develop further their media infrastructure, especially in the areas of training and dissemination of information, with a view to encouraging a free flow and a wider and better balanced dissemination of information;

(28) The Department of Public Information should continue its annual training programme for broadcasters and journalists from developing countries. The Committee on Information notes that the workshop for the familiarization of news agencies of developing countries with modern technologies, as recommended by the Committee<sup>53</sup> and approved by the General Assembly in its resolution 41/68 A, has not been organized owing to financial constraints. The Department of Public Information is once again requested, in co-operation with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the News Agencies Pool of Non-Aligned Countries, to ensure the continuation and expansion of this kind of activity. In this connection, the Department should continue to examine the possibility of allocating a week of the programme for a visit by journalists and broadcasters from developing countries to one of the developing countries that expresses readiness to receive them for the purpose of acquainting them with the ways in which information on the United Nations is received and utilized;

(29) In order to enhance awareness and understanding of the lofty objectives of the United Nations, the Department of Public Information should provide assistance, in an objective and equitable way, to educational institutions of Member States for teaching about the structure of the United Nations, as well as the principles and purposes enunciated in its Charter. In order to implement this recommendation, the Department should continue to organize seminars for educators and education policy makers;

(30) Within the World Disarmament Campaign, the Department of Public Information should encourage coverage aimed at the promotion of a climate of understanding, confidence and co-operation, peace and development, and the enhancement of human rights;

(31) The Department of Public Information should be requested to continue to cover adequately and accurately all United Nations activities pertaining to the situation in the Middle East and the question of Palestine, in accordance with relevant United Nations resolu-

<sup>47</sup> Resolution 33/73.

<sup>48</sup> A/39/139-S/16430, annex.

<sup>49</sup> A/42/431 and Corr.1, annex.

<sup>50</sup> A/39/131-S/16414 and Corr.1, annex II, resolution 15/4-P(1S).

<sup>51</sup> A/42/178-S/18753, annex IV, resolution 1/5-C(1S).

<sup>52</sup> A/41/697-S/18392, annex, sect. I, paras. 294-312.

<sup>53</sup> See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 21 (A/41/21)*, para. 69.

tions, and to report to the Committee on Information at its substantive session in 1988;

(32) The Department of Public Information should continue its activities and dissemination of information on the policy and practice of *apartheid*, giving due attention to the unilateral measures and official censorship imposed on the local and international media with regard to all aspects of this issue;

(33) The Secretary-General should be requested to intensify his efforts in order to alert world public opinion to the illegal occupation of Namibia and to continue to disseminate adequately and accurately, with the full assistance of the United Nations Council for Namibia, the Department of Public Information and the United Nations system as a whole, information relating to the struggle of the oppressed people of Namibia for self-determination, national independence and freedom as well as to the need for the full and speedy implementation of the United Nations plan for the independence of Namibia;

(34) The Department of Public Information should further cover adequately and with impartiality the activities of all United Nations peace-keeping operations, in view of the paramount importance of such operations for the maintenance of international peace and security;

(35) The Secretary-General should be requested to ensure the continuation and improvement of United Nations radio and television programmes and, *inter alia*, to strengthen the Middle East/Arabic Unit as the producer of Arabic television and radio programmes. The Department of Public Information should implement the provisions of General Assembly resolution 38/82 B of 15 December 1983 on the Caribbean Unit. In view of the importance of United Nations radio programmes in the Asian and European regions, the functions of the Asian and European Units should not only be maintained, they should also be expanded;

(36) The unique function of the United Nations information centres as one of the most important means of disseminating information about the United Nations among the peoples of the world is recognized. In this regard, United Nations information centres should continue to assist press and information media in their respective countries in accordance with the mandate given by the General Assembly and should intensify direct and systematic communication exchange with local information and educational institutions and non-governmental organizations in a mutually beneficial way. Every effort should be made to establish close co-ordination with other field offices of the United Nations system, particularly those of the United Nations Development Programme, in order to avoid duplication of work. Co-ordination with other United Nations offices should take into account the functional autonomy of the United Nations information centres. The Department should ensure open and unhindered access by all people to all United Nations information centres and to all materials distributed through the centres;

(37) The Department of Public Information should disseminate information concerning the decisions of the United Nations dealing with acts of terrorism in all its forms, taking into account particularly General Assembly resolution 40/61 of 9 December 1985, as well as the relevant statements of the President of the Security Council and the Secretary-General;

(38) The Secretary-General should continue to strengthen and accelerate his efforts to develop a system for monitoring and evaluating the effectiveness of the ac-

tivities of the Department of Public Information, particularly in the priority areas determined by the General Assembly, taking into account the need to improve data collection procedures, analysis of feedback data and end-use of the Department's materials, and maximizing the efficiency of the operations in all their aspects;

(39) Future reports of the Department of Public Information to the Committee on Information and to the General Assembly, in particular on new programmes or on the expansion of existing programmes, should contain:

(a) More adequate information on the output of the Department in respect of each topic included in its work programme, which forms the basis of its programme budget;

(b) The costs of the activities undertaken in respect of each topic;

(c) More adequate information on target audiences, end-use of the Department's products, and analysis of feedback data received by the Department;

(d) A statement detailing the priority level that the Secretary-General has attached to current or future activities of the Department in documents dealing with such activities;

(e) The Department's evaluation of the effectiveness of its different programmes and activities, with particular reference to the need constantly to review internal programme elements and activities;

(40) The steps taken by the Department of Public Information in redressing the imbalance in its staff should be noted. The Department should continue its efforts to that end. The Secretary-General should take appropriate steps to increase the representation of under-represented developing countries and of other underrepresented groups of countries, especially at the senior levels, in conformity with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations, and to submit a report to the Committee on Information at its substantive session in 1988;

(41) Member States should be called upon once again to make voluntary contributions to the United Nations Trust Fund for Economic and Social Information;

(42) Note is taken of the report on the curtailment of radio programmes and the improvement in the distribution of taped radio programmes produced by the Department of Public Information,<sup>54</sup> and the Department is requested to take steps to improve their distribution, to examine its current effectiveness and to report to the Committee at its substantive session in 1988. In this connection, the Department of Public Information should explore adequate measures to resume radio programmes that have been curtailed, bearing in mind the need to ensure effective utilization, timeliness and maximum audience impact;

(43) Note is taken of the report on the programme and activities of the Joint United Nations Information Committee,<sup>55</sup> and the Secretary-General is urged to continue his efforts to secure a sound and stable financial basis for *Development Forum*, the only inter-agency publication of the United Nations system that concentrates on development issues. The Secretary-General should continue to ensure that *Development Forum* retains its editorial policy of intellectual independence, thus enabling this publication to continue to serve as a world-

<sup>54</sup> A/AC.198/117.

<sup>55</sup> A/AC.198/120.

wide forum in which diverse opinions on issues relating to economic and social development can be freely expressed;

(44) In order to ensure a better image of the United Nations and to promote a more accurate understanding of its activities, the Department of Public Information should guarantee daily coverage of all United Nations meetings through issuance of the daily press releases and the weekly news digest in all working languages. The Department of Public Information should continue to co-operate closely with and provide assistance to the members of the United Nations Correspondents Association, taking into account their needs and requirements, especially in the area of press releases, which provide them with the necessary raw material for adequate reporting. The Department of Public Information should be requested anew to use the official languages of the General Assembly adequately in its documents and audio-visual documentation in order to inform the public better about the activities of the United Nations. The Department of Public Information should again be requested to make balanced use of the two working languages of the Secretariat, in conformity with General Assembly resolution 2 (I) of 1 February 1946, in its written and audio-visual documents and to provide the two press sections with the means of producing and distributing press releases and, accordingly, to arrange appropriate staffing. The Department of Public Information should co-operate with delegations when they request that their views be reflected with accuracy and objectivity, by issuing addenda or corrigenda in the language of the press releases;

(45) The Department of Public Information should improve the timely distribution of its materials to subscribers and United Nations information centres, in particular the *UN Chronicle*, a major source of information on the United Nations to its recipients, and should reassess the effectiveness of this publication and report to the Committee on Information at its substantive session in 1988;

(46) The Secretary-General should be encouraged to continue and intensify his efforts to explore all possibilities of securing adequate resources for the continuation of the *World Newspaper Supplement* project. The *World Newspaper Supplement* should be properly labelled to identify its sources;

(47) It is recognized that free distribution of materials is necessary in the public information activities of the United Nations, but, as demands increase and whenever it is desirable and possible, the Department of Public Information should actively encourage the sale of its materials;

(48) It is requested that the recommendations relating to the activities of the Department of Public Information be implemented within existing resources;

2. *Requests* that the recommendations relating to the activities of the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat be implemented within existing resources;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Committee on Information, at its substantive session in 1988, on the implementation of the above recommendations;

4. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-third session on the implementation of the present resolution;

5. *Requests* the Committee on Information to report to the General Assembly at its forty-third session;

6. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-third session the item entitled "Questions relating to information".

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## B

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* its resolutions 34/181 and 34/182 of 18 December 1979, 35/201 of 16 December 1980, 36/149 A of 16 December 1981, 37/94 A and B of 10 December 1982, 38/82 A of 15 December 1983, 39/98 A and B of 14 December 1984, 40/164 A and B of 16 December 1985 and 41/68 A and B of 3 December 1986,

*Recalling* the relevant provisions of the final documents of the first Conference of the Ministers of Information of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Jakarta from 26 to 30 January 1984,<sup>48</sup> and of the Second Conference, held at Harare from 10 to 12 June 1987,<sup>49</sup> the Declarations of the Seventh and Eighth Conferences of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries held at New Delhi from 7 to 12 March 1983,<sup>56</sup> and at Harare from 1 to 6 September 1986,<sup>52</sup> and the Final Political Declaration adopted by the Conference of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Luanda from 4 to 7 September 1985,<sup>57</sup>

*Recalling* the relevant resolutions adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its eighteenth ordinary session, held at Nairobi from 24 to 27 June 1981,<sup>58</sup> and the Conference of Ministers of Information of States members of the Organization of African Unity at its third ordinary session, held at Addis Ababa from 27 to 30 March 1985, and at its first extraordinary session, held at Cairo from 20 to 25 November 1985, especially those encouraging regional co-operation in the field of information,

*Recalling* the relevant provisions of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe, signed at Helsinki on 1 August 1975, and those of the Concluding Document of the meeting of representatives of the participating States of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe, held at Madrid from 11 November 1980 to 9 September 1983,

*Recalling* article 19 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,<sup>24</sup> which provides that everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression and that this right includes freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers, and article 29, which stipulates that these rights and freedoms may in no case be exercised contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations,

*Recalling also* the relevant provisions of the Declaration on the Preparation of Societies for Life in Peace,<sup>47</sup>

*Conscious* that, in order progressively to remedy existing imbalances, it is essential to strengthen and intensify the development of infrastructure, networks and resources in the communications field and thus encourage a free flow and a wider and better balanced dissemination of information,

<sup>56</sup> See A/38/132-S/15675 and Corr.1 and 2, annex, sect. I, para. 173.

<sup>57</sup> See A/40/854-S/17610 and Corr.1, annex I, sect. XXXIV.

<sup>58</sup> See A/36/534, annex II.

*Emphasizing* its full support for the International Programme for the Development of Communication of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, which constitutes an essential instrument for the development of human and material resources and communication infrastructures in the developing countries,

*Recognizing* the central role of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization in the field of information and communications within its mandate, as well as the progress accomplished by that organization in that field,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization;<sup>59</sup>

2. *Recalls* 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,<sup>60</sup> adopted on 28 November 1978 by the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization;

3. *Considers* that the International Programme for the Development of Communication of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization represents a significant step towards the gradual elimination of existing imbalances in the field of information and communications, and welcomes the decisions adopted by the Intergovernmental Council of the Programme at its eighth session, held in Paris from 20 to 26 January 1987;

4. *Expresses its appreciation* to all Member States that have made or pledged a contribution towards the implementation of the International Programme for the Development of Communication;

5. *Again calls upon* Member States and organizations and bodies of the United Nations system as well as other international governmental and non-governmental organizations and concerned public and private enterprises to

respond to the appeals of the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to contribute to the International Programme for the Development of Communication by making financial resources available as well as staff, equipment, technologies and training resources;

6. *Recalls* resolution 4/22 of 27 October 1980<sup>61</sup> concerning the reduction of telecommunication tariffs for news exchanges, adopted by the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, and takes note of the efforts made by Member States in this respect;

7. *Reaffirms* its support for the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, its Constitution and the ideals reflected in it;

8. *Invites* the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to continue his efforts in the information and communication field and to submit to the General 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;

9. *Reaffirms* the ongoing efforts of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, 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 consensus resolutions of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

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<sup>59</sup> A/42/571.

<sup>60</sup> United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, *Records of the General Conference, Twentieth Session*, vol. I, *Resolutions*, pp. 100-104.

<sup>61</sup> *Ibid.*, *Twenty-first Session*, vol. I, *Resolutions*, sect. III.





V. RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED ON THE REPORTS OF THE SECOND COMMITTEE<sup>1</sup>

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#### 42/164. Target for World Food Programme pledges for the period 1989-1990

*The General Assembly,*

Recalling the provisions of its resolution 2095 (XX) of 20 December 1965 to the effect that the World Food Programme is to be reviewed before each pledging conference,

Recalling also the provisions of paragraph 4 of its resolution 40/176 of 17 December 1985 specifying that, subject to the review mentioned above, the next pledging conference should be convened at the latest early in 1988, at which time Governments and appropriate donor organizations should be invited to pledge contributions for the period 1989-1990, with a view to reaching such a target as may then be recommended by the General Assembly and by the Conference of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations,

Noting that the review of the Programme was undertaken by the Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes of the World Food Programme at its twenty-third session and by the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1987,

Having considered Economic and Social Council resolution 1987/91 of 9 July 1987, and the recommendations of the Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes,

Recognizing the value of multilateral food aid as provided by the World Food Programme since its inception and the necessity for continuing its activity both as a form of capital investment and for meeting emergency food needs,

1. Establishes for the two years 1989 and 1990 a target for voluntary contributions to the World Food Programme of \$1.4 billion, of which not less than one third in the aggregate should be in cash and/or services, and expresses the hope that those resources will 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;

2. Urges States Members of the United Nations and members and associate members of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and appropriate donor organizations to make every effort to ensure the full attainment of the target;

3. Requests the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, to convene a pledging conference for this purpose at United Nations Headquarters early in 1988;

4. Decides that, subject to the review provided for in its resolution 2095 (XX), the next pledging conference, at which Governments and appropriate donor organizations

should be invited to pledge contributions for 1991 and 1992, with a view to reaching such a target as may then be recommended by the General Assembly and by the Conference of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, should be convened at the latest early in 1990.

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#### 42/165. International economic security

*The General Assembly,*

Recalling its resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974, containing the Declaration and Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974, containing the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, and 35/56 of 5 December 1980, the annex to which contains the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade,

Bearing in mind the Final Act adopted by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at its seventh session, held at Geneva from 9 July to 3 August 1987,<sup>2</sup>

Recalling its resolutions 40/173 of 17 December 1985 and 41/184 of 8 December 1986, and taking note of Economic and Social Council decision 1987/162 of 8 July 1987,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on a concept of international economic security,<sup>3</sup>

Reaffirming that co-operation among all countries should be based on respect for independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and non-interference in the internal affairs of each State, and on the right of the people of each country to choose freely their own social, economic and political system,

Convinced that the efforts of States to co-operate in all areas of economic activity contribute to the reinforcement of international peace and security in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, and recalling, in this connection, the Final Document of the International Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development,<sup>4</sup>

Further convinced of the need to strengthen the United Nations and the United Nations system to achieve the

<sup>2</sup> TD/351, part one, sect. I.

<sup>3</sup> A/42/314-E/1987/77 and Add.1.

<sup>4</sup> International Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development, New York, 24 August-11 September 1987 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.87.IX.8).

purposes set out in the Charter, in particular in Article 55, to create conditions of stability, well-being and economic and social progress, and to promote the development of developing countries,

*Recognizing* that the increasing complexity of the inter-related issues of money, finance, external debt, trade, commodities and development calls for a universal, more comprehensive and continuing dialogue to address these issues on the basis of common interest, equality, non-discrimination and collective responsibility and to the mutual benefit of all countries,

*Aware* that both national and international policies should be growth-oriented and mutually reinforcing in order to make interdependence, in contrast to the experience of the recent past, a vehicle for transmitting and cumulating positive impulses and benefits for all countries, with special emphasis on the development needs of developing countries,

*Reiterating* that the alleviation of the most urgent economic problems of developing countries is a major factor in ensuring international economic stability and a better political climate,

*Calling* for the reinforcement of multilateral co-operation in promoting a common understanding and determining practical approaches and measures to deal with problems of growth, development, in particular of developing countries, and other international economic issues,

*Recognizing* that the strengthening of co-operation within the United Nations system, including its operational activities, would help to create a more predictable and more supportive international economic environment and increase confidence in international economic relations designed to bring about a healthy, secure and equitable future for the world economy,

*Reaffirming* that regional and subregional economic integration could in appropriate cases serve as an essential element in strengthening economic and technical co-operation, in particular in the sphere of science and technology for development, as it contributes to a more predictable international economic environment,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on a concept of international economic security;<sup>3</sup>

2. *Emphasizes* that the Charter of the United Nations provides a basis for conducting relations among States in a manner that would promote the shared objective of revitalizing development, growth and international trade in a more predictable and supportive environment through multilateral co-operation and thus also promote peace, security and stability;

3. *Expresses its conviction* that the search for international economic security should be based on a constructive, universal, more comprehensive and continued dialogue within the United Nations and the United Nations system aimed at developing practical approaches and measures that contribute to improvements in the international economic system through reform and strengthening of the framework of principles and rules governing trade, monetary and financial relations within which countries operate;

4. *Recognizes* that the United Nations should make a greater contribution to the efforts of Governments to improve their capacity to manage the interrelationships among different economies and the linkages between various sectors and issues;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in monitoring the development of international and multilateral economic co-operation, to continue his efforts to enhance the

capacity of the United Nations to focus on current and potential problem areas in the world economy in order to assist Governments in taking concerted measures, in particular to solve development problems of developing countries;

6. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to consult with eminent persons representing all regions on principles of international economic security in the light of the present resolution, keeping in mind the existing mandates on development and international economic co-operation, and to submit the findings thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session through the Economic and Social Council.

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11 December 1987*

#### 42/166. Assistance to the Palestinian people

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* its resolution 41/181 of 8 December 1986,

*Taking note* of Economic and Social Council resolution 1987/77 of 8 July 1987,

*Recalling* the Programme of Action for the Achievement of Palestinian Rights, adopted by the International Conference on the Question of Palestine,<sup>5</sup>

*Aware* of the need to provide economic and social assistance to the Palestinian people,

*Noting* the meeting on assistance to the Palestinian people, held at Geneva on 19 June 1987 in response to resolution 41/181,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Secretary-General on assistance to the Palestinian people;<sup>6</sup>

2. *Welcomes* the preparation of the programme of economic and social assistance to the Palestinian people set out in the report of the Secretary-General;<sup>7</sup>

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to develop the programme and seek its early implementation in close co-operation with the Palestine Liberation Organization and to co-ordinate the activities envisaged by various organizations of the United Nations system within the framework of the programme;

4. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to mobilize resources for the programme in close co-operation with the Palestine Liberation Organization;

5. *Urges* 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 will not serve to prolong the Israeli occupation;

6. *Requests* the international community, the United Nations system and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to sustain and increase their assistance to the Palestinian people in co-operation with the Palestine Liberation Organization;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-third session, through the

<sup>5</sup> 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, sect. B.

<sup>6</sup> A/42/289-E/1987/86 and Add.1 and 2 and Add.2/Corr.1.

<sup>7</sup> A/42/289-E/1987/86, annex.

Economic and Social Council, on the progress made in the implementation of the present resolution.

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#### 42/167. World Tourism Organization

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* its resolutions 32/156 and 32/157 of 19 December 1977, 33/122 of 19 December 1978 and 34/134 of 14 December 1979 concerning the World Tourism Organization, and, in particular, resolution 40/172 of 17 December 1985 in which it requested the Secretary-General of the World Tourism Organization to submit to the General Assembly, through the Economic and Social Council, a report on the progress made in the implementation of the Manila Declaration<sup>8</sup> and the Acapulco Document<sup>9</sup> on World Tourism,

*Taking note* of the report of the Secretary-General of the World Tourism Organization,<sup>10</sup>

*Requests* the Secretary-General of the World Tourism Organization to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session, through the Economic and Social Council, a report on the further implementation of resolution 40/172.

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11 December 1987*

#### 42/168. Fortieth anniversary of the World Health Organization

*The General Assembly,*

*Taking note* of Economic and Social Council resolution 1987/76 of 8 July 1987,

*Noting* that the World Health Organization intends to celebrate its fortieth anniversary during 1988 in accordance with World Health Assembly resolution WHA40.36, of 15 May 1987,<sup>11</sup>

*Noting also* that the World Health Organization will use the occasion of its fortieth anniversary as a global opportunity to inform and mobilize all concerned with a view to achieving the goal of health for all by the year 2000 in an atmosphere of goodwill, consensus and mutual respect,

*Expressing its appreciation* for the important achievements of the World Health Organization in fulfilling its constitutional mandate to direct and co-ordinate international health work,

*Decides* to observe, at its forty-third session, the fortieth anniversary of the World Health Organization in a manner befitting its achievements and future role in international health.

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<sup>8</sup> A/36/236, annex, appendix 1.

<sup>9</sup> A/38/182-E/1983/66, annex, appendix.

<sup>10</sup> A/42/227-E/1987/65.

<sup>11</sup> See *World Health Organization, Fortieth World Health Assembly, Geneva, 4-15 May 1987, Resolutions and Decisions, Annexes (WHA40/1987/REC/1)*.

#### 42/169. International decade for natural disaster reduction

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* its resolution 3345 (XXIX) of 17 December 1974, in which it requested the Secretary-General to take appropriate measures to provide facilities for co-ordinated multidisciplinary research also at the regional level aimed at synthesizing, integrating and advancing existing knowledge on the interrelationships between population, resources, environment and development, in order to assist Member States, particularly the developing countries, and the organizations of the United Nations system in their efforts to cope with the complex and multidimensional problems related to this field in the context of social and economic development,

*Noting with appreciation* the important contribution made by the World Commission on Environment and Development, as reflected in its report,<sup>12</sup> which calls for new national and international approaches in dealing with the various factors affecting the environment, including natural disasters,

*Considering* that natural disasters, such as earthquakes, windstorms (cyclones, hurricanes, tornadoes, typhoons), tsunamis, floods, landslides, volcanic eruptions, wildfires and other calamities of natural origin, have claimed about 3 million lives worldwide in the past two decades, adversely affected the lives of at least 800 million more people and resulted in immediate damages exceeding \$23 billion,

*Considering also* that, among disasters of natural origin, drought and desertification are resulting in enormous damage, particularly in Africa, where the recent drought threatened the lives of more than 20 million people and uprooted millions of others,

*Recognizing* that the effects of such disasters may damage very severely the fragile economic infrastructure of developing countries, especially the least developed, landlocked and island developing countries, and thus hamper their development process,

*Recalling* the report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization, particularly the section concerning natural disasters and the merits of proposals that have been made to stimulate international study, planning and preparations on this subject over the next decade under the auspices of the United Nations,<sup>13</sup>

*Also taking note with appreciation* of the report of the Secretary-General concerning the existing mechanisms and arrangements within the United Nations system for disaster and emergency assistance and co-ordination,<sup>14</sup>

*Recognizing* the responsibility of the United Nations system for promoting international co-operation in the study of natural disasters of geophysical origin and in the development of techniques to mitigate risks arising therefrom, as well as for co-ordinating disaster relief, preparedness and prevention, including prediction and early warning,

*Convinced* that concerted international action for the reduction of natural disasters over the course of the 1990s would give genuine impetus to a series of concrete measures at the national, regional and international levels,

*Recognizing* that the primary responsibility for defining the general goals and directions of efforts undertaken in

<sup>12</sup> See A/42/427, annex.

<sup>13</sup> See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 1 (A/42/1)*, sect. II.

<sup>14</sup> A/42/657.

the framework of an international decade for natural disaster reduction and for implementing the measures that would result from the activities of the decade lies with the Governments of the countries concerned,

*Considering* that the concept of a global programme for natural disaster reduction is predicated on collaborative efforts among culturally and economically diverse nations, together with relevant organizations of the United Nations system and concerned national and international non-governmental organizations, including scientific and technological institutions,

1. *Recognizes* the importance of reducing the impact of natural disasters for all people, and in particular for developing countries;

2. *Recognizes further* that scientific and technical understanding of the causes and impact of natural disasters and of ways to reduce both human and property losses has progressed to such an extent that a concerted effort to assemble, disseminate and apply this knowledge through national, regional and world-wide programmes could have very positive effects in this regard, particularly for developing countries;

3. *Decides* to designate the 1990s as a decade in which the international community, under the auspices of the United Nations, will 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 therein after having considered the report of the Secretary-General referred to in paragraph 9 of the present resolution;

4. *Decides* that the objective of this decade is to reduce through concerted international actions, especially in developing countries, loss of life, property damage and social and economic disruption caused by natural disasters, such as earthquakes, windstorms (cyclones, hurricanes, tornadoes, typhoons), tsunamis, floods, landslides, volcanic eruptions, wildfires and other calamities of natural origin, such as grasshopper and locust infestations, and that its goals are:

(a) To improve the capacity of each country to mitigate the effects of natural disasters expeditiously and effectively, paying special attention to assisting developing countries in the establishment, when needed, of early warning systems;

(b) To devise appropriate guidelines and strategies for applying existing knowledge, taking into account the cultural and economic diversity among nations;

(c) To foster scientific and engineering endeavours aimed at closing critical gaps in knowledge in order to reduce loss of life and property;

(d) To disseminate existing and new information related to measures for the assessment, prediction, prevention and mitigation of natural disasters;

(e) To develop measures for the assessment, prediction, prevention and mitigation of natural disasters through programmes of technical assistance and technology transfer, demonstration projects, and education and training, tailored to specific hazards and locations, and to evaluate the effectiveness of those programmes;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the appropriate organizations of the United Nations system and relevant scientific, technical, academic and other non-governmental organizations, to develop an appropriate framework for attaining the objective and goals referred to in paragraphs 3 and 4 above and to submit a re-

port thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session through the Economic and Social Council;

6. *Recommends* that, if necessary, extrabudgetary resources be provided for the preparation of the above-mentioned report and considers that, for this purpose, voluntary contributions from countries, international organizations and other organizations are highly desirable;

7. *Calls upon* all Governments to participate during the decade in concerted international action for the reduction of natural disasters and, as appropriate, to establish national committees, in co-operation with the relevant scientific and technological communities, with a view to surveying available mechanisms and facilities for the reduction of natural hazards, assessing the particular requirements of their respective countries or regions in order to add to, improve or update existing mechanisms and facilities and develop a strategy to attain the desired goals;

8. *Further calls upon* Governments to keep the Secretary-General informed of their countries' plans and of assistance that can be provided so that the United Nations may become an international centre for the exchange of information, the storing of documents and the co-ordination of international efforts concerning the activities in support of the objective and goals referred to in paragraphs 3 and 4 above, thus enabling each Member State to benefit from the experience of other countries;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-third session on progress made in the preparations outlined above with particular emphasis on defining the catalytic and facilitating role envisaged for the United Nations system.

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#### 42/170. Implementation of General Assembly resolution 41/213 in the economic and social fields

*The General Assembly,*

*Reaffirming* the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

*Recalling* its resolutions 32/197 of 20 December 1977 on the restructuring of the economic and social sectors of the United Nations system and 41/213 of 19 December 1986 on the review of the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations, both of which are elements of a common process,

*Taking note* of Economic and Social Council decisions 1987/112 of 6 February 1987 on the in-depth study of the United Nations intergovernmental structure and functions in the economic and social fields and 1987/180 of 8 July 1987 on enhancing the co-ordination of the activities of the organizations of the United Nations system,

*Bearing in mind* the importance of the full implementation of all aspects of its resolution 41/213,

1. *Stresses* the common interest of all countries in the effective and efficient functioning of the United Nations in the economic and social fields which are of particular importance to the developing countries;

2. *Affirms* that its resolution 41/213 should continue to be implemented in the economic and social fields at the intergovernmental and Secretariat levels in a timely, orderly, integrated and well co-ordinated manner in order to enhance the quality and strengthen the implementation of development-oriented programmes and activities of the United Nations in those fields;

3. *Considers* that the implementation of its resolution 41/213 in the economic and social fields should take into account the fact that the in-depth study of the United Nations intergovernmental structure and functions in the economic and social fields, as called for in section I, paragraph 1 (e), of that resolution, is under way.

4. *Recognizes* that adjustments in the structure of the Secretariat in the economic and social fields will be required as a result of ongoing reviews and of the work 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.

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#### 42/171. Guidelines for international decades

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* its decision 35/424 of 5 December 1980, by which it adopted the guidelines for international years and anniversaries contained in the annex to Economic and Social Council resolution 1980/67 of 25 July 1980,

*Considering* it desirable to establish similar guidelines for the designation of international decades,

1. *Invites* 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 General Assembly at its forty-third session;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General, therefore, to submit to the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1988 a report on guidelines for future international decades, including his recommendations.

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#### 42/172. International code of conduct on the transfer of technology

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* its resolution 41/166 of 5 December 1986 on an international code of conduct on the transfer of technology,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on the consultations held in 1987 relating to the negotiations on an international code of conduct on the transfer of technology;<sup>15</sup>

2. *Notes* that the consultations could not be finalized in 1987 and that a number of suggestions were made in the course of the consultations concerning the possible solution to the issues outstanding in the draft code of conduct;<sup>16</sup>

3. *Invites* the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the President of the United Nations Conference on an International Code of Conduct on the Transfer of Technology to complete their consultations with regional groups and interested Governments with a view to identifying appropriate

solutions to the issues outstanding in the draft code of conduct;

4. *Further invites* the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to report to the General Assembly at its forty-third session if sufficient progress is made in the consultations referred to in paragraph 3 above, and to recommend, in the light of the consultations, any further action relating to the negotiations on a code of conduct, including the possible reconvening of the United Nations Conference on an International Code of Conduct on the Transfer of Technology.

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#### 42/173. Economic measures as a means of political and economic coercion against developing countries

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* the relevant principles set forth in the Charter of the United Nations,

*Recalling also* its resolutions 2625 (XXV) of 24 October 1970, containing the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974, containing the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, and 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974, containing the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States,

*Reaffirming* article 32 of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, which declares that no State may use or encourage the use of economic, political or any other type of measures to coerce another State in order to obtain from it the subordination of the exercise of its sovereign rights,

*Bearing in mind* the general principles governing international trade and trade policies for development contained in its resolution 1995 (XIX) of 30 December 1964, United Nations Conference on Trade and Development resolution 152 (VI) of 2 July 1983<sup>17</sup> on rejection of coercive economic measures, and the principles and rules of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade and paragraph 7 (iii) of the Ministerial Declaration adopted on 29 November 1982 by the Contracting Parties to the General Agreement at their thirty-eighth session,<sup>18</sup>

*Reaffirming* its resolutions 38/197 of 20 December 1983, 39/210 of 18 December 1984, 40/185 of 17 December 1985 and 41/165 of 5 December 1986,

*Taking note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the adoption and effects of economic measures taken by developed countries for coercive purposes, including their impact on international economic relations,<sup>19</sup> and considering that further work should be undertaken in order to implement resolutions 38/197, 39/210, 40/185 and 41/165,

*Gravely concerned* that the use of coercive measures adversely affects the economies and development efforts of developing countries and that, in some cases, those mea-

<sup>15</sup> A/42/678.

<sup>16</sup> *Ibid.*, paras. 8-16.

<sup>17</sup> See *Proceedings of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Sixth Session*, vol. I, *Report and Annexes* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.83.II.D.6), part one, sect. A.

<sup>18</sup> See General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, *Basic Instruments and Selected Documents, Twenty-ninth Supplement* (Sales No. E/ATT/1983-1), document I/5424.

<sup>19</sup> A/42/660.

asures have worsened, creating a negative impact on international economic co-operation,

1. *Calls upon* the international community to adopt urgent and effective measures in order to eliminate the use of coercive measures against developing countries, which have been increasing and have taken new forms;

2. *Deplores* the fact that some developed countries continue to apply and, in some cases, have increased the scope and magnitude of economic measures that have the purpose of exerting, directly or indirectly, coercion on the sovereign decisions of developing countries subject to those measures;

3. *Reaffirms* that developed countries should refrain from threatening or applying trade restrictions, blockades, embargoes and other economic sanctions, incompatible with the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and in violation of undertakings contracted multilaterally and bilaterally, against developing countries as a form of political and economic coercion that affects their economic, political and social development;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to prepare a comprehensive, in-depth report, to be submitted to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session, on effective measures to eliminate the use of coercive measures against developing countries, as mentioned in paragraph 1 above, and on the economic measures that adversely affect the development efforts of developing countries, mentioned in paragraph 3 above, taking into account existing information and including:

(a) Relevant information from Governments;

(a) Information from all the pertinent organs and organizations of the United Nations system;

(c) Suggestions for monitoring the application of the measures referred to in paragraph 3 above;

(d) If he deems it appropriate, opinions and suggestions of competent internationally recognized experts in this field;

5. *Appeals* to Governments and to the pertinent organs and organizations of the United Nations system to provide the necessary information to the Secretary-General, so that he may prepare the report called for in paragraph 4 above.

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#### 42/174. Specific action related to the particular needs and problems of land-locked developing countries

*The General Assembly,*

*Reiterating* the specific actions related to the particular needs of the land-locked developing countries set out in United Nations Conference on Trade and Development resolutions 63 (III) of 19 May 1972,<sup>20</sup> 98 (IV) of 31 May 1976,<sup>21</sup> 123 (V) of 3 June 1979<sup>22</sup> and 137 (VI) of 2 July 1983<sup>17</sup> and Trade and Development Board resolution 319 (XXXI) of 27 September 1985,<sup>23</sup>

*Recalling* the provisions of its resolutions 31/157 of 21 December 1976, 32/191 of 19 December 1977, 33/150 of 20 December 1978, 34/198 of 19 December 1979, 35/58 of 5 December 1980, 36/175 of 17 December 1981, 39/209 of 18 December 1984 and 40/183 of 17 December 1985 and other resolutions of the United Nations relating to the particular needs and problems of land-locked developing countries,

*Bearing in mind* that the land-locked developing countries, most of which are also least developed countries, have been severely affected by the current socio-economic crisis,

*Recalling* the relevant provisions of the Final Act adopted by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at its seventh session, held at Geneva from 9 July to 3 August 1987,<sup>24</sup>

*Recalling also* the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea,<sup>25</sup> adopted on 10 December 1982,

*Noting* that the report of the *Ad Hoc* Group of Experts to Study Ways and Means of Improving Transit-transport Infrastructures and Services for Land-locked Developing Countries<sup>26</sup> and the recommendations therein, and the various views and comments of Governments on the report, could be a basis for an approach towards resolving the problems that the land-locked developing countries face,

*Recognizing* that the lack of territorial access to the sea, aggravated by remoteness and isolation from world markets, and prohibitive transit, transport and trans-shipment costs and risks impose serious constraints on export earnings, private capital inflow and domestic resource mobilization of the land-locked developing countries and therefore adversely affect their growth and socio-economic development,

*Recognizing also* that most transit countries are themselves developing countries facing serious economic problems, including the lack of adequate infrastructure in the transport sector,

*Noting with concern* that the measures taken thus far have not adequately addressed the problems of land-locked developing countries,

1. *Reaffirms* the right of access of land-locked countries to and from the sea and freedom of transit through the territory of transit States by all means of transport, in accordance with article 125 of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea;

2. *Appeals* to all States, international organizations and financial institutions to implement, as a matter of urgency and priority, the specific actions related to the particular needs and problems of land-locked developing countries envisaged in United Nations Conference on Trade and Development resolutions 63 (III), 98 (IV), 123 (V) and 137 (VI) and the Final Act adopted by the Conference at its seventh session, in the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade,<sup>27</sup> in the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries<sup>28</sup> and in other relevant resolutions of the United Nations;

<sup>24</sup> See TD/351, part one, sect. I.

<sup>25</sup> *Official Records of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea*, vol. XVII (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.84.V.3), document A/CONF.62/122.

<sup>26</sup> *Official Records of the Trade and Development Board, Twenty-ninth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 6, document TD/B/1002.

<sup>27</sup> Resolution 35/56, annex.

<sup>28</sup> *Report of the United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, Paris, 1-14 September 1981* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.82.1.8), part one, sect. A.

<sup>20</sup> See *Proceedings of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Third Session*, vol. I, *Report and Annexes* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.73.II.D.4), annex I.A.

<sup>21</sup> *Ibid.*, Fourth Session, vol. I, *Report and Annexes* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.76.II.D.10 and corrigendum), part one, sect. A.

<sup>22</sup> *Ibid.*, Fifth Session, vol. I, *Report and Annexes* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.79.II.D.14), part one, sect. A.

<sup>23</sup> See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fortieth Session, Supplement No. 15 (A/40/15)*, vol. II, sect. I.

3. *Urges* the international community, in particular donor countries and multilateral financial and development organizations, to provide land-locked and transit developing countries with appropriate financial and technical assistance in the form of grants or concessional loans for the construction, maintenance and improvement of their transport and transit infrastructures and facilities, including alternative routes;

4. *Invites* transit countries and the land-locked developing countries to co-operate effectively in harmonizing transport planning and in promoting joint ventures, where appropriate, in the fields of transport and communications at the regional, subregional and bilateral levels;

5. *Urges* the international development bodies, in particular the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the regional commissions, to further expand their support, including technical assistance programmes in the transport and communications sectors of the land-locked developing countries;

6. *Appeals* to the international community to make available to all transit and land-locked developing countries, as required and on appropriate terms, including concessional arrangements, new scientific and technological know-how relating to specific transit-transport and communication problems;

7. *Appeals* to the international community and, in particular, donor countries, multilateral financial and development institutions, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the regional commissions, to extend all possible support to land-locked developing countries in their efforts to implement economic measures and policies designed to promote a pattern of growth that renders their economies less vulnerable to adverse consequences of their land-locked situation;

8. *Welcomes* the report of the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on progress in the implementation of specific action related to the particular needs and problems of land-locked developing countries,<sup>29</sup> submitted pursuant to resolution 40/183, and requests him to prepare another report, taking into account the provisions of the present resolution, for submission to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session.

*96th plenary meeting  
11 December 1987*

#### **42/175. Seventh session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development**

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* its resolutions 1995 (XIX) of 30 December 1964, as amended,<sup>30</sup> on the establishment of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development as an organ of the General Assembly, 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974, containing the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974, containing the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, 3362 (S-VII) of 16 September 1975 on development and international economic co-operation and 35/56 of 5 December 1980, the annex to which contains the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade, and its decision

<sup>29</sup> A/42/537, annex.

<sup>30</sup> See resolutions 2904 (XXVII), 31/2 A and B and 34/3.

40/438 of 17 December 1985 concerning the review and appraisal of the implementation of the Strategy,

*Recalling also* its resolution 41/169 of 5 December 1986, in which it decided to convene the seventh session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development,

*Having considered* the Final Act adopted by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at its seventh session, held at Geneva from 9 July to 3 August 1987,<sup>2</sup>

*Taking note* of Trade and Development Board decision 350 (XXXIV) of 16 October 1987, in which the Board decided that the intergovernmental bodies of the Conference should follow up and keep under review the implementation of the policies and measures in the Final Act falling within their terms of reference,<sup>31</sup>

*Affirming* the commitments made by Member States in the Final Act to reinvigorate and strengthen multilateral co-operation to promote and give effect to policies aimed at revitalizing development, growth and international trade,

1. *Welcomes* the Final Act adopted by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at its seventh session as a step forward in co-operation, negotiation and the international dialogue on development;

2. *Urges* all Governments, bearing in mind their particular contributions, commensurate with their economic weight, and their commitments as embodied in the Final Act, to give full and prompt effect to the policies and measures agreed to therein, through continuing action, individually and collectively and in competent international organizations, in pursuit of the objective of revitalizing development, growth and international trade;

3. *Requests* the Trade and Development Board and the subsidiary organs of the Conference to take the appropriate necessary action on the Final Act;

4. *Invites* all organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to respond positively to the results of the seventh session of the Conference, within their respective fields of competence.

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11 December 1987*

#### **42/176. Trade embargo against Nicaragua**

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* its resolutions 40/188 of 17 December 1985 and 41/164 of 5 December 1986, as well as its resolution 42/1 of 7 October 1987,

*Taking note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the trade embargo against Nicaragua,<sup>32</sup>

1. *Deplores* the continuation of the trade embargo contrary to its resolutions 40/188 and 41/164 and to the Judgment of the International Court of Justice of 27 June 1986,<sup>33</sup> and once again requests that those measures be immediately revoked;

<sup>31</sup> *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 15 (A/42/15), vol. II, sect. II.B.*

<sup>32</sup> A/42/583.

<sup>33</sup> See *Military and Paramilitary Activities in and against Nicaragua (Nicaragua v. United States of America), Merits, Judgment, I.C.J. Reports 1986, p. 14.*



2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-third session on the implementation of the present resolution.

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11 December 1987

#### 42/177. Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries

*The General Assembly,*

Recalling its resolution 40/205 of 17 December 1985, in which it decided to carry out a global review and appraisal of the implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries<sup>28</sup> at a high level in 1990 and to determine the precise level, mandate, date and venue for such a review, as well as the preparatory process, at its forty-second session, in the light of the consultations that would take place under the auspices of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, including those of the seventh session of the Conference,

Bearing in mind the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries, in which it was recommended that the Intergovernmental Group on the Least Developed Countries of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development should meet at a high level to carry out the mid-term global review of progress towards the implementation of the Programme of Action, and consider the possibility of holding a global review at the end of the decade, which might, *inter alia*, take the form of a second United Nations conference on the least developed countries,<sup>34</sup>

Recalling also the Final Act adopted by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at its seventh session, held at Geneva from 9 July to 3 August 1987, in which the Conference recommended that a second United Nations conference on the least developed countries should be convened at a high level in 1990 to review and appraise the implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action,<sup>35</sup>

Taking note of Trade and Development Board decision 349 (XXXIV) of 16 October 1987<sup>31</sup> on the preparations for the global review and appraisal of the implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action,

Expressing deep concern at the continuing deterioration in the overall socio-economic situation of the least developed countries,

##### 1. *Decides:*

(a) To convene the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries at a high level in 1990. The mandate of the Conference should be as follows:

- (i) To review progress at the country level thus far in the decade;
- (ii) To review progress in international support measures and particularly in official development assistance;
- (iii) In the light of (i) and (ii) above, to consider, formulate, and adopt appropriate national and international policies and measures for accelerating the development process in the least developed coun-

tries during the 1990s in accordance with their long-term national social and economic objectives;

(b) To accept the generous offer made by the Government of France to act as host to the Conference;

(c) To hold the Conference in September 1990;

(d) 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; the duration of these two meetings will be one and a half weeks and two weeks respectively; the terms of reference of these meetings are annexed to the present resolution;

2. *Decides* to designate the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development as the focal point for the preparations for the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, and requests the Secretary-General of the United Nations to designate the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to serve as Secretary-General of the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries and, in that capacity, to make all necessary arrangements for the holding of the Conference;

3. *Calls 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;

4. *Requests* 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 for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries within their fields of competence and proposals for further action as input to the preparations for the Conference;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General, with the assistance of the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation and the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, 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;

6. *Requests* 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 paragraph 1 above;

7. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its forty-third session on the state of preparations for the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries.

<sup>34</sup>Report of the United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, Paris, 1-14 September 1981 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.82.I.8), part one, sect. A, para. 119.

<sup>35</sup>TD/351, para. 153.

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## ANNEX

## Terms of reference

## A. MEETING OF GOVERNMENTAL EXPERTS OF DONOR COUNTRIES AND MULTILATERAL AND BILATERAL FINANCIAL AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE INSTITUTIONS WITH REPRESENTATIVES OF THE LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

The purpose of the Meeting is to provide substantive inputs to the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, to be held in 1990. Taking into account the Substantial New Programme of Action, the Meeting will be devoted to:

(a) Assessment of progress in the socio-economic situation of the least developed countries during the 1980s in the light of ongoing national and international measures;

(b) Consideration of the requirements of the least developed countries that are of particular relevance to their development and that call for strengthened efforts during the 1990s;

(c) Consideration and identification of appropriate national and international measures for accelerating the development process in the least developed countries during the 1990s;

The results of the deliberations under (a), (b) and (c) above will be reported to the Conference through the Intergovernmental Group on the Least Developed Countries of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.

## B. INTERGOVERNMENTAL GROUP ON THE LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES OF THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT

(Preparatory Committee for the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries)

The Intergovernmental Group on the Least Developed Countries will serve as the Preparatory Committee for the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, to be held in 1990. The Preparatory Committee will consider the following matters:

(a) Substantive preparation for the Conference on the basis of the report 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, and of all other relevant inputs;

(b) Provisional agenda for the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries;

(c) Provisional rules of procedure of the Conference;

(d) Organization of work of the Conference.

## 42/178. Effective mobilization and integration of women in development

*The General Assembly,*

*Recognizing* the cross-sectoral and multidisciplinary nature of the issue of women in development and the need to consider the issue in its economic as well as social context,

*Emphasizing* the vital importance of national as well as world economic growth and development to the effective mobilization and integration of women in the economy,

*Recognizing* the central role of the Commission on the Status of Women in monitoring the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women<sup>36</sup> to the year 2000, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 40/108 of 13 December 1985,

*Considering* that the United Nations Development Fund for Women plays a catalytic role in improving access by women to development co-operation resources,

*Recognizing* the contribution made by the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women to increasing the participation of women at all levels in the development process,

*Also recognizing* the various initiatives taken in other United Nations bodies aimed at improving the integration of women in the process of development,

*Bearing in mind* paragraph 9 of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women,

*Recognizing* that women contribute significantly to the overall economy, including sectors where the value of their production is not fully accounted for, and that the development process should improve and encourage their greater participation in the labour market and active involvement in all areas of the economy,

*Taking note* of the report of the Secretary-General<sup>37</sup> on progress in the preparation of the first regular update of the *World Survey on the Role of Women in Development*,<sup>38</sup>

1. *Welcomes* Economic and Social Council resolution 1987/24 of 26 May 1987, particularly the agreement that the Commission on the Status of Women should place appropriate emphasis on issues of women and development, as addressed in chapter II of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women,<sup>36</sup>

2. *Emphasizes* the need for a focused, action-oriented approach in the preparation of the update of the *World Survey on the Role of Women in Development* and, in this regard, urges the Secretary-General, in preparing the first draft, to ensure its full conformity with General Assembly resolution 40/204 of 17 December 1985 and Economic and Social Council resolution 1986/64 of 23 July 1986, in particular by concentrating the update on the issues identified therein;

3. *Urges* the sectoral, functional and regional intergovernmental bodies of the United Nations in the economic and development fields to contribute actively to the work of both the Economic and Social Council and the Second Committee of the General Assembly relating to the integration of women in economic development, in line with the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies and the system-wide medium-term plan for women and development, as agreed to by the Council in its resolution 1987/86 of 8 July 1987;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in order to strengthen further the work of the United Nations in integrating women effectively in economic programmes and operational activities, as outlined in his report,<sup>39</sup> to prepare biennially, as an annex to the report called for in paragraph 9 (b) of the present resolution:

(a) An update of mandates governing the integration of women in economic development adopted by the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and the Commission on the Status of Women and by world conferences of the United Nations system;<sup>40</sup>

(b) A list of the titles of all subprogrammes and programme elements relating to the integration of women in development, as contained in the proposed programme budget and in revisions to the medium-term plan;

(c) A compilation of decisions taken by United Nations intergovernmental bodies other than the Commission on the Status of Women, the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly relating to the integra-

<sup>36</sup>Report of the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, Nairobi, 15-26 July 1985 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.85.IV.10), chap. I, sect. A.

<sup>37</sup>A/42/508.

<sup>38</sup>United Nations publication, Sales No. E.86.IV.3.

<sup>39</sup>A/42/273-E/1987/74 and Add.1.

<sup>40</sup>See A/42/273/Add.1-E/1987/74/Add.1, annex I.

tion of women in development, beginning with those adopted in 1986;

5. *Urges* the executive secretaries of the five regional commissions to increase their efforts to integrate women in the development process of their regions, *inter alia*, by continuing to ensure that activities to integrate women in development are included at all levels of the overall work programme of each commission, and to include in their annual reports an analysis of changes in the situation of women in their regions;

6. *Urges* Governments to implement fully the economic development objectives outlined in chapter II of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies and, in particular, to include measures for the involvement of women, both as agents and as beneficiaries, in their national development plans, and to review the impact on women of development policies and programmes;

7. *Recommends* that the governing bodies of the development assistance organizations of the United Nations system continue and intensify efforts to promote the integration of women in development, including their participation in all phases of development programmes and technical co-operation activities;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in exercising his responsibilities relating to the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, and the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation, in the light of his responsibilities under General Assembly resolution 32/197 of 20 December 1977, to ensure that the organizations of the United Nations system continue to implement fully the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies and the system-wide medium-term plan for women and development, as agreed to by the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 1987/86, in their programme, operational and administrative aspects;

9. *Also requests* the Secretary-General:

(a) To include in the *World Economic Survey* a brief section summarizing relevant economic indicators reflecting the level of economic attainment of women worldwide, taking into consideration the eighth preambular paragraph of the present resolution, and to keep the section under close review and update it when necessary;

(b) To submit a report on the implementation of the present resolution, through the Economic and Social Council, to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session;

(c) In that connection, to propose the necessary arrangements, in organizing the work of the Second Committee on the item entitled "Development and international economic co-operation", for a focused discussion under the sub-item entitled "Effective mobilization and integration of women in development";

10. *Decides* to transmit the present resolution and the report of the Secretary-General on strengthening the work of the United Nations in integrating women effectively in economic development programmes and activities<sup>39</sup> to 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 to the Commission on the Status of Women at its thirty-second session.

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#### 42/179. Strengthening and improving intergovernmental programming exercises for technical co-operation among developing countries

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* the Buenos Aires Plan of Action for Promoting and Implementing Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries,<sup>41</sup>

*Recognizing* the role and importance of technical co-operation among developing countries in their social and economic development and in the reinforcement and final achievement of the individual and collective self-reliance of developing countries,

*Taking note with satisfaction* of the results of the intergovernmental programming exercises for technical co-operation among developing countries in recent years,

*Emphasizing* that the intergovernmental programming exercises should be guided by the principle of equality and mutual benefit among participating developing countries, while laying stress on practical results,

*Reaffirming* that developing countries have the primary responsibility for promoting technical co-operation among themselves, that developed countries and the United Nations system should assist and support such activities, and that in addition the United Nations system should play a prominent role as promoter and catalyst of technical co-operation among developing countries, in accordance with the Buenos Aires Plan of Action,

*Recalling* recommendations 35 and 36 of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action, in which, *inter alia*, Governments of developed countries were invited to give full support to technical co-operation among developing countries,

*Recognizing* the importance of the continued involvement of developed countries in supporting and financing, where appropriate, projects resulting from the intergovernmental programming exercises for technical co-operation among developing countries,

*Recalling also* the particular responsibility of the United Nations Development Programme for catalysing and promoting technical co-operation among developing countries throughout the United Nations system,

*Reaffirming* the importance of the catalytic and supporting role of the United Nations development system in promoting technical co-operation among developing countries and the necessity of enhancing its activities in this field,

*Considering* that the support and involvement of international and interregional financing institutions would further enhance the promotion and implementation of activities for technical co-operation among developing countries,

*Considering also* the need for further strengthening and improving intergovernmental programming exercises for technical co-operation among developing countries to meet the growing requirements of developing countries in their socio-economic development,

1. *Endorses* the decisions adopted by the High-level Committee on the Review of Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries at its fifth session<sup>42</sup> and Economic and Social Council resolution 1987/88 of 9 July 1987;

<sup>41</sup> Report of the United Nations Conference on Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries, Buenos Aires, 30 August-12 September 1978 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.78.II.A.11 and corrigendum), chap. I.

<sup>42</sup> Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 39 (A/42/39 and Corr.1), annex I.

2. *Recognizes* that intergovernmental programming exercises constitute a useful and effective modality for further promoting technical co-operation among developing countries, and that the further strengthening and improvement of such exercises requires an adequate evaluation of the execution of the agreed projects and activities;

3. *Recognizes also* that intergovernmental programming exercises for technical co-operation among developing countries should continue to be closely linked with national priorities and planning for national development objectives;

4. *Requests* that regional, interregional and global intergovernmental programming exercises, sectoral and/or comprehensive, for technical co-operation among developing countries continue to be held in accordance with the expressed needs of the developing countries and that an adequate evaluation of these exercises be made;

5. *Recommends* that the execution of the projects resulting from these exercises be incorporated, whenever possible or appropriate, in the country, regional, interregional and global programmes of the United Nations Development Programme;

6. *Encourages* developing countries to support and participate in intergovernmental programming exercises for technical co-operation among developing countries and to take appropriate follow-up action in accordance with their own capacities and requirements;

7. *Emphasizes* the importance of the catalytic and promotional role of the United Nations Development Programme in these exercises and its role in the execution of projects resulting from the exercises;

8. *Requests* the United Nations development system to support actively, within their respective fields of competence, the implementation of the recommendations of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action for Promoting and Implementing Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries and to finance, with available resources, project activities resulting from intergovernmental programming exercises;

9. *Encourages and calls upon* the international and regional financing institutions to join in the efforts of the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to assist developing countries in their activities for technical co-operation among developing countries;

10. *Invites* developed countries to continue to provide support and financing for projects and activities resulting from these exercises;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report on the implementation of the present resolution to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session.

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#### **42/180. Technical co-operation among developing countries**

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* its resolution 33/134 of 19 December 1978, in which it endorsed the Buenos Aires Plan of Action for Promoting and Implementing Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries,<sup>41</sup> and its resolutions 34/117 of 14 December 1979 and 35/202 of 16 December 1980 on technical co-operation among developing countries,

*Reaffirming* the importance of technical co-operation among developing countries and the catalytic role of the United Nations system in supporting such activities in accordance with the Buenos Aires Plan of Action,

*Reaffirming* that developing countries have the primary responsibility for promoting technical co-operation among themselves, that developed countries and the United Nations system should assist and support such activities, and that, in addition, the United Nations system should play a prominent role as promoter and catalyst of technical co-operation among developing countries, in accordance with the Buenos Aires Plan of Action,

1. *Reaffirms* the validity and pertinence of all the recommendations of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action for Promoting and Implementing Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries;

2. *Endorses* the decisions adopted by the High-level Committee on the Review of Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries at its fifth session;<sup>42</sup>

3. *Urges* the Governments of developing countries to give full support to the implementation of recommendations 1 to 14 of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action;<sup>41</sup>

4. *Urges* the Governments of developed countries to give full support to the implementation of recommendations 35 and 36 of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action;

5. *Invites* the developing countries to continue to strengthen their focal points for technical co-operation among developing countries with a view to promoting their activities at the country level;

6. *Recommends* that the United Nations Development Programme and other appropriate organizations of the United Nations system continue to support all co-ordinating activities for technical co-operation carried out by developing countries among themselves, particularly the biennial meetings of the heads of national technical co-operation organs, and to take appropriate follow-up action on the recommendations adopted at such meetings relating to the support provided by the United Nations system for the promotion of technical co-operation among developing countries;

7. *Requests* all organizations of the United Nations development system to explore additional sources of financing for projects and activities for technical co-operation among developing countries, including those of an interregional and global nature, and to allocate an increasing proportion of their resources to activities and projects for technical co-operation among developing countries;

8. *Reiterates* the need to make full use of the potential of developing countries and, in this context, invites the organizations of the United Nations development system to strive more actively to use the equipment, services, experts and consultants available in the developing countries, in keeping with existing rules and regulations, and to continue to review their procurement practices and policies;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General and calls upon all organizations of the United Nations development system to take the steps necessary, in keeping with existing rules and regulations, to increase procurement of equipment and services from the developing countries by, *inter alia*, moving to obtain information about the procurement possibilities offered by those countries and by disseminating information about the procurement possibilities and practices of the United Nations system;

10. *Requests* the United Nations Development Programme and the organizations of the United Nations development system to take the necessary measures to enable each developing country to have the choice of

executing each project on technical co-operation, totally or in part, within the framework of technical co-operation among developing countries or according to the traditional method of technical assistance;

11. *Recommends* that the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme consider the allocation for technical co-operation among developing countries of at least 25 per cent of the regional, interregional and global indicative planning figures, and requests the Secretary-General to include in the report called for in paragraph 18 of the present resolution, the suggestions of the Governing Council on ways and means of achieving this goal;

12. *Urges* all organizations of the United Nations development system, in their relevant spheres of competence, to participate actively in support of the implementation of decision 5/9 of 27 May 1987 of the High-level Committee;<sup>42</sup>

13. *Emphasizes* that technical co-operation among developing countries is a means of improving the integration of women in development, and requests the Secretary-General, in formulating his proposals on technical co-operation among developing countries for the next medium-term plan, clearly to specify measures to increase the participation of women in all aspects of technical co-operation among developing countries in the major programmes;

14. *Requests* the organizations of the United Nations development system to participate actively in the overall review and appraisal of the implementation of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action, to be carried out at the sixth session of the High-level Committee in 1989;

15. *Requests* the organizations of the United Nations development system to take the necessary action, in their particular fields of activity, to ensure the implementation of the decisions of the High-level Committee and the present resolution;

16. *Requests* the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme, at its thirty-fifth session, to give the necessary attention to the implementation of the resolutions and decisions of the High-level Committee, including decision 5/2 of 27 May 1987;

17. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in formulating his proposals for the next medium-term plan, to give the necessary priority to technical co-operation among developing countries;

18. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

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#### 42/181. Co-operation between the United Nations and the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* its resolutions 37/248 of 21 December 1982, 38/160 of 19 December 1983, 39/215 of 18 December 1984 and 40/195 of 17 December 1985, in which it, *inter alia*, requested the Secretary-General to promote co-operation between the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system and the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference and urged intensification of contacts in order to accelerate the achievement

of the objectives of the Lusaka Declaration of 1 April 1980, by which the Conference was established;<sup>43</sup>

*Having considered* the report of the Secretary-General on co-operation between the United Nations and the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference;<sup>44</sup>

*Noting* the significant progress made by the Conference in formulating concrete development programmes and in implementing them under its Programme of Action;<sup>45</sup>

*Reaffirming* its recognition that successful implementation of these development programmes can be achieved only if the Conference has adequate resources at its disposal,

*Concerned* that the gap that still exists between the needs and the resources available to the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference continues to widen,

*Deeply concerned* about the deteriorating economic and security situation in southern Africa and the particularly difficult environment for regional co-operation caused by acts of destabilization committed by South Africa,

*Reaffirming* that increased self-reliance by States members of the Conference would contribute to the struggle against the *apartheid* policies of South Africa,

*Welcoming* the progress made by some organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system in working out mechanisms for formulating and executing co-operation programmes with the Conference,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General<sup>44</sup> which describes the progress made in the implementation of the resolutions of the General Assembly dealing with co-operation between the United Nations and the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference;

2. *Commends* the Member States and organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system that have extended concrete assistance to the Conference and expresses appreciation to those that have established contacts and relationships with it;

3. *Expresses its appreciation* for the considerable achievements that the Conference has made since its founding in implementing projects covering all the major sectors of co-operation, in spite of difficulties due to South African destabilization policies and acts of aggression;

4. *Renews its appeal* to the international community to increase substantially its financial, technical and material support to the Conference in order to enable it to implement fully its expanded programmes, which now include intra-regional trade and investment in production;

5. *Also appeals* to the specialized agencies and other organs and organizations of the United Nations system to continue to co-operate fully in the development programmes of the Conference;

6. *Invites* the donor community and other co-operating partners to participate at a high level in the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference Annual Consultative Conference, to be held at Arusha, United Republic of Tanzania, in January 1988;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Executive Secretary of the Conference, to continue to intensify contacts aimed at promoting and harmonizing co-operation between the United Nations and the Conference;

<sup>43</sup> See A/38/493, annex I.

<sup>44</sup> A/42/452.

<sup>45</sup> *Ibid.*, annex II.

8. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

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#### 42/182. Protection of the ozone layer

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer adopted on 22 March 1985,

*Recognizing* that world-wide emissions of certain substances can significantly deplete and otherwise modify the ozone layer in a manner that is likely to result in adverse effects on human health and the environment and recognizing also the need for measures to reduce the world-wide emissions of such substances,

*Noting with satisfaction* the work carried out by the United Nations Environment Programme through, *inter alia*, its *Ad Hoc* Working Group of Legal and Technical Experts for the Preparation of a Protocol on Chlorofluorocarbons to the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer,

1. *Appeals* to all States to consider becoming parties to the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer as soon as possible;

2. *Welcomes* the adoption on 16 September 1987 of the Montreal Protocol on substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer;

3. *Draws the attention* of all States to the fact that the Montreal Protocol will remain open for signature at Ottawa until 16 January 1988 and subsequently at United Nations Headquarters from 17 January to 15 September 1988;

4. *Appeals* to all States that have not yet done so to consider signing the Montreal Protocol as soon as possible;

5. *Urges* all States and regional economic integration organizations to consider becoming parties to the Montreal Protocol as soon as possible so that it may enter into force in accordance with article 16 of the Protocol;

6. *Requests* the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session, through the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme and the Economic and Social Council, a report on the implementation of the present resolution and any further information regarding the Montreal Protocol that the Programme may be in a position to provide.

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#### 42/183. Traffic in toxic and dangerous products and wastes

*The General Assembly,*

*Taking note* of decisions 14/19 on the International Register of Potentially Toxic Chemicals, 14/27 on environmentally safe management of chemicals, in particular those that are banned and severely restricted in international trade, and 14/30 on environmentally sound management of hazardous wastes, which were adopted by the

Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme, on 17 June 1987,<sup>46</sup>

*Taking note also* of Economic and Social Council resolution 1987/54 of 28 May 1987 on the work of the Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods,

*Recognizing* the useful role that the organizations of the United Nations system, including the United Nations Environment Programme and the World Health Organization, could play in assisting in the prevention and control of the potentially harmful effects of traffic in toxic and dangerous products and wastes,

*Convinced* that the London Guidelines for the Exchange of Information on Chemicals in International Trade<sup>47</sup> and the Cairo Guidelines and Principles for the Environmentally Sound Management of Hazardous Wastes<sup>48</sup> represent a significant step forward,

*Concerned* that part of the international movement of toxic and dangerous products and wastes is being carried out in contravention of existing national legislation and relevant international legal instruments, as well as internationally accepted guidelines and principles, to the detriment of the environment and public health of all countries, particularly of developing countries,

*Convinced* that these problems cannot be resolved without adequate co-operation among members of the international community and that the international community should adopt measures to complement and strengthen the above-mentioned guidelines and principles,

*Also convinced* of the need to assist all countries, particularly developing countries, in obtaining all necessary information concerning toxic and dangerous products and wastes and in reinforcing their capacity to detect and halt any illegal attempt to introduce toxic and dangerous products and wastes into the territory of any State in contravention of national legislation and relevant international legal instruments, as well as traffic not carried out in compliance with internationally accepted guidelines and principles in this field,

*Welcoming* the convening of a diplomatic conference in Switzerland in 1989 for the purpose of adopting a global convention on control of transboundary movement of hazardous wastes, for which a preparatory meeting was convened by the United Nations Environment Programme and held at Budapest from 27 to 30 October 1987, in conjunction with the World Conference on Hazardous Wastes,

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to prepare a comprehensive report on the question of illegal traffic in toxic and dangerous products and wastes—that is, traffic in contravention of national legislation and relevant international legal instruments—as well as traffic not carried out in compliance with internationally accepted guidelines and principles in this field, and its impact on all countries, in particular developing countries, for submission to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session, as well as a preliminary report on the question for submission to the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1988;

2. *Invites* all Governments to co-operate with the Secretary-General in the implementation of the present resolution and also invites the appropriate bodies of the United Nations system and non-governmental organizations to assist the Secretary-General in the preparation of the report;

<sup>46</sup>Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 25 (A/42/25 and Corr.1), annex I.

<sup>47</sup>UNEP/GC.14/17, annex IV.

<sup>48</sup>*Ibid.*, annex II.

3. *Calls upon* all Governments to co-operate in the prevention and control of illegal traffic in toxic and dangerous products and wastes—that is, traffic in contravention of national legislation and relevant international legal instruments—as well as traffic not carried out in compliance with internationally accepted guidelines and principles.

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**42/184. International co-operation in the field of the environment**

*The General Assembly,*

*Having considered* the report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on the work of its fourteenth session,<sup>49</sup>

*Having also considered* the report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme on international conventions and protocols in the field of the environment,<sup>50</sup>

*Taking note* of the Environmental Perspective to the Year 2000 and Beyond<sup>51</sup> and the report of the World Commission on Environment and Development,<sup>52</sup>

*Noting* the implications for the work of the United Nations Environment Programme of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women<sup>36</sup> and of the system-wide medium-term plan for women in development,<sup>52</sup>

*Aware* that serious environmental problems are arising in both developed and developing countries,

*Reaffirming* the importance of taking fully into account the interrelationships between resources, environment, people and development in development policies and strategies,

*Conscious* that environmental considerations must be taken into full account by each country in framing and implementing its development plans in accordance with its development objectives,

*Recognizing* the importance of the international exchange of experience and knowledge and of the promotion of the transfer of technology for the protection and enhancement of the environment in accordance with respective national laws, regulations and policies,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on the work of its fourteenth session<sup>49</sup> and endorses the decisions contained therein,<sup>46</sup> as adopted;

2. *Expresses its appreciation* for the development of international co-operation in the field of the environment and the work of the United Nations Environment Programme during the fifteen years since the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment, held at Stockholm from 5 to 16 June 1972, and calls for further action-oriented co-operation for the protection and enhancement of the environment;

3. *Takes note with appreciation* of Governing Council decision 14/13 of 19 June 1987,<sup>46</sup> by which the Council adopted the Environmental Perspective to the Year 2000 and Beyond,<sup>51</sup> and Council decision 14/14 of 19 June

1987,<sup>46</sup> in which the Council accepted the report of the World Commission on Environment and Development<sup>12</sup> as a guideline to be taken into account in further work of the United Nations Environment Programme;

4. *Considers* that evaluation is an integral part of the programming cycle of the United Nations Environment Programme and should be undertaken using a methodology developed in consultation with the partners of the Programme in the United Nations system and with Governments;

5. *Welcomes* the annual reports on the state of the world environment, in particular the report for 1987,<sup>53</sup> fifteen years after the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment, and requests that these reports be given wide dissemination and be drawn upon fully in the preparation of reports within the United Nations system on the world economic and social situation;

6. *Agrees* with the Governing Council that the United Nations Environment Programme should attach importance to the problem of global climate change and that the Executive Director should ensure that the Programme co-operates closely with the World Meteorological Organization and the International Council of Scientific Unions and maintains an active, influential role in the World Climate Programme;

7. *Takes note* of Governing Council decision 14/26 of 17 June 1987<sup>46</sup> regarding the rationalization of international conventions on biological diversity, in which the Council requested the Executive Director, in consultation with Governments and within available resources, to establish an *ad hoc* working group of experts to investigate in close collaboration with the Ecosystems Conservation Group and other international organizations the desirability and possible form of an umbrella convention to rationalize current activities in this field, and to address other areas which might fall under such a convention;

8. *Welcomes* the importance given by the Governing Council to forest ecosystems and, bearing in mind existing programmes and expertise in this field, welcomes section I of Governing Council decision 14/1 B of 17 June 1987,<sup>46</sup> in which it took note of and welcomed the initiative of the Executive Director to pursue consultations among countries owning tropical forests and other forest ecosystems, and other interested countries, aimed at finding ways and means to consider, through the appropriate international mechanisms, including the International Tropical Timber Organization, practical collaborative action for the sustainable use and conservation of significant areas of forest ecosystems and the genetic resources they contain;

9. *Expresses its appreciation* for the leading role played by the United Nations Environment Programme in achieving the entry into force of the Agreement on the Action Plan for the Environmentally Sound Management of the Common Zambezi River system, the adoption of the Convention for the Protection of the Natural Resources and Environment of the South Pacific Region, the entry into force of the Convention for the Protection and Development of the Marine Environment of the Wider Caribbean Region and, in particular, the adoption of the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, and encourages the United Nations Environment Programme, through its Governing Council, to continue such efforts;

10. *Welcomes* Governing Council decision 14/30 of 17 June 1987,<sup>46</sup> in which the Council approved the Cairo Guidelines and Principles for the Environmentally Sound

<sup>49</sup> Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 25 (A/42/25 and Corr.1).

<sup>50</sup> UNEP/GC.14/18 and Corr.1 and Add.1.

<sup>51</sup> Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 25 (A/42/25 and Corr.1), annex II.

<sup>52</sup> See Economic and Social Council resolution 1987/86 of 8 July 1987.

<sup>53</sup> UNEP/GC.14/6 and Add.1, Add.2 and Corr.1, and Add.3.



Management of Hazardous Wastes,<sup>48</sup> and the steps taken by the United Nations Environment Programme to develop a global convention on environmentally sound transboundary movement of hazardous wastes, supports the Goals and Principles of Environmental Impact Assessment<sup>54</sup> adopted by the Governing Council in its decision 14/25 of 17 June 1987 and its recommendations regarding their application, welcomes the adoption by the Governing Council in its decision 14/27 of 17 June 1987 of the London Guidelines for the Exchange of Information on Chemicals in International Trade<sup>47</sup> and encourages further steps in this regard;

11. *Expresses its satisfaction* at the results achieved at the first and second sessions of the African Ministerial Conference on the Environment, held, respectively, at Cairo, from 16 to 18 December 1985, and at Nairobi, from 4 to 6 June 1987, the first Arab Ministerial Conference on Environmental Considerations in Development, held at Tunis from 13 to 15 October 1986, and the fifth Intergovernmental Regional Meeting on the Environment in Latin America and the Caribbean, held at Montevideo in April 1987;

12. *Agrees with the Governing Council* on the desirability of creating and operating regional networks of non-governmental environmental organizations, especially in the developing countries;

13. *Reaffirms* the need for additional financial resources from donor countries and organizations to assist developing countries in identifying, analysing, monitoring, preventing and managing environmental problems in accordance with their national development plans, priorities and objectives;

14. *Reaffirms* the need for developed countries and appropriate organs and organizations of the United Nations system to strengthen technical co-operation with the developing countries to enable them to develop and enhance their capacity for identifying, analysing, monitoring, preventing and managing environmental problems in accordance with their national development plans, priorities and objectives;

15. *Also reaffirms* the need for technical co-operation among developing countries in the field of the environment, and invites the appropriate organs and organizations of the United Nations system to assist, upon request of the parties concerned, in the promotion and strengthening of such co-operation;

16. *Concurs with Governing Council decision 14/6 of 17 June 1987*,<sup>46</sup> in which the Council decided that the clearing-house mechanism within the United Nations Environment Programme should focus its efforts on strengthening the capacity of developing countries to promote sustainable development by supporting policy planning and institution building, enabling the developing countries to give adequate priority to environmental considerations, and that it should, *inter alia*, support a limited number of programmes of regional significance;

17. *Takes note of Governing Council decision 14/10 of 18 June 1987*<sup>46</sup> on the environmental impact of *apartheid* on Black agriculture in South Africa;

18. *Recalls* the essential catalytic and co-ordinating role of the United Nations Environment Programme within the United Nations system concerning the environment, requests that that role be further developed in the light, particularly, of Governing Council decisions 14/13 and 14/14, and calls upon the Designated Officials for En-

vironmental Matters to improve their effectiveness, bearing in mind those decisions;

19. *Agrees with the Governing Council* on the importance it attached, in the annex to its decision 14/12 of 18 June 1987,<sup>46</sup> to the preparation of the system-wide medium-term environment programme for the period 1990-1995, guided by the Environmental Perspective to the Year 2000 and Beyond, and urges the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination to develop an effective way of monitoring the implementation of the system-wide programme and of evaluating critical programmes therein that involve a number of organizations;

20. *Expresses its appreciation* to those countries which have contributed regularly to the Environment Fund, and urges all countries that have not contributed to the Fund to do so for 1988 and in future years so that the financial base of the Fund may be expanded;

21. *Urges* all contributing countries to increase their contributions to the Environment Fund for 1988 and in future years so as to enable the approved programme of activities to be fully implemented.

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#### 42/185. Biennial cycle of sessions of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* its resolution 2997 (XXVII) of 15 December 1972, by which it decided to establish the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme and specified the duration of the term of office of members of the Council,

*Mindful* that one of the main functions and responsibilities it entrusted to the Council in resolution 2997 (XXVII) was to review and approve annually the programme of utilization of resources of the Environment Fund referred to in section III of that resolution,

*Recalling* its decision in section I, paragraph 3, of resolution 2997 (XXVII) that the Governing Council should report to the General Assembly annually through the Economic and Social Council and its request in paragraph 5 of resolution 3436 (XXX) of 9 December 1975 that the Governing Council should keep the Assembly informed annually of any new international convention concluded in the field of the environment and of the status of existing conventions,

*Bearing in mind* its resolution 38/32 D of 25 November 1983, in which it requested its subsidiary organs to consider meeting and reporting on a biennial basis, and its resolution 40/200 of 17 December 1985, in which it welcomed the decision of the Governing Council to change to a biennial cycle of sessions on an experimental basis,

*Taking note with satisfaction of Governing Council decision 14/4 of 18 June 1987*<sup>46</sup> on the periodicity and duration of sessions of the Council,

*Having considered* the possibility of changing the duration of the term of office of members of the Governing Council in recognition of the change to a biennial cycle of sessions,

1. *Decides* that there shall be no regular session of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme in 1988 and that, beginning in 1989, the regular sessions of the Council shall be held only in odd-numbered years;

<sup>54</sup> UNEP/GC.14/17, annex III.



2. *Also decides* that the Governing Council shall hold a special one-week session every six years, beginning in 1988, to consider and approve the system-wide medium-term environment programme and to consider the global programme on the environment of the proposed United Nations medium-term plan;

3. *Further decides* that in 1988 the Governing Council shall meet to consider and approve the next system-wide medium-term environment programme and to consider appropriate changes to the global programme on the environment of the extended United Nations medium-term plan for the period 1984-1989, and that it shall, at its regular session in 1989, consider the global programme on the environment of the next United Nations medium-term plan before submitting it to the General Assembly for approval;

4. *Requests* 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;

5. *Decides* that the reports requested of the Governing Council in section I, paragraph 3, of its resolution 2997 (XXVII) and in paragraph 5 of its resolution 3436 (XXX) shall be submitted biennially instead of annually.

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#### 42/186. Environmental Perspective to the Year 2000 and Beyond

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* its resolution 38/161 of 19 December 1983 on the process of preparation of the Environmental Perspective to the Year 2000 and Beyond, in which it, *inter alia*, welcomed the desire of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme to develop the Environmental Perspective and transmit it to the General Assembly for adoption, benefiting in carrying out that function from its consideration of the relevant proposals made by a special commission, which adopted the name World Commission on Environment and Development,

*Welcoming* the Environmental Perspective to the Year 2000 and Beyond,<sup>51</sup> prepared by the Intergovernmental Inter-sessional Preparatory Committee on the Environmental Perspective to the Year 2000 and Beyond of the United Nations Environment Programme, referred to in General Assembly resolution 38/161, considered further by the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme at its fourteenth session and adopted in its decision 14/13 of 19 June 1987,<sup>46</sup> as a basis for the further elaboration of its programme and operations, while acknowledging that different views exist on some aspects,

*Appreciating* that concepts, ideas and recommendations contained in the report of the World Commission on Environment and Development<sup>12</sup> have been incorporated into the Environmental Perspective,

1. *Expresses its appreciation* for the efforts of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme and its Intergovernmental Inter-sessional Preparatory Committee on the Environmental Perspective to the Year 2000 and Beyond in the preparation of the Environmental Perspective to the Year 2000 and Beyond;

2. *Adopts* the Environmental Perspective to the Year 2000 and Beyond, contained in the annex to the present resolution, as a broad framework to guide national action and international co-operation on policies and programmes aimed at achieving environmentally sound development, and specifically as a guide to the preparation of further system-wide medium-term environment programmes and the medium-term programmes of the organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, in the light of Governing Council decision 14/13;

3. *Notes* that the perceptions generally shared by Governments of the nature of environmental problems, and their interrelations with other international problems, and of the efforts to deal with them include the following:

(a) An international atmosphere of peace, security and co-operation, free from the presence and the threat of wars of all types, especially nuclear war, in which intellectual and natural resources are not wasted on armaments by any nation, would greatly enhance environmentally sound development;

(b) The imbalance of present world economic conditions makes it extremely difficult to bring about sustained improvement in the world's environmental situation; accelerated and balanced world development and lasting improvements in the global environment require improved world economic conditions, especially for the developing countries;

(c) Since mass poverty is often at the root of environmental degradation, its elimination and ensuring equitable access of people to environmental resources are essential for sustained environmental improvements;

(d) The environment puts constraints on as well as provides opportunities for economic growth and social well-being; environmental degradation, in its various forms, has assumed such proportions as can cause irreversible changes in ecosystems, which threaten to undermine human well-being; environmental constraints, however, are generally relative to the state of technology and socio-economic conditions, which can and should be improved and managed to achieve sustained world economic growth;

(e) Environmental issues are closely intertwined with development policies and practices; consequently, environmental goals and actions need to be defined in relation to development objectives and policies;

(f) Although it is important to tackle immediate environmental problems, anticipatory and preventive policies are the most effective and economical in achieving environmentally sound development;

(g) The environmental impacts of actions in one sector are often felt in other sectors; thus internalization of environmental considerations in sectoral policies and programmes and their co-ordination are essential for the achievement of sustainable development;

(h) Since conflicts of interest among population groups, or among countries, are often inherent in the nature of environmental problems, the participation of the concerned parties is essential in determining effective environmental management practices;

(i) Environmental degradation can be controlled and reversed only by ensuring that the parties causing the damage will be accountable for their actions, and that they will participate, on the basis of full access to available knowledge, in improving environmental conditions;

(j) Renewable resources, as part of complex and inter-linked ecosystems, can have sustainable yields only if used

while taking into account system-wide effects of exploitation;

(k) The safeguarding of species is a moral obligation of humankind and should improve and sustain human well-being;

(l) Building awareness at various levels of environmental conditions and management, through the provision of information, education and training, is essential for environmental protection and improvement;

(m) Strategies to deal with environmental challenges have to be flexible and should allow for adjustments to emerging problems and evolving environmental management technology;

(n) International environmental disputes, which are growing in number and variety, need to be resolved by peaceful means;

4. *Welcomes* as the overall aspirational goal for the world community the achievement of sustainable development on the basis of prudent management of available global resources and environmental capacities and the rehabilitation of the environment previously subjected to degradation and misuse, and the aspirational goals to the year 2000 and beyond as set out in the Environmental Perspective, namely:

(a) The achievement over time of such a balance between population and environmental capacities as would make possible sustainable development, keeping in view the links between population levels, consumption patterns, poverty and the natural resource base;

(b) The achievement of food security without resource depletion or environmental degradation and restoration of the resource base where environmental damage has been occurring;

(c) The provision of sufficient energy at reasonable cost, notably by increasing access to energy substantially in the developing countries, to meet current and expanding needs in ways which minimize environmental degradation and risks, conserve non-renewable sources of energy and realize the full potential of renewable sources of energy;

(d) The sustained improvements in levels of living in all countries, especially the developing countries, through industrial development that prevents or minimizes environmental damage and risks;

(e) The provision of improved shelter with access to essential amenities in a clean and secure setting conducive to health and to the prevention of environment-related diseases, which would, at the same time, alleviate serious environmental degradation;

(f) The establishment of an equitable system of international economic relations aimed at achieving continuing economic advancement for all States based on principles recognized by the international community, in order to stimulate and sustain environmentally sound development, especially in developing countries;

5. *Agrees* that the recommendations for action contained in the Environmental Perspective should be implemented, as appropriate, through national and international action by Governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and scientific bodies;

6. *Requests* the Governing Council to keep under review the extent to which the long-term environmental actions recommended in the Environmental Perspective have been implemented and to identify any new environmental concerns that may arise;

7. *Calls* special attention to section IV of the Environmental Perspective, which spells out instruments of environmental action, to be used as support in addressing, as appropriate, problems dealt with in previous sections of the Environmental Perspective;

8. *Stresses* the essential role of the United Nations Environment Programme within the United Nations system in catalyzing environmentally sound and sustainable development, and agrees with the Governing Council that this role should be strengthened and that the resources of the Environment Fund should be substantially increased with greater participation;

9. *Endorses* the priorities and functions for the United Nations Environment Programme set out in paragraph 117 of the Environmental Perspective;

10. *Decides* to transmit the text of the Environmental Perspective to all Governments and to the governing bodies of the organs and organizations of the United Nations system as a broad framework to guide national action and international co-operation on policies and programmes aimed at achieving environmentally sound and sustainable development;

11. *Calls upon* the governing bodies of the organs and organizations of the United Nations system to consider the Environmental Perspective and take it into account in the development of their own medium-term plans and programmes as relevant to their own mandates;

12. *Requests* the governing bodies of relevant United Nations organizations to report regularly to the General Assembly on the progress made in achieving the objectives of environmentally sound and sustainable development in line with paragraph 114 of the Environmental Perspective;

13. *Invites* the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session on the implementation of the present resolution and the relevant provisions of the Environmental Perspective to the Year 2000 and Beyond.

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## ANNEX

### Environmental Perspective to the Year 2000 and Beyond

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## I. INTRODUCTION

1. Awareness of environmental issues has been growing during the past decade. This awareness has emerged among and within the Governments as they have addressed environmental problems singly, bilaterally, regionally and globally. The establishment of ministries for environmental conservation and enhancement is but one sign of this growth of common concern. Much of this concern has crystallized in the decisions of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme. Despite these noteworthy developments, and the emergence in the world community of many shared perceptions regarding environmental problems and actions, environmental degradation has continued unabated, threatening human well-being and, in some instances, the very survival of life on our planet.

2. To meet this challenge, the overall aspirational goal must be sustainable development on the basis of prudent management of available global resources and environmental capacities, and the rehabilitation of the environment previously subjected to degradation and misuse. Development is sustainable when it meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet theirs.

3. The following are some shared perceptions of Governments of the nature of environmental issues and their interrelations with other international problems and the efforts to deal with them:

(a) An international atmosphere of peace, security and co-operation, free from the presence and the threat of wars of all types, especially nuclear war, in which intellectual and natural resources are not wasted on armaments by any nation, would greatly enhance environmentally sound development;

(b) The imbalance of present world economic conditions makes it extremely difficult to bring about sustained improvement in the world's environmental situation. Accelerated and balanced world development and lasting improvements in the global environment require improved world economic conditions, especially in the developing countries;

(c) Since mass poverty is often at the root of environmental degradation, its elimination and ensuring equitable access of people to environmental resources are essential for sustained environmental improvements;

(d) The environment puts constraints on as well as provides opportunities for economic growth and social well-being. Environmental degradation, in its various forms, has assumed such proportions as can cause irreversible changes in ecosystems which threaten to undermine human well-being. Environmental constraints, however, are generally relative to the state of technology and socio-economic conditions, which can and should be improved and managed to achieve sustained world economic growth;

(e) Environmental issues are closely intertwined with development policies and practices; consequently, environmental goals and actions need to be defined in relation to development objectives and policies;

(f) Although it is important to tackle immediate environmental problems, anticipatory and preventive policies are the most effective and economical in achieving environmentally sound development;

(g) The environmental impacts of actions in one sector are often felt in other sectors; thus, internalization of environmental considerations in sectoral policies and programmes and their co-ordination are essential for the achievement of sustainable development;

(h) Since conflicts of interest among population groups, or among countries, are often inherent in the nature of environmental problems, participation of the concerned parties is essential in determining effective environmental management practices;

(i) Environmental degradation can be controlled and reversed only by ensuring that the parties causing the damage will be accountable for their actions, and that they will participate, on the basis of full access to available knowledge, in improving environmental conditions;

(j) Renewable resources, as part of complex and interlinked ecosystems, can have sustainable yields only if used while taking into account system-wide effects of exploitation;

(k) The safeguarding of species is a moral obligation of humankind, and should improve and sustain human well-being;

(l) Building awareness at various levels of environmental conditions and management through the provision of information, education and training is essential for environmental protection and improvement;

(m) Strategies to deal with environmental challenges have to be flexible and should allow for adjustments to emerging problems and evolving environmental management technology;

(n) International environmental disputes, which are growing in number and variety, need to be resolved by peaceful means.

4. Environmental problems cut across a range of policy issues and are mostly rooted in inappropriate development patterns. Consequently, environmental issues, goals and actions cannot be framed in isolation from the development and policy sectors from which they emanate. Against this background, and in the light of General Assembly resolution 38/161 of 19 December 1983, the present document reflects an inter-governmental consensus on growing environmental challenges to the year 2000 and beyond, in six main sectors. In addition, the document discusses briefly other issues of global concern which do not fit easily under the sectoral headings and considers instruments for environmental action, including the role of institutions in dealing with environmental issues. Throughout the Environmental Perspective, an attempt has been made to reflect consistently the interdependent and integrated nature of environmental issues. Under each sectoral heading, this document covers: the issue; the outlook; the goal to be aspired to in dealing with the issue; and recommended action. While drawing upon the report of the World Commission on Environment and Development, the Environmental Perspective has sought to delineate, in an organized manner, the elements of shared perceptions, environmental issues, aspirational goals and the agenda for action envisaged for the Environmental Perspective by the Governing Council and the General Assembly.

## II. SECTORAL ISSUES

### A. Population

#### 1. Issue and outlook

5. *Issue:* The optimum contribution of human resources for the achievement of sustainable development has not been realized. Yet population levels, growth and distribution will continue to overload the capacities of the environment in many countries. Rapid population growth, among other factors, has exacerbated poverty. The negative interaction between population and environment has tended to create social tensions.

6. *Outlook:* People are the most valuable asset anywhere for the betterment of economic and social conditions and the quality of life. Yet, in a number of countries, the momentum of population growth today, coupled with poverty, environmental degradation and an unfavourable economic situation, has tended to create serious disequilibria between population and environment and to aggravate the problem of "environmental refugees". Traditions and social attitudes, especially in rural areas, have been a major impediment to population planning.

7. World population may exceed 6 billion by the year 2000. Several countries have achieved population equilibrium as defined by low birth and death rates and high life expectancies. But, for a large part of the developing world, this has not happened because of unfavourable economic conditions. Over 90 per cent of the net addition to the world's population between now and the year 2025, when the world population may exceed 8 billion, will occur in the developing countries. Many of them already suffer from desertification, fuelwood deficits, and loss of forests. Population planning would help, but is not sufficient, to achieve equilibrium between population and environmental capacities. Countries have not yet related population planning to development planning, nor have they linked population and environmental action for mutually reinforcing improvements. Equally, there is the need for more concern for human progress and social justice as factors influencing human resources development and environmental improvement.

#### 2. Goal and recommended action

8. *Goal:* The achievement over time of such a balance between population and environmental capacities as would make possible sustainable development, keeping in view the links between population levels, consumption patterns, poverty and the natural resource base.

### 9. Recommended action:

(a) Development planning which takes into account environmental considerations should be an important instrument in achieving population goals. Countries should identify the rural and urban areas with acute population pressures on the environment. The environmental problems of large cities in developing countries should receive special attention. As poverty increases, economic development decreases and population rates grow, development plans should give special attention to population-related programmes aimed at improving environmental conditions at local levels;

(b) Significant changes in natural resources should be monitored and anticipated. This information should be fed back into sub-national and national development plans and related to the planning of spatial distribution of populations;

(c) Land and water use and spatial planning should bring about a balanced distribution of population through, for example, incentives for industrial location, and for resettlement and development of intermediate-sized towns, keeping in view the capacities of the environment;

(d) Public works, including food-for-work programmes, should be designed and implemented in areas of environmental stress and population pressures, with a view to providing employment and simultaneously improving the environment;

(e) Governments and voluntary organizations should increase public understanding, through formal and non-formal education, of the significance of population planning for environmental improvement and the important role of local action. The role of women in improving the environment and in population planning should receive special attention, as social changes that raise the status of women can have a profound effect in bringing down population growth rates;

(f) Private enterprise, and industry in particular, should participate actively in the work of governmental and non-governmental organizations aimed at relieving population and environmental stress;

(g) Education should be geared towards making people more capable of dealing with problems of excessive population density. Such education should help people acquire practical and vocational skills to enable them to become more self-reliant and enhance their participation in the improvement of the environment at the local level;

(h) International agencies, notably, the United Nations Fund for Population Activities, the United Nations Children's Fund, the International Labour Organisation, the World Health Organization and the World Food Programme, should give priority attention to the geographical areas experiencing acute population pressures on the environment. They should reflect sensitivity to environmental improvement in the design and implementation of their population-related programmes. Multilateral and bilateral development assistance should be increased to finance innovative projects to make population programmes more effective by relating them to environmental improvement;

(i) Population policies must have a broader focus than controlling numbers. Governments should work on several fronts: to achieve and maintain population equilibrium, to expand the carrying capacity of the environment and improve health and sanitation at local levels, to develop human resources through education and training, and to ensure equitable distribution of the benefits of economic growth.

### B. Food and agriculture

#### 1. Issue and outlook

10. *Issue:* The shortage of food in many developing countries creates insecurity and environmental threats. The quest to meet rapidly growing food needs, combined with insufficient attention to the environmental impact of agricultural policies and practices, has been causing great environmental damage. This includes: degradation and depletion in the form of loss of soil and forests; drought and desertification; loss and deterioration of the quality of surface and ground water; reduction in genetic diversity and of fish stocks; damage to the sea floor; waterlogging, salinization, and siltation; soil, water and air pollution; and eutrophication caused by improper use of fertilizers and pesticides and by industrial effluents.

11. *Outlook:* While food production capabilities have increased greatly over the last three decades, self-reliance in food production has not been achieved in many countries. In the absence of proper environmental management, the conversion of forests and grassland into cropland will increase land degradation. For example, in sub-Saharan Africa desertification and frequent droughts are major concerns causing large-scale migration from rural areas. In most developing countries the pressure on the natural resources, including those in the public domain, is a

serious concern. In some developed countries loss of land productivity from excessive use of chemicals and loss of prime quality land to urbanization are major concerns.

12. Soil erosion has increased in all regions: increased intensity of land use has resulted in the reduction of fallowing which, in turn, has undermined soil conservation, management of moisture and control of weeds and diseases in small holder agriculture. The main causes of soil erosion have been deforestation, overgrazing and overworking of farmland. Inappropriate patterns of land use and inadequate access to land are other factors which have been at work. Some off-site impacts have been flooding, reduction in hydro-electric capacity, reduced life of irrigation systems and declines in fish catches. The world's rivers may be carrying 24 billion tons of sediment to the seas annually. Technologies which make optimal use of natural resources, minimum tillage, fallowing and drought-, pest- and disease-resistant varieties, combined with mixed cropping, crop rotation, terracing and agro-forestry, have kept erosion under control in some places.

13. Nearly one third of all land is at risk of desertification. Over the last quarter century the population in arid lands has increased by more than 80 per cent. Since the adoption in 1977 of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification<sup>55</sup> awareness of the problem has grown and so have organizational efforts to deal with it. But the basic elements of the action needed, namely, to stop the process, to rehabilitate degraded lands, and to ensure their effective management, do not yet receive the attention they urgently need. Although long-term economic returns on investments in the control of dryland degradation are high, insufficient resources are being devoted to it.

14. Forests cover approximately one third of all land. Tropical forests occupy over 1.9 billion hectares, of which 1.2 billion hectares are closed forests, and the remaining open tree formations. Although the rate of tree plantations in the tropics has accelerated recently (about 1.1 million hectares annually), it amounts to only about one tenth of the rate of deforestation. Use of forest land for agriculture through shifting or sedentary cultivation, increasing demand for fuelwood, unmanaged clearance and logging, burning and conversion for pastoral purposes are the main factors behind tropical deforestation. In semi-humid and dry climates fire can be a significant cause as well. Widespread deforestation has brought about far-reaching changes in tropical forest ecosystems, which no longer can perform well their essential functions of water retention, climate control, soil conservation and provision of livelihood.

15. Timber, an increasingly scarce commodity, has become the subject of extensive international negotiations. The International Tropical Timber Agreement, ratified in 1985, aims at promoting international trade in industrial wood and environmental management of tropical forests. The Tropical Forestry Action Plan, prepared under the auspices of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, puts forward five priority areas aimed at: forestry land use planning, forestry-based industrial development, fuelwood and energy planning, conservation of tropical forest ecosystems and institutional support for better forestry management.

16. There have been significant changes in weather patterns as a result in part of loss of forests and vegetation cover. This has reduced river flows and lake levels and also lowered agricultural productivity. Irrigation has greatly improved arability in many areas of uncertain, or inadequate, rainfall. It has also been playing a vital role in the Green Revolution. Inappropriate irrigation, however, has wasted water, washed out nutrients and, through salinization and alkalization, damaged the productivity of millions of hectares. Globally, salinization alone may be removing as much land from production as the land being irrigated, and about half of the land under surface irrigation may be saline or waterlogged. Excessive use of ground water for irrigation has resulted in lower water tables and semi-arid conditions.

17. Fisheries potential has not yet been tapped sufficiently or in such ways as to ensure sustainable yields, particularly in the developing coastal States, which do not possess the necessary infrastructure, technology or trained manpower to develop and manage fisheries in their exclusive economic zones. Excessive fishing activities have led to overexploitation of several important fish stocks and the exhaustion of some. By the year 2000, annual fish supplies may fall short of demand by about 10 to 15 million tons. Regional agreements on co-ordination of national fishing policies for licensing procedures, catch reporting, monitoring and surveillance have begun to consider sustainability of yields and use of appropriate technology. The World Conference on Fisheries Management

<sup>55</sup>Report of the United Nations Conference on Desertification, Nairobi, 29 August-9 September 1977 (A/CONF.74/36), chap. I.

and Development<sup>56</sup> established a framework and programmes of action for fisheries management.

18. Freshwater fish farming and aquaculture now produce annually about 8 million tons of fish. In Europe and in South and South-East Asia, aquaculture has made important strides. Whether as part of a traditional way of supplementing farm incomes and protein intake or as an industry, carefully practised aquaculture holds great promise for integrated environmental management and rural development in many countries.

19. The use of high-yielding seed varieties has multiplied agricultural output but has led to a reduction in the genetic diversity of crops and an increase in their vulnerability to diseases and pests. The emerging technology of direct gene transfer, or transfer of the symbiotic nitrogen-fixing capacity of leguminous crops to cereals, can greatly increase production and reduce costs. Also, the spread of gene banks, through the International Board for Plant Genetic Resources, and the work of the International Centre for Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology should improve the prospects for genetic diversity, and thereby enhance agricultural productivity.

20. Overuse of pesticides has polluted water and soil, damaging the ecology of agriculture and creating hazards for human and animal health. Pesticides have to be used to increase agricultural production, but their indiscriminate use has destroyed natural predators and other non-target species and increased resistance in target pests. More than 400 insect species are believed to be resistant to pesticides and their number is increasing.

21. Use of chemical fertilizers per capita has increased fivefold between 1950 and 1983. In some countries excessive use of fertilizers, along with household and industrial effluents, has caused eutrophication of lakes, canals, irrigation reservoirs, and even coastal seas through runoffs of nitrogen compounds and phosphates. Ground water has also been polluted by nitrates in many places, and nitrate levels in rivers have risen steadily over the last two decades. Degradation of the quality of surface and ground water, caused by chemicals, including nitrates, has been a significant problem in developed and developing countries alike.

22. In North America, Western Europe and some other areas, food surpluses have accumulated as a result in part of farm price subsidization. The push to produce more in response to incentives, coupled with excessive use of fertilizers and pesticides, has led to degradation and soil erosion in some countries. Similarly, export subsidization of food grains by some countries has undermined agricultural exports of some others, and also led to environmental neglect of farmland. In some countries, however, there is a trend towards reducing the scale of farming, encouraging organic farming, restoring the natural beauty of the countryside and diversifying the rural economy.

23. In the developing countries, farmers receive too little for their produce, and production is thereby discouraged. City dwellers often buy food at subsidized prices, and peasants may receive only a fraction of the market price. In countries where farmers have begun to receive better prices for their produce, agricultural production has increased and soil and water management has improved. When equitable agricultural prices are accompanied by technical assistance for environmental management of farming, they can help improve the quality of life in the countryside as well as in cities, partly by stemming the flow of rural-urban migration. Upward adjustment of food prices is, however, a politically sensitive issue, especially in situations of low resource productivity, low income, large-scale unemployment and slow economic growth.

## 2. Goal and recommended action

24. *Goal:* The achievement of food security without resource depletion or environmental degradation, and restoration of the resource base where environmental damage has been occurring.

### 25. *Recommended action:*

(a) Policies of Governments for using agricultural land, forests and water resources should take into account degradation trends as well as evaluation of potentials. Agricultural policies should vary from region to region to reflect different regional needs, encouraging farmers to adopt practices that are ecologically sustainable in their own areas and promote national food security. Local communities should be involved in the design and implementation of such policies;

(b) Policy distortions that have caused undue pressures on marginal lands, or taken away prime farmland for urbanization, or led to environmental neglect of natural resources, have to be identified and eliminated;

(c) Governments should design and implement regulatory measures, as well as taxation and price policies and incentives, aimed at ensuring that the right of owning agricultural land carries an obligation to sustain its productivity. Long-term agricultural credits should require farmers to undertake soil conservation practices, including keeping a portion of land fallow, where appropriate;

(d) Governments should promote equity in means for food production and in distribution. Governments should design and implement comprehensive agrarian reforms to improve the levels of living of farm workers who lack land. Governments should take decisive action to turn the terms of trade in favour of farmers, through pricing policy and government expenditure reallocation;

(e) Governments should ascertain direct and indirect environmental impacts of alternative crop, forestry and land use patterns. Fiscal and trade policies should be based on such environmental assessments. Governments should give priority to establishing a national policy and to creating or strengthening institutions to restore areas where natural factors and land use practices have reduced productivity;

(f) In the national development plans and agricultural programmes of countries experiencing desertification, dryland rehabilitation and management have to figure prominently. Better systems of early warning against drought and other dryland disasters have to be developed, with the World Meteorological Organization, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the United Nations Environment Programme and the relevant regional organizations playing appropriate roles;

(g) Sound forest policies should be based on an analysis of the capacity of the forests and the land under them to perform various functions. Programmes to conserve forest resources should start with the local people. Contracts covering forest use will have to be negotiated or renegotiated to ensure sustainability. Clear-cutting of large forest areas should be avoided and replanting of logged forestry areas should be required. Portions of forests should be designated as protected areas to conserve soil, water, wildlife and genetic resources in their natural habitat;

(h) Social and economic costs of deforestation, including clear-cutting, have to be estimated and reported on in relation to the periodic national reporting on the economic performance of forestry. Similarly, the damage costs of waterlogging and salinization have to be reported in conjunction with the reporting on irrigation and agricultural production. The loss of land to deserts and its consequences for food production, trade, employment and income have to be made part of the annual reporting on economic growth. Economic policies and planning have to reflect such environmental accounting;

(i) In areas experiencing deforestation and lack of forest resources, economic and other incentives should be introduced to manage forests and woody vegetation from an environmental standpoint and to promote tree nurseries, tree farming and fuelwood plantations. Local communities should be encouraged to take major responsibility for such undertakings;

(j) Projects should be designed and implemented to promote afforestation, agro-forestry systems, water management and soil conservation measures, such as land contour-leveilling and terracing, in areas of environmental stress. Such projects should respond to the needs of the local people for food, fodder and fuel, while increasing the long-term productivity of natural resources. Environmental improvement schemes should become a regular part of national relief, rural employment and income-support schemes to sustain development in regions prone to drought or other environmental stress;

(k) Within the framework of a national water policy, which should facilitate an intersectoral and integrated approach to water development and use, technical, economic and organizational means have to be geared to improving efficiency of water use in farming and animal husbandry. Emphasis on ground-water storage in drylands should improve assurance of water availability. Improvements in water application techniques to minimize wastage, co-ordination of farming patterns with water supply, and such pricing of water as would cover the cost of its collection, storage and supply, should be introduced to conserve water in scarcity areas;

(l) In the choice of technology and the scale of irrigation environmental costs and benefits should be taken into account. Decentralized and small-scale irrigation have to receive special attention. Proper drainage to prevent salinization and waterlogging has to accompany irriga-

<sup>56</sup> Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, *Report of the FAO World Conference on Fisheries Management and Development*, Rome, 27 June-6 July 1984.

tion. Development assistance has to play a vital role in improving productivity of existing irrigation, reducing its environmental damage and adapting it to the needs of small-scale, diversified agriculture;

(m) The traditional rights of subsistence farmers, particularly shifting cultivators, pastoralists, and nomads, must be protected from encroachment. Provision of infrastructure, services and information should help modernize nomadic life-styles without damaging their traditionally harmonious relationships with ecosystems. Programmes of land clearance and resettlement should be based on an assessment of their environmental, along with their social and economic, impacts. Agro-industry, mining and schemes of geographical dispersal of settlements should also aim at improving environmental conditions in rural areas;

(n) Public education, information campaigns, technical assistance, training, legislation, standard setting and incentives should be oriented toward encouraging the use of organic matter in agriculture. The use of fertilizers and pesticides has to be guided, *inter alia*, through training, awareness building and appropriate price policies, so as to establish integrated nutrient supply systems responsive to environmental impacts. Similarly, subsidies, which have led to the overuse or abuse of chemical fertilizers and pesticides, have to be phased out;

(o) Decentralized storage facilities, with the upgrading of traditional methods to ensure protection of stored grains, should receive attention in the planning of support services for rural and agricultural development;

(p) Where the agricultural frontier has extended in an uncontrolled manner, Governments should make special efforts to expand the area under woodland and nature reserves;

(q) Satellite imagery, aerial photography and geographical information systems of assessing and monitoring should be deployed to establish natural resource data bases. Such data should be made available, freely or at a nominal charge, to the countries in need. The United Nations Environment Programme should co-ordinate international programmes in this field. Such data collection and their socio-economic analyses should facilitate the design and implementation of land use and natural resource development plans, and improve international co-operation in the environmental management of transboundary natural resources;

(r) In international co-operation, priority should be given to schemes aimed at strengthening skills and institutional capabilities in the developing countries in fields such as applied genetics, agro-forestry, organic recycling, integrated pest management, crop rotation, drainage, soil-conserving ploughing, sand-dune stabilization, small-scale irrigation and environmentally sound management of fresh-water systems;

(s) Biotechnology, including tissue culture, conversion of biomass into useful produce, micro-electronics and information technology, should be deployed, after assessing carefully their environmental impacts and cost effectiveness, with a view to promoting environmental management of agriculture. Governments should enhance the access of farmers to such technologies through national policies and international co-operation. Research should be intensified on new technologies urgently needed in regions which have unreliable rainfall, uneven topography, and poor soils. Governments should also set up targets for the development of cadres of professionals specializing in environmental management of soil, water and forests and in biotechnology with a multi-disciplinary and integrated outlook;

(t) Aquaculture should be developed to the fullest, where possible in conjunction with farming, using low-cost, simple, labour-intensive technology. Co-operation for environmental management of marine living resources and fisheries should be intensified, through technical assistance as well as conventions and agreements;

(u) Because of women's important role in agriculture in many developing countries, they should be provided with adequate education and training opportunities. They should also have the necessary power to take decisions regarding agriculture and forestry programmes;

(v) Distortions in the structure of the world food market should be minimized, and the focus of production should be shifted to food deficit countries. In developed countries incentive systems should be changed to discourage overproduction and foster improved soil and water management. Governments must recognize that all parties lose through protectionist barriers, and redesign trade and tax policies using environmental and economic criteria;

(w) International agreements should be concluded in respect of agricultural price policies, with a view to minimizing waste and mismanagement of food and natural resources in agriculture. Such agreements should aim at bringing about an international division of labour in agriculture in conformity with the long-term capabilities of countries in agricultural production. In this context, consideration should be given to

strengthening the work of the World Food Programme through the establishment of a world food bank from which countries could draw food supplies in emergency situations;

(x) Special attention should be given to protection and careful development of wetlands, particularly in view of their long-term economic value;

(y) Sustainable exploitation of living wild resources should receive special consideration in the light of its contribution to achieving food security.

### C. Energy

#### 1. Issue and outlook

26. *Issue:* There are vast disparities in the patterns of energy consumption. Accelerated economic growth and growing populations require a rapid expansion in energy production and consumption. Major problems in this regard include: depletion of the supplies of, and inadequate access to, fuelwood, and environmental impacts of fossil energy production, transmission and use, for example, acidification of the environment, accumulation of greenhouse gases and consequent climatic change. Although energy is crucial to the development process, there has been little concerted action to balance environmental imperatives and energy demands.

27. *Outlook:* About three fourths of the world's energy consumption is in the form of fossil fuels: oil, coal, and natural gas. The remainder is supplied mainly by biomass, hydropower and nuclear power. The main problems caused by fossil fuel use are: air pollution, acidification of soil, fresh water and forests, and climatic change, especially warming of the atmosphere. The costs of controlling these problems and of dealing with their environmental and health impacts have been enormous. New and renewable sources of energy, including solar, wind, ocean and geothermal, are being developed but are unlikely to make a significant contribution during the rest of this century.

28. International oil prices are fluctuating. The immediate economic impact of lower prices has been significant, yet the momentum of efforts to improve energy efficiency and to develop alternatives for fossil fuels, which began in the wake of high oil prices, may decline.

29. Though developing countries account for about one third of the world's energy consumption, many of them do not have adequate access to energy. Most of them depend on oil imports and on biomass and animal energy. Wood, which provides energy to about half of the world's people, is becoming scarce, and overcutting has devastated the environment. Some countries have made progress in developing biogas while improving the environment, but the potential of biogas remains largely untapped. Given the needs of industrialization and the trends of population growth, energy needs will increase tremendously during the coming decades. If energy efficiency measures are not put in place, it will not be possible to meet those needs.

30. Many countries have made efforts to control air pollution by setting standards and introducing appropriate equipment in factories as well as automobiles, and by developing clean technologies for cooking, space heating, industrial processes and power generation. But attempts to deal with urban and industrial air pollution have often effectively transported the problem, for example, in the form of acid deposition, to other areas and countries. At least 5 to 6 per cent of the European forests may have already died because of acidification. As a first step, some European countries have agreed on a technical co-operation programme to monitor and control long-range transmission of some air pollutants. Reducing emissions of sulphur dioxide and nitrogen oxides, however, is rather costly, although effective reduction technologies have been introduced in some countries. On the other hand, no effective technologies exist to control carbon dioxide accumulation which can markedly change climate. Moreover, available technology is not being fully utilized. The difficulty is to determine up to what level the damage costs of polluting fossil fuels should be accepted and how much to invest in scientific research to develop clean technologies.

31. Energy is often used in wasteful ways. The costs of this waste are being borne by all, but mostly by the poor. Moreover, part of these costs are being transferred to children, future generations and other countries. Several countries have experimented successfully over the last decade with conservation of energy for domestic use, improved efficiency of energy in industry and agriculture and adoption of energy mixes to minimize environmental damage. In some countries the nature of industrial growth has been changing in ways which economize on energy, for example, rapid growth of electronic, recreation and service industries. Conse-



quently, there has been a noticeable delinking of economic growth from increase in energy consumption. Energy savings, renewable sources and new technologies can reduce energy consumption while maintaining the momentum of economic growth.

32. While oil exploration and coal mining have received great attention, the potential of natural gas has not been realized. Considerable quantities are being wasted in the absence of necessary infrastructure and investment. The world also has a relatively untapped capacity to develop hydropower. In the past, environmental planning has not received adequate attention in hydropower development. Decentralized small-scale hydropower schemes are not yet used on a significant scale, although they may be capable of providing economical, efficient and environmentally sound sources of energy.

33. Nuclear energy is widely used as a source of electricity, and the International Atomic Energy Agency has formulated guidelines to ensure that it is developed and used safely. The problems associated with it include the risk of accidental contamination, which can spread quickly over long distances, and the safe handling and disposal of radioactive wastes, including decommissioned nuclear reactors.

## 2. Goal and recommended action

34. *Goal:* The provision of sufficient energy at reasonable cost, notably by increasing access to energy substantially in the developing countries, to meet current and expanding needs in ways that minimize environmental degradation and risks, conserve non-renewable sources of energy and realize the full potential of renewable sources of energy.

### 35. Recommended action:

(a) Governments' energy plans should systematically take into account environmental requirements. Energy efficiency policies coupled with environmentally sound energy production and appropriate energy mixes should be pursued to achieve sustainable energy consumption patterns. National efforts should be supported by international co-operation, especially scientific research, establishment of standards and transfer of technology and information;

(b) Energy pricing, taxation, trade and other policies should take into account the environmental costs of all forms of energy. Subsidies for fossil fuels should be progressively phased out. Private enterprise, consumers and government institutions should be provided with economic incentives to make greater use of renewable sources of energy. Where needed, international co-operation should facilitate the exploration for and environmentally sound production of energy;

(c) Information should be made available on the harmful environmental impacts of intensive use of fossil fuels. Urban and industrial air pollution, accumulation of greenhouse gases and the attendant climatic change, as well as transfrontier transport of air pollutants in all regions must receive urgent attention, including monitoring by appropriate methods. Standards must be set and enforced within and among countries, and conventions and agreements should be concluded to deal with these problems. In this context, the "polluter pays principle" should be accepted. Governments should ensure that clean technologies are put into practice on a wider scale than in the past at the local level. The United Nations system, in conjunction with other intergovernmental bodies, should improve access to information on renewable sources of energy and on efficient energy use;

(d) In view of the significance of fuelwood, national programmes of afforestation and of environmental management of woodlands should receive increased resources. Agro-forestry programmes, tree plantations and village woodlots should receive special encouragement in countries experiencing fuelwood deficit. Commercial cutting of fuelwood should be subjected to rigorous scrutiny and control, in view of its environmental costs. Application of fuel-efficient stoves and charcoal should be encouraged. Pricing of fuelwood should be guided by the consideration of sustaining supplies consistent with needs;

(e) As biogas can be an important source of energy, the existing technology for the use of agricultural, animal and human wastes should be applied more widely by means of incentives and guidance. Technical co-operation among developing countries should play a vital part in this process, bearing in mind its sanitation and agricultural benefits;

(f) Decisions on large-scale hydropower projects should be guided by analysis of social costs and benefits in the light of likely environmental impacts. Small-scale hydropower schemes should receive particular attention since they could facilitate simultaneous attainment of environmental, economic and social objectives;

(g) Renewable energy sources should receive high priority and should be applied on a wider scale than in the past, giving full considera-

tion to their environmental impacts. Technologies to develop renewable sources of energy, such as wind, geo-thermal and especially solar, should receive particular attention. International co-operation should facilitate this process;

(h) International co-operation should aim at the creation of a régime for the safe production and use of nuclear energy, as well as the safe handling of radioactive waste, taking into account, through appropriate mechanisms including prior consultations, the interests and concerns of countries that have decided not to produce nuclear energy, in particular concerns regarding the siting of nuclear plants close to their borders. This régime should extend globally to encompass observance of comparable standards and procedures on management of reactors and the sharing of information and technology for nuclear safety. The Convention on Early Notification of a Nuclear Accident and the Convention on Assistance in the Case of a Nuclear Accident or Radiological Emergency<sup>57</sup> should be complemented by bilateral and subregional agreements and should also lead to technical co-operation among countries on environmental management of nuclear energy.

## D. Industry

### 1. Issue and outlook

36. *Issue:* Industrial development brings obvious benefits, but it frequently entails damage to the environment and to human health. The main negative impacts are: wasteful use and depletion of scarce natural resources; air, water and soil pollution; congestion, noise and squalor; accumulation of hazardous wastes; and accidents with significant environmental consequences. Industrialization patterns and the consequent exploitation of natural resources and environmental degradation have been markedly unbalanced. The prospect for accelerated, yet environmentally sound, world industrial development is slim in the absence of concerted international action.

37. *Outlook:* Although some efforts to deal with environmental problems of industry have been made, negative impacts will grow in magnitude if not addressed methodically now. A promising trend is the steadily growing awareness of industrial environmental risks throughout the world. While this awareness increasingly informs and influences public policy, environmental knowledge remains as yet markedly uneven. In the absence of mechanisms for the unhindered sharing of environmental knowledge, Governments and industry may import hazardous materials and allow establishment of processes discarded elsewhere. Inadequate knowledge at the grassroots level of changes in the environment, and of their causes as well as economic implications, impedes participation of the concerned people in decision-making on siting of industrial plants and choice of industrial technology.

38. Natural resources have been used wastefully in industry. Recently, a number of countries have made significant progress in developing and adopting low-waste and clean industrial technologies and in recovering as well as recycling scarce industrial raw materials. New materials and processing technologies have made it possible to save raw materials and energy resources and to reduce environmental stress. Nevertheless, in many countries resource-intensive processes persist in the absence of suitable policies and access to proper technology.

39. Uncontrolled industrial practices have led to unacceptably high levels of harmful or toxic substances in the air, the pollution of rivers, lakes, coastal waters and soil, the destruction of forests, and the accumulation of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases which threaten to cause climatic changes, including a global warming of the atmosphere. Sea levels may rise considerably as a result. Industrial production and emission of chlorofluorocarbons threaten a significant depletion of the ozone layer, leading to increased ultraviolet radiation.

40. Recently, there has been an increase in the seriousness of industrial accidents, particularly in the chemicals industry. Even in the developed countries, the state of preparedness to meet such contingencies has been inadequate. Also, frameworks for international co-operation in such situations have been lacking. A crucial problem has been the lack of timely warning and of full sharing of information on the nature and magnitude of the hazards at local and regional levels.

41. With industrial growth and spread, the transport, storage and disposal of chemical, toxic and radioactive wastes will pose an increasingly serious challenge. The "polluter pays principle" has been applied with good results in some countries, but in many others it is still not ap-

<sup>57</sup> See International Atomic Energy Agency, *Final Document, Resolutions and Conventions adopted by the first special session of the General Conference, 24-26 September 1986*, sects. I-IV.

plied at all, so that the source of environmental damage often is not held accountable for the harm caused. In the pursuit of rapid industrialization, some polluting industries may be relocated from other countries. As many developing countries do not possess the technical or institutional capability to analyse or monitor environmental implications of industrial processes, products or wastes, they are vulnerable to industrial environmental damage.

42. Many developed countries have successfully applied technology, policies and institutional and legislative frameworks to deal with industrial pollution. Several have succeeded in innovating or applying low-waste or clean technologies. The Industry and Environment Office of the United Nations Environment Programme has produced publications with extensive and detailed information on environmentally sound technologies in specific industries. Thus, although environmental hazards of industrial processes, products and wastes persist, there is available considerable experience, expertise and technology to prevent industrial accidents and implement environmentally responsible practices.

43. Technical innovation has opened up promising opportunities for achieving mutually supportive economic and environmental objectives. Properly guided technology can transform patterns of industrialization and improve the international division of labour. Innovation in micro-electronics and opto-electronics has revolutionized information and communications industries and could lead to geographical dispersal of industry. These innovations hold promise for developing countries suffering from the twin problems of excessive industrial concentration in urban areas and relative neglect of rural areas.

44. In the decades ahead, the developing countries will depend more and more on industry, including processing of their own raw materials, for incomes and employment. In contrast, in some developed countries, the pattern of industry is changing in the direction of knowledge-intensive, energy-saving, and materials-saving activities. Moreover, leisure and service industries have begun to play a significant part in this change.

45. Countries have been coming together to forge agreements on preventive measures to contain global, regional and transfrontier environmental impacts of industrial products and processes. Examples of this encouraging trend include: conventions and protocols for the control of land-based sources of marine pollution within the frameworks of various regional seas programmes; the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer and the evolving international consensus on the control of emission of chlorofluorocarbons; the Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution and its Co-operative Programme for the Monitoring and Evaluation of Long-range Transmission of Air Pollutants in Europe; and the Cairo Guidelines and Principles for the Environmentally Sound Management of Hazardous Wastes,<sup>48</sup> sponsored by the United Nations Environment Programme. Such international co-operation can extend into many areas of industrial environmental management and many geographical regions. Moreover, industry itself, following the World Industry Conference on Environmental Management convened in 1984 by the United Nations Environment Programme, is increasingly ready to undertake environmental responsibilities.

## 2. Goal and recommended action

46. *Goal:* Sustained improvements in levels of living in all countries, especially the developing countries, through industrial development that prevents or minimizes environmental damage and risks.

### 47. Recommended action:

(a) Governments should implement policies to assist in the transition of economies characterized by the wasteful use of natural resources and raw materials and dependence on their export, to environmentally sound industrial development. National efforts to plan and implement environmentally sound industrial policies should be intensified. Governments should introduce incentive schemes to help establish facilities for recovery and recycling of scarce raw materials. The transfer of industrial technology and skills from developed to developing countries to arrest environmental degradation associated with industry should be internationally supported. The United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Environment Programme, the Economic Commission for Europe, and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization should intensify efforts in this direction;

(b) Governments should introduce programmes to monitor air, soil, fresh water and coastal pollution from industrial emissions and effluents, and hazardous industrial activities, where such programmes do not already exist;

(c) Governments should establish and enforce environmental standards, and should provide fiscal and other incentives to industry for the retro-fitting of equipment for pollution control. They should also ensure penalties for non-compliance, in conformity with the "polluter pays principle". International organizations should co-operate with Governments in establishing global or regional standards;

(d) Governments should require periodic reports by industries on measures implemented to protect and improve the environment, especially those industries involving high environmental and health risks;

(e) Industrial enterprises should carry out environmental impact and social cost-benefit analyses prior to the siting and design of industrial plants. Governments should ensure that such analyses are carried out and made public. Governmental policies should facilitate the location of industries in areas which would relieve urban congestion and encourage rural development. Industries which use each other's products and wastes should be located near each other;

(f) Governments and industrial enterprises should be receptive to the views of citizen groups, community associations, labour organizations and professional and scientific bodies in arriving at and implementing decisions on industrial siting, design and technologies to meet the environmental, economic and social needs of the people;

(g) Chambers of commerce and federations of industry should collaborate actively in implementing emissions standards and pollution control measures. They should establish mechanisms to bridge the gap in environmental management knowledge and capabilities among their members. Such co-operation should also be encouraged among small-scale producers;

(h) Transnational corporations should comply with the environmental legislation of the host country, while respecting similar legislation of the home country. Legislation could include requirements for public environmental audits of the activities of transnational corporations and local enterprises. In accordance with proposed international codes of conduct, transnational corporations should establish progressively in the host countries the skills and technological capabilities needed for environmentally sound management of industry, even in the absence of legislation on desirable environmental standards;

(i) International industrial collaboration, like national industry, should be subjected to environmental impact assessments;

(j) Countries, especially developing countries, should, as a matter of urgency, design and implement research, training and manpower-planning programmes to strengthen the management of hazardous industrial processes and wastes;

(k) International organizations, including the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, the World Health Organization, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the World Meteorological Organization and the International Labour Organisation, and intergovernmental organizations, such as the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, and the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, should ensure that their programmes will progressively strengthen the capacities of the developing countries for designing and implementing industrial operations along environmentally sound lines. They should also assist in establishing or strengthening information services on environmental and health implications of industrial processes, products and wastes. In addition, access of the developing countries to information and data on environmentally benign technologies should be promoted, including risk management techniques;

(l) International co-operation for the monitoring of the accumulation of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases and of their impacts on climate and sea levels must be strengthened to encompass both the conclusion of international agreements and the formulation of industrial strategies to mitigate the environmental, economic, and social impacts of potential changes. Intergovernmental negotiations, based on the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer, should lead to agreements on the reduction of ozone-depleting substances;

(m) Within the framework of their existing legal and technical activities, United Nations organizations, especially the United Nations Environment Programme, in closer co-operation with regional organizations, should progressively establish international agreements and monitoring mechanisms to deal with spills and other industrial accidents, particularly chemical; to control the transportation, storage, management and disposal of hazardous industrial wastes; and to settle disputes involving damages and claims for compensation. United Nations and regional organizations should encourage Governments to extend the "polluter pays principle" to transboundary problems;



(n) The International Register of Potentially Toxic Chemicals programme of the United Nations Environment Programme should maintain and improve its assistance to Governments in assessing whether producing, marketing, distributing or disposing of any industrial substances, including chemicals and wastes, are potentially damaging to health and environment.

### E. Health and human settlements

#### 1. Issue and outlook

48. *Issue:* Despite considerable advances in dealing with problems of health and human settlements, the environmental basis for further improving the situation is deteriorating. Inadequate shelter and basic amenities, rural underdevelopment, overcrowded cities and urban decay, lack of access to clean water, poor sanitation and other environmental deficiencies continue to cause widespread disease and death, ill-health and intolerable living conditions in many parts of the world. Poverty, malnutrition and ignorance compound these problems.

49. *Outlook:* Human ability to prevent disease has grown greatly over the last few decades, mainly owing to scientific achievements and better access to sanitation, clean water and safe waste disposal. In many developed countries better living conditions have helped prevent disease and have enhanced average life expectancy. In the developing countries, however, achievements have lagged behind what is technically feasible.

50. More than 4 million children under the age of five die of diarrhoea in the developing countries annually. Even when it does not cause death, diarrhoea saps vitality and stops physical and mental growth. Malaria is another water-borne disease which infects about 100 million annually. Typhoid and cholera are similarly endemic in the developing countries. Bilharzia and river blindness are other common diseases caused by mismanagement of water. Sleeping sickness, caused by the tsetse fly, effectively denies the use of vast tracts of land in Africa for pastoral or settlements development. The burning of coal, oil, wood, dung and agricultural wastes builds up dangerous concentrations of toxic gases in houses and factories, and chronic heart and lung diseases, bronchitis, emphysema and asthma are the result.

51. In warm, humid countries where storage is inadequate, aflatoxins in food cause liver cancer. On the other hand, over-use of fertilizer has caused excessive nitrate levels in ground water, endangering children's health, and nitrate run-offs have led to eutrophication of surface waters and contamination of shellfish. Phosphates in fertilizer have caused high concentrations of cadmium in food. Further, pesticides, herbicides and fungicides pose a direct threat to health in the rural areas when their use is not properly guided. Over-use of pesticides has also led to high levels of pesticide residue in food.

52. About a billion people do not have adequate shelter, and millions practically live on the streets. By the year 2000, about 2 billion people, or 40 per cent of the developing countries' population, will live in cities and towns, thereby putting pressure on city planners and Governments. Most developing countries already do not have the resources required to provide housing and services to the people who need them. The influx of refugees in some developing countries has exacerbated health, shelter and environmental conditions. Also, where rural settlements are widely dispersed, health, housing and infrastructural services become practically unattainable.

53. About one third of all city and town dwellers in the developing countries live in slums and shanties, with no help or infrastructural support whatever, and often under adverse conditions. The inexorable trend towards urbanization will ensure that by the year 2000, 15 of the world's 20 largest urban metropolitan areas will be in the developing countries. Simultaneously, rural environmental degradation reinforces migration to urban areas even when people are unable to earn incomes high enough to ensure decent housing and there is no prospect of meeting their infrastructural needs.

54. There are three main environmental aspects of urbanization: characteristics of the dwelling—living space, ventilation, sanitation, water supply, waste disposal, recreation space, domestic energy; ambient environmental situation—air pollution, water pollution, environmental risks and hazards, noise, stress and crime; and environment of the area surrounding the urban centres—deforestation, soil erosion, changes in micro-climate. Between a quarter and a half of all urban residents in the developing countries live in unhealthy and degraded dwellings. Consequently, diarrhoea, dysentery and typhoid are common, and there are periodic outbreaks of cholera and hepatitis. Tuberculosis and other respiratory diseases spread easily in ill-ventilated, damp and crowded surroundings.

55. Excessive concentrations of industry and commerce in a few urban centres often reflect a dualistic development pattern, implying a relative neglect of rural and agricultural development. Concentrations of people, settlements and income and employment opportunities often become mutually reinforcing in such a situation. People continue to migrate to the urban areas even if their expected incomes are not high enough to ensure decent housing, or there is no prospect of their infrastructural needs being met. Thus, the problems of safe disposal of toxic and hazardous wastes, control of air and water pollution, collection and disposal of domestic wastes and provision of clean drinking water assume gigantic proportions, requiring enormous finance and great organizational and technical capabilities. Photochemical smog, oxides of nitrogen and sulphur, hydrocarbons, lead, mercury, cadmium poisoning, carbon monoxide, polychlorinated biphenyls, asbestos and other particulate matter along with the respiratory and gastroenteric diseases and malnutrition, cause serious damage to public health. The consequent stress of living in such conditions contributes to social tensions and outbreaks of violence and unrest. When industrial accidents or natural disasters occur, loss of life and human suffering follow on a large scale because of the congestion, lack of organizational and technical capacities and vulnerability.

56. Heavy urban concentrations have also placed excessive demands on natural resources and polluted and degraded surrounding areas. High land prices have caused good agricultural land to be used for construction and speculation. Urban firewood demand has led to widespread deforestation, soil erosion and even changes in micro-climate.

57. The congestion of settlements near factories multiplies the health risks of chemicals production in the developing countries. The accumulation of toxic wastes and their inappropriate disposal similarly endanger the health of millions. Awareness of the risks to human health posed by environmental contamination has increased greatly. Such risks arise partly through an absence of environmental regulation and management capability. Most developed countries have succeeded in reducing environmental pollution and its risks and impacts. International co-operation has also progressed on several fronts: national programmes launched under the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade, the World Health Organization/United Nations Children's Fund Programme on Primary Health Care, the Onchocerciasis Control Programme in Africa in the Volta River basin, the United Nations Environment Programme/World Health Organization/International Labour Organisation International Programme on Chemical Safety, the dissemination of information on chemicals of environmental concern through the International Register of Potentially Toxic Chemicals of the United Nations Environment Programme, the International Code of Conduct on the Distribution and Use of Pesticides of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and its accompanying technical guidelines, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations/United Nations Environment Programme Panel of Experts on Integrated Pest Control, the United Nations Development Programme/World Bank/World Health Organization Special Programme for Research and Training in Tropical Diseases, the World Health Organization/Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations/United Nations Environment Programme Panel of Experts on Environmental Management of Disease Vector Control, the specification of radiation dose limits by the International Commission on Radiological Protection, and the two recent international Conventions adopted under the auspices of the International Atomic Energy Agency on exchange of information and assistance in the event of a nuclear accident,<sup>57</sup> are some examples.

#### 2. Goal and recommended action

58. *Goal:* The provision of improved shelter with access to essential amenities in a clean and secure setting conducive to health and to the prevention of environment-related diseases, which would, at the same time, alleviate serious environmental degradation.

##### 59. Recommended action:

(a) Governments should make health and settlements development an integral part of environmental management of natural resources and geographically-balanced development. They should address systematically the issue of equity in development to ensure provision of basic health, housing and amenities for their people;

(b) International co-operation should be intensified in the field of scientific research to deal with the environmental conditions underlying tropical diseases;

(c) Rural development, including natural resources management and provision of drinking water and sanitation, should receive systematic attention in public policies. Governments should design and implement, with the participation of the communities concerned, integrated programmes to improve water supply and management, sanitation and waste disposal;

(d) Governments should set targets at national, provincial and district levels for such priority areas as housing, access to clean water and sanitation, and control of air pollution in urban areas;

(e) To reduce adverse environmental impacts of transportation, especially in highly populated areas, Governments should give priority to facilitating commuting between residential and working areas, enforcing emission standards for vehicles, encouraging fuel efficiency and improving traffic management policies and urban planning;

(f) Intermediate-sized towns should receive particular attention in programmes of industrial and settlement development;

(g) Governments should create an "enabling environment", in which the creativity and resources of people are mobilized to improve the health conditions, shelter and environmental information at local levels. This should include collection and disposal of domestic, agricultural and human wastes, land use planning, area development and self-help construction. Efforts should be made to encourage the participation of the private sector and non-governmental organizations;

(h) Industrial, agricultural, energy, irrigation and land development and resettlement projects should include a component which addresses environmental and health impacts, including risk assessment, which, in turn, should be influential in guiding the location, scale and choice of technology for the projects. Regulations should be established to prevent settlements development in high environmental-risk areas, such as those proximate to chemical or nuclear plants. Responsibility for enforcing such regulations should be shared with the private sector;

(i) Primary and occupational education should include information on the environment. The mass media should regularly make available information and know-how to enable people to improve sanitation, waste disposal and drinking water quality. Deterrents and incentives should be introduced at local levels to encourage people to keep their immediate environment healthy;

(j) Scientific research should be geared to the immediate improvement of the health and environmental situation of degraded settlements. Technologies for the safe disposal of wastes with minimum use of water in arid and semi-arid areas, improvement of water quality, reuse of waste water, and harvesting of rain should be developed. The United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat), the World Health Organization and the United Nations Children's Fund should intensify efforts to promote the application of such technologies in the developing countries;

(k) Urban planning should receive priority attention, together with the rational management of natural resources. Staffing, finance and organizational efforts should reflect the high priority given to this issue. Urban centres should systematically provide areas to meet the needs of various income categories, for industry, business, recreation and open spaces. Technical co-operation in this field has to expand greatly under the leadership of the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat);

(l) Countries hosting a large number of refugees should receive more international assistance through the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and other bodies to improve environmental conditions of refugee settlements.

#### F. *International economic relations*

##### 1. *Issue and outlook*

60. *Issue:* Inequalities in international economic relations, coupled with inappropriate economic policies in many developed and developing countries alike, continue to affect adversely sustainable development and cause environmental degradation. Deteriorating terms of trade, chronic trade deficits, which are partly caused by growing protectionism, heavy debt-service payments, and inadequate financial flows have made it very difficult to allocate resources to environmental protection and improvement, particularly in developing countries. Specific problems include: insufficient consideration of environmental impacts in development co-operation; insufficient control of trade in scarce natural resources and hazardous substances; and transnational investment and transfer of technology without adequate observance of environmental standards or information on environmental management.

61. *Outlook:* Awareness of the environmental aspects of international economic relations has increased, but it has not yet found adequate expression in institutional practices and national policies.

62. Development co-operation projects have not helped build significantly national capabilities to avert environmental disasters. The environmental damage resulting from the execution of some large-scale projects is now better understood than in the past. There is also a growing awareness of the need for additional resources to rehabilitate degraded environments.

63. Long-term declines in commodity prices, coupled with their inequity and instability, have adversely affected environmental management of natural resources. Furthermore, these prices do not fully reflect the environmental costs of depletion of the resource base. Good quality land, fishing areas and other natural resources are being overworked, and tropical forests are being encroached upon in order to achieve additional income. The substitution of export crops in place of subsistence crops has displaced small farmers and pastoralists from good quality land and has led to excessive pressures on marginal land and natural resources.

64. There is a growing awareness of the hazards associated with trade in chemicals, pesticides and some other products, but international practices for controlling the transport of hazardous chemical goods do not yet provide for a systematic consideration of the environment.

65. Mounting debt burdens, repayment obligations, austerity measures and reductions in financial flows to developing countries have endangered and, in some cases, blocked sustainable development, and this has had negative economic, environmental and social impacts.

66. Recent years have seen a sharp worsening of the international economic situation. Its impact has been particularly severe on developing countries. Lack of economic growth in developing countries could have devastating consequences.

##### 2. *Goal and recommended action*

67. *Goal:* The establishment of an equitable system of international economic relations aimed at achieving continuing economic advancement for all States, based on principles recognized by the international community, in order to stimulate and sustain environmentally sound development, especially in developing countries.

##### 68. *Recommended action:*

(a) In the ongoing search for concerted action to deal with international economic problems, the urgent need to improve the world environmental situation and to ensure a solid environmental foundation for sustainable development has to be recognized. Correcting the deteriorating terms of trade and stabilizing international commodity prices at equitable levels, through international commodity agreements such as the Integrated Programme on Commodities, in conjunction with appropriate environmental management practices in the producing countries, should play an important role in this regard;

(b) Especially in situations of environmental stress, development co-operation should aim at long-term improvement of natural resource productivity and environmental health. Projects that focus on the alleviation of poverty and improve the environment should receive greater attention in development co-operation. Such co-operation has to increase substantially, keeping in view the growing need for environmental rehabilitation;

(c) Development co-operation institutions should increase significantly their assistance to the developing countries for environmental restoration, protection and improvement;

(d) Country programmes and policy papers prepared by multilateral and bilateral development co-operation institutions for allocation of aid resources should provide for analyses of the environmental needs of recipient countries, with particular focus on major problems, such as desertification, deforestation and pollution. Developing countries should be assisted where necessary in preparing environmental accounting and relating it to the reporting on national economic well-being;

(e) The system of appraising development co-operation projects should provide for assessments of environmental and socio-economic impacts of alternative designs and locations. Area development programmes, in particular, should seek to establish mutual support between environmental and socio-economic objectives. Development co-operation institutions should train their staff according to these objectives;

(f) Trade in hazardous industrial products, such as toxic chemicals and pesticides, and in some other products, such as pharmaceuticals, should be subjected to regulations to ensure sharing by the contracting parties, Governments and consumers of information on their environ-

mental and health implications and on methods for their safe use and disposal. Labelling of products should be in local languages. Governments of the exporting as well as the importing countries should collaborate in this regard. They should also agree on the selection of chemicals for priority testing;

(g) International trade and commodity agreements should provide environmental safeguards, where applicable. They should also encourage producers to take a long-term view and provide for assistance for diversification programmes, where appropriate. Governments should study the environmental impacts of their trade practices and make the findings available to their agencies responsible for trade negotiations, which should take them into account. The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade should develop and apply effective policies and instruments to integrate environment and development considerations in international trade;

(h) Environmentally related regulations and standards should not be used for protectionist purposes. The International Trade Centre should assist countries in meeting such requirements. The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development should make available information on such regulations and standards as they apply to commodities and manufactured products;

(i) Host Governments should institute policies and regulations to ensure sound environmental management of transnational investments. In agreements on transnational, including corporate, investments, Governments, through appropriate controls, should ensure that information and technology on environmental management will be provided specifying the responsibilities of the parties concerned. In accordance with proposed code of conduct on transnational corporations of the Commission on Transnational Corporations, transnational corporations should implement programmes in the host countries to minimize the environmental hazards of their activities. These programmes should include training of personnel. The United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations should play a role in facilitating this process;

(j) The transfer of clean, low-waste and pollution control technologies should be promoted through international co-operation. The possibility of making such technologies available at concessional prices to the countries in need should be explored. Governments of recipient countries should establish procedures for ascertaining the environmental implications of imported technologies;

(k) International financial institutions, while dealing with questions of structural adjustment in developing countries and world economic reform, should link short-term financial stabilization to sustainable development.

### III. OTHER ISSUES OF GLOBAL CONCERN

69. This section discusses briefly the major environmental issues of global concern that have not been adequately dealt with in previous sections.

#### A. Oceans and seas

70. Oceans and seas are being polluted extensively. The rising pollution levels and degradation of coastal ecosystems threaten the life-support capacities of oceans and seas and undermine their role in the food chain. Efforts to monitor the state of oceans and seas, including those of the United Nations Environment Programme and other international organizations, confirm that there is cause for concern. This problem is particularly serious for coastal waters and semi-enclosed seas that border highly populated and industrialized zones. The situation will get much worse unless concerted action is undertaken now. The ongoing monitoring effort is far from comprehensive and, where it has advanced, it has not yet led to adequate change in the practices causing environmental damage.

71. The challenge is to control and decrease marine pollution, and establish or strengthen régimes of environmental management of oceans and seas through international co-operation and national action.

72. A comprehensive data base should be established over time on which action programmes to restore and preserve the environmental balance in the world's oceans and seas can be based. Among others, the Global Environmental Monitoring System, Global Resource Information Data Base and the oceans and coastal areas programmes of the United Nations Environment Programme should intensify efforts towards this end.

73. Conventions and agreements to monitor and manage human activities with a view to ensuring environmental protection of the seas and oceans should be ratified and implemented by all concerned countries.

Where such legal instruments do not exist, they should be negotiated. Governments should strengthen or introduce policies and measures aimed at preventing practices harmful to marine ecosystems and ensuring environmentally sound development of inland areas. Such policies and measures should include control of the discharge of industrial effluents and sewage, dumping of wastes, including hazardous and radioactive materials, disposal of hazardous residues and operational wastes from ships, incineration at sea, and oil spills from tankers and off-shore platforms. Environmentally sound land-based technology for the disposal of hazardous wastes should be developed and promoted. The United Nations Environment Programme should continue to collaborate in this work with the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission, the International Maritime Organization and other appropriate international organizations.

#### B. Outer space

74. Outer space has now become a recognized area of human activity. As activity in this area develops over the coming decades, sound management of outer space will become increasingly important. To this end, international co-operation exclusively for the peaceful use of outer space is essential, especially on the part of those countries that now have the capacity to undertake outer space activities.

75. All countries, in particular those with a major capacity to exploit the benefits of outer space, should create conditions, including specifically the maintenance of its non-militarization, for broad international co-operation in the exploration and use of outer space for peaceful purposes. This should include the use of space technology to monitor Earth's environment. The benefits of the peaceful use of outer space, including weather forecasting, remote sensing and medical benefits, should be made readily available to the world community, particularly through assistance to the developing countries.

#### C. Biological diversity

76. Traditional crop and livestock species are giving way to high-yielding varieties and breeds. As the genetic base of plants, animals and micro-organisms becomes narrower, some genetic material is being irretrievably lost at such a rate that the world could lose one tenth to one fifth of its 5 to 10 million species by the year 2000.

77. Over 100 countries are collaborating in the global programme co-ordinated by the International Board for Plant Genetic Resources for conserving crop genetic resources, and the global gene banks network contains over 1 million samples of crop germ plasm. Yet, in many countries, national efforts for conservation are still ill-organized and under-financed, and often do not attend systematically to the components of planning, training, education and research. International co-operation and technical assistance in this field should be further developed.

78. An international network of protected areas for conserving animal and plant genetic resources, encompassing about 10 per cent of the world's land area, should be established to reverse the trend towards depletion of species. Management plans for conserving ecosystems as reservoirs of species diversity have to be prepared.

79. Efforts to conserve crop genetic resources and the global data banks network have to be extended to cover adequately germ plasm with economic potential for providing food, fodder, fibres, waxes, oils, gums, medicines, energy and insecticides. *In situ* and *ex situ* components of conservation have to develop in a complementary manner in the light of the interdependence of nature conservation and genetic diversity.

80. Mechanisms should be established to provide information on rates of exploitation of genetic resources to facilitate selection of those to be conserved.

81. The gap between conservation of species and economic access to them should be bridged through maximum international co-operation. Agreements involving rights of possession of and access to genetic material, including research results, should facilitate such co-operation. Conserved genetic resources should be regarded as a common interest of mankind.

#### D. Security and environment

82. The accumulation and deployment of weapons of war and destruction present very grave risks to the environment. The use of weapons of mass destruction, including nuclear, chemical and biological weapons, could bring about far-reaching, even irreversible, changes in the global environment.

83. The development and stockpiling of nuclear arms and delivery systems at current levels have made the human race technically capable of putting an end to its own existence. In addition, the growing capacity of some States to undertake deliberate manipulation of the environment represents an immense potential danger. If the material, financial and intellectual resources devoted to armaments were to be used to solve problems such as those of the human environment, food security and shelter, prospects for sustainable development would be considerably enhanced.

84. The World Charter for Nature proclaims that "Nature shall be secured against degradation caused by warfare or other hostile activities".<sup>58</sup> A comprehensive system of international security is essential in order to ensure that this declaration is implemented.

85. Progressive disarmament through détente, negotiation, and avoidance of the use of force as a means of resolving conflicts should be pursued to minimize the environmental risks associated with armed conflicts. Governments should continue to pursue, in relevant negotiating forums, efforts to ban weapons that have the effect of modifying the environment.

86. One of the roles of the United Nations Environment Programme is to promote environmentally sound development in harmony with peace and security, and towards this end, issues of disarmament and security, in so far as they relate to the environment, should continue to receive appropriate attention.

#### IV. INSTRUMENTS OF ENVIRONMENTAL ACTION

87. Sections I, II and III above largely sought to indicate how to deal effectively with environmental problems by addressing their policy sources. However, such actions need to be reinforced by the performance of certain overarching functions. This section deals with those functions.

##### A. Assessment

88. Environmental rehabilitation and management depend upon the availability of organized information on the state of the environment, its trends, and their relationship to social and economic factors. Decisions, however, continue to be made in ignorance of the changing state of the environment and its implications for human well-being. It is essential, therefore, that reliable environmental information, obtained and analysed using modern technology, is made available to planners and managers in a usable form. Most developing countries face the constraint of lack of access to modern technology and to the necessary expertise to collect and interpret environmental data.

89. Environmental and resource data are being collected at global and regional levels by the United Nations and international organizations working with Governments. Additional data also exist at the national level, although often in a fragmented form. The institutional mechanisms needed to relate such data sets to each other and to analyse them in the context of existing practices and policies are often lacking. Governments and intergovernmental organizations at the regional level should intensify efforts to collect and analyse data, especially data relating to common environmental problems.

90. The United Nations Environment Programme, working through the United Nations system, co-ordinates the collection, monitoring and assessment of selected environmental variables and distributes this information worldwide through: the Global Environmental Monitoring System, encompassing the monitoring and assessment systems relating to climate, health and natural resources and the Global Resource Information Data Base; data bases and systems for the conservation and management of genetic resources; the International Register of Potentially Toxic Chemicals, which operates a global information exchange network to provide information and data on chemicals and their effects on health and environment through a query-response service and evaluations of the effects of chemicals on the environment; INFOTERRA, the International Referral System for sources of environmental information; and the state of the environment reports of the United Nations Environment Programme, which address major issues of topical environmental concern.

91. Through improved collection and analysis of data and its wide distribution to potential users, which should be a service to countries as well as international organizations, the United Nations Environment Programme should become, and come to be accepted as, a leading authority in environmental assessment.

92. Countries, particularly developing countries, should be assisted, through international co-operation on environmental assessment, with the participation of the United Nations system and with the United Nations Environment Programme playing a leading role, in establishing effective national monitoring systems, geographic information systems and assessment capabilities, and improving data compatibility. In order for this to take place, technical co-operation among countries regionally and globally has to increase significantly.

93. Notable environmental assessments have been carried out recently and related to socio-economic factors by non-governmental organizations in some countries. These have helped expand awareness and stimulate action to protect and improve the environment. Governments should encourage such efforts.

##### B. Planning

94. Environmental planning should provide a conceptual, methodological and institutional framework within which to internalize progressively the consideration of the environment in development decision-making. Every country should define its national environmental objectives and make them part of its plans for socio-economic development. Just as each country sets targets for sectoral growth, it should set time-bound targets in respect of environmental resources and indicators of major concern. Plans and policies at sub-national levels should also provide for the simultaneous pursuit of the specified environmental and development objectives.

95. Governments should establish mechanisms and procedures to facilitate interdepartmental co-ordination of policies and unified direction for integrating environmental concerns in development planning. Use of analytical methods to ascertain the environmental and socio-economic implications of alternative courses of action should inform decisions on projects and programmes. It should also help resolve conflicts of interest among departments, among population groups and among regions.

96. The allocation of investment resources of a national plan among regions and sectors has to reflect a sensitivity to environmental constraints and objectives. This should be facilitated by periodic analyses of the socio-economic significance of the changing state of natural resources and the environment at national and provincial levels. Efforts should also be made to prepare an accounting of the use of scarce natural resources, focusing particularly on the country's major environmental problems, for example desertification, and to relate it to the periodic reporting on national income and well-being.

97. Sectoral ministries should be encouraged to apply environmental impact assessments and social cost-benefit analyses in decision-making regarding development projects and programmes. Taxation and economic policies should encourage sectoral decisions that favour environmentally benign technologies and locations, recycling and safe disposal of wastes and conservation of natural resources, and should establish mutual support between environmental and economic objectives. Land and water use plans should be prepared and their implementation monitored. Already some countries have made progress in planning at the district level to reflect environmental needs.

98. There have been advances in the analytical methods of environmental impact and risk assessment, social benefit-cost analyses of environmental measures, physical planning and environmental accounting. Theoretical work on decision models with multiple objectives and constraints has also progressed. The United Nations Environment Programme, the Scientific Committee on Problems of the Environment and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development have played a useful role. This work should be strengthened so that it will have a greater impact on decision-making.

99. Environmental action and economic planning remain insufficiently related to each other in most countries. Efforts must be intensified at national and international levels to promote the application of suitable methods, procedures and institutional arrangements to make economic planning fully responsive to environmental constraints and opportunities. The guiding role of the United Nations Environment Programme in this field should include technical assistance to the developing countries. Collaborative arrangements should be made at the working level between the United Nations Environment Programme, the United Nations Development Programme, the Department of Technical Co-operation for Development of the United Nations Secretariat and the World Bank. They should set up, or strengthen, units to conduct environmental analyses of their projects and programmes and, in collaboration with the United Nations Environment Programme, assist Governments in systematically considering the environment in development planning.

<sup>58</sup> Resolution 37/7, annex, sect. I, para. 5.

C. *Legislation and environmental law*

100. Increasingly, environmental legislation has been providing practical frameworks at the national level for implementing environmental standards and regulating the activities of enterprises and people in the light of environmental objectives. At the international level, conventions, protocols and agreements have been providing a basis for co-operation among countries at bilateral, regional and global levels for the management of environmental risks, control of pollution and conservation of natural resources.

101. There is a need to expand the number of accessions to and ratifications of these conventions and to institute mechanisms at the national level to ensure their application. The present momentum should be maintained of concluding conventions on questions such as hazards relating to chemicals, treatment and international transport of hazardous wastes, industrial accidents, climate change, protection of the ozone layer, protection of the marine environment from pollution from land-based sources and protection of biological diversity, in which the United Nations Environment Programme has been playing an active part.

102. Groundwork has been prepared over the last 15 years under the aegis of the United Nations Environment Programme to establish legal frameworks to manage regional seas. Governments should intensify their efforts to implement legislative measures and other policies at national levels so that the policy sources of the environmental problems of the regional seas are effectively tackled. Increasingly, environmental management of rivers, lakes and forests has been posing a challenge to international co-operation. Governments, with the collaboration of the Programme and concerned international organizations, should accelerate action to establish legal régimes at international and national levels to improve significantly the environmental management of rivers, lakes and forests. The new programme for environmental management of freshwater systems, sponsored by the United Nations Environment Programme, is a promising start.

103. The Montevideo Programme for the Development and Periodic Review of Environmental Law,<sup>59</sup> prepared under the auspices of the United Nations Environment Programme, should be implemented fully. Development of international environmental law should continue, with a view to providing a strong basis for fostering co-operation among countries. The progressive emergence of general environmental norms and principles and the codification of existing agreements could lead to a global convention on protection and enhancement of the environment.

104. Governments should settle their environmental disputes by peaceful means, making use of existing and emerging agreements and conventions. The International Court of Justice, the International Court of Arbitration and regional mechanisms should facilitate peaceful settlement of environmental disputes.

D. *Awareness building and training*

105. The participation of people in environmental protection and improvement depends upon their being aware of the environmental problems and possibilities, of how the changing state of the environment affects their well-being, and how their lifestyles affect the environment. People's effectiveness in dealing with environmental problems depends upon their technical and organizational capabilities to design and implement the needed measures.

106. Since the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment, held at Stockholm in 1972, awareness of the interrelationship between human activities and the environment has steadily grown. Voluntary action groups at the community level, national and global non-governmental organizations, scientific bodies, schools and universities, mass media and Governments all have played a part in this process. Also the United Nations Environment Programme, through its programme and through its information activities, has helped build environmental awareness.

107. In a large number of developing countries, knowledge of proper environmental management practices still does not reach millions who suffer as a result of environmental degradation. People are the most valuable resource in development, but in order for them to participate constructively in accelerating and sustaining development, environmental information must be made available in languages they understand and in a form that can help them relate it easily to their own situation. Governments should intensify efforts to make this possible. Non-governmental organizations, with appropriate support from the United Nations Envi-

ronment Programme, should play an increasingly active role in this field, especially by way of provision of requisite materials.

108. The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, in collaboration with the United Nations Environment Programme should ensure systematic coverage of environmental education needs at all levels of schooling, especially in the developing countries. They should also prepare and promote course materials which would include environmental components in professional training given to selected occupational groups, for example, engineers, builders, foresters, farm extension workers and managers. Training in analysing environmental considerations in relation to economic and other goals also has to receive growing attention. Governments should make environmental education and training an integral part of their education and communication policies and programmes.

109. International support for the training of personnel in environmental assessment and management, especially in the developing countries, has grown steadily. It is essential, however, to ensure that the content and modality of such instruction is relevant to the needs of the countries where it is intended that the skills be applied. International co-operation and governmental efforts should also help ensure a progressive strengthening of institutional capabilities within the developing countries themselves to make available such training.

E. *Institutions*

110. Consideration of the environment must be internalized in sectoral policies and practices to ensure that environmental objectives are met and sustainable development is achieved. Sectoral bodies should be made accountable for such internalization. Existing environmental problems also have to be dealt with through concerted action and allocation of resources. This is true at both national and international levels.

111. At the national level, the mandates of sectoral ministries and other governmental institutions should explicitly state their responsibility and accountability for sustainable development and environmental protection within their sectors. Their policies, functions, structures and budgetary allocations should be consistent with this. As appropriate, the same should apply at provincial and local levels. Authoritative mechanisms and procedures are needed to oversee and ensure that national environmental objectives are met throughout the Government. Governments should establish or strengthen environmental ministries to stimulate, guide, support and monitor actions to achieve these objectives. To this end, essential functions should include: environmental assessment, planning and incentives, legislative and regulatory advice, awareness-building and training, stimulation of research and application of its results. Environmental ministries should also provide leadership and co-ordination for direct action to deal with environmental problems, including rehabilitation. Bilateral and multilateral institutions and international organizations should assist developing countries in this regard.

112. International institutions, both inside and outside of the United Nations system, dealing with such areas as food and agriculture, health, industry, energy, science, trade, finance and development assistance, should reorient their policies and programmes to make steady progress towards environmentally sound development.

113. These institutions should be accountable for integrating the objectives of sustainable development into their policies, budgets and staffing strategies. Governments should ensure, through consistent policy guidance to these institutions, that their mandates and programmes meet this objective.

114. The governing bodies of all United Nations organizations should report regularly to the General Assembly on the progress made in achieving the objectives of sustainable development. Such reports should also be submitted to the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme for that body to provide comments on matters within its mandate to the General Assembly. The Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, under the chairmanship of the Secretary-General, should oversee effectively the inclusion of the concept of sustainable development in all programmes of the United Nations system, by reviewing and co-ordinating the efforts of all organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system in this field, and by including this in its reports to the General Assembly and the Governing Council of the Programme.

115. The inter-agency mechanism of Designated Officials for Environmental Matters should guide, support and monitor more effectively activities within the United Nations system to ensure consistent policy.

116. In parallel with the institutional arrangements at the national level, the United Nations Environment Programme should promote,

<sup>59</sup> UNEP/GC.10/5/Add.2 and Corr.1 and 2, annex, chap. II.

guide, support and monitor actions to achieve environmentally sound development and stimulate and co-ordinate action to deal with environmental problems.

117. The major priorities and functions of the United Nations Environment Programme should be:

(a) To provide leadership, advice and guidance in the United Nations system on restoring, protecting, and improving the environmental basis for, and in general act as a catalyst in the promotion of, sustainable development;

(b) To monitor, assess and report regularly on the state of the environment and natural resources and emerging environmental issues;

(c) To support priority scientific and technological research on major environmental and natural resource protection issues;

(d) To make available, in co-operation with other agencies where appropriate, guidance for environmental management, including the development of management techniques, criteria and indicators for environmental quality standards and guidelines for the sustainable use and management of natural resources;

(e) To initiate and support the programmes and activities worked out by the developing countries for dealing with their serious environmental problems;

(f) To initiate and facilitate the development and, upon request, the co-ordination of the implementation of action plans in the developing countries for the management of ecosystems and critical environmental problems. Such plans should be implemented and financed by the Governments concerned with appropriate external assistance;

(g) To encourage and promote international agreements on critical environmental issues and to support and facilitate the development of international laws, conventions and co-operative arrangements for environmental and natural resource conservation and protection;

(h) In co-operation with other concerned institutions, to establish and strengthen the institutional and professional capacity of developing countries, with a view to integrating environmental considerations into their development policy and planning;

(i) To promote awareness of environmental matters through education and the mass media;

(j) To co-operate with the United Nations Development Programme and other United Nations agencies, the World Bank and regional development banks, to strengthen the environmental dimensions of their programmes and technical assistance projects, *inter alia*, through training and personnel secondments.

118. Specialized agencies, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system should more speedily assume full operational and financial responsibility for environmental programmes supported by the United Nations Environment Programme in their sectors included in the system-wide medium-term environment programme and the Environment Fund. The human and financial resources which will become available to the United Nations Environment Programme as a result should be concentrated on the priority areas listed above.

119. Environmentally sound development cannot be assured solely by actions of governmental, intergovernmental or international organizations. It requires the participation of other entities, particularly industry, non-governmental environmental and development organizations and the scientific community. Non-governmental organizations have important contributions to make in various areas, including environmental education and awareness, as well as design and implementation of programmes at the grass-roots levels. The scientific community should continue to play an important role in environmental research and risk assessment and international scientific co-operation.

120. Regional and continental co-operative arrangements are being established to deal with common environmental problems. For example, the first session of the African Ministerial Conference on the Environment, held at Cairo in 1985, adopted the Cairo Programme for African Co-operation and modalities to implement it. Governments and development co-operation agencies should support such institutional arrangements and programmes.

## 42/187. Report of the World Commission on Environment and Development

*The General Assembly,*

*Concerned* about the accelerating deterioration of the human environment and natural resources and the consequences of that deterioration for economic and social development,

*Believing* that sustainable development, which implies meeting the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs, should become a central guiding principle of the United Nations, Governments and private institutions, organizations and enterprises,

*Recognizing*, in view of the global character of major environmental problems, the common interest of all countries to pursue policies aimed at sustainable and environmentally sound development,

*Convinced* of the importance of a reorientation of national and international policies towards sustainable development patterns,

*Recalling* that, in its resolution 38/161 of 19 December 1983 on the process of preparation of the Environmental Perspective to the Year 2000 and Beyond to be prepared by the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme, it welcomed the establishment of a special commission, which later assumed the name World Commission on Environment and Development, to make available a report on environment and the global *problématique* to the year 2000 and beyond, including proposed strategies for sustainable development,

*Recognizing* the valuable role played in the preparation of the report of the World Commission by the Intergovernmental Inter-sessional Preparatory Committee of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme, as envisaged by the General Assembly in its resolution 38/161,

*Recalling* that in resolution 38/161 it decided that, on matters within the purview of the United Nations Environment Programme, the report of the Commission should in the first instance be considered by the Governing Council of the Programme, for transmission to the General Assembly together with the comments of the Council and for use as basic material in the preparation, for adoption by the Assembly, of the Environmental Perspective, and that on those matters which were under consideration or review by the Assembly itself, it would consider the relevant aspects of the report of the Commission,

*Taking note* of Governing Council decision 14/14 of 19 June 1987<sup>46</sup> transmitting the report of the Commission to the General Assembly,

*Noting* that the Environmental Perspective to the Year 2000 and Beyond<sup>51</sup> has taken account of the main recommendations contained in the report of the Commission,

*Recognizing* the instrumental role of the Commission in revitalizing and reorienting discussions and deliberations on environment and development and in enhancing the understanding of the causes of present environmental and development problems, as well as in demonstrating the ways in which they transcend institutional frontiers and in opening new perspectives on the interrelationship between environment and development as a guide to the future,

*Emphasizing* the need for a new approach to economic growth, as an essential prerequisite for eradication of poverty and for enhancing the resource base on which present and future generations depend,



1. *Welcomes* the report of the World Commission on Environment and Development entitled "Our Common Future";<sup>12</sup>

2. *Notes with appreciation* the important contribution made by the Commission to raising the consciousness of decision-makers in Governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental international organizations, industry and other fields of economic activity, as well as of the general public, in regard to the imperative need for making the transition towards sustainable development, and calls upon all concerned to make full use in this regard of the report of the Commission;

3. *Agrees* with the Commission that while seeking to remedy existing environmental problems, it is imperative to influence the sources of those problems in human activity, and economic activity in particular, and thus to provide for sustainable development;

4. *Agrees further* that an equitable sharing of the environmental costs and benefits of economic development between and within countries and between present and future generations is a key to achieving sustainable development;

5. *Concurs* with the Commission that the critical objectives for environment and development policies which follow from the need for sustainable development must include preserving peace, reviving growth and changing its quality, remedying the problems of poverty and satisfying human needs, addressing the problems of population growth and of conserving and enhancing the resource base, reorienting technology and managing risk, and merging environment and economics in decision-making;

6. *Decides* to transmit the report of the Commission to all Governments and to the governing bodies of the organs, organizations and programmes of the United Nations system, and invites them to take account of the analysis and recommendations contained in the report of the Commission in determining their policies and programmes;

7. *Calls upon* all Governments to ask their central and sectoral economic agencies to ensure that their policies, programmes and budgets encourage sustainable development and to strengthen the role of their environmental and natural resource agencies in advising and assisting central and sectoral agencies in that task;

8. *Calls upon* the governing bodies of the organs, organizations and programmes of the United Nations system to review their policies, programmes, budgets and activities aimed at contributing to sustainable development;

9. *Calls upon* the governing bodies of other relevant multilateral development assistance and financial institutions to commit their institutions more fully to pursuing sustainable development in establishing their policies and programmes in accordance with the national development plans, priorities and objectives established by the recipient Governments themselves;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General, through the appropriate existing mechanisms, including the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, to review and co-ordinate on a regular basis the efforts of all the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to pursue sustainable development, and to report thereon to the General Assembly through the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme and the Economic and Social Council;

11. *Stresses* the essential role of the United Nations Environment Programme, within its mandate, in catalyzing the sustainable development efforts of the United Na-

tions system, while fully taking into account the co-ordinating responsibilities of the Economic and Social Council, and agrees with the Commission that that role should be strengthened and that the resources of the Environment Fund should be substantially enlarged, with greater participation;

12. *Considers* that the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme, within its mandate and with participation, when appropriate, at the ministerial level, should examine on a periodic basis the long-term strategies for realizing sustainable development, and should include the results of its examinations in its reports to be submitted to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council;

13. *Agrees* that the catalytic and co-ordinating role of the United Nations Environment Programme in the United Nations system should be reinforced in its future work on environmental and natural resource issues;

14. *Reaffirms* the need for additional financial resources from donor countries and organizations to assist developing countries in identifying, analysing, monitoring, preventing and managing environmental problems in accordance with their national development plans, priorities and objectives;

15. *Reaffirms* the need for developed countries and appropriate organs and organizations of the United Nations system to strengthen technical co-operation with the developing countries to enable them to develop and enhance their capacity for identifying, analysing, monitoring, preventing and managing environmental problems in accordance with their national development plans, priorities and objectives;

16. *Invites* Governments, in co-operation with the regional commissions and the United Nations Environment Programme and, as appropriate, intergovernmental organizations, to support and engage in follow-up activities, such as conferences, at the national, regional, and global levels;

17. *Calls upon* Governments to involve non-governmental organizations, industry and the scientific community more fully in national and international activities to support efforts towards sustainable development;

18. *Invites* the governing bodies of the organs, organizations and programmes of the United Nations system to report, as appropriate, through the Economic and Social Council, to the General Assembly, not later than at its forty-fourth session, on progress made in their organizations towards sustainable development, and to make such reports available to the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme at its next regular session;

19. *Also invites* the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme to provide comments on matters concerning progress on sustainable development that fall within its mandate, on the above-mentioned reports and on other developments, for submission to the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1989 and to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session;

20. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-third session, through the Economic and Social Council, a progress report on the implementation of the present resolution and to the Assembly at its forty-fourth session a consolidated report on the same subject;

21. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-third session a sub-item entitled "A long-term

strategy for sustainable and environmentally sound development" under the agenda item entitled "Development and international economic co-operation".

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#### **42/188. Countries stricken by desertification and drought in Africa**

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* its resolutions 39/208 of 17 December 1984 and 40/175 of 17 December 1985, and its decision 41/454 of 8 December 1986,

*Aware* that the prime responsibility in the struggle against desertification and the effects of drought rests with the countries concerned, and that such action is an essential component of their long-term development,

*Also aware* that the problems of desertification and drought are increasingly assuming a structural and endemic character, and that real and permanent solutions must be found in a global effort based on concerted action by the stricken countries and the international community,

*Recalling* the commitment of African Governments, as expressed in the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990,<sup>60</sup> to undertake and to continue as soon as possible measures to combat drought and desertification,

*Recalling* the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification adopted by the United Nations Conference on Desertification,<sup>55</sup> and taking note of decisions 14/15 A and B of 18 June 1987 of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme<sup>46</sup> concerning desertification,

*Recalling with satisfaction* the active support and the commitment to action expressed forcefully by the international community, including the United Nations system, at the thirteenth special session of the General Assembly, on the critical economic situation in Africa,

*Welcoming* the initiative of the Government of Senegal in convening the Ministerial Conference for a joint policy to combat desertification in the countries of the Permanent Inter-State Committee on Drought Control in the Sahel and the Economic Community of West African States, in the Maghreb countries, in Egypt and in the Sudan (COMIDES), and recalling with satisfaction the results achieved and the resolutions adopted by the Conference at its first and second sessions, held at Dakar in July 1984,<sup>61</sup> and in November 1985,<sup>62</sup> which set up COMIDES as a ministerial consultation mechanism,

1. *Takes note with satisfaction* of the proposals concerning concrete measures to be taken set out in the report of the Secretary-General on the countries stricken by desertification and drought;<sup>63</sup>

2. *Takes note also* of the sustained and praiseworthy efforts made by the Permanent Inter-State Committee on Drought Control in the Sahel to combat desertification and drought, and of its fruitful co-operation with Governments and the organs and bodies of the United Nations system;

3. *Welcomes* the progress made since the establishment by six East African countries of the Intergovernmental Authority for Drought and Development and invites the international community to continue to support the implementation of the Plan of Action of the six countries and to furnish them with sufficient financial and technical resources for this purpose;

4. *Appeals urgently* to the members of the international community, particularly donor countries, while strengthening their support for the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990, to continue to support the Ministerial Conference for a joint policy to combat desertification, the Permanent Inter-State Committee on Drought Control in the Sahel and the Intergovernmental Authority for Drought and Development;

5. *Reaffirms* the role of the United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office in the co-ordination of the efforts of the United Nations to help the States members of the Permanent Inter-State Committee on Drought Control in the Sahel and the Intergovernmental Authority for Drought and Development to carry out their programmes;

6. *Appeals* to all Governments to increase their support for the United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office, in particular by making voluntary contributions to it at the United Nations Pledging Conference for Development Activities, but also by financing directly the projects sponsored by the Office, which enable it to respond to the priority needs of the Sudano-Sahelian countries;

7. *Welcomes with satisfaction* the establishment of the Special Programme for Sub-Saharan African Countries Affected by Drought and Desertification by the International Fund for Agricultural Development;<sup>64</sup>

8. *Takes note with satisfaction* of the generosity and solidarity with which the international community has responded to the assistance needs resulting from the emergency in Africa, particularly with regard to food aid and its transport, medical assistance and the threat of grasshoppers and locusts;

9. *Also appeals* to all members of the international community, the organs and bodies of the United Nations, regional and subregional financial institutions, and non-governmental organizations to continue to give their full support in all forms, including financial and technical aid or any other form of assistance, to the development efforts of the countries stricken by desertification and drought;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session, through the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1989, a report on the implementation of the present resolution.

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<sup>60</sup> Resolution S-13/2, annex.

<sup>61</sup> See A/39/530, annex.

<sup>62</sup> See A/C.2/40/10, annex.

<sup>63</sup> A/41/346-E/1986/96, paras. 53-77.

<sup>64</sup> See IFAD, GC 9/L.7.



**42/189. Plan of Action to Combat Desertification****A****IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PLAN OF ACTION TO  
COMBAT DESERTIFICATION**

*The General Assembly,*

Recalling its resolution 32/172 of 19 December 1977, by which it approved the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification,<sup>55</sup>

Recalling also its resolutions 33/89 of 15 December 1978, 34/184 of 18 December 1979, 36/191 of 17 December 1981, 37/220 of 20 December 1982, 38/163 of 19 December 1983, 39/168 of 17 December 1984 and 40/198 of 17 December 1985, dealing with the implementation and financing of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification,

Recalling further its resolution S-13/2 of 1 June 1986, by which it adopted the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990,

Noting with dismay and grave concern the continuing spread and intensification of desertification in developing countries, especially in Africa, and the unprecedented human suffering, economic losses and social disruption caused by that phenomenon,

Recognizing that problems such as desertification affect all countries through world aid and trade flows, food shortages and periodic famines, political instability and, most of all, the adverse effects on resources and world recovery,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation and financing of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification<sup>65</sup> and the notes by the Secretary-General concerning desertification and drought,<sup>66</sup>

Having also considered the report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on the work of its fourteenth session,<sup>49</sup> and Governing Council decision 14/15 of 18 June 1987 on desertification,<sup>46</sup>

1. Takes note of decision 14/15 A of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme;

2. Urges Governments, organizations of the United Nations system and other intergovernmental bodies to intensify their efforts to combat desertification, to continue to give priority to measures recommended in the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification and by the Governing Council in decision 14/15, and to increase assistance to the countries concerned, with a view to the implementation of their national and regional programmes aimed at desertification control;

3. Notes the significant role that non-governmental organizations are continuing to play in efforts to combat desertification and calls upon Governments and organizations of the United Nations system and other intergovernmental bodies to explore all possibilities for increasing their participation in these efforts;

4. Urges the Governments of countries affected by desertification to accord sustained priority to medium-term and long-term strategies and programmes for combating desertification and to ensure that these are smoothly integrated with their national development

plans and the regional co-operative programmes to curb the spread of environmental degradation;

5. Requests the Governing Council to submit a report to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session, through the Economic and Social Council, on the progress achieved in implementing the measures approved by the Governing Council to enhance the work of the Inter-Agency Working Group on Desertification;

6. Also requests the Governing Council to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session, through the Economic and Social Council, on the progress made in the implementation of the Plan of Action.

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**B****IMPLEMENTATION IN THE SUDANO-SAHELIAN REGION OF  
THE PLAN OF ACTION TO COMBAT DESERTIFICATION**

*The General Assembly,*

Recalling its resolutions on the matter and, in particular, its resolution S-13/2 of 1 June 1986, by which it adopted the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990,

Taking note of decision 14/15 B of 18 June 1987 of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme<sup>46</sup> on the implementation in the Sudano-Saharan region of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification,<sup>55</sup>

Taking note also of decision 87/40 of 18 June 1987 of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme<sup>67</sup> on activities of the United Nations Sudano-Saharan Office and assistance to other drought-stricken countries in Africa,

Taking note further of the appropriate decisions of the Economic and Social Council on the implementation of the Plan of Action in the Sudano-Saharan region,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990,<sup>68</sup>

Having considered the report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme on the implementation in the Sudano-Saharan region of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification,<sup>69</sup>

1. Takes note of the report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme on the implementation in the Sudano-Saharan region of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification;

2. Notes with grave concern:

(a) The scope and complexity of the damage caused by desertification in the Sudano-Saharan region;

(b) That insufficient financial resources continue to be a serious constraint in combating desertification;

(c) That the struggle against desertification requires financial and human resources beyond the means of the affected countries;

<sup>67</sup>Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1987, Supplement No. 3 (E/1987/25).

<sup>68</sup>A/42/674.

<sup>69</sup>UNEP/GC.13/7/Add.1.

<sup>55</sup>A/42/501.

<sup>66</sup>A/42/635, A/C.2/42/L.2 and A/C.2/42/L.10.

3. *Notes also* the efforts that the United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office has made in the face of these obstacles to assist, on behalf of the United Nations Environment Programme, the Governments of the countries of the region in combating desertification, under a joint venture between the United Nations Environment Programme and the United Nations Development Programme;

4. *Commends* the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme and the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme for the sustained and co-ordinated manner in which they have continued to develop the joint venture through the United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office;

5. *Recommends* to the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme and the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme that they continue, increase and intensify their efforts to mobilize resources for the United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office in order to make it more capable of responding adequately to the pressing needs of the countries of the Sudano-Sahelian and adjacent regions;

6. *Expresses its gratitude* to all Governments, and all organizations and foundations that have contributed to the implementation in the Sudano-Sahelian region of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification;

7. *Draws the attention* of the international community to the pressing need to increase the efforts to implement the Plan of Action in the Sudano-Sahelian region and urges it to contribute to the implementation through appropriate means, including the United Nations Trust Fund for Sudano-Sahelian Activities, and to respond favourably to requests for assistance from the Governments of the countries of the region that are most affected;

8. *Requests* the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session, through the Economic and Social Council, on the progress made in the implementation in the Sudano-Sahelian region of the Plan of Action.

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## C

### FINANCING AND OTHER MEASURES IN SUPPORT OF THE PLAN OF ACTION TO COMBAT DESERTIFICATION

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* its resolution 40/198 of 17 December 1985,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation and financing of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification;<sup>65</sup>

2. *Urges* Governments as well as organs, organizations and programmes of the United Nations system, other multilateral development-assistance institutions, non-governmental organizations and private foundations to take the necessary decisions to mobilize the funds required before the desertification process destroys more arable lands and it becomes too late to stop the process;

3. *Urges* relevant research institutions, as appropriate, in co-operation with the United Nations Environment Programme, to give maximum priority to work in the field of desertification;

4. *Takes note* of the fact that the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme, in its decision 14/15 D of 18 June 1987,<sup>66</sup> requested the Executive

Director of the Programme to discuss with Governments the feasibility of adopting a new and realistic approach that would encourage them and international financing institutions to contribute directly or indirectly to the Special Account to finance the implementation of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification;

5. *Requests* the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme to examine, in the context of the evaluation called for in Governing Council decision 14/15 C of 18 June 1987,<sup>66</sup> ways and means of enhancing the efficiency of the Consultative Group for Desertification Control in pursuance of its mandate as contained in the pertinent resolutions of the General Assembly;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to keep under review actions at the national and regional levels as well as the issues pertaining to the financing of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification and to consult further with interested Governments on the proposals contained in his report.<sup>65</sup>

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## D

### REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL CONCERNING THE PLAN OF ACTION TO COMBAT DESERTIFICATION

*The General Assembly*

*Requests* the Secretary-General to report to it at its forty-fourth session, through the Economic and Social Council, on the implementation of resolutions A, B and C above.

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### 42/190. Living conditions of the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territories

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* the Vancouver Declaration on Human Settlements, 1976,<sup>70</sup> and the relevant recommendations for national action<sup>71</sup> adopted by Habitat: United Nations Conference on Human Settlements,

*Recalling also* its resolution 40/201 of 17 December 1985,

*Gravely alarmed* by the continuation of the Israeli settlement policies, which have been declared null and void and a major obstacle to peace,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Secretary-General on the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territories;<sup>72</sup>

2. *Takes note also* of the statement made on 27 October 1987 by the observer of the Palestine Liberation Organization;<sup>73</sup>

3. *Rejects* the Israeli plans and actions intended to change the demographic composition of the occupied Palestinian territories, particularly the increase and ex-

<sup>70</sup>Report of Habitat: United Nations Conference on Human Settlements, Vancouver, 31 May-11 June 1976 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.76.IV.7 and corrigendum), chap. I.

<sup>71</sup>Ibid., chap. II.

<sup>72</sup>A/42/183-E/1987/53.

<sup>73</sup>See Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Second Committee, 25th meeting, and corrigendum.

pansion of the Israeli settlements, and other plans and actions creating conditions leading to the displacement and exodus of Palestinians from the occupied Palestinian territories;

4. *Expresses its alarm* at the deterioration, as a result of the Israeli occupation, in the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the Palestinian territories occupied since 1967;

5. *Affirms* that the Israeli occupation is contradictory to the basic requirements for the social and economic development of the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territories;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to prepare an in-depth study on future needs in the field of infrastructure for the Palestinian people in the Palestinian territories occupied since 1967;

7. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session, through the Economic and Social Council, on the progress made in the implementation of the present resolution.

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#### 42/191. Global Strategy for Shelter to the Year 2000

*The General Assembly,*

*Bearing in mind* the Vancouver Declaration on Human Settlements, 1976<sup>70</sup> and the recommendations for national action<sup>71</sup> adopted at Habitat: United Nations Conference on Human Settlements,

*Recalling* its resolution 35/56 of 5 December 1980, the annex to which contains the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade, in which, *inter alia*, the importance of the provision of basic shelter and infrastructure was stressed,

*Recalling also* its resolution 41/190 of 8 December 1986 on the International Year of Shelter for the Homeless,

*Taking note* of the reports of the Executive Director of the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) entitled "Shelter and services for the poor—a call to action"<sup>74</sup> and "A new agenda for human settlements",<sup>75</sup> as well as the comments made by Governments at the tenth (commemorative) session of the Commission on Human Settlements,

*Recognizing* that adequate and secure shelter is a basic human right and is vital for the fulfilment of human aspirations,

*Recognizing further* that a squalid residential environment is a constant threat to health and to life itself and thereby constitutes a drain on human resources, a nation's most valuable asset,

*Noting* that this lamentable situation can adversely affect the social and political stability of countries,

*Deeply concerned* about the present alarming situation, in which, despite the efforts of Governments at the national and local levels and of international organizations, more than one billion people find themselves either completely without shelter or living in homes unfit for human habitation, and that, owing to prevailing demographic trends, these already formidable problems will escalate in the coming years unless concerted, determined measures are taken immediately,

*Fully aware* of the multidimensional nature of the shelter problem, which has its main roots in poverty and, in many countries, is aggravated by the scarcity of resources, inadequate institutional capacities and the lack of a legal and financial framework for alleviating the problem,

*Realizing* that the problem manifests itself in slums and shanty towns, with inadequate social and technical services, and in a general deterioration of the living environment in rural settlements,

*Conscious* of the vital role of the self-help efforts of the poor to house themselves and the multiplier effects of shelter development, based on the full mobilization of local resources, and their importance to the economic development of a country, and the lost opportunities for development represented by the neglected shelter sector,

*Convinced* that the continuous, co-ordinated and widely based efforts of all relevant agencies, bodies, organizations and individuals, when guided by an appropriate strategy, will reverse the alarming trends and produce clear and visible improvements in the shelter and neighbourhoods of the poor and disadvantaged by the year 2000,

*Encouraged* by action already taken in many countries to prepare national shelter strategies and launch other measures that will promote achievement of the goal of shelter for all,

1. *Decides* that there shall be a Global Strategy for Shelter to the Year 2000, including a plan of action for its implementation, monitoring and evaluation;

2. *Further decides* that the objective of the Strategy should be to stimulate measures that will facilitate adequate shelter for all by the year 2000;

3. *Requests* the Executive Director of the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) to prepare a proposal for a Global Strategy for Shelter to the Year 2000 and its implementation, including its financial implications, for consideration by the Commission on Human Settlements at its eleventh session;

4. *Requests* the Commission on Human Settlements to formulate a Global Strategy for Shelter to the Year 2000, to be drawn up within existing resources, for submission, through the Economic and Social Council, to the General Assembly at its forty-third session;

5. *Urges* all Governments to commit themselves to the objectives of the Global Strategy for Shelter to the Year 2000 by adopting and implementing shelter strategies in accordance with the guidelines contained in section I of the annex to the present resolution, which will 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;

6. *Requests* 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 present resolution.

<sup>74</sup> HS/C/10/3.

<sup>75</sup> HS/C/10/2 and Corr.1 and 4.

## ANNEX

## I. GUIDELINES FOR NATIONAL ACTION

1. All Governments that have not already done so should endeavour to prepare national shelter strategies at appropriate levels as an integral part of their development strategies.

2. The national shelter strategies should take into account the multidimensional nature of the problem and fulfil and reflect the wide socio-economic benefits of shelter development.

3. The national shelter strategies should also reflect the criteria of affordability and replicability, particularly for shelter for low-income population groups; special attention should be paid to improving the access of the poor to land with secure tenure and appropriate building materials, as well as to developing housing finance institutions that will mobilize household savings and are responsive to the needs of low-income groups.

4. All efforts should be made to involve, in full partnership, all concerned governmental, non-governmental, public-sector and private-sector bodies, agencies and institutions at all levels and, in particular, the communities and people concerned, in the planning and implementation of national shelter strategies.

5. In the national shelter strategies, special attention should be paid to the problems faced and capacities represented by marginalized groups such as women and youth and disadvantaged groups such as the aged and the disabled.

6. Governments should report biennially at the session of the Commission on Human Settlements on the progress made in implementing the measures mentioned above.

## II. GUIDELINES FOR INTERNATIONAL ACTION

1. All United Nations bodies, specialized agencies and institutions should support, as necessary, the Commission on Human Settlements and the Executive Director of the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) in the formulation and implementation of the Global Strategy for Shelter to the Year 2000 and ensure that their relevant country-specific activities are supportive of and co-ordinated with national shelter strategies.

2. The regional commissions of the United Nations should encourage and assist in the formulation of shelter strategies in their respective regions and the exchange of information thereon, and the Executive Director is invited to make full use of contacts with Governments through the regional commissions and their subsidiary bodies.

3. All countries in a position to do so and international funding agencies should give all possible support to Governments in their efforts to plan and implement national shelter strategies for the attainment of the goals of the Global Strategy for Shelter to the Year 2000 and, within the framework of an enabling shelter strategy, their endeavours to achieve improvement in the shelter situation of their inhabitants, in particular the poor and disadvantaged, and they should report to the Executive Director of the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) on their actions in this respect.

#### 42/192. Tenth anniversary of the adoption of the Vienna Programme of Action on Science and Technology for Development

*The General Assembly,*

*Reaffirming* the continuing importance of the Vienna Programme of Action on Science and Technology for Development<sup>76</sup> in providing comprehensive guidance for the work of the United Nations system in the field of science and technology for development,

*Having considered* the report of the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development on its ninth session,<sup>77</sup>

<sup>76</sup>Report of the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development, Vienna, 20-31 August 1979 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.79.I.21 and corrigenda), chap. VII.

<sup>77</sup>Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 37 (A/42/37 and Corr.1).

*Noting* that 1989 will mark the tenth anniversary of the adoption of the Vienna Programme of Action on Science and Technology for Development, and taking note of the recommendation of the Intergovernmental Committee that the General Assembly observe the anniversary at its forty-fourth session, at a commemorative plenary meeting,<sup>78</sup>

*Recalling* that the Intergovernmental Committee, at its tenth session, will carry out an end-of-decade review of the implementation of the Vienna Programme of Action,

*Conscious* of the need to enhance the endogenous scientific and technological capabilities of the developing countries, and aware of the impact of new and emerging areas of science and technology on the development of the developing countries,

*Bearing in mind* that the multi-faceted preparation of the end-of-decade review of the implementation of the Vienna Programme of Action constitutes a challenge and an opportunity to contribute to a forward-looking strategy for incorporating science and technology in the development process,

1. *Endorses* the resolutions and decisions adopted by the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development at its ninth session;<sup>79</sup>

2. *Also endorses* Economic and Social Council resolution 1987/79 of 8 July 1987;

3. *Emphasizes* the need for careful and comprehensive preparation of the end-of-decade review of the implementation of the Vienna Programme of Action on Science and Technology for Development, in 1989, taking into account the important role that science and technology play in the development process, in particular in developing countries;

4. *Reaffirms* the crucial role of the United Nations in promoting and catalyzing international co-operation in the field of science and technology for development, in particular in developing countries, and in helping solve global scientific and technological problems;

5. *Decides* to observe at its forty-fourth session, at a commemorative plenary meeting, the tenth anniversary of the adoption of the Vienna Programme of Action on Science and Technology for Development, and encourages the participation of distinguished professionals in the field of science and technology;

6. *Also decides* that, in the light of the importance and priority accorded to science and technology for development, the general debate on the question will be conducted at its forty-fourth session in plenary meeting.

96th plenary meeting  
11 December 1987

#### 42/193. Preparation of the new international development strategy for the fourth United Nations development decade

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* its resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974, containing the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974, containing the Charter of Economic Rights and Du-

<sup>78</sup> *Ibid.*, sect. II.A, resolution 1 (IX), sect. II.

<sup>79</sup> *Ibid.*, sect. II.

ties of States, and 3362 (S-VII) of 16 September 1975 on development and international economic co-operation,

*Recalling also* its resolution 35/56 of 5 December 1980, the annex to which contains the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade, and its decision 40/438 of 17 December 1985 concerning the review and appraisal of the implementation of the Strategy,

*Concerned* that the goals and objectives of the Strategy remain largely to be fulfilled,

*Recognizing* the crucial and urgent need for the reactivation of the economic and social development process of the developing countries,

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in consultation with all the concerned organs and organizations of the United Nations system, to provide information which 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, taking into account the above-mentioned resolutions;

2. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-third session, through the Economic and Social Council, on the information requested above;

3. *Decides* to consider, at its forty-third session, appropriate further action for the assessment of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade and the preparation and elaboration of an international development strategy for the fourth United Nations development decade.

*96th plenary meeting  
11 December 1987*

#### **42/194. Raúl Prebisch Foundation**

*The General Assembly,*

*Recognizing* the important and valuable contribution of Raúl Prebisch, first Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and former Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Latin America, to the United Nations system, in particular to development and international economic co-operation,

1. *Warmly welcomes* the establishment in Argentina of the Raúl Prebisch Foundation to promote the study of development issues, especially those which affect the developing countries;

2. *Invites* all States and relevant agencies, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to support the activities undertaken by the Raúl Prebisch Foundation in the cause of development.

*96th plenary meeting  
11 December 1987*

#### **42/195. Consequences 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**

*The General Assembly,*

*Deeply concerned* at the recent sharp fluctuations in the international financial and stock markets and the possible negative impact of those fluctuations on world economic stability, growth and trade and on the development process of the developing countries,

*Convinced* that strengthened multilateral co-operation has a central role to play in preventing such a possible negative impact and in promoting growth and development,

1. *Decides* to consider this question further in the light of the relevant discussions of the Trade and Development Board and other appropriate international organs and organizations;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in close co-operation with the appropriate bodies, to analyse in the *World Economic Survey 1988* the effects of these sharp fluctuations on growth and development, in particular in developing countries, and to draw this issue to the attention of the General Assembly at its forty-third session.

*96th plenary meeting  
11 December 1987*

#### **42/196. Operational activities for development**

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* its resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974, containing the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974, containing the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, and 3362 (S-VII) of 16 September 1975 on development and international economic co-operation,

*Recalling also* its resolutions 32/197 of 20 December 1977 on the restructuring of the economic and social sectors of the United Nations system and 41/171 of 5 December 1986 on operational activities for development,

*Recalling further* its resolution 2688 (XXV) of 11 December 1970 on the capacity of the United Nations development system,

*Reaffirming* that the operational activities for development of the United Nations system are carried out for the benefit of developing countries, at their request and in accordance with their own policies and priorities for development,

*Emphasizing* the need to keep under periodic review the structures and *modus operandi* of the organizations of the United Nations system in relation to their operational activities so as to ensure efficiency and responsiveness to the needs and priorities of the developing countries,

*Deeply concerned* that the targets for official development assistance spelt out in the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade<sup>27</sup> have not been met, and stressing the urgent need to strengthen multilateral co-operation for development through, *inter alia*, increased voluntary contributions to the operational activities for development of the United Nations system,

*Emphasizing also* the need for a significant, continuous, predictable and real increase in resources for operational activities for development to meet the growing require-

ments for development of the developing countries, in particular the least developed countries,

*Emphasizing further* the need to increase the proportion of grants in overall official development assistance,

*Considering* that all countries should continue to make efforts to participate in operational activities for development in accordance with their financial and developmental capacities,

*Reaffirming* that, at the national level, the allocation of resources for operational activities must be based on the national development plans, priorities and objectives of the recipient countries, to which the assistance provided by the United Nations system should conform,

*Reaffirming also* that economic and technical co-operation among developing countries should be a significant dimension of operational activities for development and that technical co-operation among developing countries as understood in the Buenos Aires Plan of Action for Promoting and Implementing Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries,<sup>41</sup> endorsed by the General Assembly in resolution 33/134 of 19 December 1978, is an important instrument in this respect, and taking note with appreciation of the report of the High-level Committee on the Review of Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries on its fifth session,<sup>80</sup>

*Reiterating* that the activities of the resident coordinators in fulfilling their role relating to operational activities, as defined in General Assembly resolutions 32/197 and 41/171, vary according to the development needs and priorities determined by the recipient countries,

*Mindful* of the special needs of the least developed countries,

*Aware* of the acute problems of island and land-locked developing countries and their particular needs for development to overcome their economic difficulties,

*Deeply concerned* about the falling share of developing countries in the procurement of equipment and services for the operational activities for development of the United Nations system, as reported,<sup>81</sup>

*Stressing* the urgent need for harmonized, flexible and simplified procedures for the operational activities for development of the United Nations system in order to respond better to the needs of developing countries and particularly to reduce the administrative burden on Governments and facilitate their participation in these activities,

*Noting with deep concern* the shortcomings reported by the Secretary-General<sup>82</sup> in the discharge by the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, through its Consultative Committee on Substantive Questions (Operational Activities), of the responsibilities envisaged for it as the forum for the consideration by the organizations of the United Nations system of central matters relating to operational activities for development, particularly their co-ordination,

*Noting with appreciation* the important contribution made by the World Commission on Environment and Development,

*Aware* that a substantial part of world resources, human as well as material, continues to be diverted to armaments, with a detrimental effect on international security and on bilateral and multilateral co-operation, including the oper-

ational activities for development of the United Nations system,

## I

### *Report of the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation: case studies on operational activities and follow-up action*

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation on the operational activities of the United Nations system<sup>83</sup> and of the case-studies on the functioning of operational activities for development of the United Nations system,<sup>84</sup> undertaken in accordance with General Assembly resolution 41/171;

2. *Invites* the governing bodies of the organizations of the United Nations development system to discuss in detail, at their next sessions, the conclusions and recommendations<sup>85</sup> of the report on the findings of the case-studies, and to submit their views to the Economic and Social Council;

3. *Welcomes* the announced intention of the Director-General to organize in early 1988 an informal discussion of the report's findings, with the participation of delegations, the authors of the report and the relevant programmes and agencies of the United Nations system;

4. *Requests* 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;

5. *Takes note* of the comments provided by organizations of the United Nations system in response to elements of resolution 41/171;<sup>86</sup>

## II

### *Priorities, resources and guiding considerations for operational activities for development*

6. *Reaffirms* that the operational activities for development of the United Nations system are undertaken at the request of developing countries and are designed to respond solely to their development needs and priorities as determined by them;

7. *Reaffirms* the central role of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council as forums for overall policy guidance and co-ordination of the operational activities for development of the United Nations system, and emphasizes the need to strengthen further the co-ordination functions of the Council in this respect;

8. *Affirms* the importance of the operational activities of the United Nations system in strengthening the capacities of recipient countries to plan and implement development policies and programmes in accordance with their goals and objectives, and recognizes the important role of the United Nations development system, in particular the

<sup>80</sup> *Ibid.*, Supplement No. 39 (A/42/39 and Corr.1).

<sup>81</sup> See A/42/326/Add.3-E/1987/82/Add.3, annex, para. 25.

<sup>82</sup> A/42/232-E/1987/68, para. 59.

<sup>83</sup> A/42/326-E/1987/82, annex, and A/42/326/Add.3-E/1987/82/Add.3, annex.

<sup>84</sup> A/42/326/Add.1-E/1987/82/Add.1, annex.

<sup>85</sup> *Ibid.*, sect. VIII.

<sup>86</sup> A/42/326/Add.2-E/1987/82/Add.2, annex, and A/42/326/Add.4-E/1987/82/Add.4, annex.

United Nations Development Programme, in assisting recipient Governments, at their request, in determining and meeting their technical co-operation needs, including human resources development, institution building and transfer of technology, as defined by them;

9. *Invites* the Secretary-General, as Chairman of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, to report to the General Assembly, through the Economic and Social Council, on the implementation by the Committee of its decision of October 1986 to improve the overall functioning and efficiency of its subsidiary machinery for operational activities and on further measures to improve performance in inter-agency co-operation in this regard, particularly through a review of the work of the Consultative Committee on Substantive Questions (Operational Activities);

10. *Emphasizes* that a substantial and real increase in the flow of concessional resources, particularly grants, on a predictable, continuous and assured basis, is important for the development process of developing countries, and calls for increased contributions from a broader range of countries in order to provide such resources;

11. *Reaffirms* the central funding and co-ordinating role of the United Nations Development Programme in technical co-operation within the United Nations system in conformity with the consensus of 1970<sup>87</sup> and General Assembly resolutions 32/197, 33/202 of 29 January 1979 and 35/81 of 5 December 1980, recommends to the inter-governmental bodies concerned that the need to preserve this role should be taken fully into account in the consideration of new funding arrangements for technical co-operation activities, and requests the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session, through the Economic and Social Council, an analysis of the issues relating to the implementation of the central funding concept;

12. *Affirms* that the functioning of operational activities for development of the United Nations system should be guided, *inter alia*, by the following considerations, taking into account the particular development needs, priorities and policies of recipient countries:

(a) Developing countries have the primary responsibility for co-ordinating the operational activities for development of the United Nations system at the national level, and the main role of the United Nations system in that regard should be to reinforce and strengthen the capability of developing countries to co-ordinate international co-operation and assistance in accordance with their priorities and needs;

(b) The programming procedures for the operational activities for development of the United Nations system should be made more flexible within established principles of accountability so that they may correspond to the policies, procedures and objectives of recipient countries in order to permit the allocation of external assistance and co-operation in the context of a programme approach, either on a project-by-project basis or on a sectoral basis; this will also enable these countries to manage their programmes, to exploit substantive linkages among projects and sectors and to have a coherent and integrated approach;

(c) The United Nations system should improve its ability, at the field level, to respond to requests from developing countries for advice on developmental issues by, *inter alia*, enhancing its capacity for, and performance in, providing sectoral, multisectoral and integrated advice to

Governments at their request, through, *inter alia*, increased co-ordination among the organizations of the system and improved technical backstopping;

(d) To facilitate the task of developing countries in co-ordinating development co-operation and assistance, multilateral and bilateral donors concerned should endeavour to harmonize and simplify their rules and procedures in order to respond as fully as possible to conditions and practices in recipient countries;

(e) To maximize the efficiency and effectiveness of the operational activities of the United Nations system, the resident co-ordinators should receive the necessary support from the United Nations system and donor and host countries in order to discharge their functions in accordance with the needs, priorities and objectives of the recipient countries;

13. *Urges* the governing bodies of the organizations of the United Nations development system, in co-operation with the Economic Commission for Africa and the existing subregional economic groupings, as appropriate, to provide increased support, as a matter of priority, to African countries in the implementation, follow-up and monitoring of the priority themes of the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990;<sup>60</sup>

14. *Urges* the governing bodies of the organizations of the United Nations development system to place priority emphasis on the full and expeditious implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries<sup>28</sup> and the recommendations of the mid-term review of its implementation;<sup>88</sup>

### III

#### Programming

15. *Requests* the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation, in consultation with the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme and the executive heads of other organizations of the United Nations system, to assess the constraints on the use of the United Nations Development Programme's country programme and programming process as a frame of reference for the operational activities of the United Nations system, to consider the nature, scope and feasibility of a wider, more effective process in terms of improved coherence of action and effective integration of the various sectoral inputs of the United Nations system, to identify the grant organizations and resources that such a process might take into account, and to report thereon for the next triennial policy review of operational activities for development, in 1989;

16. *Welcomes* as a potentially significant contribution towards improved coherence and co-ordination the joint and collaborative programming of activities undertaken by the Joint Consultative Group on Policy, and requests the Director-General, in co-operation with the executive heads of the organizations that are members of the Group, to inform the Economic and Social Council of the nature and scope of their joint and collaborative activities and to comment on the possibility of more systematic exchanges at the headquarters level among those organizations on a broader agenda;

17. *Reiterates* the importance attached to the integration of women in United Nations development programmes, both as agents and as beneficiaries of develop-

<sup>87</sup> Resolution 2688 (XXV), annex.

<sup>88</sup> Resolution 40/205, annex.



ment, calls upon the funding and executing agencies to intensify efforts to increase the participation of women, especially those from developing countries, and requests the Director-General, taking into account the requirements of Economic and Social Council resolution 1987/86 of 8 July 1987 in this regard, to report on such efforts and on the establishment of mechanisms for generating baseline information and measuring results;

18. *Invites* the governing bodies of the organizations of the United Nations system that provide grant assistance for technical co-operation to report to the Economic and Social Council on the content and nature of their current and prospective co-operation with the World Bank, including the criteria for the selection of the Bank as an executing agency and also indicating whether project agreements for World Bank-executed projects differ in character from those for projects executed by other United Nations agencies;

19. *Requests* the Director-General to examine in detail urgent measures that can be taken to ensure further flexibility, simplification and harmonization of procedures for programme and project formulation, approval, implementation, monitoring and evaluation, so as to adapt them to the needs and priorities of developing countries, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session through the Economic and Social Council;

#### IV

##### *Organization at the field level*

20. *Considers* that decentralization of operational activities at the field level should, within established principles of accountability, foster appropriate flexibility and responsiveness to the needs of developing countries, and requests the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation to provide information on the measures taken by organizations of the system in this regard;

21. *Urges* funding and executing agencies to consider additional measures to ensure that expertise for all aspects of the project cycle, particularly project execution, is of the highest standard of quality and that project inputs are provided on a timely basis;

22. *Invites* Governments and organizations of the United Nations system to avail themselves, as envisaged in General Assembly resolutions 32/197 and 41/171, of the services of the resident co-ordinators and to solicit the views of the resident co-ordinators in considering projects to be funded or implemented by the United Nations system;

23. *Also requests* the Director-General, in consultation with the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme, to assess the resources required by the resident co-ordinators to carry out their increasing responsibilities, taking into account differing national situations;

24. *Invites* the governing bodies of the organizations of the United Nations system urgently to review and rationalize their field office structure to enhance co-operation, coherence and efficiency through, *inter alia*, increased sharing of facilities and services, and in this connection:

(a) Expresses the need for such a review to take full account of the need for the provision, at the field level, of ongoing technical advice by the organizations of the United Nations system in accordance with the needs identified by developing countries;

(b) Emphasizes that this advice should be offered in an integrated and multisectoral manner, as envisaged in resolution 32/197;

(c) Requests the governing bodies to report thereon to the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1988;

(d) Also requests the Director-General to report periodically to the General Assembly, through the Economic and Social Council, on developments related to the field office structure of the United Nations system;

25. *Invites* the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination to review the inter-agency arrangement concerning resident co-ordinators, with a view to enabling them to discharge better their leadership role and functions, and requests the Secretary-General to formulate specific proposals for the consideration of the Committee in that regard and to report orally to the Economic and Social Council;

26. *Requests* the Director-General to report on the progress made in the review undertaken by the member organizations of the Joint Consultative Group on Policy and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees of the structure of their field offices, and invites other organizations of the United Nations system to participate in this review process;

#### V

##### *Procurement and project execution*

27. *Requests* the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation to consult with recipient countries and the relevant funding and executing agencies of the United Nations system and to make recommendations for innovative, practical and effective measures to increase substantially the procurement from developing countries in the operational activities of the United Nations system, taking into account the need for the full implementation of the preferential arrangements for these countries and making maximum use of national institutions and firms, and giving due regard to regional comparative advantages, consistent with the principle of competitive international bidding and maximum effectiveness;

28. *Considers* in that respect that the data base for assessing procurement trends system-wide needs significant improvement and requests the Director-General, in consultation with the executive heads of the organizations of the United Nations system concerned, to develop proposals for common practices within the United Nations system for the compilation and reporting of procurement information related to operational activities, including information on the sources of experts, training, services and equipment;

29. *Affirms* that all countries should have equal opportunities in and access to the procurement process of operational activities of the United Nations system and that the flow of information on procurement opportunities, including competitive international bidding, and on countries' capacities and offers should be facilitated as appropriate and that the information should be made available to all interested countries, all of which would facilitate obtaining the desired increase in the procurement from all sources, including under-utilized donor countries;

30. *Requests* all organizations of the United Nations system concerned to provide full support for the activities of the Inter-Agency Procurement Services Unit so as to enable it to provide more comprehensive and reliable in-



formation on the procurement activities of the United Nations system;

31. *Considers* that the technical capacities of the United Nations system in the field could more fully be brought to bear in support of the modality of government execution of projects, and requests the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme at its thirty-fifth session to consider what further support can be offered to Governments and what further flexibility may be called for to facilitate government execution of projects;

32. *Requests* United Nations funding organizations, especially the United Nations Development Programme, to adhere rigorously to established criteria and procedures in the selection of executing agencies to be recommended to recipient Governments so as to ensure the provision of technical expertise and appropriate project support, including technical backstopping, as well as the reliability and accountability of the executing agencies;

33. *Invites* the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme to examine modalities for enhancing the implementation of its inter-country programme, taking fully into account the technical skills and capabilities existing within the United Nations system and in other appropriate organizations and bodies and also taking into account the different characteristics of each region;

34. *Invites* the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme, given the expiry in 1991 of current arrangements for project support costs, to begin considering successor arrangements designed to ensure enhanced project quality and maximum cost-effectiveness, with a view, *inter alia*, to ensuring the full utilization of technical and managerial capacities at all stages of the project cycle;

35. *Requests* the United Nations Development Programme to provide information to its field offices on programmes promoting or facilitating technical co-operation among developing countries offered by various developing countries;

36. *Requests* the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation to report on the implementation of the present resolution, through the Economic and Social Council, to the General Assembly at its forty-third session.

96th plenary meeting  
11 December 1987

#### 42/197. United Nations Institute for Training and Research

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* its resolution 41/172 of 5 December 1986,

*Having considered* the report of the Secretary-General,<sup>89</sup>

*Recognizing* the continuing importance and relevance of the mandate of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research,

*Recognizing also* the need for all Governments to contribute or increase their voluntary contributions, as appropriate, to the Institute,

*Noting with concern* the continuing lack of a sufficiently broad base of donor countries supporting the Institute,

*Noting with regret* that the 1987 United Nations Pledging Conference for Development Activities was unable to

provide the General Fund of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research with the level of resources required to maintain its current programmes and institutional structure,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General, prepared in response to General Assembly resolution 41/172;<sup>89</sup>

2. *Reaffirms* the continuing validity and relevance of the mandate of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research;

3. *Stresses* that the Institute makes an important contribution to the work of the United Nations and that every effort should be made to continue its activities;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to restructure the Institute as follows:

#### I. PROGRAMME

##### A. Training

1. Training shall henceforth be the main focus of the activities of the Institute, and that focus should be duly reflected in the budget allocations;

2. The core training programme financed from the General Fund shall concentrate on training for international co-operation and multilateral diplomacy at various levels, primarily of persons from developing countries;

3. The core training programme for 1988 and subsequent years financed from the General Fund, as set out in annex I to the report of the Secretary-General,<sup>89</sup> shall be reviewed by the Board of Trustees in the context of its programme and budget preparations and may be adjusted in the light of the financial resources available to the Institute; the Board of Trustees shall also, in accordance with the statute of the Institute, consider and approve any new programmes that may be proposed by the Secretary-General or Governments through the General Assembly;

4. Training programmes designed and conducted by the Institute for other United Nations bodies and specialized agencies shall not result in any financial obligations for the General Fund and shall be carried out on a fully reimbursable basis;

5. Training for economic and social development and any other training activities shall be funded from special purpose grants;

##### B. Research

6. Research shall remain a function of the Institute, bearing in mind that the main focus shall be on training, as outlined above; for the present, funding for research from the General Fund shall not exceed the present ratio of 13 per cent of the annual budget;

7. Current and ongoing research projects financed from the General Fund shall be concluded as soon as possible; if the long-term continuation of a project is envisaged, the appropriate United Nations body should consider financing it, or a special purpose grant should be sought for its execution;

8. Research and study falling within the mandate of the Institute may be financed from special purpose grants on a full-cost basis;

9. Research-cum-training in negotiating techniques, international law and economic and social development shall be funded from special purpose grants;

<sup>89</sup> A/42/694 and Corr.1.

*C. Projects financed from special purpose grants*

10. Special purpose grants shall be welcome as long as they are made for activities that relate directly to the mandate of the Institute and do not overlap with work carried out elsewhere in the United Nations system;

11. Special purpose grants shall cover, in addition to the full costs of implementing the project (direct costs), including administrative costs, an execution fee, which should be determined by the Executive Director of the Institute on a case-by-case basis but should not be less than 13 per cent in each case;

12. The Secretary-General shall make available annually to all States, United Nations bodies, specialized agencies and relevant non-governmental organizations a list of training and research projects and invite them to finance these projects through special purpose grants;

## II. FINANCE AND ADMINISTRATION

13. In the light of the restructured programme set out above, the Secretary-General is requested to reorganize the management, staff and administrative and financial arrangements of the Institute in the following manner:

### A. Staff

14. The staff, whose composition is reflected in the annex to the present resolution, shall be assigned to the programme activities of the Institute in proportion to the work-load and tasks necessary to carry out each programme activity at levels that will enable the Institute to carry them out effectively;

15. The composition and structure of the staff to be funded from the General Fund shall be reviewed by the Board of Trustees in the context of budget preparations and may be adjusted in the light of the financial resources available to, and programme activities of, the Institute, taking into account the views of all States, and all documents, formal and informal, discussed under the agenda item of the General Assembly entitled "Training and research: United Nations Institute for Training and Research";

16. The experience and expertise of the personnel of the Institute are to be fully and effectively utilized;

17. Fellows and additional staff may be financed from special purpose grants;

18. A roster shall be maintained of consultants and experts and rotating staff whose services may be needed by the Institute for the execution of projects and programmes at no cost or through financing from special purpose grants;

### B. Budget

19. The use of financial resources available to the Institute shall be governed by the following principles in 1988 and subsequent years:

(a) The Institute shall operate on the basis of paid-in voluntary contributions and such other additional resources as may be available;

(b) The interest accruing from the reserve fund to be established by the Institute after the sale of the building it occupies, shall be applied to the annual budgetary appropriations of the Institute;

(c) Allocations for programme and general operational costs shall correspond to the priority given to activities;

(d) General operational costs shall be reduced to a minimum;

(e) Staff costs, in relation to the overall budget, shall be minimized;

5. *Approves* the recommendation of the Secretary-General to proceed as rapidly as possible with the acquisition of the land and subsequent sale of the entire property of the building of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research, the resources to be used to repay the amounts currently due to the United Nations and the balance to be used as a reserve fund for the Institute;

6. *Urges* all States that have not yet contributed to the General Fund of the Institute to do so and calls upon all contributing States to increase their contributions to the Institute to enable it to continue to fulfil its mandate and to implement fully and successfully the provisions of the present resolution;

7. *Appeals* to all States to provide appropriate special purpose grants to enable the Institute to implement the training and research programmes that cannot be financed from its General Fund, and calls upon appropriate inter-governmental and non-governmental organizations to contribute to the Institute;

8. *Emphasizes* the urgent need for broad-based financing for the Institute and invites the traditional donors, in the light of the implementation of the present resolution, to resume or continue, as appropriate, their voluntary contributions to the Institute;

9. *Requests* the Board of Trustees to consider a procedure for designating alternates for Trustees who are unable to attend any meeting of the Board and for ensuring that the alternates so designated are able to participate fully in the deliberations and decision-making of the Board;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to prepare and submit to the Board of Trustees at its forthcoming session 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;

11. *Appeals* to the Secretary-General to give priority consideration to absorbing, on an exceptional basis, within the United Nations Secretariat and other organizations of the United Nations system, the staff of the Institute who will be released as a result of the restructuring and to ensure that those who are so affected do not suffer loss of rank or benefits;

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General to prepare a report for submission to the General Assembly at its forty-third session on the implementation of the present resolution and on any other developments that may affect the future of the Institute, including a section on how the research activities of the Institute affected by the present resolution relate to those of other United Nations bodies, with a view to better co-ordination of activities.

## ANNEX

Proposed disposition of the staff of the  
United Nations Institute for Training and Research

## Post

1. Executive Director (who will also serve as a Programme Officer)
2. Programme Officer (New York)
3. Programme Officer (Geneva)
4. Administrative and Finance Officer
5. Three General Service staff

**42/198. Furthering international co-operation regarding the external debt problems**

*The General Assembly,*

*Reaffirming* its resolution 41/202 of 8 December 1986 on strengthened international economic co-operation aimed at resolving external debt problems of developing countries,

*Recalling* the Final Act adopted by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at its seventh session, held at Geneva from 9 July to 3 August 1987,<sup>2</sup>

*Recalling* Trade and Development Board resolutions 165 (S-IX) of 11 March 1978<sup>90</sup> and 222 (XXI) of 27 September 1980<sup>91</sup> and the relevant recommendations of the mid-term global review of progress towards the implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries,<sup>88</sup>

*Concerned* about the slowing down of the world economy in the 1980s and the persistence of large imbalances, which was noted at the meetings of the Interim Committee of the Board of Governors on the International Monetary System and the Joint Ministerial Committee of the Boards of Governors of the Bank and the Fund on the Transfer of Real Resources to Developing Countries in September 1987,

*Recognizing* that the continuing debt problems of developing countries have become a major obstacle that restricts their economic recovery and long-term development, thereby increasing the vulnerability of the international financial system and adversely affecting the ability of debtor countries to import and creditor countries to export and thereby their growth and employment performance,

*Deeply concerned* at the increasing debt burden and the deteriorating debt situation of African countries, which impede the recovery and development of the continent and the implementation of the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990,<sup>60</sup>

*Noting* that there has been an evolving response from the international community to the debt problem, which recognizes the shared responsibility of the main parties concerned, namely developing debtor countries, developed creditor countries, private and multilateral financial institutions,

*Profoundly concerned* that, despite significant efforts by developing countries to deal with the debt crisis, the desired results have not yet been achieved and therefore acknowledging the need for continued and evolving international co-operation, particularly to improve the interna-

tional economic environment, in order to attain a lasting solution to the problems of indebtedness of developing countries,

*Welcoming* the report of the Secretary-General on the international debt situation in mid-1987,<sup>92</sup>

1. *Endorses* the policies and measures agreed upon and spelt out in section II.A of the Final Act adopted by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at its seventh session,<sup>2</sup> entitled "Resources for development, including financial and related monetary questions";

2. *Expresses concern* that external debt problems can pose a threat to economic, social and political stability in indebted countries;

3. *Stresses* that debtor developing countries, creditor developed countries and international private and multilateral financial institutions should strengthen work on an evolving and growth- and development-oriented strategy, through continuous dialogue and shared responsibility, in order to attain a durable, equitable and mutually agreed solution to debt problems;

4. *Reiterates* that specific measures to deal with the indebtedness of developing countries should pay particular regard to the relevant factors of the debt-servicing capacity of each individual country;

5. *Also reiterates* that, in the present circumstances, adjustment efforts are needed on the part of all countries, collectively and individually, each country contributing to the common objective in accordance with its capacities and weight in the world economy;

6. *Reiterates* that it is essential for the international economic environment to be made more stable and predictable in support of growth through efforts by the major market economy countries, including strengthened multilateral surveillance, aimed at correcting existing external and fiscal imbalances, promoting non-inflationary sustainable growth, lowering real rates of interest and making exchange rates more stable and markets more accessible;

7. *Further reiterates* that it is essential for debtor developing countries to pursue and intensify their efforts to increase savings and investment, reduce inflation and improve efficiency, taking into account their own individual characteristics and the vulnerability of the poorer strata;

8. *Reiterates* that it is essential that external financing from official and private sources be increased on appropriate terms and conditions in support of these efforts;

9. *Recognizes* the competence of multilateral financial institutions and the need for providing them with the adequate resources and instruments necessary, *inter alia*, to strengthen their contribution to attaining a durable, equitable and mutually agreed solution to the debt problems and, in this context, takes note with interest of:

(a) The agreement on a substantial general capital increase for the World Bank;

(b) The initiative by the Managing Director of the International Monetary Fund to increase substantially the resources of the Structural Adjustment Facility;

(c) The work towards an increase of quotas in the context of the Ninth General Review of Quotas in the International Monetary Fund;

(d) The proposal to enlarge the scope of the Compensatory Financing Facility by the creation of a new external contingency facility;

<sup>90</sup>Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Supplement No. 15 (A/33/15), vol. I, part two, annex I.

<sup>91</sup>Ibid., Thirty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 15 (A/35/15), vol. II, annex I.

<sup>92</sup>A/42/523.

(e) The ongoing examination of adjustment programmes and their supportive arrangements, including a comprehensive review of conditionality in the International Monetary Fund;

10. *Stresses* that increased flexibility should be applied by the parties concerned in the development of innovative approaches to reduce the debt burden of developing countries, including, as appropriate, the identification of possible regulatory impediments, and that measures such as the introduction of various forms of new financial instruments and of formulas that do not add to the stock of debt, including those devised by banks and debtors to take advantage of discounts prevailing in the secondary market, should be further pursued, and emphasizes that banks should be encouraged to co-operate flexibly with debtor countries according to individual circumstances to achieve this end;

11. *Calls upon* the international community to continue its efforts, in the context of official debt restructuring exercises, to take appropriate and realistic measures to reduce the burden of official debt, adapted to the specific needs and circumstances of individual countries, *inter alia*, so as to allow an adequate planning horizon and long-term adjustment; consideration should be given to unforeseen changes in a country's external payments;

12. *Urges* the international community to give serious consideration to mutually agreed ways and means of assisting debtor developing countries faced with large and bunched debts to the multilateral financial institutions, taking into account the need for increased capital flows on terms adapted to their payment situation and the specific economic circumstances of individual countries;

13. *Calls upon* the international community to intensify its efforts to provide the necessary resource flows to African countries, including increasing official development assistance in support of their reform efforts, and to continue its efforts to grant adequate terms of rescheduling and other effective debt relief measures, as appropriate, to alleviate the debt burden;

14. *Stresses* that urgent specific actions in respect of the indebtedness of the least developed and poorest developing countries are required, as contained in the relevant provisions of the Final Act adopted by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at its seventh session, including substantial increases of concessional finance, essentially in grant form;

15. *Recognizes* that the problems of external indebtedness of some other countries with serious debt-servicing problems also give rise to concern, and invites all those involved to take into account, as appropriate, the above in addressing these problems;

16. *Stresses* the importance of the expansion of world trade and the promotion of a climate conducive to the strengthening of an open and liberalized trading system, including, in particular, the improvement of market access for developing countries' exports, and, in this context, stresses the importance of ensuring effective observance of standstill and rollback commitments and the importance of promoting improved commodity markets;

17. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in preparing the agenda for the next session of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, to propose that due priority be given to the consideration of the issue of the external debt crisis and development in the Committee's discussions of the international economic situation;

18. *Requests* 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 the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at its seventh session and of the present resolution, to be submitted to the General Assembly at its forty-third session.

96th plenary meeting  
11 December 1987

#### 42/199. Assistance for the reconstruction and development of Lebanon

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* its resolutions 33/146 of 20 December 1978, 34/135 of 14 December 1979, 35/85 of 5 December 1980, 36/205 of 17 December 1981, 37/163 of 17 December 1982, 38/220 of 20 December 1983, 39/197 of 17 December 1984, 40/229 of 17 December 1985 and 41/196 of 8 December 1986,

*Recalling also* Economic and Social Council resolutions 1980/15 of 29 April 1980, 1985/56 of 25 July 1985 and 1986/46 of 22 July 1986, and decisions 1983/112 of 17 May 1983 and 1984/174 of 26 July 1984,

*Noting with deep concern* the grave deterioration of the economic situation in Lebanon,

*Welcoming* the determined efforts of the Government of Lebanon in undertaking its reconstruction and rehabilitation programme,

*Reaffirming* the urgent need for further international action to assist the Government of Lebanon in its continuing efforts for reconstruction and development,

*Considering* that filling the vacant post of United Nations Co-ordinator of Assistance for the Reconstruction and Development of Lebanon would facilitate the normal operations of international assistance to Lebanon,

*Taking note* of the report of the Secretary-General<sup>93</sup> and of the statement made on 15 October 1987 by the Under-Secretary-General for Political and General Assembly Affairs and Secretariat Services,<sup>94</sup>

1. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General for his report and for the steps he has taken to mobilize assistance to Lebanon;

2. *Commends* the Under-Secretary-General for Political and General Assembly Affairs and Secretariat Services for his co-ordination of system-wide assistance for Lebanon;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue and intensify his efforts to mobilize all possible assistance within the United Nations system to help the Government of Lebanon in its reconstruction and development efforts;

4. *Invites* the Secretary-General, in view of the critical economic conditions prevailing in Lebanon, to consider the urgent need to appoint a United Nations Co-ordinator of Assistance for the Reconstruction and Development of Lebanon so that the functions of the Co-ordinator may be resumed in Lebanon;

5. *Requests* the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to intensify their programmes of assistance and to expand them in response to the needs of

<sup>93</sup> A/42/553 and Corr.1.

<sup>94</sup> See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Second Committee, 15th meeting, and corrigendum.*

Lebanon, and to take the necessary steps to ensure that their offices at Beirut are adequately staffed at the senior level;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-third session on the progress made in the implementation of the present resolution.

96th plenary meeting  
11 December 1987

#### 42/200. Special economic assistance to Chad

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* its resolution 41/198 of 8 December 1986 and its previous resolutions on assistance in the reconstruction, rehabilitation and development of Chad, emergency humanitarian assistance to Chad and special economic assistance to that country,

*Having considered* the report of the Secretary-General on special economic assistance to Chad,<sup>95</sup> relating, *inter alia*, to the economic and financial situation of Chad, the status of assistance provided for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of the country and the progress made in organizing and executing the programme of assistance for that country,

*Considering* that the war and the drought are compromising all the reconstruction and development efforts of the Government of Chad,

*Concerned* at the recent invasion of locusts, which has aggravated the already precarious food and health situation in Chad, in particular that of the people displaced as a result of the war and the drought,

*Taking note* of the numerous appeals launched by the Government of Chad and governmental and non-governmental organizations regarding the seriousness of the food and health situation in Chad,

*Taking note also* of the appeal made by the Government of Chad for a round table on the rehabilitation and reconstruction needs of the northern region, which has suffered the most from the effects of the war,

*Recognizing* the need for emergency humanitarian assistance to Chad,

*Also recognizing* the need for assistance in the reconstruction and development of Chad,

*Recalling* the round table on assistance to Chad convened by the United Nations Development Programme at Geneva on 4 and 5 December 1985, in accordance with the arrangements agreed upon at the International Conference on Assistance to Chad, held in November 1982,

1. *Expresses its gratitude* to the States and governmental and non-governmental organizations that responded and are continuing to respond generously to the appeals of the Government of Chad and of the Secretary-General by furnishing assistance to Chad;

2. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General for his efforts to make the international community aware of the difficulties of Chad and to mobilize assistance for that country;

3. *Renews the request* made to States, competent United Nations organizations and programmes and international economic and financial institutions to continue:

(a) To provide the necessary humanitarian assistance to the people of Chad, who have suffered as a result of the

war, the effects of the drought and the invasion of locusts and predators;

(b) To contribute to the reconstruction of Chad;

4. *Again invites* States and agencies to take part in the sectoral meetings scheduled at the round table on assistance to Chad and to honour the commitments they made;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General:

(a) To continue his efforts to implement the interim development plan submitted at Geneva;<sup>96</sup>

(b) To continue to assess, in close collaboration with the humanitarian agencies concerned, the humanitarian needs, particularly in the areas of food and health, of the people displaced by the war and the drought;

(c) To mobilize special humanitarian assistance for persons who have suffered as a result of the war, the drought and the invasion of locusts and predators and for the resettlement of displaced persons;

6. *Requests* the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme to organize, in collaboration with the competent United Nations organizations and programmes and the Government of Chad, a round table to formulate an emergency assistance programme for the reconstruction and rehabilitation of the northern region and for the resettlement of persons displaced by the war;

7. *Calls upon* the Secretary-General to keep the situation in Chad under review and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-third session.

96th plenary meeting  
11 December 1987

#### 42/201. Special assistance to front-line States

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* its resolution 41/199 of 8 December 1986,

*Having considered* the initiatives of the Secretary-General on special assistance to front-line States and other bordering States,<sup>97</sup> namely the establishment of a focal point at United Nations Headquarters, the formation of an informal inter-agency consultative group and the setting in motion of a contingency planning process,

*Deeply concerned* at the continuing deteriorating situation in southern Africa, which has aggravated the economic problems confronting the front-line States and other bordering States, arising from the *apartheid* policies of the Pretoria régime,

*Conscious* of the responsibility of the international community to address the problems of the region,

*Commending* the concerted and determined efforts of the countries of the region to cope with the prevailing adverse conditions by strengthening their economic co-operation and lessening their dependence on South Africa, particularly in the areas of transportation, communications and related sectors,

*Reaffirming* the importance of close co-operation between the United Nations and the front-line States,

*Mindful* of Security Council resolutions 568 (1985) of 21 June 1985, 571 (1985) of 20 September 1985 and 581 (1986) of 13 February 1986, by which the Council, *inter alia*, requested the international community to render assistance to the front-line States,

<sup>95</sup> See A/42/442, sect. II.C.

<sup>96</sup> *Ibid.*, sect. II.C.4.

<sup>97</sup> See A/42/422 and Add.1-4.

1. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General for his efforts regarding assistance to the front-line States;

2. *Strongly urges* 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;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue mobilizing organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system so that they may respond to such requests for assistance as might be forthcoming from individual States or the appropriate subregional organization, and further urges all States to respond favourably to such requests;

4. *Appeals* 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;

5. *Notes with appreciation* the assistance being rendered to the front-line States by donor countries and intergovernmental organizations;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-third session on the progress made in the implementation of the present resolution.

*96th plenary meeting  
11 December 1987*

#### **42/202. Special assistance to Maldives for disaster relief and the strengthening of its coastal defences**

*The General Assembly,*

*Deeply concerned* by the damage caused to the archipelago of Maldives by unexpected tidal waves in April, June and September 1987,

*Acutely aware* of the threats posed by such tidal action to the low-lying islands of Maldives and to their inhabitants,

*Mindful* of the need to commence urgent protective measures to minimize the hazards of such tragic events,

*Noting* that Maldives is one of the least developed countries, with severely limited natural endowments and a narrow-based economic backbone,

*Recognizing* the efforts of the Government and the people of Maldives to improve and accelerate the socio-economic development of their country,

*Taking note* of the emergency relief operations undertaken by the Government of Maldives to assist those affected in the episodes of April, June and September 1987, and of its determination to strengthen its defences against such disasters in the future,

*Convinced* that long-term solutions are imperative,

1. *Expresses its gratitude* to those States and organizations which rendered support and assistance to the Government of Maldives in its relief and subsequent rehabilitation work;

2. *Draws the attention* of the international community to the fact that additional resources are required to carry out the envisaged plan for preventive action, and that the assistance already provided or pledged falls short of the requirements;

3. *Requests* agencies and organizations of the United Nations system to contribute to the formulation and implementation of a planned programme of action;

4. *Strongly appeals* to the international community to contribute generously to that goal;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in accordance with the provisions of General Assembly resolution 41/192 of 8 December 1986, to mobilize international support and assistance in favour of the efforts of the Government of Maldives to implement the plan of action;

6. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-third session on the implementation of the present resolution.

*96th plenary meeting  
11 December 1987*

#### **42/203. Assistance to El Salvador**

*The General Assembly,*

*Bearing in mind* its resolutions 41/2 of 14 October 1986, concerning emergency assistance to El Salvador, and 41/194 of 8 December 1986, in which it appealed to all States and appropriate organizations of the United Nations system to contribute to the reconstruction and development of El Salvador,

*Taking note* of Economic and Social Council resolution 1987/16 of 26 May 1987, in which the Council urged Governments, organizations of the United Nations system and governmental and non-governmental organizations to continue to contribute generously to the reconstruction of El Salvador,

*Having considered* the summary report of the Secretary-General on international humanitarian assistance activities for El Salvador,<sup>98</sup>

*Concerned* that the serious effects of the earthquake that occurred on 10 October 1986 have not been overcome despite the efforts of the Government and people of El Salvador and the international assistance received,

*Concerned also* that the efforts made by the Government of El Salvador have been restricted and hindered by the existence of serious economic and financial problems that have increased as a result of a substantial fall in agricultural export production and unfavourable conditions in international markets,

*Convinced* of the outstanding importance of international assistance and co-operation in the processes of national reconstruction following the damage caused by natural disasters,

*Reiterating* the continuing need for the international community to adopt suitable measures for effective assistance and co-operation to promote the rehabilitation, recovery and development of Member States that have suffered natural disasters,

1. *Expresses its gratitude* to the Secretary-General for the efforts and measures undertaken to provide international assistance to El Salvador;

2. *Also expresses its gratitude* to the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for International Relief Activities in El Salvador and his team for the work done and activities conducted in connection with assistance to El Salvador;

<sup>98</sup> See A/42/442, sect. V.B.

3. *Expresses its gratitude* to the States and organizations that have contributed to the reconstruction of El Salvador;

4. *Notes with concern* that the contributions from bilateral and multilateral donors provided during 1987 were not sufficient to meet the urgent needs facing the Government of El Salvador, so that additional assistance is required;

5. *Urges* Governments, organizations of the United Nations system and governmental and non-governmental organizations to continue to contribute generously to the reconstruction of El Salvador, especially through grants and low-interest, long-term loans, in view of the country's needs and limited resources;

6. *Requests* all Governments and concerned organs and organizations to provide voluntary contributions as a matter of urgency, directly or through the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, in order to alleviate adequately the consequences of the earthquake in El Salvador;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take any measures that he may deem necessary to promote the implementation of the present resolution so as to accelerate the process of reconstruction in El Salvador, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-third session.

*96th plenary meeting  
11 December 1987*

#### **42/204. Special economic assistance to Central America**

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* its resolution 42/1 of 7 October 1987 entitled "The situation in Central America: threats to international peace and security and peace initiatives", in particular paragraph 6, in which it urged the international community to increase technical, economic and financial assistance to the Central American countries and requested the Secretary-General to promote a special plan of co-operation for Central America,

*Bearing in mind* the need to contribute effectively to peace, co-operation, respect for human rights, the implementation of genuine democratic and pluralist processes and economic and social development, which are indispensable for ensuring the well-being of the peoples of the Central American region,

*Taking note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Central America,<sup>99</sup> in particular with regard to the need to implement an emergency plan for the reconstruction and large-scale economic development of the region, which in turn will facilitate the resolution of the political and security crisis facing the region,

*Recalling* the terms of the recent agreement on "Procedures for the establishment of a firm and lasting peace in Central America",<sup>100</sup> signed at Guatemala City on 7 August 1987 by the Central American Presidents, which stressed the need to adopt agreements that would accelerate development in order to create more egalitarian societies that are free of poverty,

*Convinced* of the urgent need to improve the standard of living of the Central American peoples,

*Emphasizing* the importance of appropriating additional resources for development and of the full use of human resources, as recognized in the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade,<sup>27</sup> and recognizing the economic co-operation efforts being made to this end by the European Economic Community and others with the countries of the region,

*Commending* the concerted efforts being made by the countries of the Central American region to deal with adverse economic and social conditions through economic and social integration and co-operation,

*Convinced* that peace and development are inseparable,

1. *Supports* the implementation of mechanisms essential to achieving the economic and social objectives agreed to by the Governments of Central America in the Document of Objectives of 9 September 1983, sponsored by the Contadora Group;<sup>101</sup>

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in close co-operation with the United Nations Development Programme, 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 Economic and Social Development in Central America, the economic and social priorities of the countries of the region;

3. *Requests* 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 to be submitted, in view of the immediate needs, no later than 30 April 1988 for consideration by the General Assembly during its current session;

4. *Urges* the international community to increase technical, economic and financial assistance to the Central American countries, as a way of bolstering their efforts to achieve peace and development;

5. *Appeals* to the organs and organizations of the United Nations system to co-operate in implementing the special plan of co-operation for Central America and to continue and expand their assistance programmes;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-third session on the implementation of the present resolution.

*96th plenary meeting  
11 December 1987*

<sup>99</sup> A/42/127-S/18686. For the printed text, see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-second Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1987*, document S/18686.

<sup>100</sup> A/42/521-S/19085, annex. For the printed text, see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-second Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1987*, document S/19085, annex.

<sup>101</sup> *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-eighth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1983*, document S/16041, annex.



**42/205. Assistance to Benin, the Central African Republic, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Ecuador, the Gambia, Madagascar, Nicaragua and Vanuatu**

*The General Assembly,*

Recalling its resolution 41/200 of 8 December 1986 on assistance to Benin, the Central African Republic, the Comoros, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, the Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Madagascar, Nicaragua, Sierra Leone and Vanuatu and its previous resolutions on assistance to the countries concerned,

Taking note of Economic and Social Council resolutions 1987/15 of 26 May 1987, on assistance for reconstruction in Vanuatu, and 1987/17 of 26 May 1987, on assistance to Ecuador,

Having considered the relevant report of the Secretary-General,<sup>102</sup>

Noting with satisfaction the financial, economic and technical support that Member States, the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system and regional, interregional and intergovernmental organizations have provided to those countries,

Deeply concerned that those countries continue to face special economic and financial difficulties owing to a variety of factors,

Noting the efforts made by the Government of Ecuador to improve and accelerate the process of reconstruction and rehabilitation of the areas affected by the devastation caused by the earthquake in March 1987, in particular its efforts with respect to co-operation and assistance required owing to the damage caused to the economic infrastructure of the country,

Noting the efforts made by the Government of Democratic Yemen in its rehabilitation and reconstruction programmes in response to the devastating consequences of the floods in 1982,

Noting the particularly difficult problems faced by island developing countries in responding to negative and special economic circumstances, as referred to in General Assembly resolution 41/163 of 5 December 1986 on specific measures in favour of island developing countries,

Noting that Vanuatu, an island developing country, continues to experience severe constraints in its economic and social development, particularly as a consequence of the devastation and loss of life caused by cyclone "Uma", which struck it on 7 and 8 February 1987,

Noting that Benin continues to experience serious economic and financial difficulties, characterized by a marked balance-of-payments disequilibrium, the heavy burden of its external debt and a lack of resources necessary for the implementation of its planned economic and social development programme,

Noting that despite serious efforts undertaken by the Government of the Central African Republic since 1982 to re-establish economic stability, the results of which were recognized at the round-table meeting held at Geneva in June 1987, the situation of the country remains precarious, and that more assistance from the international community, including international organizations, is required to enable it to achieve its objectives in development programmes,

Noting that adverse climatic conditions that impede any meaningful agricultural activities, the lingering effects of recurrent drought and the presence of large numbers of refugees are having a devastating impact on the economic and social development of Djibouti,

Noting that, owing to the lack of external financial assistance, the Government of the Gambia has not been able to implement the six projects recommended by the Secretary-General in his report submitted to the General Assembly at its thirty-ninth session,<sup>103</sup>

Noting that Madagascar's economic and social development efforts are being thwarted by the adverse effects of the cyclones and floods that afflict that country periodically, particularly those of December 1983, January and April 1984 and March 1986, and that the execution of reconstruction and rehabilitation programmes requires the mobilization of sizeable resources exceeding the country's real possibilities,

Noting also that, in recent years, the economy of Nicaragua has been adversely affected by various events and natural disasters, such as drought and the intense rains and floods that occurred in 1982, 1985 and 1986, as well as the floods that affected the Atlantic coast of the country in August 1987, all of which have worsened the economic situation and impeded its normalization, for which international assistance is required to complement national development efforts,

Noting that Benin, the Central African Republic, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, the Gambia and Vanuatu are among the countries classified as least developed countries,

Having heard the statements of Member States at the forty-second session of the General Assembly on the situations currently prevailing in those countries,

1. Expresses its appreciation to the Secretary-General for the steps he has taken to mobilize resources for carrying out the special programmes of economic assistance to those countries;

2. Also expresses its appreciation for the assistance provided or pledged to those countries by Member States, specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system and regional, interregional and intergovernmental organizations;

3. Further expresses its appreciation for the efforts undertaken by the Governments of those countries to overcome their economic and financial difficulties;

4. Notes with concern that the assistance made available to those countries has fallen short of their urgent requirements and that additional assistance is still needed;

5. Reaffirms the need for all Governments and international organizations to fulfil the commitments undertaken within the framework of the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries;<sup>28</sup>

6. Appeals to Member States, international financial institutions, the specialized agencies and organizations and programmes of the United Nations system to respond generously and urgently to the needs of those countries as identified in the reports of the Secretary-General;<sup>104</sup>

7. Invites the international community to contribute to the special accounts established at United Nations Headquarters by the Secretary-General for the purpose of faci-

<sup>102</sup> See A/42/442.

<sup>103</sup> A/39/392, para. 226.

<sup>104</sup> A/41/395, A/41/522, A/41/538 and A/41/592.



tating the channelling of contributions to the countries facing special difficulties;

8. *Urgently appeals* to all international organizations, in particular the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, regional organizations, humanitarian organizations and voluntary agencies to continue and increase, to the extent possible, their assistance in response to the reconstruction, economic recovery and development needs of those countries;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take the necessary steps, in collaboration with the organs, agencies and programmes of the United Nations system, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 41/192 of 8 December

1986 on special programmes of economic assistance, to provide assistance for all disasters, natural or otherwise, striking those countries and to mobilize the necessary resources to enable them to meet their short-, medium- and long-term needs;

10. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to keep the question of assistance to those countries and their economic situation under review and to report to the General Assembly at its forty-third session on the implementation of the present resolution.

*96th plenary meeting  
11 December 1987*



VI. RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED ON THE REPORTS OF THE THIRD COMMITTEE<sup>1</sup>

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42/61	Participation of women in promoting international peace and co-operation (A/42/787) . . . . .	96	30 November 1987	189
42/62	Implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women (A/42/787) . . . . .	96	30 November 1987	190
42/63	United Nations Development Fund for Women (A/42/787) . . . . .	96	30 November 1987	191
42/64	The role of women in society (A/42/787) . . . . .	96	30 November 1987	192
42/65	International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women (A/42/788) . . . . .	97	30 November 1987	193
42/94	Universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination (A/42/773) . . . . .	91	7 December 1987	193
42/95	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 (A/42/773) . . . . .	91	7 December 1987	194
42/96	Use of mercenaries as a means to violate human rights and to impede the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination (A/42/773) . . . . .	91	7 December 1987	197
42/97	Elimination of all forms of religious intolerance (A/42/798) . . . . .	98	7 December 1987	198
42/98	Implications of scientific and technological developments for human rights (A/42/804) . . . . .	99	7 December 1987	199
42/99	Human rights and use of scientific and technological developments (A/42/804) . . . . .	99	7 December 1987	199
42/100	Human rights and scientific and technological developments (A/42/804) . . . . .	99	7 December 1987	200
42/101	Question of a convention on the rights of the child (A/42/805) . . . . .	100	7 December 1987	201
42/102	Indivisibility and interdependence of economic, social, cultural, civil and political rights (A/42/806) . . . . .	101	7 December 1987	202
42/103	International Covenants on Human Rights (A/42/806) . . . . .	101	7 December 1987	203
42/104	International Literacy Year (A/42/806) . . . . .	101	7 December 1987	204
42/105	Reporting obligations of States parties to United Nations instruments on human rights (A/42/807) . . . . .	102	7 December 1987	204
42/106	International Conference on the Plight of Refugees, Returnees and Displaced Persons in Southern Africa (A/42/808) . . . . .	103	7 December 1987	206
42/107	Second International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa (A/42/808) . . . . .	103	7 December 1987	206
42/108	Continuation of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (A/42/808) . . . . .	103	7 December 1987	207
42/109	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (A/42/808) . . . . .	103	7 December 1987	208
42/110	Assistance to refugees, returnees and displaced persons of Central America (A/42/808) . . . . .	103	7 December 1987	209

<sup>1</sup> For the decisions adopted on the reports of the Third Committee, see sect. X.B.5.

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42/111	Preparation of a draft convention against illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances (A/42/781)	104	7 December 1987	210
42/112	International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking (A/42/781)	104	7 December 1987	211
42/113	International campaign against drug abuse and illicit trafficking (A/42/781)	104	7 December 1987	211
42/114	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 (A/42/792)	105	7 December 1987	213
42/115	The impact of property on the enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms (A/42/792)	105	7 December 1987	213
42/116	National institutions for the protection and promotion of human rights (A/42/792)	105	7 December 1987	214
42/117	Right to development (A/42/792)	105	7 December 1987	215
42/118	Development of public information activities in the field of human rights (A/42/792)	105	7 December 1987	215
42/119	Alternative approaches and ways and means within the United Nations system for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms (A/42/792)	105	7 December 1987	216
42/120	New international humanitarian order (A/42/809)	106	7 December 1987	218
42/121	International co-operation in the humanitarian field (A/42/809)	106	7 December 1987	218
42/122	United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture (A/42/810)	107	7 December 1987	219
42/123	Status of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (A/42/810)	107	7 December 1987	219
42/124	Torture and inhuman treatment of children in detention in South Africa (A/42/810)	107	7 December 1987	220
42/125	Interregional Consultation on Developmental Social Welfare Policies and Programmes (A/42/776)	141	7 December 1987	220
42/126	Humanitarian assistance to refugees in Djibouti (A/42/803)	12	7 December 1987	221
42/127	Assistance to refugees in Somalia (A/42/803)	12	7 December 1987	222
42/128	Emergency assistance to voluntary returnees and displaced persons in Chad (A/42/803)	12	7 December 1987	223
42/129	Situation of refugees in the Sudan (A/42/803)	12	7 December 1987	223
42/130	Enlargement of the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (A/42/803)	12	7 December 1987	224
42/131	Fortieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (A/42/803)	12	7 December 1987	224
42/132	Assistance to refugees and displaced persons in Malawi (A/42/803)	12	7 December 1987	225
42/133	Status of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (A/42/803)	12	7 December 1987	225
42/134	Need to enhance international co-operation in the field of the protection of and assistance for the family (A/42/803/Add.1)	12	7 December 1987	225
42/135	Question of human rights and fundamental freedoms in Afghanistan (A/42/803/Add.1)	12	7 December 1987	226
42/136	Situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran (A/42/803/Add.1)	12	7 December 1987	227
42/137	Situation of human rights and fundamental freedoms in El Salvador (A/42/803/Add.1)	12	7 December 1987	228
42/138	Assistance to student refugees in southern Africa (A/42/803/Add.1)	12	7 December 1987	229
42/139	Assistance to displaced persons in Ethiopia (A/42/803/Add.1)	12	7 December 1987	230
42/140	Measures to improve the situation and ensure the human rights and dignity of all migrant workers (A/42/803/Add.1)	12	7 December 1987	230
42/141	Summary or arbitrary executions (A/42/803/Add.1)	12	7 December 1987	231
42/142	Question of enforced or involuntary disappearances (A/42/803/Add.1)	12	7 December 1987	232
42/143	Human rights in the administration of justice (A/42/803/Add.1)	12	7 December 1987	232
42/144	Human rights and mass exoduses (A/42/803/Add.1)	12	7 December 1987	233
42/145	Improvement of social life (A/42/803/Add.1)	12	7 December 1987	234
42/146	Realization of the right to adequate housing (A/42/803/Add.1)	12	7 December 1987	234
42/147	Situation of human rights and fundamental freedoms in Chile (A/42/803/Add.1)	12	7 December 1987	235

#### 42/47. Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination

##### *The General Assembly,*

*Reaffirming* its objective set forth in the Charter of the United Nations to achieve international co-operation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural or humanitarian character, and in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion,

*Reaffirming* its firm determination and its commitment to eradicate totally and unconditionally racism in all its forms, racial discrimination and *apartheid*,

*Recalling* the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,<sup>2</sup> the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination,<sup>3</sup> the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of *Apartheid*,<sup>4</sup> the International Convention against *Apartheid* in Sports,<sup>5</sup> and the Convention against Discrimination in Education adopted by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization on 14 December 1960,<sup>6</sup>

<sup>2</sup> Resolution 217 A (III).

<sup>3</sup> Resolution 2106 A (XX), annex.

<sup>4</sup> Resolution 3068 (XXVIII), annex.

<sup>5</sup> Resolution 40/64G, annex.

<sup>6</sup> United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, *Records of the General Conference, Eleventh Session, Resolutions*, p. 119.

Recalling also its resolution 3057 (XXVIII) of 2 November 1973, on the first Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, and its resolution 38/14 of 22 November 1983, on the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination,

Recalling further the two World Conferences to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, held at Geneva in 1978 and 1983, respectively,

Bearing in mind the Report of the Second World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination,<sup>7</sup>

Convinced that the Second World Conference represented a positive contribution by the international community towards attaining the objectives of the Decade, through its adoption of a Declaration and an operational Programme of Action<sup>8</sup> for the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination,

Noting with concern that, despite the efforts of the international community, the principal objectives of the first Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination were not attained and that millions of human beings continue to this day to be the victims of varied forms of racism, racial discrimination and *apartheid*,

Recalling its resolutions 39/16 of 23 November 1984 and 41/94 of 4 December 1986,

Emphasizing once again the necessity of attaining the objectives of the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination,

Noting that the Economic and Social Council, in its resolution 1987/2 of 26 May 1987, *inter alia*, requested the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-second session a revised report outlining a proposed plan of activities to be implemented during the period 1990-1993,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General<sup>9</sup> and the study,<sup>10</sup> submitted within the framework of the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Second Decade,

Convinced of the need to take more effective and sustained international measures for the elimination of all forms of racism and racial discrimination and the total eradication of *apartheid* in South Africa,

Aware of the importance and the magnitude of the phenomenon of migrant workers, as well as the efforts undertaken by the international community to improve the protection of the human rights of migrant workers and their families,

1. Declares once again that all forms of racism and racial discrimination, particularly in their institutionalized form, such as *apartheid*, or resulting from official doctrines of racial superiority or exclusivity, are among the most serious violations of human rights in the contemporary world and must be combated by all available means;

2. Decides that the international community, in general, and the United Nations, in particular, should continue to give the highest priority to programmes for combating racism, racial discrimination and *apartheid*, and to intensify their efforts, during the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, to provide assistance and relief to the victims of racism and all forms of racial discrimination and *apartheid*, especially in South Africa and Namibia and in occupied territories and territories under alien domination;

3. Appeals to all Governments and to international and non-governmental organizations to increase and intensify their activities to combat racism, racial discrimination and *apartheid* and to provide relief and assistance to the victims of these evils;

4. Takes note of the report submitted by the Secretary-General containing information on the activities of Governments, specialized agencies, regional intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations, as well as United Nations organs, to give effect to the Programme of Action for the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination;<sup>9</sup>

5. Urgently requests the Secretary-General to ensure the effective and immediate implementation of those activities proposed for the first half of the Decade which have not yet been undertaken;

6. Takes note of the report submitted by the Secretary-General on 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,<sup>10</sup> and requests him to continue the study and to submit, *inter alia*, specific recommendations for the implementation of measures to combat the effects of that discrimination;

7. Again requests the Secretary-General to transmit his study on the role of private group action to combat racism and racial discrimination<sup>11</sup> 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 an indication from them of further relevant materials, and to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-third session a final report on this topic;

8. Requests the Secretary-General 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;

9. Takes note of the training course held in New York from 8 to 18 September 1987 that focused on the preparation of national legislation against racism and racial discrimination and requests the Secretary-General to submit a report on the subject to the Economic and Social Council at its first regular session of 1988;

10. Renews its invitation to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to expedite the preparation of teaching materials and teaching aids to promote teaching, training and educational activities on human rights and against racism and racial discrimination, with particular emphasis on activities at the primary and secondary levels of education;

11. Again requests the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities of the Commission on Human Rights to consider the need for updating the study on racial discrimination;<sup>12</sup>

12. Also requests the Sub-Commission to complete as soon as possible the study of the results achieved and the obstacles encountered during the first Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination and the first half of the Second Decade;

13. Once again authorizes 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

<sup>7</sup> United Nations publication, Sales No. E.83.XIV.4 and corrigendum.

<sup>8</sup> *Ibid.*, chap. II.

<sup>9</sup> A/42/493.

<sup>10</sup> A/42/492.

<sup>11</sup> A/41/550.

<sup>12</sup> United Nations publication, Sales No. E.76.XIV.2.

status with the Economic and Social Council, to focus on the co-ordination of international activities to combat racism and racial discrimination, and requests him to disseminate widely the results of that consultation;

14. *Again requests* the Economic and Social Council to envisage the organization, within the framework of its plan of activities for the period 1985-1989, of a seminar on cultural dialogue between the countries of origin and the host countries of migrant workers;

15. *Emphasizes* the importance of adequate recourse procedures for victims of racism and racial discrimination and therefore requests 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;

16. *Considers* that all the parts of the Programme of Action for the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination should receive equal attention in order to attain the objectives of the Second Decade;

17. *Approves* the plan of activities proposed for the period 1990-1993 contained in the annex to the present resolution;

18. *Invites* the Secretary-General to proceed with the implementation of the activities for the period 1990-1993 listed in the annex to the present resolution;

19. *Requests* the Secretary-General to accord the highest priority, in executing the plan of activities, to measures for combating *apartheid*;

20. *Reaffirms* the necessity of co-ordinating the full range of programmes under implementation by the United Nations system as they relate to the objectives of the Second Decade, and emphasizes the importance of an operational, viable and effective institutional machinery to this end;

21. *Invites* all Governments, United Nations bodies, the specialized agencies and other intergovernmental organizations, as well as interested non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, to participate fully in the implementation of the plans of activities for the periods 1985-1989 and 1990-1993 by intensifying and broadening their efforts to bring about the speedy elimination of *apartheid* and all forms of racism and racial discrimination;

22. *Considers* that voluntary contributions to the Trust Fund for the Programme for the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination are indispensable for the implementation of the above-mentioned programmes;

23. *Strongly appeals* to all Governments, organizations and individuals in a position to do so to contribute generously to the Trust Fund and, to this end, requests the Secretary-General to undertake appropriate contacts and initiatives to encourage contributions;

24. *Reiterates its request* to the Economic and Social Council, throughout the Second Decade, to submit annually to the General Assembly a report containing, *inter alia*:

(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;

(c) Its suggestions and recommendations;

25. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-third session on the implementation of the present resolution;

26. *Decides* to keep the item entitled "Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination" on its agenda throughout the Second Decade and to consider it as a matter of the highest priority at its forty-third session.

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#### ANNEX

##### Plan of activities to be implemented during the second half of the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, 1990-1993

1. The following activities should be undertaken during the biennium 1990-1991 and reflected in the proposed programme budget for that biennium:

(a) Global study of the extent to which the children of migrant workers are enabled to receive education in their mother tongue;

(b) Meeting of experts to review the experience of countries in the operation of schemes of internal self-government for indigenous populations;

(c) Technical study on the impact of article 27 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights<sup>13</sup> in providing guarantees of equality to persons belonging to minorities;

(d) Regional workshops on the adoption of legislation to combat racism and racial discrimination;

(e) Seminar on community relations commissions and their functions;

(f) Seminar to assess experience gained in the implementation of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination;<sup>3</sup>

(g) International campaign to contribute to the early independence of Namibia, in conformity with Security Council resolution 435 (1978) of 29 September 1978.

2. The following activities should be undertaken during the biennium 1992-1993 and reflected in the proposed programme budget for that biennium:

(a) Round table of experts to discuss the preparation of teaching materials to combat racism and racial discrimination;

(b) Issuance in three additional languages of the handbook of recourse procedures available to victims of racism and racial discrimination;

(c) Two regional workshops on the adoption of legislation to combat racism and racial discrimination;

(d) International campaign on the main obstacles to the full eradication of racism, racial discrimination and *apartheid*, and on ways and means of bringing about the early disappearance of these scourges;

(e) Study on the treatment of political prisoners and detainees in South Africa and Namibia, particularly women and children;

(f) Global study on the extent of dissemination of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination.

#### 42/48. Twentieth anniversary of the Declaration on Social Progress and Development

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* the Declaration on Social Progress and Development, based on the Charter of the United Nations and solemnly proclaimed on 11 December 1969 in its resolution 2542 (XXIV) of the same date,

*Recalling also* its resolutions 2543 (XXIV) of 11 December 1969, 32/117 of 16 December 1977, 34/59 of

<sup>13</sup> See resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

29 November 1979 and 41/142 of 4 December 1986 on the implementation of the Declaration,

*Convinced* of the continuing need to achieve the full realization of the principles and objectives contained in the Declaration, which will contribute to peaceful and friendly relations between nations,

*Noting* that 1989 marks the twentieth anniversary of the Declaration,

1. *Reaffirms* the lasting validity and importance of the principles and objectives contained in the Declaration on Social Progress and Development;

2. *Decides* to observe in 1989 the twentieth anniversary of the Declaration;

3. *Invites* all 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 present resolution, which are based on the measures recommended by the General Assembly in its resolution 41/150 of 4 December 1986 on the fortieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and to support appropriate activities aimed at encouraging the promotion of human rights and social justice;

4. *Invites* all States to inform the Secretary-General of their views and comments concerning the impact of the Declaration, since its adoption, on the formulation and implementation of the national policies and measures of their Governments, as well as the way in which the principles, objectives, means and methods set forth in the Declaration are taken into account in their policies, plans and programmes and in their bilateral and multilateral relations in the field of development;

5. *Invites* all States to communicate to the Secretary-General their views and comments on possible ways and means of increasing the contribution of the appropriate organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to achieving the full realization of the principles and objectives contained in the Declaration;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to include the information received pursuant to paragraphs 4 and 5 above in the report requested in paragraph 5 of General Assembly resolution 41/142, to be submitted to the Assembly at its forty-fourth session through the Commission for Social Development and the Economic and Social Council;

7. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to take appropriate measures for the observance of the twentieth anniversary of the Declaration, bearing in mind the recommended possible measures contained in the annex to the present resolution, in order to draw attention to and emphasize the importance of the Declaration, and the role played and the work done by the United Nations to ensure the effective fulfilment of the objectives of the Declaration;

8. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fourth session an item entitled "Twentieth anniversary of the proclamation of the Declaration on Social Progress and Development";

9. *Also decides* to devote one plenary meeting during its forty-fourth session to the observance of the twentieth anniversary of the Declaration, which falls on 11 December 1989, and requests the Secretary-General to make the necessary preparations for the programme of that meeting.

## ANNEX

### Recommended possible measures for the observance of the twentieth anniversary of the Declaration on Social Progress and Development

1. The following measures are recommended for possible action at the national level:

(a) Formal proclamation of 11 December 1989 as Social Progress and Development Day;

(b) Issuance of special messages on 11 December 1989 by heads of State or Government or other prominent civil personalities;

(c) Special meetings of parliamentary and other public and private institutions on Social Progress and Development Day;

(d) Establishment or strengthening of national or local institutions for the promotion of social progress and development and social justice, and the encouragement of teaching programmes on social progress and development at various educational levels;

(e) Dissemination of the text of the Declaration on Social Progress and Development in national languages;

(f) Issuance during 1989 of social progress and development postage stamps, first-day covers and special cancellations;

(g) Participation by non-governmental organizations in the observance of the anniversary, and the organization of activities by such organizations;

(h) Organization of activities within the framework and in support of current United Nations decades and international years being prepared on social development.

2. It is recommended that the following measures, among others, should be taken by the Secretary-General at the United Nations level:

(a) Issuance by 11 December 1989 in all the official languages of the United Nations of the Declaration on Social Progress and Development;

(b) Organization of commemorative events, according to standard practice, at United Nations Headquarters and at the United Nations Offices at Geneva and Vienna, as well as at Nairobi and at United Nations information centres, on or around 11 December 1989.

## 42/49. Achievement of social justice

*The General Assembly,*

*Mindful* of the pledge of States Members of the United Nations under the Charter of the United Nations to take joint and separate action to promote higher standards of living, full employment and conditions of economic and social progress and development,

*Bearing in mind* that, in accordance with the Declaration on Social Progress and Development,<sup>14</sup> social progress and development shall be founded on respect for the dignity and value of the human person and shall ensure the promotion of human rights and social justice,

*Taking into account* recommendations made by the Secretary-General on some perspectives on the work of the United Nations in the 1990s, contained in the annex to the note on the preparation of the next medium-term plan,<sup>15</sup>

1. *Considers* that the common purpose of the international community must be to forge from varied economic, social and political conditions a global environment of sustained development, full enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms, social justice and peace;

2. *Recognizes* that social justice is one of the most important goals of social progress;

3. *Reaffirms* the importance of co-operation among countries in promoting a climate conducive to the achievement by individual countries of the goals of development and social justice and progress;

<sup>14</sup> Resolution 2542 (XXIV).

<sup>15</sup> See A/42/512.

4. *Considers* that such co-operation should continue to be a major focus of activities of the United Nations in accordance with the principles of the Charter;

5. *Calls upon* Member States, in elaborating their national policy in the field of social development, to take into consideration the importance of achieving social justice for all.

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**42/50. National experience in achieving far-reaching social and economic changes for the purpose of social progress**

*The General Assembly,*

*Guided* by the desire to promote a higher standard of life, full employment and conditions for economic and social progress and development,

*Recalling* its resolutions 2542 (XXIV) of 11 December 1969, 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974 and 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974, as well as its resolution 35/56 of 5 December 1980, the annex to which contains the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade,

*Recalling also* its resolutions 3273 (XXIX) of 10 December 1974, 31/38 of 30 November 1976, 36/19 of 9 November 1981, 38/25 of 22 November 1983 and 40/23 of 29 November 1985, in which it reaffirmed the importance for every State to carry out fundamental social and economic changes for the purpose of social progress and the necessity of studying national experience in this field,

*Taking note with concern* of the findings on the economic and social situation in many parts of the world, contained in the report of the Secretary-General entitled "Highlights of the world social situation 1987: recent developments and current issues",<sup>16</sup>

*Desirous* of securing the speedy and complete removal of major obstacles to the economic and social progress of peoples, as defined in the Declaration on Social Progress and Development,<sup>14</sup>

*Taking note* of the proposal of the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to act as host to an interregional seminar on the national experience of developing and developed countries in carrying out far-reaching social and economic changes for the purpose of social progress, as called for in paragraph 3 of resolution 38/25,

1. *Reaffirms* that further exchange of national experience in achieving far-reaching social and economic changes for the purpose of social progress would contribute to the implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade;

2. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on national experience in achieving far-reaching social and economic changes for the purpose of social progress;<sup>17</sup>

3. *Appreciates* that the Secretary-General is making arrangements to hold, in 1988, the interregional seminar called for in paragraph 3 of resolution 38/25, within the resources allotted to the programme for sectoral and regional advisory services;

4. *Invites* Member States to submit to the Secretary-General reports on their national experience in carrying

out far-reaching social and economic changes for the purpose of social progress;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to prepare, in consultation with Member States, a report on national experience in achieving far-reaching social and economic changes for the purpose of social progress, taking into account the provisions of General Assembly resolutions 36/19, 38/25 and 40/23, and to submit it to the Assembly at its forty-fourth session, through the Commission for Social Development and the Economic and Social Council;

6. *Requests* the Commission for Social Development and the Economic and Social Council to consider at their next sessions the question of national experience in achieving far-reaching social and economic changes for the purpose of social progress;

7. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fourth session the item entitled "National experience in achieving far-reaching social and economic changes for the purpose of social progress".

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**42/51. Implementation of the International Plan of Action on Aging and related activities**

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* its resolution 37/51 of 3 December 1982, by which it endorsed the International Plan of Action on Aging, adopted by consensus by the World Assembly on Aging,<sup>18</sup>

*Reaffirming* its resolution 40/29 of 29 November 1985, in which it stressed the importance of the United Nations Trust Fund for Aging in assisting Member States, in particular developing countries, in formulating and implementing policies and programmes on aging,

*Reaffirming further* its resolution 40/30 of 29 November 1985, in which it expressed its conviction that the elderly must be considered an important and necessary element in the development process at all levels within a given society, and reaffirming also that developing countries, in particular, need assistance in order to implement the Plan of Action,

*Reaffirming* its resolution 41/96 of 4 December 1986, in which it urged Governments to intensify their efforts, within the context of their own national priorities, cultures and traditions, to implement the recommendations contained in the Plan of Action,

*Taking note* of Commission for Social Development resolution 30/1 of 4 March 1987<sup>19</sup> relating to the preparation by the Secretary-General of the medium-term plan for the period 1990-1995,

*Taking note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the question of aging,<sup>20</sup>

*Recognizing* the importance of the second review and appraisal of the implementation of the Plan of Action, which will be undertaken by the Commission for Social Development at its thirty-first session, in 1989,

<sup>18</sup> See *Report of the World Assembly on Aging, Vienna, 26 July-6 August 1982* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.82.I.16), chap. VI, sect. A.

<sup>19</sup> See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1987, Supplement No. 7 (E/1987/20)*, chap. I, sect. D.

<sup>20</sup> A/42/567.

<sup>16</sup> See E/CN.5/1987/2.

<sup>17</sup> A/42/57-E/1987/8.



Taking note of the importance accorded to the question of aging in the Guiding Principles for Developmental Social Welfare Policies and Programmes in the Near Future,<sup>21</sup> adopted by the Interregional Consultation on Developmental Social Welfare Policies and Programmes, held at Vienna from 7 to 15 September 1987,

Convinced that the United Nations Trust Fund for Aging is a valuable mechanism for promoting activities in the implementation of the Plan of Action, and concerned that the resources of the Trust Fund are being depleted without adequate replenishment,

Acknowledging with appreciation the invaluable role played by non-governmental organizations in promoting greater awareness of issues that involve the aging and in advocating measures to implement the Plan of Action,

1. *Reaffirms once again* its endorsement of the International Plan of Action on Aging, and requests the Secretary-General, through the Commission for Social Development, to continue to monitor progress in the implementation of the Plan of Action, particularly through the review and appraisal process requested by the General Assembly in its resolution 37/51;

2. *Invites* Member States to participate actively in the second review and appraisal of the implementation of the Plan of Action;

3. *Welcomes* the establishment in Malta of the International Institute on Aging in pursuance of recommendation 57 of the Plan of Action and of Economic and Social Council resolution 1987/41 of 28 May 1987;

4. *Supports* the recommendation made to the Secretary-General by the Commission for Social Development in its resolution 30/1 that, in preparing the medium-term plan for the period 1990-1995, he should give priority to the careful elaboration of practical strategies to implement the Plan of Action by providing fuller co-ordination of aging activities in the United Nations system and maintaining adequate programme budget allocations;

5. *Takes note with satisfaction* of the recommendation made by the Commission for Social Development in its resolution 30/1 that the Secretary-General, in preparing the medium-term plan for the period 1990-1995, should propose a phased implementation of research and policy analysis activities in the field of aging, bearing in mind the work of the specialized agencies;

6. *Requests* 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;

7. *Considers* 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;

8. *Calls upon* those Governments which have not already done so to establish and strengthen national mechanisms in order to promote policies and programmes in the field of aging;

9. *Once again requests* the Secretary-General to respond favourably to the request of the African Regional Conference on Aging, held at Dakar in December 1984,

for assistance in establishing an African gerontological society;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to strengthen the existing programmes on aging, as well as the United Nations system-wide co-ordination in this field, with the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat serving as the focal point in the United Nations system for activities in the field of aging;

11. *Strongly appeals* to Governments and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to contribute generously to the United Nations Trust Fund for Aging;

12. *Calls upon* the specialized agencies, regional commissions and other funding organizations concerned to continue to support activities relating to the question of aging, in particular by providing assistance for projects that fall within their mandate;

13. *Welcomes* initiatives by non-governmental organizations that encourage 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, and in this respect takes note of a proposal for the creation of a world foundation on aging;

14. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-third session on the implementation of the present resolution;

15. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-third session the item entitled "Question of aging".

85th plenary meeting  
30 November 1987

**42/52. 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**

*The General Assembly,*

Recalling its resolutions 36/29 of 13 November 1981, 37/49 of 3 December 1982, 38/23 of 22 November 1983, 39/23 of 23 November 1984, 40/15 of 18 November 1985 and 41/98 of 4 December 1986, in which it, *inter alia*, recognized the need to adopt appropriate measures for securing the implementation and the enjoyment by youth of human rights, particularly the right to education and to work,

Recalling also its resolution 34/151 of 17 December 1979, by which it decided to designate 1985 as International Youth Year: Participation, Development, Peace,

Recognizing that in many countries the majority of young people, under prevailing critical social and economic conditions, are facing serious problems in the exercise of their right to education and to work,

Convinced that it is necessary to ensure full enjoyment by youth of the rights stipulated in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,<sup>2</sup> the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights<sup>13</sup> and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,<sup>13</sup> with special regard to the right to education and to work,

Aware of the fact that insufficient education and the unemployment of young people limit their ability to participate in the development process, and, in this regard, emphasizing the importance of secondary and higher education for young people, as well as access for them to appropriate technical and vocational guidance and training programmes,

<sup>21</sup> See E/CONF.80/10, chap. III.

*Expressing its serious interest* in systematically consolidating and building further on the results of the International Youth Year in order to contribute, *inter alia*, to the increasing active participation of young people in the socio-economic life of their countries,

1. *Calls upon* all States, all governmental and non-governmental organizations, interested United Nations bodies and the specialized agencies to continue to give priority to the formulation and implementation of effective measures for securing the exercise by youth of the right to education and to work, in conditions of peace, with a view to resolving the problem of unemployment among youth;

2. *Requests* the Commission for Social Development, the Economic and Social Council and all other relevant United Nations bodies to give adequate consideration on a regular basis to the enjoyment by youth of human rights, particularly the right to education and to work;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General, when preparing his interim report on the stage of implementation of the guidelines for further planning and suitable follow-up in the field of youth<sup>22</sup> to the Commission for Social Development at its thirty-first session, to take account of the implementation by States and the enjoyment by youth of human rights, particularly the right to education and to work, so that the Commission may adopt recommendations aimed at a solution to youth unemployment;

4. *Invites* national co-ordinating bodies and bodies implementing policies and programmes in the field of youth to give appropriate priority in the follow-up activities to the International Youth Year: Participation, Development, Peace to the implementation and the enjoyment by youth of human rights, particularly the right to education and to work.

85th plenary meeting  
30 November 1987

#### 42/53. Opportunities for youth

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* the achievements of the International Youth Year: Participation, Development, Peace, in particular the guidelines for further planning and suitable follow-up in the field of youth,<sup>22</sup>

*Recalling also* its resolution 40/16 of 18 November 1985 on opportunities for youth,

*Aware* that insufficient education and unemployment of young people limit their ability to participate effectively in the development process, and emphasizing the importance of adequate education of young people and access for them to appropriate technical and vocational guidance and training programmes,

*Recognizing* that greater awareness should be brought about by Member States in the various sectors of the economy in order to accord the highest priority to the elimination of youth unemployment,

*Noting with serious concern* the existence of a rapidly growing number of young people in the world, many of whom have never had work, and that with growing unemployment it is becoming increasingly difficult to meet the basic social and economic aspirations of young people,

*Noting with appreciation* the results of the international competition for youth employment projects, "HOPE '87",

held at Vienna from 28 April to 2 May 1987, referred to in the report of the Secretary-General,<sup>23</sup>

*Taking note* of the establishment at Vienna, with the assistance of the Government of Austria, of an Institute of HOPE '87, for the purpose of promoting the participation of youth in development through income-generating activities, particularly in developing countries, through, *inter alia*, comprehensive data-collection and analyses, the organization of competitions and the provision of technical and financial assistance in the implementation of youth employment projects,

1. *Calls upon* Member States to pay increased attention to the promotion of youth employment through pragmatic measures in all sectors of the economy in order to enable more young people to obtain appropriate education and vocational training, thereby facilitating their integration into social and professional life;

2. *Urges* Member States and governmental and non-governmental organizations to increase, wherever possible, technical co-operation activities with a view to narrowing the gap between the demand for and supply of educational and training opportunities at all levels in developing countries, particularly in the least developed ones, and thus to contribute to the achievement of greater equality of employment opportunities for young people in those countries;

3. *Calls upon* Member States to promote greater awareness of the need to preserve and increase work opportunities for young people, whenever possible, with particular emphasis on equal opportunities for girls and young women;

4. *Further calls upon* Member States to pay increased attention to conditions that will create work opportunities for young people, *inter alia*, by facilitating the realization of income-generating projects for young people;

5. *Recommends* that the Secretary-General explore the possibilities for the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat to support, within the framework of its activities, the work of the Institute of HOPE '87, including, if appropriate, the question of affiliating, on the basis of the relevant regulations of the United Nations, the Institute of HOPE '87 to the Centre, on the understanding that the financial resources for the Institute would be raised exclusively from special voluntary contributions;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to include in his report on youth, to be submitted to the General Assembly at its forty-third session, an account of the work undertaken by the Institute of HOPE '87.

85th plenary meeting  
30 November 1987

#### 42/54. Implementation of the guidelines for further planning and suitable follow-up in the field of youth

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* resolution 40/14 entitled "International Youth Year: Participation, Development, Peace", adopted on 18 November 1985 by the General Assembly acting as United Nations World Conference for the International Youth Year, and its resolution 41/97 of 4 December 1986,

<sup>22</sup> See A/40/256, annex.

<sup>23</sup> See A/42/595, paras. 77-80.

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General submitted on the basis of its resolution 41/97,<sup>24</sup>

1. *Takes note* of the conclusions contained in the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the guidelines for further planning and suitable follow-up in the field of youth;<sup>22</sup>

2. *Calls once again upon* all States, all United Nations bodies, the specialized agencies and the intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations concerned, in particular youth organizations, to continue to exert all possible efforts for the implementation of the guidelines for further planning and suitable follow-up in the field of youth, in accordance with their experience, conditions and priorities, and to submit to the Secretary-General their views and proposals on the specific ways and means to implement fully the guidelines;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to promote intensively the inclusion of youth-related projects and activities in the programmes of the United Nations bodies and of the 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;

4. *Urges*, in this context, all Member States to take the necessary measures, in co-operation with United Nations agencies and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, in particular youth organizations, to strengthen their focus on youth programmes and policies;

5. *Stresses again* the importance of the active and direct participation, in accordance with the right to freedom of association, of youth and youth organizations at all stages of implementation of the projects and activities organized at the local, national, regional and international levels in the field of youth;

6. *Invites* Governments again to consider the regular inclusion of youth representatives in their national delegations to the General Assembly and other relevant United Nations meetings;

7. *Emphasizes* the importance of improving the active use of the channels of communication between the United Nations system and youth organizations, at both the national and international levels;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to prepare a report on the implementation of the guidelines for further planning and suitable follow-up in the field of youth on the basis of the deliberations of the Commission for Social Development in February 1989 and to submit it to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session under the item entitled "Policies and programmes involving youth";

9. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-third session the item entitled "Policies and programmes involving youth" and to review, in this framework, the implementation of the present resolution, on the basis of a substantive report of the Secretary-General, paying particular attention to paragraphs 2 and 3 above.

85th plenary meeting  
30 November 1987

## 42/55. Channels of communication between the United Nations and youth and youth organizations

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* its resolutions 32/135 of 16 December 1977 and 36/17 of 9 November 1981, in which it adopted guidelines for the improvement of the channels of communication between the United Nations and youth and youth organizations, as well as its resolution 41/99 of 4 December 1986,

*Bearing in mind* the importance of the existence of effective channels of communication between the United Nations and youth and youth organizations as a necessary instrument for the information of young people and their participation in the work of the United Nations and the specialized agencies at the national, regional and international levels, and also for informing the United Nations of the problems facing youth with a view to finding solutions to such problems,

*Taking note* of the report of the Secretary-General entitled "Policies and programmes involving young people: Participation, Development, Peace", in particular the section dealing with the channels of communication between the United Nations and youth and youth organizations,<sup>25</sup>

*Convinced* that the effective and efficient functioning of the channels of communication between the United Nations and youth and youth organizations at the national, regional and international levels forms a basic prerequisite for the adequate information of young people and their active involvement in the work of the United Nations,

*Convinced also* of the importance for youth and youth organizations of freedom of association, in accordance with the relevant national legislation, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights<sup>2</sup> and other international human rights instruments, so as to enable them to participate in the United Nations system and to act effectively as channels of communication,

*Convinced further* that the participation of youth representatives from Member States in international conferences and meetings dealing with youth-related issues, wherever appropriate, can enhance and strengthen the channels of communication through the discussion of such issues, with a view to finding solutions to problems confronting youth in the contemporary world,

*Recognizing* that the guidelines for further planning and suitable follow-up in the field of youth<sup>22</sup> provide a constructive framework for a long-term strategy in the field of youth,

*Bearing in mind* the important role that non-governmental youth organizations can play in co-operation with United Nations bodies and the specialized agencies in solving the problems of young people,

1. *Calls 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 General Assembly in its resolutions 32/135 and 36/17, not only in general terms but also by concrete measures that take into account the issues of importance to young people;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue in this respect to make use at 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 im-

<sup>24</sup> A/42/595.

<sup>25</sup> *Ibid.*, sect. VII.

provement 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;

3. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to develop methods that specifically indicate how the channels of communication could efficiently be attuned to youth-related projects and activities of United Nations organs and of the specialized agencies, and to include in his report thereon to the General Assembly concrete suggestions for co-operation between the United Nations system and the non-governmental youth organizations;

4. *Calls upon* youth mechanisms that have been set up by youth and youth organizations at the national, regional and international levels to continue to act as channels of communication between the United Nations and youth and youth organizations by putting forth their proposals for co-operation with the United Nations system, and, where such mechanisms do not exist, recommends that national co-ordinating committees of the International Youth Year should similarly continue to act as channels of communication;

5. *Decides* to consider at its forty-third session the item entitled "Policies and programmes involving youth" on the basis of the report of the Secretary-General.

85th plenary meeting  
30 November 1987

#### 42/56. Status of the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* its resolution 3068 (XXVIII) of 30 November 1973, by which it adopted and opened for signature and ratification the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of *Apartheid*, and its subsequent resolutions on the status of the Convention,

*Reaffirming* its conviction that *apartheid* constitutes a total negation of the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, a gross violation of human rights and a crime against humanity, seriously threatening international peace and security,

*Alarmed* by the aggravation of the situation in South Africa, in particular the further escalation of ruthless repression by the Fascist-like *apartheid* régime,

*Strongly condemning* South Africa's continued policy of *apartheid* and its continued illegal occupation of Namibia, as well as its policy of aggression, State terrorism and destabilization against independent African States,

*Mindful* of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1987/II of 26 February 1987,<sup>26</sup> in which the Commission expressed its conviction that the crime of *apartheid* is a form of the crime of genocide,

*Stressing* that the racist *apartheid* régime is the root cause of the conflict in southern Africa and that as long as it exists there will be neither peace nor security for any country in the region nor early independence for Namibia and that it must, therefore, be eradicated,

*Condemning* the continued collaboration of certain States and transnational corporations with the racist

régime of South Africa in the political, economic, military and other fields as an encouragement to the intensification of its odious policy of *apartheid*,

*Firmly convinced* that the legitimate struggle of the oppressed peoples in southern Africa against *apartheid*, racism and colonialism and for the effective exercise of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence demands more than ever all necessary support by the international community and, in particular, further action by the Security Council in accordance with Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

*Underlining* that ratification of or accession to the Convention on a universal basis and the implementation of its provisions without any delay are necessary for its effectiveness, and therefore will contribute to the eradication of the crime of *apartheid*,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the status of the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of *Apartheid*;<sup>27</sup>

2. *Commends* those States parties to the Convention which have submitted their reports under article VII thereof;

3. *Appeals once again* to the States that have not yet done so to ratify or to accede to the Convention without further delay, in particular those States which have jurisdiction over transnational corporations operating in South Africa and Namibia and without whose co-operation such operations cannot be halted;

4. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Group of Three of the Commission on Human Rights, established in accordance with article IX of the Convention, and, in particular, of the conclusions and recommendations contained in that report;<sup>28</sup>

5. *Draws the attention* of all States to the opinion expressed by the Group of Three in its report<sup>29</sup> that transnational corporations operating in South Africa and Namibia must be considered accomplices in the crime of *apartheid*, in accordance with article III (b) of the Convention;

6. *Requests* the Commission on Human Rights to intensify, in co-operation with the Special Committee against *Apartheid*, its efforts to compile periodically the progressive list of individuals, organizations, institutions and representatives of States deemed responsible for crimes enumerated in article II of the Convention, as well as those against whom or which legal proceedings have been undertaken;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to circulate the above-mentioned list to all States parties to the Convention and to all Member States and to bring such facts to the attention of the public by all means of mass communication;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to invite the States parties to the Convention, the specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations to provide the Commission on Human Rights with relevant information concerning the forms of the crime of *apartheid*, as described in article II of the Convention, committed by transnational corporations operating in South Africa;

9. *Notes* the importance of measures to be taken by States parties in the field of teaching and education for fuller implementation of the Convention;

<sup>26</sup> See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1987, Supplement No. 5 (E/1987/18 and Corr.1 and 2), chap. II, sect. A.*

<sup>27</sup> A/42/449.

<sup>28</sup> E/CN.4/1987/28, sect. V.

<sup>29</sup> *Ibid.*, sect. IV, para. 50.

10. *Appeals* to all States, United Nations organs, the specialized agencies and international and national non-governmental organizations to step up their activities in enhancing public awareness by denouncing the crimes committed by the racist régime of South Africa;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to intensify his efforts, through appropriate channels, to disseminate information on the Convention and its implementation with a view to promoting further ratification of or accession to the Convention;

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General to include in his next annual report under General Assembly resolution 3380 (XXX) of 10 November 1975 a special section concerning the implementation of the Convention.

85th plenary meeting  
30 November 1987

#### 42/57. Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* its previous resolutions concerning the reports of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination and resolution 41/104 of 4 December 1986 on the status of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination,<sup>2</sup> as well as its other relevant resolutions on the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination,<sup>30</sup>

*Reiterating* the importance of the Convention, which is the most widely accepted human rights instrument adopted under the auspices of the United Nations, as well as of the contribution of the Committee to United Nations efforts to combat racism and all other forms of discrimination based on race, colour, descent or national or ethnic origin,

*Welcoming* the report of the Committee covering its 1986 and 1987 sessions,<sup>31</sup>

*Reiterating once again* the need to intensify the struggle for the elimination of racism and racial discrimination throughout the world, especially the elimination of *apartheid* in South Africa and Namibia,

*Mindful* of the obligation of all States parties to comply fully with the provisions of the Convention,

*Recalling* the urgent appeals made by the Secretary-General, the General Assembly, the eleventh meeting of States parties to the Convention and the Committee itself to the States parties to honour their financial obligation under the Convention,

*Gravely concerned* that, in spite of all the urgent appeals for payment of assessed contributions under the Convention, the situation impeding the proper functioning of the Committee continues to deteriorate,

*Having considered* the report of the Secretary-General on the question of financing the expenses of the members of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination,<sup>32</sup>

1. *Expresses its profound concern* at the fact that a number of States parties to the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination have not fulfilled their financial obligations under the Con-

vention, which led to the cancellation of the August 1986 session and the curtailment by two weeks of the August 1987 session of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination;

2. *Expresses once again its concern* that such a situation prevented the Committee from submitting an annual report to the General Assembly at its forty-first session as required by the Convention and led to further delay in discharging its substantive obligations under the Convention;

3. *Commends* the Committee for its work with regard to the implementation of the Convention and the Programme of Action for the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination;

4. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Committee covering its 1986 and 1987 sessions;

5. *Calls upon* States parties to fulfil their obligations under article 9, paragraph 1, of the Convention and to submit in due time their periodic reports on measures taken to implement the Convention;

6. *Strongly appeals* 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;

7. *Calls upon* States parties to explore, at their next meeting on 15 January 1988, all appropriate avenues and to take a decision that would enable the Committee to meet regularly in the future;

8. *Invites* the States parties to consider, pending a fully satisfactory solution to the current financial difficulties, the possibility, as an exceptional measure, of the Committee holding one extended session per year;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-third session on the financial situation of the Committee;

10. *Decides* to consider the report at its forty-third session under the item entitled "Elimination of all forms of racial discrimination".

85th plenary meeting  
30 November 1987

#### 42/58. Implementation of the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons and United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* all its pertinent resolutions, including resolution 37/52 of 3 December 1982, by which it adopted the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons,<sup>33</sup> and resolution 37/53 of 3 December 1982, by which it, *inter alia*, proclaimed the period 1983-1992 the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons,

*Recalling* its resolution 41/106 of 4 December 1986 and reaffirming all of its provisions,

*Taking note* of Economic and Social Council resolution 1987/43 of 28 May 1987, in which the Council, *inter alia*, requested the Secretary-General to make all appropriate efforts to mobilize international support and action for the Decade,

*Further taking note* of the Guiding Principles for Developmental Social Welfare Policies and Programmes in the Near Future,<sup>21</sup> adopted by the Interregional Consultation

<sup>30</sup> Resolution 38/14.

<sup>31</sup> Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 18 (A/42/18).

<sup>32</sup> A/42/468 and Corr.1 and Add.1.

<sup>33</sup> A/37/351/Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1, annex, sect. VIII, recommendation 1 (IV).

on Developmental Social Welfare Policies and Programmes, held at Vienna from 7 to 15 September 1987,

*Bearing in mind* that 1987 marks the mid-point of the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons and that, in the review being conducted on the implementation of the World Programme of Action, the most important criteria for evaluation are suggested by the theme of the International Year of Disabled Persons, "Full participation and equality",

*Noting with satisfaction* the concrete measures already carried out by the Governments of Member States, the bodies and organizations of the United Nations system and non-governmental organizations to implement the objectives of the World Programme of Action within the framework of the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons,

*Noting* the important work currently being effected by the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities on human rights and disability, which could serve as a useful basis for the continued efforts to ensure for disabled persons the enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms,

*Noting with appreciation* the steps taken by the United Nations system and by non-governmental organizations concerned to monitor the implementation of the World Programme of Action,

*Reiterating* the need for greater publicity to revitalize the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons,

*Recognizing* the pivotal role of the United Nations in promoting the exchange of information, experience and expertise and closer regional and interregional co-operation towards more effective strategies and policies to advance the status and welfare of disabled persons,

*Stressing* that the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat is the focal point within the United Nations for the implementation and monitoring of the World Programme of Action,

*Concerned* that, at the mid-point of the Decade, the resource base of the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons is significantly reduced from that prevailing during the first half of the Decade, and that unless this trend is reversed, the resources of the Fund will be depleted and operational activities will lapse well before the end of the Decade in 1992,

*Mindful* that, since developing countries are experiencing difficulties in mobilizing resources, international co-operation should be encouraged to assist in national efforts to implement the World Programme of Action and to achieve the objectives of the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons,

*Taking note with appreciation* of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons and the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons,<sup>34</sup>

*Also taking note with appreciation* of the report of the Secretary-General on the evaluation of the implementation of the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons during the first half of the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons,<sup>35</sup>

1. *Reaffirms* the validity of the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons and urges Member States to rededicate themselves to its early and effective implementation;

2. *Invites* those Member States that have not done so to establish national committees in consultation with disabled persons and their organizations as focal points for the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons;

3. *Once again invites* Member States to reinforce national committees as focal points for the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons, to stimulate activities at the national level, to mobilize public opinion on behalf of the Decade, to participate in the implementation of disability projects with regard to the International Year of Disabled Persons and to assist in monitoring and evaluating the implementation of the World Programme of Action during the second half of the Decade;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to consider convening during the second half of the Decade, within existing resources, an interregional meeting of representatives of national committees for disabled persons with a view to enhancing the capabilities of such committees through an exchange of views and information;

5. *Invites* Member States to incorporate in their national development plans and strategies projects to assist disabled persons and to include such projects in the country programmes of the United Nations Development Programme;

6. *Renews its invitation* to all States to give high priority to projects concerning the prevention of disabilities, rehabilitation and the equalization of opportunities for disabled persons within the framework of bilateral assistance;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to encourage all organs and bodies of the United Nations system, including regional commissions, international organizations and the specialized agencies, to take into consideration the specific needs of disabled persons when elaborating their programmes and operational activities;

8. *Invites* the Secretary-General and Member States to encourage real involvement of disabled persons in United Nations programmes and activities, *inter alia*, through the provision of employment opportunities;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to consider, within existing resources, alternative structures so as to ensure that the issue of disability is accorded high visibility and to develop the Disabled Persons Unit of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs as a specialized facilitating agent engaging the available resources of the United Nations system and relevant networks outside the United Nations;

10. *Invites* the Centre to expand its close collaboration with non-governmental organizations and to consult with them on a regular and systematic basis on matters relating to the implementation of the World Programme of Action;

11. *Calls upon* Member States, national committees, the United Nations system and non-governmental organizations to assist in a global information campaign to publicize the Decade through all appropriate means;

12. *Recognizes* the important role of non-governmental organizations, especially those representing disabled persons, in the effective implementation of the World Programme of Action, in raising international awareness of the concerns of disabled persons and in monitoring and evaluating progress achieved during the Decade;

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to administer donated funds, using them for projects under the present structure of the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons, and, in addition, to

<sup>34</sup> A/42/551.

<sup>35</sup> A/42/561.

continue to make new provisions in order to offer a selection of projects to donor countries that may be willing to finance a particular programme under the "Special Purpose Contributions";

14. *Reaffirms* that the resources of the Voluntary Fund should be used to support catalytic and innovative activities in order to implement further the objectives of the World Programme of Action within the framework of the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons, with priority given, as appropriate, to programmes and projects of the least developed countries;

15. *Invites* Governments and non-governmental organizations to continue their contributions to the Voluntary Fund, and calls upon Governments and non-governmental organizations that have not yet done so to consider contributing to the Fund so as to enable it to respond effectively to the growing demand for assistance;

16. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Government of Sweden for having acted as host to the Global Meeting of Experts to Review the Implementation of the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons at the Mid-Point of the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons, held at Stockholm from 17 to 22 August 1987, and to the experts who participated;

17. *Requests* 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,<sup>36</sup> as well as on the report of the Secretary-General on the evaluation of the implementation of the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons during the first half of the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons<sup>35</sup> and requests the Secretary-General to submit a report thereon to the Economic and Social Council at its first regular session of 1988;

18. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-third session on the implementation of the present resolution;

19. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-third session the item entitled "Implementation of the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons and the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons".

85th plenary meeting  
30 November 1987

#### 42/59. Crime prevention and criminal justice

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* the responsibility assumed by the United Nations in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice under Economic and Social Council resolution 155 (C) (VII) of 13 August 1948 and General Assembly resolution 415 (V) of 1 December 1950, the importance of which was reaffirmed by the Assembly in its resolution 41/107 of 4 December 1986,

*Bearing in mind* the objectives of the United Nations in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice, *inter alia*, the reduction of criminality, encouragement of more efficient and effective administration of justice, observance of all human rights and promotion of the highest standards of fairness, humanity and professional conduct,

*Recognizing* the crucial functions of the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control in developing practical crime prevention and criminal justice policies and strategies as a standing expert body of the Economic and Social Council and as a preparatory body for the quinquennial United Nations congresses on the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders,

*Noting with concern* that the significant increase in the work-load of the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat, particularly in relation to the follow-up to the Seventh United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, has not been matched by corresponding adjustments in the level of resources needed to discharge this work-load and to implement properly the additional work mandated by the policy-making bodies,

*Acknowledging* that the serious constraints on the human and financial resources available to the Secretariat for work in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice may jeopardize the progress achieved to date, as well as future activities,

*Reaffirming* that the quinquennial congresses on the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders are of fundamental importance to progress in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice and provide unique opportunities for focusing on specific priority problems, as well as for assessing general trends and sharing perspectives, establishing norms and standards and evaluating their implementation, monitoring the results of the United Nations programme of work as a whole and setting priorities for action in the following quinquennium,

*Recognizing* the pivotal role of the United Nations, through its programme activities and congresses on the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders, in promoting the exchange of expertise and experience and closer international co-operation in this field,

1. *Takes note* of the note by the Secretary-General on crime prevention and criminal justice;<sup>37</sup>

2. *Urges* Member States and the Secretary-General to make every effort to translate into action, as appropriate, the respective recommendations, policies and conclusions stemming from the Milan Plan of Action and other relevant resolutions and recommendations adopted unanimously by the Seventh United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders<sup>38</sup> and to accord priority attention to the forms of crime identified in the Milan Plan of Action through strengthening international co-operation;

3. *Welcomes* 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<sup>39</sup> and considered by the Economic and Social Council and the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control;

4. *Approves* the recommendations contained in Economic and Social Council resolutions 1986/11 of 21 May 1986 and 1987/53 of 28 May 1987, and requests the Secretary-General and the relevant bodies to take appropriate measures for their full and prompt implementation, pay-

<sup>37</sup> A/42/453.

<sup>38</sup> See *Seventh United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, Milan, 26 August-6 September 1985: report prepared by the Secretariat* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.86.IV.1).

<sup>39</sup> E/1987/43.

<sup>36</sup> See CSDHA/DDP/GME/7 of 1 September 1987.



ing particular attention to the elements identified in paragraph 3 of Council resolution 1987/53;

5. *Requests* 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, *inter alia*, 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;

6. *Endorses* the recommendations related to the preparation of the Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, to be held in 1990, contained in Economic and Social Council resolution 1987/49 of 28 May 1987, and requests the Secretary-General to take immediate steps to ensure the successful and cost-effective preparation of the Eighth Congress, including the early appointment of its Secretary-General, the organization and appropriate scheduling of the interregional and regional preparatory meetings and the timely finalization and circulation of the required documentation through the provision of the necessary resources, including temporary assistance;

7. *Calls upon* Member States to participate actively in preparations for the Eighth Congress, particularly through involvement of the United Nations national correspondents in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice, the submission of relevant position papers on the different agenda items, the establishment, whenever appropriate, of national focal points and the encouragement of contributions from non-governmental organizations, academics and other experts;

8. *Invites* the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control at its tenth session to accord priority to preparations for the Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders and to ensure adequate follow-up to the review of the functioning and programme of work of the United Nations in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice undertaken by the Economic and Social Council;

9. *Encourages* Member States and relevant organizations, in particular the regional commissions, the United Nations Development Programme and the Department of Technical Co-operation for Development of the Secretariat, to support and complement the activities of the United Nations regional and interregional institutes for crime prevention and control, 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 Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, by providing technical and financial assistance;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to develop appropriate strategies to revitalize the United Nations Trust Fund for Social Defence and appeals for increased contributions from Member States, private foundations and others able to assist;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly, at its forty-third session, on the implementation of the present 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;

12. *Decides* to consider this subject again, under the item entitled "Crime prevention and criminal justice", at its forty-third session.

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#### 42/60. Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women

*The General Assembly,*

*Bearing in mind* that one of the purposes of the United Nations, as stated in Articles 1 and 55 of the Charter, is to promote universal respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction of any kind, including distinction as to sex,

*Affirming* that women and men should participate equally in social, economic and political development, should contribute equally to such development and should share equally in improved conditions of life,

*Recalling* its resolution 34/180 of 18 December 1979, by which it adopted the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women,

*Recalling also* its resolutions 35/140 of 11 December 1980, 36/131 of 14 December 1981, 37/64 of 3 December 1982, 38/109 of 16 December 1983, 39/130 of 14 December 1984, 40/39 of 29 November 1985 and 41/108 of 4 December 1986,

*Aware* of the important contribution that the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women<sup>40</sup> can make to eliminating all forms of discrimination against women and to achieving legal and *de facto* equality between women and men,

*Noting* the emphasis placed by the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace on ratification of and accession to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women,

*Having considered* the report of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women on its sixth session,<sup>41</sup> notably general recommendations 2, 3 and 4 on ways and means of implementing article 21 of the Convention,<sup>42</sup>

1. *Welcomes* the ratification of or accession to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women by an increasing number of Member States;

2. *Urges* all States that have not yet ratified or acceded to the Convention to do so as soon as possible;

3. *Emphasizes* the importance of the strictest compliance by States parties with their obligations under the Convention;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit annually to the General Assembly a report on the status of the Convention;

5. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the status of the Convention;<sup>43</sup>

<sup>40</sup> Report of the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, Nairobi, 15-26 July 1985 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.85.IV.10), chap. I, sect. A.

<sup>41</sup> Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 38 (A/42/38).

<sup>42</sup> *Ibid.*, sect. IV.

<sup>43</sup> A/42/627.



6. *Takes note* of the report of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women on its sixth session;

7. *Urges* States parties to make all possible efforts to submit their initial reports on the implementation of the Convention in accordance with article 18 thereof and with the guidelines of the Committee;

8. *Takes note* of the views on the report of the Committee expressed by delegations at the first regular session of the Economic and Social Council of 1987;<sup>44</sup>

9. *Decides* that no action shall be taken on decision 4 adopted by the Committee<sup>45</sup> and requests the Committee to review that decision, taking into account the views expressed by delegations at the first regular session of the Economic and Social Council of 1987 and in the Third Committee<sup>46</sup> of the General Assembly at its forty-second session;

10. *Takes note* of the general recommendations adopted by the Committee pursuant to the discussions at its sixth session on ways and means of implementing article 21 of the Convention;<sup>42</sup>

11. *Notes with concern* the account by the Committee of the present constraints within which it operates with regard to the backlog of reports awaiting consideration and encourages the Committee to intensify its discussion on ways and means of dealing with this 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 by the General Assembly at its forty-third session;

12. *Welcomes* the efforts made by the Committee to rationalize its procedures and expedite the consideration of periodic reports, and encourages the Committee to continue its endeavours to those ends;

13. *Decides*, on an exceptional basis, that the Committee may hold no more than eight additional meetings during its session in 1988 in order to advance consideration of reports already submitted to it;

14. *Invites* the Committee and the States parties to consider the question of holding future sessions of the Committee at Vienna, taking into account the recommendation of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions<sup>47</sup> and all relevant factors;

15. *Requests* the Secretary-General to make every effort to ensure adequate servicing within existing resources for the effective functioning of the Committee;

16. *Also requests* the Secretary-General, within existing resources and drawing in particular on funds available to the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat, 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;

17. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to transmit the report of the Committee on the Elimination of Dis-

crimination against Women to the Commission on the Status of Women for information.

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#### 42/61. Participation of women in promoting international peace and co-operation

*The General Assembly,*

*Confirming* the noble goal enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations to maintain peace and security in the world and the determination of the States Members of the United Nations expressed therein to save present and succeeding generations from the scourge of war,

*Recalling* that the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, in adopting the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women<sup>40</sup> for the period up to the year 2000, recognized that women should participate fully in all efforts to strengthen and maintain international peace and security and to promote international co-operation,

*Reaffirming* the interrelationship of the objectives of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace,

*Expressing the need* for equal opportunity for participation by women in the decision-making process, including that related to peace, disarmament and security at national, regional and international levels, including the United Nations system,

*Reaffirming* its resolution 37/63 of 3 December 1982, by which it proclaimed the Declaration on the Participation of Women in Promoting International Peace and Co-operation,

*Bearing in mind* its resolution 40/102 of 13 December 1985, in which it, *inter alia*, requested the Commission on the Status of Women to consider measures which may be necessary to implement the Declaration in the context of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women for the period up to the year 2000,

*Reaffirming* its resolution 41/109 of 4 December 1986, in which it recommended that future medium-term plans of the United Nations and the specialized agencies should, in accordance with the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies, contain intersectoral presentations of the various programmes dealing with issues of concern to women, including those relating to the participation of women in promoting international peace and co-operation,

*Taking note* of Economic and Social Council resolution 1987/24 of 26 May 1987, in which the Council decided that the work of the Commission on the Status of Women relating to the priority themes of the long-term programme of work of the Commission should be closely related to the relevant provisions of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies and of other policy documents,

*Wishing* to encourage the active participation of women in promoting international peace, security and co-operation,

*Convinced* that increased efforts are required to eliminate still existing forms of discrimination against women in every field of human endeavour,

*Conscious* of the need to implement the provisions of the Declaration,

1. *Pledges its determination* to encourage the full participation of women in the economic, social, cultural, civil

<sup>44</sup> See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1987, Plenary Meetings*, vol. I, 9th to 12th and 14th meetings (E/1987/SR.9-12 and 14).

<sup>45</sup> See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 38 (A/42/38)*, sect. V.

<sup>46</sup> *Ibid.*, Forty-second Session, Third Committee, 22nd, 24th to 30th, 44th and 49th meetings and corrigendum.

<sup>47</sup> *Ibid.*, Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 7D (A/42/7/Add.4), para. 11.

and political affairs of society and in the endeavour to promote international peace and co-operation;

2. *Appeals* to all Governments to take the necessary measures to put into practice the principles and provisions of the Declaration on the Participation of Women in Promoting International Peace and Co-operation;

3. *Invites* all Governments to give wide publicity to the Declaration and its implementation;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to take adequate steps to ensure that publicity is given to the Declaration;

5. *Invites* all appropriate bodies of the United Nations system that have not yet done so, including the regional commissions and the specialized agencies, to develop and implement comprehensive policies on the three objectives of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace and to incorporate them in their medium-term plans, statements of objectives, programmes and other major policy statements;

6. *Invites* the Commission on the Status of Women to give adequate attention to all the priority themes under the headings of equality, development and peace on account of the complexity of all the matters addressed in the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women and in other policy documents, including the participation of women in promoting international peace and co-operation;

7. *Decides* to consider the further implementation of the Declaration at its forty-third session, as a sub-item of the item entitled "Forward-looking strategies for the advancement of women to the year 2000".

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#### 42/62. Implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* all its relevant resolutions, in particular resolutions 40/108 of 13 December 1985 and 41/111 of 4 December 1986, in which, *inter alia*, it endorsed the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women<sup>40</sup> for the period up to the year 2000 and set out measures for their immediate implementation and for the overall achievement of the goals and objectives of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace,

*Taking into consideration* Economic and Social Council resolutions 1987/18, 1987/19, 1987/20, 1987/21, 1987/22, 1987/23, 1987/24, 1987/25 and 1987/26 of 26 May 1987,

*Taking note* of the Guiding Principles for Developmental Social Welfare Policies and Programmes in the Near Future,<sup>21</sup> adopted by the Interregional Consultation on Developmental Social Welfare Policies and Programmes, held at Vienna from 7 to 15 September 1987,

*Noting with concern* the serious impact of the world economic situation on the programmes and plans for the advancement of women, especially in the global context,

*Conscious* of the important and constructive contribution to the advancement of the status of women made by the Commission on the Status of Women, the specialized agencies, the regional commissions and other organizations of the United Nations system, Member States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations,

*Emphasizing once again* the priority of the implementation, monitoring, review and appraisal of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies,

*Welcoming* the significant progress made by the Commission on the Status of Women at its special session in 1987 in restructuring its agenda along functional lines, developing a systematic long-term programme of work, strengthening and rationalizing its role and functions and mobilizing the resources of the United Nations system as a whole towards the advancement of women by integrating this objective into the programme planning and budgeting processes of the Organization,

*Welcoming also* the designation by the Secretary-General of the advancement of women as one of two priorities of the Organization for the next biennium,

*Recognizing* the need for the Commission on the Status of Women to consider at its regular sessions the priority themes for the next five sessions of the Commission, contained in the annex to Economic and Social Council resolution 1987/24,

1. *Takes note* of the reports of the Secretary-General<sup>48</sup> concerning the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women;

2. *Takes note also* of resolutions 1, 2 and 4 adopted by the Commission on the Status of Women at its special session in 1987,<sup>49</sup> 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;

3. *Reaffirms* the need for the Forward-looking Strategies to be translated immediately into concrete action by Governments, as determined by overall national priorities, as well as by the organizations of the United Nations system, the specialized agencies and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations;

4. *Reaffirms also* the central role of the Commission on the Status of Women in matters related to the advancement of women and calls upon the Commission to promote the implementation of the Forward-looking Strategies to the year 2000 based on the goals of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace and the subtheme "Employment, Health and Education", and urges all organizations of the United Nations system to co-operate with the Commission in this task;

5. *Reaffirms further*, in the implementation of the Forward-looking Strategies, the role of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat, in particular the Branch for the Advancement of Women, as the substantive secretariat of the Commission on the Status of Women and as a focal point for matters on women, the catalysing role of the United Nations Development Fund for Women and the role of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women in the promotion of the role of women in the context of the participation of women in development;

6. *Endorses* Economic and Social Council resolution 1987/21, in which the Council, *inter alia*, decided that the Commission on the Status of Women, commencing with its thirty-second session, should meet annually until the year 2000, with a long-term programme of work that would allow sufficient preparation for each session;

<sup>48</sup> A/42/516 and A/42/528.

<sup>49</sup> See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1987, Supplement No. 2 (E/1987/15)*, chap. I, sect. C.

7. *Endorses also* Economic and Social Council resolution 1987/24, in particular the annex thereto containing the priority themes for the next five sessions of the Commission on the Status of Women, which should be considered at regular sessions of the Commission under an agenda item entitled "Priority themes", notwithstanding world conferences and preparatory meetings or any process of review and appraisal that might take place;

8. *Requests* the relevant United Nations bodies to provide focused and action-oriented input when reporting to the Commission on the priority themes;

9. *Reaffirms* 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 with regard to the advancement of women, based on clear and relevant statistical and other measurable indicators which will assist Member States in identifying problems and in developing remedial measures, at the national, regional and international levels;

10. *Encourages* 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 to take into consideration the unique multidisciplinary and cross-organizational mandate of the Commission on the Status of Women, which is of particular importance in co-ordinating the efforts of the United Nations in the economic and social fields towards the advancement of women;

11. *Emphasizes*, in the framework of the Forward-looking Strategies, the importance of the total integration of women in the development process, bearing in mind the specific and urgent needs of the developing countries, and calls 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;

12. *Emphasizes 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;

13. *Urges* 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 and social justice for and political participation of disabled women in each sector of society;

14. *Once again calls upon* the Secretary-General and the executive heads of 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 General Assembly, in particular that of equitable geographical distribution, in order that a definite upward trend in the implementation of Assembly 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;

15. *Requests* the Secretary-General to extend the term of office 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,<sup>50</sup> in which, *inter alia*, it is recommended that the

situation of women in the Secretariat be improved, will continue to be implemented;

16. *Requests* 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 activities undertaken at all levels to implement the Forward-looking Strategies;

17. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to include in his report to the General 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 on the Status of Women and to transmit to the Commission a summary of relevant views expressed by delegations during the Assembly's debate;

18. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-third session on measures taken to implement the present resolution;

19. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to provide for the existing weekly radio programmes on women in the regular budget of the United Nations, 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 of the Secretariat, 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;

20. *Decides* 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".

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#### 42/63. United Nations Development Fund for Women

*The General Assembly,*

*Recognizing* that the United Nations Development Fund for Women is to serve as a catalyst in the United Nations development co-operation system, with the goal of ensuring the appropriate involvement of women in mainstream development activities at the pre-investment stages, and to support activities directly benefiting women in line with national and regional priorities,

*Taking note* of Economic and Social Council resolution 1987/26 of 26 May 1987 on the observance of the tenth anniversary of the United Nations Development Fund for Women,

1. *Takes note* of the note by the Secretary-General<sup>51</sup> 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 welcomes the constructive co-operation between the Programme and the Fund;

2. *Takes note also with satisfaction* of the success of the ceremonies celebrating the tenth anniversary of the Fund and expresses its appreciation to all who participated in the ceremonies;

3. *Expresses its appreciation also* for the financial contributions to the Fund made by Governments, intergov-

<sup>50</sup> A/C.5/40/30, sect. III B.

<sup>51</sup> A/42/597/Rev.1.

ernmental 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;

4. *Invites* States to continue and, where possible, to increase their contributions to the Fund, and calls upon Governments that have 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 for technical assistance;

5. *Requests* the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-third session, through the Secretary-General, a report on the activities of the Fund and on the implementation of the present resolution.

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#### 42/64. The role of women in society

*The General Assembly,*

*Reaffirming* the validity of the objectives of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace,

*Noting* the importance of the documents adopted by the world conferences held during the Decade,

*Stressing* that just and lasting peace requires the active participation of women in promoting international peace and co-operation,

*Stressing also* that sustained economic and social progress, including the establishment of a new international economic order, requires the integration of women in the development process,

*Bearing in mind* that economic inequality, colonialism, racism, racial discrimination, *apartheid*, foreign intervention, occupation, alien domination, terrorism in all its forms, acts of aggression and interference in the internal affairs of others and violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms constitute impediments to the achievement of real and genuine equality and to the active integration of women in all spheres of life,

*Convinced* of the necessity of securing for all women full realization of the rights embodied in the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,<sup>2</sup> the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women,<sup>52</sup> the International Covenants on Human Rights<sup>13</sup> and other relevant instruments in this field,

*Emphasizing* that the achievement of equal and full participation of women in all spheres of activity constitutes an integral part of the political, economic, social and cultural development of all countries,

*Aware* that efforts to promote the status of women in all its aspects and their complete integration in society go beyond the problem of legal equality and that deeper structural transformations of society and changes in present-day economic relations, as well as elimination of traditional prejudices through education and the dissemination of information, are required to create conditions for women to develop fully their intellectual and physical capacities and to participate actively in the decision-making processes in political, economic, social and cultural development,

*Mindful*, according to respective national legislation, of the need to increase possibilities for both men and women of combining parental duties and household work with paid employment and social activities, and to ensure that the role of women in childbearing should not be the cause of inequality and discrimination and that child rearing demands shared responsibilities among women, men and society as a whole,

*Commending and encouraging* the increasing participation of women in political, economic, social and cultural life and in the promotion of international peace and co-operation,

*Taking note* of the meetings, including those of non-governmental organizations, at the World Congress of Women held in Moscow from 23 to 27 June 1987,

*Bearing in mind* the resolution on equal opportunities and equal treatment for men and women in employment, adopted on 27 June 1985 by the International Labour Organisation,<sup>53</sup>

*Reiterating* that the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women<sup>40</sup> should be among the developmental and policy priorities of Governments, United Nations organizations, including the specialized agencies, and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations,

1. *Appeals* to all Governments, international organizations and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to pay due attention in their activities to the importance of the role of women in society in all its interrelated aspects—as mothers, as participants in political, economic, social and cultural development and as participants in public life;

2. *Reaffirms* that the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women should contribute to the achievement of the objectives of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, leading to the elimination of all forms of discrimination against women, to genuine equality of women and men and to the full integration of women in the development process;

3. *Invites* all Governments to encourage such social and economic development as will ensure the equal participation of women in all spheres of work, equal pay for work of equal value and equal opportunities for education and vocational training, taking into consideration the necessity of combining all aspects of the role of women in society as well as the challenges faced by women in all countries when seeking to combine parental duties and family responsibilities with their full involvement in political, social, economic and cultural development;

4. *Appeals* to all Governments to promote conditions that will enable women to participate as equal partners with men in public and political life, in the decision-making process at all levels and in the management of different spheres of life in society;

5. *Urges* all Governments to recognize the special status and social importance of childbearing and child rearing and to take all necessary measures to encourage the support of parenthood, including paid maternity, parental and child-care leave, and to provide women with security for their jobs as long as necessary with a view to allowing them, if they so wish, to fulfil their role as mothers without prejudice to their professional and public activities;

<sup>52</sup> Resolution 34/180, annex.

<sup>53</sup> International Labour Office, *Official Bulletin*, vol. LXVIII, 1985, Series A, No. 2, p. 85.

6. *Appeals* to Governments to promote the establishment of appropriate facilities for the care and education of children as a means of combining parenthood with economic, political, social, cultural and other activities, and thus to assist women towards full integration in society;

7. *Calls upon* Member States to adopt the necessary effective measures with a view to implementing the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies as a matter of priority, including the establishment or strengthening of appropriate mechanisms for the advancement of women, in order to ensure the full participation of women in all spheres of life in their countries;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General, when preparing surveys on the role of women in development as well as reports on the world social situation and other relevant surveys, to pay due attention to all the interrelated aspects of the role of women in society;

9. *Invites* the Commission on the Status of Women to pay due attention to the provisions of the present resolution during the consideration at its next sessions of the priority themes under the heading "Equality", with a view to formulating recommendations for appropriate action by concerned United Nations organs and bodies.

*85th plenary meeting  
30 November 1987*

#### 42/65. International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women

*The General Assembly,*

Recalling its resolution 40/38 of 29 November 1985 as well as Economic and Social Council resolution 1987/25 of 26 May 1987,

Taking note with satisfaction of the report of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women on its activities,<sup>54</sup>

Recognizing that the Institute's mode of operation, through the use of networks, in carrying out its functions at the international, regional and national levels has enabled it to strengthen the scope and impact of its activities,

Convinced of the important role of research, training and information for the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women<sup>40</sup> and for monitoring new trends and issues related to women and developmental policy design,

1. *Expresses its satisfaction* at the significance and scope of the activities of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women, particularly as they relate to statistics and indicators on women and training for the formulation of policy analysis, planning and programming relevant to an increased participation and the integration of women in development;

2. *Requests* the Institute to continue and strengthen its research, training, information and communication activities, particularly the developing of innovative training methodologies on women and socio-economic issues related to development, networking as far as possible with other relevant research and training activities;

3. *Also requests* the Institute to promote general awareness of and training in the pragmatic approach to the integration of women in policy designs, including the elaboration of special methodologies for monitoring and evaluation purposes, with particular reference to the im-

plementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women and the feedback of results into the operational system;

4. *Calls upon* institutions and organizations within and outside the United Nations system, particularly the United Nations regional commissions, to continue their collaboration with the Institute, on the basis of equitable cost-sharing, by strengthening the network of co-operative arrangements related to research, training, information and communication programmes concerning women and development;

5. *Invites* States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to contribute to the United Nations Trust Fund for the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women so as to ensure that the Institute has the necessary resources to implement its long-term policies and programmes;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session a report on the activities of the Institute;

7. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fourth session the item entitled "International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women".

*85th plenary meeting  
30 November 1987*

#### 42/94. Universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination

*The General Assembly,*

Reaffirming the importance, for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights, of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and embodied in the International Covenants on Human Rights,<sup>13</sup> as well as in the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960,

Welcoming the progressive exercise of the right to self-determination by peoples under colonial, foreign or alien occupation and their emergence into sovereign statehood and independence,

Deeply concerned at the continuation of acts or threats of foreign military intervention and occupation that are threatening to suppress, or have already suppressed, the right to self-determination of an increasing number of sovereign peoples and nations,

Expressing grave concern that, as a consequence of the persistence of such actions, millions of people have been and are being uprooted from their homes as refugees and displaced persons, and emphasizing the urgent need for concerted international action to alleviate their condition,

Recalling the relevant resolutions regarding the violation of the right of peoples to self-determination and other human rights as a result of foreign military intervention, aggression and occupation, adopted by the Commission on Human Rights at its thirty-sixth,<sup>55</sup> thirty-seventh,<sup>56</sup>

<sup>55</sup> See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1980, Supplement No. 3 (E/1980/13 and Corr.1), chap. XXVI, sect. A.*

<sup>56</sup> *Ibid.*, 1981. *Supplement No. 5 (E/1981/25 and Corr.1), chap. XXVIII, sect. A.*

<sup>54</sup> A/42/444, annex.

thirty-eighth,<sup>57</sup> thirty-ninth,<sup>58</sup> fortieth,<sup>59</sup> forty-first,<sup>60</sup> forty-second<sup>61</sup> and forty-third<sup>26</sup> sessions,

*Reiterating* its resolutions 35/35 B of 14 November 1980, 36/10 of 28 October 1981, 37/42 of 3 December 1982, 38/16 of 22 November 1983, 39/18 of 23 November 1984, 40/24 of 29 November 1985 and 41/100 of 4 December 1986,

*Taking note* of the report of the Secretary-General,<sup>62</sup>

1. *Reaffirms* 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;

2. *Declares its firm opposition* to acts of foreign military intervention, aggression and occupation, since these have resulted in the suppression of the right of peoples to self-determination and other human rights in certain parts of the world;

3. *Calls upon* those States responsible to cease immediately their military intervention and occupation of foreign countries and territories and all acts of repression, discrimination, exploitation and maltreatment, particularly the brutal and inhuman methods reportedly employed for the execution of these acts against the peoples concerned;

4. *Deplores* the plight of the millions of refugees and displaced persons who have been uprooted as a result of the aforementioned acts and reaffirms their right to return to their homes voluntarily in safety and honour;

5. *Requests* the Commission on Human Rights to continue to give special attention to the violation of human rights, especially the right to self-determination, resulting from foreign military intervention, aggression or occupation;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report on this issue to the General Assembly at its forty-third session under the item entitled "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".

93rd plenary meeting  
7 December 1987

**42/95. 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**

*The General Assembly,*

*Reaffirming* its faith in the importance of the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples contained in its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960,

*Reaffirming* the importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination, national sovereignty and territorial integrity and of the speedy grant-

ing of independence to colonial countries and peoples as imperatives for the full enjoyment of all human rights,

*Reaffirming* the obligation of all Member States to comply with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the resolutions of the United Nations regarding the exercise of the right to self-determination by peoples under colonial and foreign domination,

*Recalling* its resolution 1514 (XV) and all relevant resolutions concerning the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,

*Recalling further* its resolutions on the question of Namibia, in particular resolutions 2145 (XXI) of 27 October 1966 and S-14/1 of 20 September 1986, as well as the relevant Security Council resolutions, in particular resolutions 385 (1976) of 30 January 1976 and 435 (1978) of 29 September 1978,

*Recalling* the Declaration adopted by the World Conference on Sanctions against Racist South Africa<sup>63</sup> and the Declaration of the International Conference for the Immediate Independence of Namibia and the Programme of Action on Namibia,<sup>64</sup>

*Taking note* of 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,<sup>65</sup>

*Taking note also* of the final communiqué adopted by the United Nations Council for Namibia at its ministerial meeting, held at United Nations Headquarters on 2 October 1987,<sup>66</sup>

*Bearing in mind* the outcome of the International Conference on the Alliance between South Africa and Israel, held at Vienna from 11 to 13 July 1983,<sup>67</sup>

*Welcoming* the holding at Tunis from 7 to 9 August 1984 of the Conference of Arab Solidarity with the Struggle for Liberation in Southern Africa,<sup>68</sup>

*Taking note* of resolution CM/Res.1099 (XLVI)/Rev.1 on South Africa and CM/Res.1091 (XLVI) on Namibia adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its forty-sixth ordinary session, held at Addis Ababa from 20 to 25 July 1987,<sup>69</sup>

*Recalling* the statement issued on 21 August 1987 by the President of the Security Council, on behalf of the members of the Council, in which he expressed their concern in the face of the steady deterioration of the situation in Namibia owing to the intensification of the repression perpetrated by the South African occupation forces against the Namibian people in the entire Territory,<sup>70</sup>

*Reaffirming* that the system of *apartheid* imposed on the South African people constitutes a violation of the fundamental rights of that people, a crime against humanity and a constant threat to international peace and security,

*Gravely concerned* at the continuation of the illegal occupation of Namibia by South Africa and the continued violations of the human rights of the people in the Terri-

<sup>63</sup> *Report of the World Conference on Sanctions against Racist South Africa*, Paris, 16-20 June 1986 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.86.I.23), chap. IX.

<sup>64</sup> 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.16 and addendum), part three.

<sup>65</sup> *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 24 (A/42/24)*, part two, chap. III, para. 203.

<sup>66</sup> A/42/631-S/19187, annex.

<sup>67</sup> See A/38/311-S/15883, annex.

<sup>68</sup> See A/39/450-S/16726.

<sup>69</sup> See A/42/699, annex I.

<sup>70</sup> See *Resolutions and Decisions of the Security Council*, 1987, p. 9.

<sup>57</sup> *Ibid.*, 1982, Supplement No. 2 (E/1982/12 and Corr.1), chap. XXVI, sect. A.

<sup>58</sup> *Ibid.*, 1983, Supplement No. 3 (E/1983/13 and Corr.1), chap. XXVII, sect. A.

<sup>59</sup> *Ibid.*, 1984, Supplement No. 4 (E/1984/14 and Corr.1), chap. II, sect. A.

<sup>60</sup> *Ibid.*, 1985, Supplement No. 2 (E/1985/22), chap. II, sect. A.

<sup>61</sup> *Ibid.*, 1986, Supplement No. 2 (E/1986/22), chap. II, sect. A.

<sup>62</sup> A/42/448 and Add.1.

tory and of the other peoples still under colonial domination and alien subjugation,

*Reaffirming* its resolution 39/2 of 28 September 1984 and recalling Security Council resolution 554 (1984) of 17 August 1984, in which the Council rejected the so-called "new constitution" as null and void, Council resolution 569 (1985) of 26 July 1985 and the statement made by the President of the Security Council on 13 June 1986 on the nation-wide state of emergency in South Africa,<sup>71</sup>

*Deeply concerned* at the continued terrorist acts of aggression committed by the Pretoria régime against independent African States in the region, in particular the unprovoked attacks against Botswana, Mozambique, Zambia and Zimbabwe,

*Deeply indignant* at the continued occupation of part of the territory of Angola by the troops of the racist régime of South Africa and the persistent, hostile and unprovoked acts of aggression and sustained armed invasions committed by the régime, which violate the sovereignty, airspace and territorial integrity of Angola, in particular the recent armed invasion perpetrated by the racist régime on the provinces of Cuando Cubango and Cunene,

*Recalling* Security Council resolutions 527 (1982) of 15 December 1982 and 535 (1983) of 29 June 1983 on Lesotho, and Council resolutions 568 (1985) of 21 June 1985 and 572 (1985) of 30 September 1985 on Botswana,

*Reaffirming* the national unity and territorial integrity of the Comoros,

*Recalling* the Political Declaration adopted by the First Conference of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity and the League of Arab States, held at Cairo from 7 to 9 March 1977,<sup>72</sup>

*Recalling also* its relevant resolutions on the question of Palestine, in particular resolution 41/43 of 2 December 1986,

*Recalling further* the Geneva Declaration on Palestine and the Programme of Action for the Achievement of Palestinian Rights, adopted by the International Conference on the Question of Palestine,<sup>73</sup>

*Considering* that the denial of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people to self-determination, sovereignty, independence and return to Palestine and the repeated acts of aggression by Israel against the people of the region constitute a serious threat to international peace and security,

*Deeply shocked and alarmed* at the deplorable consequences of the Israeli invasion of Lebanon and recalling all the relevant resolutions of the Security Council, in particular resolutions 508 (1982) of 5 June 1982, 509 (1982) of 6 June 1982, 520 (1982) of 17 September 1982 and 521 (1982) of 19 September 1982,

1. *Calls upon* all States to implement fully and faithfully all the resolutions of the United Nations regarding the exercise of the right to self-determination and independence by peoples under colonial and foreign domination;

2. *Reaffirms* 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;

3. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of the Namibian people, the Palestinian people and all peoples under foreign and colonial domination to self-determination, national independence, territorial integrity, national unity and sovereignty without foreign interference;

4. *Strongly condemns* those Governments that do not recognize the right to self-determination and independence of all peoples still under colonial domination and alien subjugation, notably the peoples of Africa and the Palestinian people;

5. *Calls* for the full and immediate implementation of the declarations and programmes of action on Namibia and on Palestine adopted by the international conferences on those questions;

6. *Reaffirms* its vigorous condemnation of the continued illegal occupation of Namibia by South Africa;

7. *Condemns once again* the racist régime of South Africa for its installation of a so-called "interim administration" at Windhoek and declares that action to be illegal, null and void;

8. *Strongly condemns* the illegal occupation régime of South Africa for its increased repression of the Namibian people, as recently manifested by the arrest and detention of leaders of the South West Africa People's Organization and of trade unions, the cold-blooded murder and torture of children, women and the elderly, and the bombing and destruction of social and educational institutions by the racist army, police and murder squads, and demands the immediate and unconditional release of all Namibians imprisoned and detained by the Pretoria régime;

9. *Further condemns* the policy of "bantustanization" and reiterates its support for the oppressed people of South Africa in its just and legitimate struggle against the racist minority régime of Pretoria;

10. *Reaffirms* its rejection of the so-called "new constitution" as null and void and reiterates that peace in South Africa can be guaranteed only by the establishment of majority rule through the full and free exercise of adult suffrage by all the people in a united and undivided South Africa;

11. *Commends* the efforts of the democratic forces within various sections of the South African society that are striving towards the abolition of *apartheid* and the creation of a united non-racial democratic society in South Africa and, in this connection, takes note with satisfaction of the Dakar Declaration, adopted at the meeting organized by the Institute for a Democratic Alternative for South Africa at Dakar from 9 to 12 July 1987;<sup>74</sup>

12. *Strongly condemns* the wanton killing of peaceful and defenceless demonstrators and workers on strike, as well as the arbitrary arrests of the leaders and activists of the democratic mass organizations, and demands their immediate and unconditional release, in particular that of Nelson Mandela and Zephania Mothopeng;

13. *Strongly condemns* South Africa for the imposition of the state of emergency under its repugnant Internal Security Act and calls for the immediate lifting of the state of emergency, as well as the repeal of the Internal Security Act;

14. *Strongly condemns* the holding of an all-white election by the racist régime in May 1987, in the midst of the state of emergency, accompanied by the muzzling of the press and increased brutal repression of the majority,

<sup>71</sup> *Ibid.*, 1986, p. 17.

<sup>72</sup> A/32/61, annex I.

<sup>73</sup> *Report of the International Conference on the Question of Palestine, Geneva, 29 August-7 September 1983* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.83.1.21), chap. I.

<sup>74</sup> A/42/554-S/19126, annex. For the printed text, see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-second Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1987*, document S/19126.



which once again clearly manifested the *apartheid* régime's arrogant defiance and intransigence;

15. *Condemns* South Africa for its increasing oppression of the Namibian people, for the massive militarization of Namibia and for its armed attacks launched against the States in the region in order to destabilize them politically and to sabotage and destroy their economies;

16. *Strongly condemns* the establishment and use of armed terrorist groups by South Africa with a view to pitting them against the national liberation movements and destabilizing the legitimate Governments of southern Africa;

17. *Strongly condemns* the repeated acts of aggression and the continued occupation of parts of southern Angola and demands the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of the South African troops from Angolan territory;

18. *Strongly condemns* the persistent, hostile and unprovoked acts of aggression and sustained armed invasions carried out by the racist régime of South Africa, which violate the sovereignty, airspace and territorial integrity of Angola, in particular the armed invasion perpetrated by the racist régime on the provinces of Cuando Cubango and Cunene;

19. *Strongly reaffirms* its solidarity with the independent African countries and national liberation movements that are victims of murderous acts of aggression and destabilization by the racist régime of Pretoria, and calls upon the international community to render increased assistance and support to these countries in order to enable them to strengthen their defence capacity, defend their sovereignty and territorial integrity and peacefully rebuild and develop;

20. *Reaffirms* that the practice of using mercenaries against sovereign States and national liberation movements constitutes a criminal act, and calls upon the Governments of all countries to enact legislation declaring the recruitment, financing and training of mercenaries in their territories and the transit of mercenaries through their territories to be punishable offences, and prohibiting their nationals from serving as mercenaries, and to report on such legislation to the Secretary-General;

21. *Strongly condemns* the continued violation of the human rights of the peoples still under colonial domination and alien subjugation, the continuation of the illegal occupation by the racist minority régime in southern Africa and the denial to the Palestinian people of their inalienable national rights;

22. *Strongly condemns* the racist régime of Pretoria for its acts of destabilization against Lesotho, and strongly urges the international community to continue to extend maximum assistance to Lesotho to enable it to fulfil its international humanitarian obligations towards refugees, and to use its influence on the racist régime so that it desists from such acts against Lesotho;

23. *Strongly condemns* the unprovoked and unwarranted military attacks of 14 June 1985 and 19 May 1986 on the capital of Botswana and demands that the racist régime pay full and adequate compensation to Botswana for the loss of life and damage to property;

24. *Strongly condemns* the escalation of massacres of defenceless people and the continuing destruction of economic and social infrastructures perpetrated against Mozambique by armed terrorists, who are an extension of the South African army of aggression;

25. *Denounces* the collusion between Israel and South Africa and expresses support for the Declaration of the In-

ternational Conference on the Alliance between South Africa and Israel;<sup>67</sup>

26. *Strongly condemns* the policy of those Western States, Israel and other States whose political, economic, military, nuclear, strategic, cultural and sports relations with the racist minority régime of South Africa encourage that régime to persist in its suppression of the aspirations of peoples to self-determination and independence;

27. *Again demands* the immediate application of the mandatory arms embargo against South Africa, imposed under Security Council resolution 418 (1977) of 4 November 1977, by all countries and more particularly by those countries that maintain military and nuclear co-operation with the racist Pretoria régime and continue to supply it with related *matériel*;

28. *Calls* for the full implementation of the provisions of the Declaration adopted by the World Conference on Sanctions against Racist South Africa<sup>63</sup> and of the Declaration of the International Conference for the Immediate Independence of Namibia and the Programme of Action on Namibia;<sup>64</sup>

29. *Demands once again* the immediate implementation of General Assembly resolutions ES-8/2 of 14 September 1981 and S-14/1 of 20 September 1986;

30. *Reaffirms* all relevant resolutions adopted by the Organization of African Unity and the United Nations on the question of Western Sahara, including General Assembly resolution 41/16 of 31 October 1986, and calls upon the current Chairman of the Organization of African Unity and the Secretary-General of the United Nations to continue their efforts to find a just and lasting solution to this question;

31. *Urges* all States, the specialized agencies, organizations of the United Nations system and other international organizations to extend their support to the Namibian people through their sole and legitimate representative, the South West Africa People's Organization, in its struggle to gain its right to self-determination and independence in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations;

32. *Notes* the contacts between the Government of the Comoros and the Government of France in the search for a just solution to the problem of the integration of the Comorian island of Mayotte into the Comoros, in accordance with the resolutions of the Organization of African Unity and the United Nations on this question;

33. *Calls* for a substantial increase in all forms of assistance given by all States, United Nations organs, the specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations to the victims of racism, racial discrimination and *apartheid* through national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity;

34. *Strongly condemns* the racist régime for its wanton arrests and detention of women and children in South Africa and Namibia and demands their immediate and unconditional release;

35. *Strongly condemns* the constant and deliberate violations of the fundamental rights of the Palestinian people, as well as the expansionist activities of Israel in the Middle East, which constitute an obstacle to the achievement of self-determination and independence by the Palestinian people and a threat to peace and stability in the region;

36. *Demands* the immediate and unconditional release of all persons detained or imprisoned as a result of their struggle for self-determination and independence, full respect for their fundamental individual rights and compliance with article 5 of the Universal Declaration of Human



Rights,<sup>2</sup> under which no one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment;

37. *Urges* all States, the specialized agencies, organizations of the United Nations system and other international organizations to extend their support to the Palestinian people through its sole and legitimate representative, the Palestine Liberation Organization, in its struggle to regain its right to self-determination and independence in accordance with the Charter;

38. *Expresses its appreciation* for the material and other forms of assistance that peoples under colonial rule continue to receive from Governments, organizations of the United Nations system and intergovernmental organizations, and calls for a substantial increase in this assistance;

39. *Urges* all States, the specialized agencies and other competent organizations of the United Nations system to do their utmost to ensure the full implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and to intensify their efforts to support peoples under colonial, foreign and racist domination in their just struggle for self-determination and independence;

40. *Requests* the Secretary-General to give maximum publicity to the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and to give the widest possible publicity to the struggle of oppressed peoples for the achievement of their self-determination and national independence and to report periodically to the General Assembly on his activities in this regard;

41. *Decides* to consider this item at its forty-third session on the basis of the reports on the strengthening of assistance to colonial territories and peoples that Governments, organizations of the United Nations system and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations have been requested to submit.

93rd plenary meeting  
7 December 1987

**42/96. Use of mercenaries as a means to violate human rights and to impede the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination**

*The General Assembly,*

*Bearing in mind* the need for strict observance of the principles of sovereign equality, political independence, territorial integrity of States and self-determination of peoples, as well as scrupulous respect for the principle of the non-use or threat of the use of force in international relations, enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and developed in the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations,<sup>75</sup>

*Reaffirming* the legitimacy of the struggle of peoples and their liberation movements for their independence, territorial integrity, national unity and liberation from colonial domination, *apartheid* and foreign intervention and occupation, and that their legitimate struggle can in no way be considered as or equated to mercenary activity,

*Deeply concerned* about the increasing menace that the activities of mercenaries represent for all States, particularly African, Central American and other developing States,

*Recognizing* that mercenarism is a threat to international peace and security,

*Recognizing also* that the activities of mercenaries are contrary to fundamental principles of international law, such as non-interference in the internal affairs of States, territorial integrity and independence, and seriously impede the process of self-determination of peoples struggling against colonialism, racism and *apartheid* and all forms of foreign domination,

*Recalling* all of its relevant resolutions, particularly resolution 41/102 of 4 December 1986, in which it denounced the practice of using mercenaries, in particular against developing countries and national liberation movements,

*Recalling also* Security Council resolutions 239 (1967) of 10 July 1967, 405 (1977) of 14 April 1977, 419 (1977) of 24 November 1977, 496 (1981) of 15 December 1981 and 507 (1982) of 28 May 1982, in which the Council, *inter alia*, condemned any State that persisted in permitting or tolerating the recruitment of mercenaries, and the provision of facilities to them, with the objective of overthrowing the Governments of States Members of the United Nations,

*Welcoming* the adoption by the Economic and Social Council of resolution 1987/61 of 29 May 1987, in which the Council condemned the increased recruitment, financing, training, assembly, transit and use of mercenaries,

*Reaffirming* its decision, in its resolution 32/130 of 16 December 1977, to accord priority to the search for solutions to the mass and flagrant violations of human rights of peoples and persons affected by situations such as those resulting, *inter alia*, from aggression and threats against national sovereignty, national unity and territorial integrity,

*Recalling* the relevant resolutions of the Organization of African Unity and the convention adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its fourteenth ordinary session, held at Libreville from 2 to 5 July 1977,<sup>76</sup> condemning and outlawing mercenarism and its adverse effects on the independence and territorial integrity of African States,

*Deeply concerned* at the loss of life, the substantial damage to property and the short-term and long-term negative effects on the economy of southern African countries resulting from mercenary aggression,

1. *Condemns* the increased recruitment, financing, training, assembly, transit and use of mercenaries, as well as all other forms of support to mercenaries for the purpose of destabilizing and overthrowing the Governments of southern Africa and Central America and of other developing States and fighting against the national liberation movements of peoples struggling for the exercise of their right to self-determination;

2. *Strongly condemns* the racist régime of South Africa for its increasing use of groups of armed mercenaries against national liberation movements and for the destabilization of the Governments of southern African States;

3. *Denounces* any State that persists in the recruitment, or permits or tolerates the recruitment, of mercenaries and provides facilities to them for launching armed aggression against other States;

4. *Calls upon* all States to exercise the utmost vigilance against the menace posed by the activities of mercenaries

<sup>75</sup> Resolution 2625 (XXV), annex.

<sup>76</sup> See A/32/310, annex II.

and to ensure, by both administrative and legislative measures, that the territory of those States and other territories under their control, as well as their nationals, are not used for the recruitment, assembly, financing, training and transit of mercenaries, or the planning of such activities designed to destabilize or overthrow the Government of any State and to fight the national liberation movements struggling against racism, *apartheid*, colonial domination and foreign intervention and occupation for their independence, territorial integrity and national unity;

5. *Urges* all States to take the necessary measures under their respective domestic laws to prohibit the recruitment, financing, training and transit of mercenaries on their territory;

6. *Calls upon* all States to extend humanitarian assistance to victims of situations resulting from the use of mercenaries, as well as from colonial or alien domination or foreign occupation;

7. *Considers* it inadmissible to use channels of humanitarian and other assistance to finance, train and arm mercenaries;

8. *Welcomes with satisfaction* the appointment by the Commission on Human Rights, in its resolution 1987/16 of 9 March 1987,<sup>26</sup> of a special rapporteur to study the matter with a view to preparing a report for consideration by the Commission at its forty-fourth session and requests that the report be transmitted to the General Assembly at its forty-third session;

9. *Decides* to pay due attention to the matter at its forty-third session under the item entitled "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".

93rd plenary meeting  
7 December 1987

#### 42/97. Elimination of all forms of religious intolerance

*The General Assembly,*

*Conscious* of the need to promote universal respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion,

*Reaffirming* its resolution 36/55 of 25 November 1981, by which it proclaimed the Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Intolerance and of Discrimination Based on Religion or Belief,

*Recalling* its resolution 41/112 of 4 December 1986, in which it requested the Commission on Human Rights to continue its consideration of measures to implement the Declaration,

*Encouraged* by the efforts being made by the Commission on Human Rights and by the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities to study relevant developments affecting the implementation of the Declaration,

*Taking note of* Commission on Human Rights resolution 1987/15 of 4 March 1987<sup>26</sup> and Economic and Social Council decision 1987/143 of 29 May 1987, whereby the mandate of the Special Rapporteur appointed to examine incidents and governmental actions in all parts of the world that are incompatible with the provisions of the Declaration and to recommend remedial measures as appropriate, was extended for one year,

*Noting with satisfaction* that the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities examined at its thirty-ninth session the study concluded by the Special Rapporteur,<sup>77</sup> in accordance with Sub-Commission resolution 1983/31 of 6 September 1983,<sup>78</sup> on the current dimensions of the problems of intolerance and of discrimination on the grounds of religion or belief and laid the foundation in its resolution 1987/33 of 4 September 1987<sup>79</sup> for future in-depth study of aspects of the issues raised in the study,

*Emphasizing* that non-governmental organizations and religious bodies and groups at every level have an important role to play in the promotion of tolerance and the protection of freedom of religion or belief,

*Seriously concerned* that intolerance and discrimination on the grounds of religion or belief continue to exist in many parts of the world,

*Believing* that further efforts are therefore required to promote and protect the right to freedom of thought, conscience, religion and belief and to eliminate all forms of intolerance and discrimination based on religion or belief,

1. *Reaffirms* that freedom of thought, conscience, religion and belief is a right guaranteed to all without discrimination;

2. *Urges* States, therefore, in accordance with their respective constitutional systems and with such internationally accepted instruments as the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,<sup>2</sup> the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights<sup>13</sup> and the Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Intolerance and of Discrimination Based on Religion or Belief to provide, where they have not already done so, adequate constitutional and legal guarantees of freedom of thought, conscience, religion and belief, including the provision of effective remedies where there is intolerance or discrimination based on religion or belief;

3. *Stresses*, in this connection, the value of the work in progress in the Commission on Human Rights on the preparation of a compendium of national legislation and regulations on the question of freedom of religion or belief and invites States to provide the necessary information to the Secretary-General, with particular regard to the measures taken to combat intolerance or discrimination in this field;

4. *Urges* all States to take all appropriate measures to combat intolerance and to encourage understanding, tolerance and respect in matters relating to freedom of religion or belief and, in this context, to examine where necessary the supervision and training of their civil servants, educators and other public officials to ensure that, in the course of their official duties, they respect different religions and beliefs and do not discriminate against persons professing other religions or beliefs;

5. *Invites* the United Nations University and other academic and research institutions to undertake programmes and studies on the encouragement of understanding, tolerance and respect in matters relating to freedom of religion or belief;

6. *Considers* it desirable to enhance the promotional and public information activities of the United Nations in matters relating to freedom of religion or belief;

7. *Invites* the Secretary-General to continue to give high priority to the dissemination of the text of the Decla-

<sup>77</sup> E/CN.4/Sub.2/1987/26.

<sup>78</sup> See E/CN.4/1984/3-E/CN.4/Sub.2/1983/43 and Corr.1 and 2, chap. XXI, sect. A.

<sup>79</sup> See E/CN.4/1988/37-E/CN.4/Sub.2/1987/42 and Corr.1, chap. I, sect. B.

ration on the Elimination of All Forms of Intolerance and of Discrimination Based on Religion or Belief, in all the official languages of the United Nations, and to take all appropriate measures to make the text available for use by United Nations information centres, as well as by other interested bodies;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General in this context to invite interested non-governmental organizations to consider what further role they could envisage playing in the implementation of the Declaration and in its dissemination in national and local languages;

9. *Urges* all States to consider disseminating the text of the Declaration in their respective national languages and to facilitate its dissemination in national and local languages;

10. *Welcomes* the renewal of the mandate of the Special Rapporteur appointed to examine incidents and governmental actions in all parts of the world that are incompatible with the provisions of the Declaration and to recommend remedial measures as appropriate;

11. *Requests* the Commission on Human Rights at its forty-fourth session to consider the study of the current dimensions of the problems of intolerance and discrimination on the grounds of religion or belief in the light of the observations transmitted to it by the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities;

12. *Notes* that the Commission on Human Rights intends to consider also at its forty-fourth session the question of a binding international instrument in this field and emphasizes, in this connection, the relevance of General Assembly resolution 41/120 of 4 December 1986 entitled "Setting international standards in the field of human rights";

13. *Requests* the Commission on Human Rights to continue its consideration of measures to implement the Declaration and to report, through the Economic and Social Council, to the General Assembly at its forty-third session;

14. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-third session the item entitled "Elimination of all forms of religious intolerance" and to consider the report of the Commission on Human Rights under that item.

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#### 42/98. Implications of scientific and technological developments for human rights

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* its resolution 33/53 of 14 December 1978, in which it requested the Commission on Human Rights to urge the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities to undertake, as a matter of priority, a study of the question of the protection of those detained on the grounds of mental ill-health, with a view to formulating guidelines,

*Mindful* of the Principles of Medical Ethics relevant to the role of health personnel, particularly physicians, in the protection of prisoners and detainees against torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment,<sup>80</sup>

*Recalling also* its resolution 41/114 of 4 December 1986, in which it again urged the Commission on Human Rights and the Sub-Commission to expedite their consideration of this question, so that the Commission could submit its views and recommendations, including a draft body of guidelines, principles and guarantees, to the General Assembly at its forty-third session, through the Economic and Social Council,

*Reaffirming* Commission on Human Rights resolution 1986/12 of 10 March 1986,<sup>81</sup>

*Taking note* of resolution 1987/22 of 3 September 1987 of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities,<sup>81</sup>

*Expressing deep concern* at the repeated evidence of the misuse of psychiatry to detain persons on non-medical grounds, as reflected in the report of the Special Rapporteur of the Sub-Commission,<sup>82</sup>

*Reaffirming its conviction* that detention of persons in mental institutions on account of their political views or on other non-medical grounds is a violation of their human rights,

*Noting* that, because the Working Group of the Sub-Commission has made only limited progress so far, the Sub-Commission is still far from concluding its consideration of the draft body of guidelines, principles and guarantees,

1. *Again urges* 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, so that the Commission can submit its views and recommendations, including a draft body of guidelines, principles and guarantees, to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session, through the Economic and Social Council;

2. *Invites* the Commission on Human Rights at its forty-fourth session to consider the question of the emphasis to be attached to the Working Group, in the light of the Sub-Commission's discussion at its thirty-ninth session.

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#### 42/99. Human rights and use of scientific and technological developments

*The General Assembly,*

*Reaffirming* the determination of the peoples of the United Nations to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war, to reaffirm faith in the dignity and worth of the human person, to maintain international peace and security and to develop friendly relations among peoples and international co-operation in promoting and encouraging universal respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms,

*Recalling* the relevant provisions of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,<sup>2</sup> the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights<sup>13</sup> and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,<sup>13</sup>

*Recalling further* the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security,<sup>83</sup> the Declaration on the Use of Scientific and Technological Progress in the Interests of

<sup>81</sup> See E/CN.4/1988/37-E/CN.4/Sub.2/1987/42 and Corr.1, chap. II, sect. A.

<sup>82</sup> E/CN.4/Sub.2/1983/17.

<sup>83</sup> Resolution 2734 (XXV).

<sup>80</sup> Resolution 37/194, annex.

Peace and for the Benefit of Mankind<sup>84</sup> and the Declaration on the Right of Peoples to Peace,<sup>85</sup> as well as other relevant resolutions and decisions of the United Nations,

*Bearing in mind* that, in its resolution 38/75 of 15 December 1983, the General Assembly resolutely, unconditionally and for all time condemned nuclear war as being contrary to human conscience and reason, as the most monstrous crime against peoples and as a violation of the foremost human right—the right to life,

*Recalling* its resolutions 37/189 A of 18 December 1982, 38/113 of 16 December 1983, 39/134 of 14 December 1984, 40/111 of 13 December 1985 and 41/113 of 4 December 1986,

*Taking note with appreciation* of Commission on Human Rights resolutions 1982/7 of 19 February 1982,<sup>57</sup> 1983/43 of 9 March 1983,<sup>58</sup> 1984/28 of 12 March 1984,<sup>59</sup> 1986/10 of 10 March 1986<sup>61</sup> and 1986/29 of 11 March 1986,<sup>61</sup>

*Conscious* that the widening availability of technology and the achievement of scientific and technical advances bring new possibilities for peaceful and productive enterprise, open new perspectives for the progress of civilization and provide increasing opportunities to better the conditions of life of peoples and nations, but, at the same time, present new dangers, if used for the creation of new types of weapons deadlier than those which already are capable of transforming an armed conflict from human tragedy to human annihilation,

*Conscious* that, while it is only the creative genius of man that makes progress and the development of civilization possible in a peaceful environment, human life must be recognized as supreme,

*Convinced* that all rights and freedoms, as well as all material goods and spiritual wealth that both man and nations possess, have a common foundation—the right to life, freedom, peace and aspiration for happiness,

1. *Reaffirms* that all peoples and all individuals have an inherent right to life and that the safeguarding of this cardinal right is an essential condition for the enjoyment of the entire range of economic, social and cultural, as well as civil and political, rights;

2. *Stresses once again* the urgent need for 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 of the United Nations regarding the sovereignty and territorial integrity of States and the self-determination of peoples, thus contributing to ensuring the right to life;

3. *Stresses further* the foremost importance of the implementation of practical measures of disarmament to bring an end to the waste of valuable resources and to streamline them to fight economic backwardness and poverty and to accelerate social and economic progress, particularly for the benefit of developing countries;

4. *Calls upon* all States, appropriate United Nations bodies, the 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 encourag-

ing universal respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms;

5. *Stresses* that a world without nuclear weapons and violence would open vast opportunities for the joint efforts of all nations aimed at solving urgent humanitarian problems and at co-operating in the areas of science, education, medicine, arts and others, thus guaranteeing the necessary conditions for the harmonious development of the individual;

6. *Again calls upon* all States that have 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;

7. *Looks forward* to further efforts by the Commission on Human Rights to ensure the inherent right of all peoples and all individuals to life;

8. *Decides* to consider this question at its forty-third session under the item entitled "Human rights and scientific and technological developments".

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#### 42/100. Human rights and scientific and technological developments

*The General Assembly,*

*Noting* that scientific and technological progress is one of the decisive factors in the development of human society,

*Recalling once again* the great importance of the Declaration on the Use of Scientific and Technological Progress in the Interests of Peace and for the Benefit of Mankind, adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 3384 (XXX) of 10 November 1975,

*Considering* that implementation of the Declaration will contribute to the strengthening of international peace and the security of peoples and to their economic and social development, as well as to international co-operation in the field of human rights,

*Bearing in mind* the relevant provisions of the Declaration on Social Progress and Development,<sup>14</sup>

*Realizing* that the science and technology of our times create possibilities for providing an abundance of wealth on Earth and establishing material conditions for the prosperity of society as well as the all-round development of every person,

*Seriously concerned* that the results of scientific and technological progress could be used for the arms race and development of new types of weapons to the detriment of international peace and security and social progress, human rights and fundamental freedoms and the dignity of the human person,

*Emphasizing* the growing importance of intellectual work, of interaction between science, technology and society and the humanistic, moral and ethical orientation of science and of scientific and technological progress,

*Convinced* that in the era of modern scientific and technological progress the resources of mankind and the activities of scientists should be used for the peaceful economic, social and cultural development of countries and for the improvement of the living standards of all people,

<sup>84</sup> Resolution 3384 (XXX).

<sup>85</sup> Resolution 39/11, annex.

*Recognizing* that the establishment of the new international economic order calls in particular for an important contribution to be made by science and technology to economic and social progress,

*Bearing in mind* that the exchange and transfer of scientific and technological knowledge is one of the important ways to accelerate the social and economic development of the developing countries,

*Taking note with satisfaction* of the report of the Secretary-General on human rights and scientific and technological developments,<sup>86</sup>

1. *Stresses* 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;

2. *Calls 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;

3. *Also calls upon* States to take all necessary measures to place all the achievements of science and technology at the service of mankind and to ensure that they do not lead to the degradation of the natural environment;

4. *Requests* 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;

5. *Requests* the Commission on Human Rights to continue to give special attention, in its consideration of the item entitled "Human rights and scientific and technological developments", to the question of the implementation of the provisions of the Declaration;

6. *Invites* the Commission on Human Rights to take appropriate measures and 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,<sup>57</sup> 1984/29 of 12 March 1984<sup>59</sup> and 1986/11 of 10 March 1986;<sup>61</sup>

7. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-third session the item entitled "Human rights and scientific and technological developments".

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7 December 1987

#### 42/101. Question of a convention on the rights of the child

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* its resolutions 33/166 of 20 December 1978, 34/4 of 18 October 1979, 35/131 of 11 December 1980, 36/57 of 25 November 1981, 37/190 of 18 December 1982, 38/114 of 16 December 1983, 39/135 of 14 December 1984, 40/113 of 13 December 1985 and 41/116 of 4 December 1986,

*Recalling also* Commission on Human Rights resolutions 20 (XXXIV) of 8 March 1978,<sup>87</sup> 19 (XXXV) of 14 March 1979,<sup>88</sup> 36 (XXXVI) of 12 March 1980,<sup>85</sup> 26

(XXXVII) of 10 March 1981,<sup>56</sup> 1982/39 of 11 March 1982,<sup>57</sup> 1983/52 of 10 March 1983,<sup>58</sup> 1984/24 of 8 March 1984,<sup>59</sup> 1985/50 of 14 March 1985,<sup>60</sup> 1986/59 of 13 March 1986<sup>61</sup> and 1987/48 of 11 March 1987,<sup>26</sup> as well as Economic and Social Council resolutions 1978/18 of 5 May 1978, 1978/40 of 1 August 1978, 1982/37 of 7 May 1982, 1983/39 of 27 May 1983, 1984/25 of 24 May 1984, 1985/42 of 30 May 1985, 1986/40 of 23 May 1986 and 1987/58 of 29 May 1987 and Council decisions 1980/138 of 2 May 1980 and 1981/144 of 8 May 1981,

*Reaffirming* that children's rights require special protection and call for continuous improvement of the situation of children all over the world, as well as their development and education in conditions of peace and security,

*Profoundly concerned* that the situation of children in many parts of the world remains critical as a result of unsatisfactory social conditions, natural disasters, armed conflicts, exploitation, hunger and disability and convinced that urgent and effective national and international action is called for,

*Mindful* of the important role of the United Nations Children's Fund and the United Nations in promoting the well-being of children and their development,

*Convinced* of the positive contribution which an international convention on the rights of the child, as a standard-setting accomplishment of the United Nations in the field of human rights, would make to protecting children's rights and ensuring their well-being,

*Noting with appreciation* that further progress was made during the forty-third session of the Commission on Human Rights in the elaboration of a draft convention on the rights of the child,<sup>89</sup>

*Bearing in mind* that 1989 marks the thirtieth anniversary of the Declaration on the Rights of the Child<sup>90</sup> and of the tenth anniversary of the International Year of the Child,

*Considering* that these anniversaries could constitute an appropriate target date for completion of the work on a draft convention on the rights of the child and for its adoption by the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session in 1989,

1. *Welcomes* Economic and Social Council resolution 1987/58, in which the Council authorized a meeting of an open-ended working group of the Commission on Human Rights for a period of one week prior to the forty-fourth session of the Commission in order to facilitate completion of the work on a draft convention on the rights of the child;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to authorize convening, if necessary and within existing resources, the open-ended working group of the Commission on Human Rights for an additional week at its January 1988 session in order to complete a draft convention so as to facilitate its conclusion in 1989, the year of the thirtieth anniversary of the Declaration on the Rights of the Child and of the tenth anniversary of the International Year of the Child;

3. *Requests* the Commission on Human Rights to give the highest priority to, and to make every effort at its sessions in 1988 and in 1989 to complete, a draft convention on the rights of the child and to submit it, through the Economic and Social Council, to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session;

<sup>86</sup> A/42/392 and Add.1 and 2.

<sup>87</sup> See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council*, 1978, Supplement No. 4 (E/1978/34), chap. XXVI, sect. A.

<sup>88</sup> *Ibid.*, 1979, Supplement No. 6 (E/1979/36), chap. XXIV, sect. A.

<sup>89</sup> *Ibid.*, 1987, Supplement No. 5 (E/1987/18 and Corr.1 and 2), chap. XIII.

<sup>90</sup> Resolution 1386 (XIV).

4. *Invites* all Member States to offer their active support to the completion of a draft convention on the rights of the child in 1989;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide all necessary assistance to the working group in order to ensure its smooth and efficient work in the fulfilment of its important task;

6. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-third session the item entitled "Question of a convention on the rights of the child".

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7 December 1987

#### 42/102. Indivisibility and interdependence of economic, social, cultural, civil and political rights

*The General Assembly,*

*Mindful* of the obligations of States under the Charter of the United Nations to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom and universal respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion,

*Reaffirming* the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,<sup>2</sup> the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,<sup>13</sup> the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights<sup>13</sup> and the Declaration on Social Progress and Development,<sup>14</sup>

*Recalling* that in the preambles to the International Covenants on Human Rights<sup>13</sup> it is recognized that the ideal of free human beings enjoying freedom from fear and want can only be achieved if conditions are created whereby persons may enjoy their economic, social and cultural rights as well as their civil and political rights,

*Recalling* its resolutions 40/114 of 13 December 1985 and 41/117 of 4 December 1986,

*Reaffirming* the provisions of its resolution 32/130 of 16 December 1977 that all human rights and fundamental freedoms are indivisible and interdependent and that the promotion and protection of one category of rights can never exempt or excuse States from the promotion and protection of the other rights,

*Convinced* that equal attention and urgent consideration should be given to the implementation, promotion and protection of economic, social, cultural, civil and political rights,

*Desirous* of removing all obstacles to the full realization of human rights, in particular colonialism, neo-colonialism, racism, racial discrimination in all its forms, *apartheid*, foreign intervention, occupation, aggression and domination,

*Recognizing* the fundamental rights of every people to exercise full sovereignty over its natural wealth and resources,

*Reaffirming* that there is a close and multidimensional relationship between disarmament and development, that progress in the field of disarmament would considerably promote progress in the field of development and that resources released through disarmament measures could contribute to the economic and social development and well-being of all peoples, in particular those of the developing countries,

*Recognizing* that the realization of the right to development may help to promote the enjoyment of all human rights and fundamental freedoms,

*Recalling* Commission on Human Rights resolutions 1985/42 of 14 March 1985,<sup>60</sup> 1986/15 of 10 March 1986<sup>61</sup> and 1987/19 and 1987/20 of 10 March 1987,<sup>26</sup> in which the Commission stated that the implementation, promotion and protection of economic, social and cultural rights have not received sufficient attention within the framework of the United Nations system,

*Requesting* the Secretary-General to enhance his efforts under the programme of advisory services to States in the implementation, promotion and protection of the human rights and fundamental freedoms set forth in the International Covenants on Human Rights and other United Nations instruments in the field of human rights,

1. *Notes* the essential importance of national efforts and international co-operation to achieve the full and effective realization of all human rights recognized in the International Covenants on Human Rights;

2. *Appeals* to all States to pursue policies directed towards the implementation, promotion and protection of economic, social, cultural, civil and political rights recognized in the International Covenants on Human Rights and other international instruments;

3. *Requests* the Commission on Human Rights to give more attention to the realization of economic, social and cultural rights under the relevant agenda items;

4. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights on its first session,<sup>91</sup> including the suggestions and recommendations of a general nature approved by the Committee;

5. *Endorses* the invitation to the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights by the Economic and Social Council, in its resolution 1987/5 of 26 May 1987, to consider again at its next session the compilation of recommendations in the summary records of that Committee relating to its future work, paying particular attention to practices followed by other treaty bodies, including the preparation of general comments by the Human Rights Committee;

6. *Requests* the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights to take due account of the experience gained in the Sessional Working Group of Governmental Experts on the Implementation of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, and in particular of the suggestions and recommendations of the Sessional Working Group;

7. *Urges* the Secretary-General to take determined steps, within existing resources, to give publicity to the Human Rights Committee and to the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and to ensure that they receive full administrative support in order to enable them to discharge their functions effectively;

8. *Affirms* 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;

9. *Decides* to discuss at its forty-third session, under the item entitled "International Covenants on Human

<sup>91</sup> E/1987/28.

Rights", the question of the indivisibility and interdependence of economic, social, cultural, civil and political rights.

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7 December 1987*

#### 42/103. International Covenants on Human Rights

*The General Assembly,*

Recalling its resolutions 33/51 of 14 December 1978, 34/45 of 23 November 1979, 35/132 of 11 December 1980, 36/58 of 25 November 1981, 37/191 of 18 December 1982, 38/116 and 38/117 of 16 December 1983, 39/136 and 39/138 of 14 December 1984, 40/115 and 40/116 of 13 December 1985, 41/32 of 3 November 1986 and 41/119 and 41/121 of 4 December 1986,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General<sup>92</sup> on the status of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights,<sup>13</sup> the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights<sup>13</sup> and the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,<sup>13</sup>

Recognizing the important role of the Human Rights Committee in the implementation of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Optional Protocol thereto,

Bearing in mind the important responsibilities of the Economic and Social Council in relation to the International Covenants on Human Rights,

Welcoming the establishment, pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 1985/17 of 28 May 1985, of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights to oversee the implementation of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights,

Welcoming the submission to the General Assembly of the annual report of the Human Rights Committee<sup>93</sup> and the first report of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights,<sup>91</sup>

Noting with concern the critical situation with regard to overdue reports from States parties to the International Covenants on Human Rights,

1. Takes note with appreciation of the report of the Human Rights Committee on its twenty-ninth and thirtieth sessions,<sup>93</sup> and expresses its satisfaction with the serious and constructive manner in which the Committee is continuing to carry out its functions;

2. Further takes note with appreciation 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;

3. Expresses its appreciation to the States parties to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights that have submitted their reports to the Human Rights Committee under article 40 of the Covenant and urges States parties that have not yet done so to submit their reports as speedily as possible;

4. Urges those States parties to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights that have been requested by the Human Rights Committee to provide additional information to comply with the request;

5. Commends the States parties to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights that have submitted their reports under article 16 of the Covenant and urges States parties that have not yet done so to submit their reports as soon as possible;

6. Notes with satisfaction that the majority of States parties to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and an increasing number of States parties to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, have been represented by experts in the presentation of their reports, thereby assisting the respective monitoring bodies in their work, and hopes that all States parties to both Covenants will arrange such representation in the future;

7. Again urges all States that have 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 International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights;

8. Invites the States parties to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights to consider making the declaration provided for in article 41 of the Covenant;

9. Emphasizes the importance of the strictest compliance by States parties with their obligations under the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and, where applicable, the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights;

10. Stresses the importance of avoiding the erosion of human rights by derogation, and underlines the necessity of strict observance of the agreed conditions and procedures for derogation under article 4 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, bearing in mind the need for States parties to provide the fullest possible information during states of emergency, so that the justification for and appropriateness of measures taken in these circumstances can be assessed;

11. Appeals to States parties to review whether any reservation made in respect of the provisions of the International Covenants on Human Rights should be upheld;

12. Urges 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;

13. Urges 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;

14. Requests the Secretary-General to keep the Human Rights Committee and the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights informed of the relevant activities of the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council, the Commission on Human Rights, the Commission on the Status of Women, the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, the newly established Committee against Torture and, where appropriate, other functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council and the specialized agencies, and also to transmit the annual reports of the Human Rights Committee and the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights to those bodies;

15. Also requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-third session a report on the status of the International Covenant on Economic, So-

<sup>92</sup> A/42/450.

<sup>93</sup> Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 40 (A/42/40).



cial and Cultural Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights;

16. *Also requests* the Secretary-General, within existing resources, to ensure that the Human Rights Committee and the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights are able to hold the necessary sessions and are provided with administrative support and summary records;

17. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that the Centre for Human Rights of the Secretariat effectively assists the Human Rights Committee and the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights in the implementation of their respective mandates;

18. *Again urges* the Secretary-General, taking into account the suggestions of the Human Rights Committee, to take determined steps, within existing resources, to give more publicity to the work of that Committee and, similarly, to the work of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights;

19. *Invites* the Human Rights Committee and the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights to explore further ways of expediting consideration of periodic reports;

20. *Welcomes* the publication of the first volumes of the official public records of the Human Rights Committee and looks forward to the early publication of further volumes;

21. *Encourages* all Governments to publish the texts 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 in as many languages as possible and to distribute them and make them known as widely as possible in their territories.

93rd plenary meeting  
7 December 1987

#### 42/104. International Literacy Year

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* its resolution 41/118 of 4 December 1986,

*Recalling* Economic and Social Council resolution 1987/80 of 8 July 1987, in which the Council recommended that the General Assembly proclaim 1990 as International Literacy Year,

*Recalling* that in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights<sup>2</sup> and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights<sup>13</sup> the inalienable right of everyone to education is recognized,

*Mindful* of the fact that the eradication of illiteracy is one of the paramount objectives of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade,<sup>94</sup>

*Recognizing* that the elimination of illiteracy constitutes a prerequisite for ensuring the right to education,

*Emphasizing* that widespread illiteracy, especially in many developing countries, seriously hinders the process of economic and social development and cultural and spiritual advancement,

*Emphasizing further* that this situation is utterly incompatible with what is required by the great advances in the

scientific and technical revolution that mankind is witnessing,

*Convinced* that the process of education can make an indispensable contribution to the achievement of social progress, mutual understanding and co-operation among nations,

*Mindful* of the fact that the eradication of illiteracy calls for world-wide co-operation and joint efforts,

*Considering* that the complete elimination of illiteracy in all regions of the world should be recognized as a priority objective of the international community,

*Convinced* that the elaboration of a global strategy for the eradication of illiteracy and the organization of a world-wide literacy campaign will promote deeper understanding by people throughout the world of the various aspects of the problem of illiteracy and help to intensify efforts to spread literacy and education,

*Taking note with appreciation* of the programme for International Literacy Year submitted by the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization,<sup>95</sup>

*Taking into account* the guidelines for international years and anniversaries adopted by the General Assembly in its decision 35/424 of 5 December 1980,

1. *Proclaims* 1990 as International Literacy Year;

2. *Invites* all States to ensure adequate nation-wide preparation for International Literacy Year;

3. *Recommends* that the specialized agencies, regional commissions and other organizations of the United Nations system consider in their respective forums the contributions that they could make to the success of International Literacy Year;

4. *Invites* interested intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to exert efforts in their respective fields to contribute adequately to the preparation and implementation of national and international programmes for International Literacy Year;

5. *Invites* the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to assume the role of lead organization for International Literacy Year;

6. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fourth session an item entitled "Preparation and organization of International Literacy Year".

93rd plenary meeting  
7 December 1987

#### 42/105. Reporting obligations of States parties to United Nations instruments on human rights

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* its resolution 41/121 of 4 December 1986 and other relevant resolutions,

*Reiterating* the fundamental importance it attaches to the fulfilment of reporting obligations under international instruments on human rights,

*Recognizing* that effective periodic reporting by States parties to relevant treaty bodies not only enhances international accountability in relation to the protection and promotion of human rights, but also provides States parties with a valuable opportunity to review policies and programmes affecting the protection and promotion of human rights and to make any appropriate adjustments,

<sup>94</sup> See resolution 35/56, annex.

<sup>95</sup> See E/1987/113.



*Expressing concern* about the increasing backlog of reports on implementation by States parties of United Nations instruments on human rights and about delays in consideration of reports by the treaty bodies,

*Recognizing* the burden that coexisting reporting systems place upon Member States that are parties to various instruments and noting that this burden will become more onerous as additional instruments come into force,

*Welcoming* the decision taken by the States parties to the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination,<sup>96</sup> at their tenth meeting, to approve the practice of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination of considering multiple overdue reports in consolidated form,<sup>96</sup> and the decision taken by the States parties, at their eleventh meeting, to recommend that in order to facilitate the current work of the Committee, States parties, as a general practice, after submitting initial reports to the Committee, should submit further comprehensive reports on every second occasion thereafter when reports are due, that is, every four years, with a brief updating report at each intervening occasion when reports are due,<sup>97</sup>

*Reaffirming* the importance of providing adequate resources for all bodies supervising implementation of United Nations instruments on human rights, including maintaining summary records for their proceedings, in particular for the presentation and consideration of periodic reports by States parties,

*Reaffirming also* the independent, expert character of the treaty bodies,

1. *Urges* States parties to United Nations instruments on human rights with reports overdue to make every effort to present their reports as soon as possible and to take advantage of opportunities whereby such reports can be consolidated;

2. *Invites* States parties to United Nations instruments on human rights 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;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to revise, as a matter of priority and in consultation with the treaty bodies, the draft compilation of general guidelines elaborated by the various supervisory bodies and the list of articles dealing with related rights under the United Nations instruments on human rights, and to include in the guidelines, where appropriate, the general comments of the supervisory bodies in order to assist States parties in compiling reports;

4. *Further requests* the Secretary-General:

(a) To propose a draft agenda for the meeting of the persons chairing the treaty bodies to be held at Geneva in October 1988, which reflects, *inter alia*, the following objectives:

(i) To give priority attention to consideration of remedial measures, including co-ordinated action when appropriate, to deal with the problems highlighted in the reports of the Secretary-General;<sup>98</sup>

(ii) To give further consideration to harmonizing and consolidating reporting guidelines on the basis of the suggestions in the above-mentioned reports, with a view to providing clearer and more compre-

hensive guidelines for more concise reporting by States parties;

(iii) To identify and develop possible projects for technical advisory services with a view to assisting States parties upon their request in fulfilling their reporting obligations;

(iv) To explore ways of expediting consideration of periodic reports, such as by envisaging time-limits on oral interventions, avoiding duplication in questioning, requesting supplementary written material, and encouraging States parties to submit reports that are as succinct as possible;

(b) To circulate a draft agenda for the meeting to the treaty bodies to enable comment and to facilitate preparations;

(c) To submit a report on the meeting to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session;

5. *Invites* the persons chairing the treaty bodies to maintain communication and dialogue with each other on common issues and problems;

6. *Invites* States parties to United Nations instruments on human rights to consider at their meetings further ways of streamlining and otherwise improving reporting procedures, as well as enhancing co-ordination and information flow between the treaty bodies and with relevant United Nations bodies, including the specialized agencies, and requests the Secretary-General to inform the General Assembly of any decisions of the States parties on these issues;

7. *Welcomes* the efforts of the treaty bodies to rationalize reporting procedures and to scrutinize periodic reports more intensively and expeditiously,

8. *Invites* the newly established Committee against Torture to give due attention to the issues raised in the present resolution when developing arrangements for periodic reporting by States parties;

9. *Requests* the Economic and Social Council to consider rearranging the periodicity of reporting under the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights;<sup>13</sup>

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide from official United Nations sources a compilation of statistics relevant to the consideration by the treaty bodies of the reports of States parties;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to strengthen co-ordination between the Centre for Human Rights and the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat with reference to the implementation of human rights instruments and the servicing of treaty bodies;

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General 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 under United Nations instruments on human rights;

13. *Invites* the specialized agencies and other United Nations bodies to assist the Secretary-General in the above-mentioned endeavours and to develop complementary training activities in this field;

14. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that the annual reports of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the Human Rights Committee, the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against

<sup>96</sup> See CERD/SP/26.

<sup>97</sup> See CERD/SP/31.

<sup>98</sup> A/40/600 and Add.1 and A/41/510.

Women and the Committee against Torture are made available to all the members of these bodies;

15. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit, as expeditiously as possible, the text of the present resolution to all members of the treaty bodies;

16. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-third session as a separate item, the item entitled "Reporting obligations of States parties to United Nations instruments on human rights".

93rd plenary meeting  
7 December 1987

**42/106. International Conference on the Plight of Refugees, Returnees and Displaced Persons in Southern Africa**

*The General Assembly,*

*Gravely concerned* at the deteriorating situation in southern Africa arising from the continued domination and oppression of the peoples of South Africa and Namibia by the minority racist régime of South Africa,

*Conscious* of the need to provide increased assistance to the peoples of the region and the liberation movements of South Africa and Namibia in their struggle against colonialism, racial discrimination and the policies of *apartheid*,

*Conscious also* of its responsibility to provide economic, material and humanitarian assistance to independent States in southern Africa in order to assist them in coping with the situation resulting from the acts of aggression and destabilization committed by the *apartheid* régime of South Africa,

*Aware* that *apartheid* in South Africa, the illegal occupation of Namibia and acts of destabilization carried out by South Africa and its surrogate elements continue to be the main causes of refugee flows and the displacement of persons in the southern region of Africa,

*Taking note* of the decision of the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its forty-sixth session, held at Addis Ababa from 20 to 25 July 1987, to convene an International Conference on the Plight of Refugees, Returnees and Displaced Persons in Southern Africa and to enlist the active support of the international community, in particular the United Nations, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference, to that end,<sup>99</sup>

*Taking note also* of the decision by the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to endorse the proposal for the convening of an international conference to address the specific situation of refugees and displaced persons in southern Africa,<sup>100</sup>

*Appreciating* the current efforts of the international community to provide humanitarian assistance to refugees and other persons displaced by armed conflict in the countries of southern Africa,

*Recognizing* that the task of caring for refugees is a matter of international concern and solidarity in keeping with the Charter of the United Nations, international and regional instruments, in particular the 1951 Convention<sup>101</sup> and the 1967 Protocol<sup>102</sup> relating to the Status of Refu-

gees, as well as the Organization of African Unity Convention Governing the Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa,<sup>103</sup> of 1969,

*Convinced* that there is an urgent need for the international community to extend maximum and concerted assistance to southern African countries sheltering refugees, returnees and displaced persons and also to highlight the plight of the refugees, returnees and displaced persons in southern Africa,

1. *Welcomes* the decision of 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;

2. *Reiterates its appreciation* to the Secretary-General for his efforts, on behalf of the international community, to organize and mobilize special programmes of economic assistance for those African States facing grave economic difficulties, the front-line States and other independent States of southern Africa to help them to withstand the effects of the acts of aggression and destabilization committed by the *apartheid* régime of South Africa;

3. *Welcomes* the decision by the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees on the convening of the Conference;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General of the United Nations, in close co-operation with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, to give all possible assistance to the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity in the preparation and organization of the Conference;

5. *Appeals* 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;

6. *Calls 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;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to apprise the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1988 and to report to the General Assembly at its forty-third session on the implementation of the present resolution.

93rd plenary meeting  
7 December 1987

**42/107. Second International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa**

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* all its resolutions, particularly resolution 41/122 of 4 December 1986, relating to the Second International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa,

*Having considered* the report of the Secretary-General on assistance to refugees in Africa,<sup>104</sup>

*Mindful* that the fundamental purpose of the Declaration and Programme of Action adopted by the Second International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa, held at Geneva from 9 to 11 July 1984,<sup>105</sup> was to

<sup>99</sup> See A/42/699, annex I, resolution CM/Res.1117 (XLVII).

<sup>100</sup> See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 12A (A/42/12/Add.1)*, para. 209.

<sup>101</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 189, No. 2545.

<sup>102</sup> *Ibid.*, vol. 606, No. 8791.

<sup>103</sup> *Ibid.*, vol. 1001, No. 14691.

<sup>104</sup> A/42/491.

<sup>105</sup> A/39/402, annex.

launch collective action by the international community aimed at achieving lasting solutions,

*Gravely concerned* at the persistent and serious problem of large numbers of refugees on the African continent,

*Aware* of the heavy burden borne by African countries of asylum on account of the presence of these refugees and its consequences for their economic and social development, and of the great sacrifices made by them, despite their limited resources,

*Deeply concerned* that the refugee situation has been severely affected by the critical economic situation in Africa, as well as by drought and other natural disasters,

*Bearing in mind* the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990,<sup>106</sup> adopted by the General Assembly at its thirteenth special session, devoted to the critical economic situation in Africa, which refers in particular to the need for the speedy implementation of the recommendations of the Second International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa,

*Recognizing* that the efforts of the countries of asylum require the concerted support of the international community to meet the needs for emergency relief, and for medium-term and long-term development aid,

*Taking note* of the declarations, decisions and resolutions adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its twenty-third ordinary session, held at Addis Ababa from 27 to 29 July 1987,<sup>107</sup> and of the resolutions adopted by the Council of Ministers of that organization at its forty-sixth ordinary session, held at Addis Ababa from 20 to 25 July 1987,<sup>69</sup> on the situation of refugees in Africa,

*Emphasizing* the collective responsibility of sharing the urgent and overwhelming burden of the problem of African refugees through effective mobilization of additional resources to meet the urgent and long-term needs of the refugees and to strengthen the capacity of countries of asylum to provide adequately for the refugees while they remain in those countries, as well as to assist the countries of origin in rehabilitating voluntary returnees,

*Reiterating once again* the vital importance of the complementarity between refugee aid and development assistance,

*Noting once again with deep concern* that many of the projects submitted to the Second International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa have yet to be funded and implemented,

*Desirous* of ensuring the speedy implementation of the recommendations and pledges made at the Second International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa,

*Noting* the initiative taken by the Secretary-General to promote increased and effective co-operation between the United Nations Development Programme and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees through the signing of an agreement on co-operation, as well as the measures he has taken to revitalize the Trust Fund of the Second International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa,

1. *Expresses its deep appreciation* to African host countries, which are the biggest donors, for their generous contribution and continuous efforts to alleviate the plight of refugees in spite of their critical economic situation;

2. *Reiterates its appreciation* to all donor countries, the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, regional organizations and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations for their initial support and response to the projects submitted to the Second International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa;<sup>108</sup>

3. *Urges* the international community to maintain the momentum created by the Conference and to translate into reality the projects submitted as well as the principles of the Declaration and Programme of Action adopted by the Conference;

4. *Emphasizes* the vital importance of the complementarity of refugee aid and development assistance and of achieving durable solutions to the problem of refugees in Africa and the necessity of providing assistance for the strengthening of the social and economic infrastructures of African countries receiving refugees and returnees;

5. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme for their concerted action aimed at revitalizing and further strengthening the mechanisms of implementation of the Second International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa;

6. *Requests* the High Commissioner to continue to keep the situation of refugees in Africa under constant review so as to ensure that adequate assistance is available for care and maintenance and for bringing about durable solutions;

7. *Requests* 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;

8. *Calls 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;

9. *Again requests* the Secretary-General, in accordance with the Declaration and Programme of Action adopted by the Conference, to monitor, in consultation and close co-operation with the Organization of African Unity, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the United Nations Development Programme, the effective follow-up to the Conference;

10. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-third session, through the Economic and Social Council, on the implementation of the present resolution.

93rd plenary meeting  
7 December 1987

#### 42/108. Continuation of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* its resolution 37/196 of 18 December 1982, in which it decided to review, not later than at its forty-second session, the arrangements for the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees with a

<sup>106</sup> Resolution S-13/2, annex.

<sup>107</sup> See A/42/699, annex II.

<sup>108</sup> See A/41/572, annex.

view to determining whether the Office should be continued beyond 31 December 1988,

*Recognizing* the need for concerted international action on behalf of the increasing numbers of refugees and displaced persons of concern to the High Commissioner,

*Considering* the outstanding work that has been performed by the Office of the High Commissioner in providing international protection and material assistance to refugees and displaced persons as well as in promoting permanent solutions to their problems,

*Noting with deep appreciation* the effective manner in which the Office of the High Commissioner has been dealing with various essential humanitarian tasks entrusted to it,

1. *Decides* to continue the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees for a further period of five years from 1 January 1989;

2. *Decides* to review, not later than at its forty-seventh session, the arrangements for the Office of the High Commissioner with a view to determining whether the Office should be continued beyond 31 December 1993.

93rd plenary meeting  
7 December 1987

#### 42/109. Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

*The General Assembly,*

*Having considered* the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees on the activities of his Office,<sup>109</sup> as well as the report of the Executive Committee of the Programme of the High Commissioner on the work of its thirty-eighth session,<sup>110</sup> and having heard the statements made by the High Commissioner on 13 and 17 November 1987,<sup>111</sup>

*Recalling* its resolution 41/124 of 4 December 1986,

*Reaffirming* the purely humanitarian and non-political character of the activities of the Office of the High Commissioner, which are undertaken in the common interest of humanity,

*Noting with satisfaction* that, following recent accessions, at least one hundred States are now parties to the 1951 Convention<sup>101</sup> and the 1967 Protocol<sup>102</sup> relating to the Status of Refugees,

*Deeply concerned* that refugees and displaced persons of concern to the High Commissioner continue to face, in certain situations, distressingly serious problems in various parts of the world,

*Particularly concerned* that in various regions the safety and welfare of refugees and asylum-seekers continue to be seriously jeopardized on account of military or armed attacks and other forms of violence, and noting that further efforts should be made in dealing with the problem of rescuing asylum-seekers in distress at sea,

*Stressing* the fundamental importance of the High Commissioner's function to provide international protection, particularly in the context of the increasing complexity of the contemporary refugee problem, and the need for States

to co-operate with the High Commissioner in the exercise of this essential function,

*Noting* the efforts of the High Commissioner to continue to address the special problems and needs of refugee and displaced women and children, who in many cases are exposed to a variety of difficult situations affecting their physical and legal protection as well as their psychological and material well-being,

*Emphasizing* the need for States to assist, on as wide a basis as possible, the efforts of the High Commissioner to promote speedy and durable solutions to the problems of refugees,

*Realizing* in this context that voluntary repatriation or return remains the most desirable solution to the problems facing refugees and displaced persons of concern to the High Commissioner, and welcoming the fact that in various parts of the world it has been possible for significant numbers of them to return voluntarily to their countries of origin,

*Commending* States that, despite severe economic and development problems of their own, continue to admit large numbers of refugees and displaced persons of concern to the Office of the High Commissioner into their territories, and emphasizing the need to share the burden of these States to the maximum extent possible through international assistance in accordance with the conclusions on refugee aid and development adopted by the Executive Committee of the Programme of the High Commissioner at its thirty-eighth session,<sup>112</sup>

*Stressing* the need for the international community to continue to provide adequate resettlement opportunities for those refugees for whom no other durable solution may be in sight, with particular attention given to refugees who have already spent an inordinately long time in camps,

*Welcoming* the valuable support extended by Governments to the High Commissioner in carrying out his humanitarian tasks, as well as the continuing and increasing co-operation between the Office of the High Commissioner and other bodies of the United Nations system and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations,

*Noting* the High Commissioner's continuing efforts to reorganize and improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the Office, particularly with respect to activities in the field,

*Commending* the High Commissioner and his staff for the dedicated manner in which they discharge their responsibilities, and paying tribute to those staff members who lost their lives in the course of their duties,

1. *Strongly reaffirms* the fundamental nature of the function of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to provide international protection and the need for Governments to co-operate fully with his Office in order to facilitate the effective exercise of this function, in particular by acceding to and implementing the relevant international and regional refugee instruments and by scrupulously observing the principles of asylum and *non-refoulement*;

2. *Notes with particular concern* the continued violation of the principle of *non-refoulement* in certain situations, and stresses the need to strengthen measures to protect refugees against such action;

3. *Appeals* to all States that have not yet become parties to the 1951 Convention and the 1967 Protocol relating

<sup>109</sup> Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 12 (A/42/12).

<sup>110</sup> Ibid., Supplement No. 12A (A/42/12/Add.1).

<sup>111</sup> Ibid., Forty-second Session, Third Committee, 45th and 50th meetings, and corrigendum.

<sup>112</sup> Ibid., Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 12A (A/42/12/Add.1), para. 210, sect. C.

to the Status of Refugees to consider acceding to these instruments in order to enhance their universal character;

4. *Condemns* all violations of the rights and safety of refugees and asylum-seekers, in particular those perpetrated by military or armed attacks against refugee camps and settlements and other forms of violence;

5. *Endorses* the conclusions on military and armed attacks on refugee camps and settlements adopted by the Executive Committee of the Programme of the High Commissioner at its thirty-eighth session,<sup>113</sup> and calls upon all States to observe these principles;

6. *Endorses* the conclusions on refugee children adopted by the Executive Committee of the Programme of the High Commissioner at its thirty-eighth session,<sup>114</sup> and urges States to extend their full co-operation to the High Commissioner so as to ensure that the special needs of refugee children are met;

7. *Urges* the High Commissioner to continue his efforts to identify and meet the special needs of refugee women;

8. *Recognizes* the importance of fair and expeditious procedures for determining refugee status and/or granting asylum in order, *inter alia*, to protect refugees and asylum-seekers from unjustified or unduly prolonged detention or stay in camps, and urges States to establish such procedures;

9. *Recognizes* the importance of achieving durable solutions to refugee problems and in particular the need to address in this process the causes that force refugees and asylum-seekers to flee their countries of origin, in the light of the report of the Group of Governmental Experts on International Co-operation to Avert New Flows of Refugees;<sup>115</sup>

10. *Urges* all States to support the High Commissioner in his efforts to achieve durable solutions to the problem of refugees and displaced persons of concern to his Office, primarily through voluntary repatriation or return, including assistance to returnees as appropriate or, wherever appropriate, through integration into countries of asylum or through resettlement in third countries;

11. *Expresses deep appreciation* for the valuable material and humanitarian response of receiving countries, in particular those developing countries which, despite limited resources, continue to admit, on a permanent or temporary basis, large numbers of refugees and asylum-seekers;

12. *Urges* the international community, in accordance with the principle of international solidarity and burden-sharing, to assist the above-mentioned countries in order to enable them to cope with the additional burden that care for refugees and asylum-seekers represents;

13. *Recognizes* with appreciation the work done by the High Commissioner to put into practice the concept of development-oriented assistance to refugees and returnees, as initiated at the Second International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa,<sup>108</sup> and urges him to continue that process, wherever appropriate, in full co-operation with appropriate international agencies, and further urges Governments to support these efforts;

14. *Emphasizes* the essential role of development-oriented organizations and agencies in the implementation of programmes that benefit refugees and returnees and urges the High Commissioner and those organizations

and agencies, in accordance with their respective mandates, to strengthen their mutual co-operation towards the attainment of durable solutions, and calls upon the High Commissioner to continue to promote such co-operation;

15. *Calls upon* all Governments to contribute, in a spirit of international solidarity and burden-sharing and in every way feasible, to the High Commissioner's programmes with the aim of ensuring that the needs of refugees, returnees and displaced persons of concern to the High Commissioner are met.

93rd plenary meeting  
7 December 1987

#### 42/110. Assistance to refugees, returnees and displaced persons of Central America

*The General Assembly,*

*Bearing in mind* its resolution 42/1 of 7 October 1987 on the current peace initiatives undertaken in connection with the agreement on "Procedures for the establishment of a firm and lasting peace in Central America",<sup>116</sup> signed at Guatemala City on 7 August 1987 by the Central American Presidents, at the Esquipulas II summit meeting, and in particular point 8 thereof concerning refugees and displaced persons in the region,

*Taking note* of the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees<sup>109</sup> and the decision taken by the Executive Committee of the Programme of the High Commissioner at its thirty-eighth session concerning refugees in Central America,<sup>117</sup> in which the Executive Committee, *inter alia*, reaffirmed the importance of continuing to apply regional approaches for the consideration of this problem and the initiative to organize a conference on this question in 1988,

*Bearing in mind further* the principles contained in the 1984 Cartagena Declaration on refugees and the conclusions and recommendations of the colloquium held in Mexico in 1981 on asylum and international protection of refugees in Latin America,

*Recognizing* the generous efforts made by the countries receiving Central American refugees despite the enormous difficulties facing them, especially the present economic crisis,

*Aware* of the complexity and seriousness of the situation of the refugees and displaced persons in the Central American region and its effects on the social and economic development of the area,

*Considering* that voluntary repatriation is the most appropriate solution to the problem of refugees, provided that it is on the basis of individual volition and with the collaboration of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and that it is carried out under conditions of complete safety, preferably to the country of origin,

*Bearing in mind* the means of co-operation established in the region through the setting up of tripartite commissions, composed of representatives of the country of origin, the country of asylum and the Office of the High Commissioner, to facilitate and co-ordinate activities relating to the repatriation of refugees,

<sup>113</sup> *Ibid.*, para. 206.

<sup>114</sup> *Ibid.*, para. 205.

<sup>115</sup> A/41/324, annex.

<sup>116</sup> A/42/521-S/19085, annex. For the printed text, see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-second Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1987*, document S/19085, annex.

<sup>117</sup> *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 12A (A/42/12/Add.1)*, para. 208.

Recognizing the urgent need for co-operation with the countries of Central America and Mexico in the various phases involved in the repatriation, relocation, local integration and resettlement of refugees within the framework of lasting solutions,

Aware of the adverse situation of persons displaced within their own country and of the need for assistance in order to reintegrate them in their places of origin,

Underlining the paramount importance of humanitarian and apolitical considerations in dealing with the problem of refugees and displaced persons, and the need to ensure that this approach is strictly observed by the authorities of the countries of origin and of asylum, and of all participating agencies,

Noting that the Executive Commission established pursuant to the agreement concluded at the Esquipulas II summit meeting decided to establish a sub-commission on refugees and displaced persons, composed of representatives of the Central American countries, in order to study and propose formulas for promoting and facilitating voluntary repatriation and to propose machinery for regional co-operation as well as joint activities with the international community,

1. Expresses its satisfaction at the commitments made by the Presidents of the Central American countries to protect and aid refugees and displaced persons, as stated in point 8 of the agreement concluded at the Esquipulas II summit meeting;<sup>116</sup>

2. Commends the valuable humanitarian work carried out by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, governmental and non-governmental organizations and countries of asylum as well as the important contribution of the donor countries in solving the most critical problems involved in rendering assistance to Central American refugees and displaced persons;

3. Also commends the important initiative taken by the Central American countries, the Contadora Group and the Support Group on the refugee question as part of the efforts made to restore peace in the region;

4. Appeals to the international community and governmental and non-governmental organizations, drawing upon their humanitarian and apolitical character, to provide and increase co-operation and assistance to Central American refugees, returnees and displaced persons;

5. Invites Member States to co-operate with the countries of the region in solving the social and economic problems arising from the flows of refugees and displaced persons;

6. Appeals to the international community to intensify its co-operation in the process of voluntary repatriation and rehabilitation of returnees in their country of origin, and urges it to facilitate the resettlement or transfer of refugees within the framework of lasting solutions and, while that process is taking place, to continue international humanitarian assistance for the benefit of the refugees;

7. Stresses the need to co-ordinate humanitarian assistance projects with the national development plans of the countries of the region and emphasizes that the assistance provided for refugee-related projects must be considered special and independent of co-operation for the development of the countries of the region;

8. Requests the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the competent organizations of the United Nations system, to take the necessary measures to prepare programmes of assistance to persons displaced in their own country and facilitate the reintegration and rehabilitation of returnees;

9. Also requests the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the High Commissioner and competent bodies, to report to the General Assembly at its forty-third session on the implementation of the present resolution.

93rd plenary meeting  
7 December 1987

#### 42/111. Preparation of a draft convention against illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances

*The General Assembly,*

Recalling its resolutions 33/168 of 20 December 1978, 35/195 of 15 December 1980, 36/132 of 14 December 1981, 36/168 of 16 December 1981, 37/168 of 17 December 1982, 37/198 of 18 December 1982, 38/93 and 38/122 of 16 December 1983, 39/141 and 39/143 of 14 December 1984, 40/120, 40/121 and 40/122 of 13 December 1985, 41/125, 41/126 and 41/127 of 4 December 1986 and other relevant provisions,

Recalling also the provisions of its resolution 41/126, in which it is recognized that the preliminary draft convention prepared by the Secretary-General in compliance with Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 1 (S-IX) of 14 February 1986<sup>118</sup> constitutes a positive step in the preparation of the convention and that the elements included in the draft correspond to many of the interests of the international community in its efforts to confront the problem of illicit drug trafficking,

Emphasizing the importance of the contribution that will be made by the convention in supplementing the existing international instruments on the subject, namely the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961, as amended by the 1972 Protocol Amending the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961,<sup>119</sup> and the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971,<sup>120</sup>

Recalling that in paragraph 3 of its resolution 41/126 it requested the Commission on Narcotic Drugs to continue the preparation of the draft convention so that it might be effective and widely acceptable, and might enter into force at an early date,

1. Expresses its appreciation to and commends the Secretary-General for the report<sup>121</sup> submitted to the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking on progress achieved in the preparation of a new convention against illicit traffic in drugs;

2. Underlines the importance of the appeal made in paragraph 3 of the Declaration of the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking,<sup>122</sup> in which the Conference called for the urgent but careful preparation and finalization, taking into account the various aspects of illicit trafficking, of the draft convention against illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances to ensure its entry into force at the earliest possible date as a complement to existing international instruments;

3. Welcomes the report of the meeting of the Intergovernmental Expert Group on the preparation of the draft

<sup>118</sup> See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1986, Supplement No. 3 (E/1986/23)*, chap. X, sect. A.

<sup>119</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 976, No. 14152.

<sup>120</sup> *Ibid.*, vol. 1019, No. 14956.

<sup>121</sup> A/CONF.133/5.

<sup>122</sup> *Report of the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking, Vienna, 17-26 June 1987* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.87.I.18), chap. I, sect. B.

convention,<sup>123</sup> drawn up in accordance with Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 1 (XXXII) of 10 February 1987,<sup>124</sup> and urges Member States to submit in due course their observations on the draft revised by the Expert Group;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General, using existing resources, to consider the possibility of convening the Intergovernmental Expert Group for a period of two weeks immediately prior to the tenth special session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs in order to continue the revision of the working paper on the draft convention against illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and, if possible, to reach agreement on the convention;

5. *Requests* the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, through the Economic and Social Council, to consider and, if possible, approve at its tenth special session the draft convention against illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, and to prepare recommendations on the next measures to be taken with a view to concluding the preparation of the convention, including the possibility of convening a plenipotentiary conference in 1988 for its adoption;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to make the necessary administrative arrangements for the convening of any agreed plenipotentiary conference in 1988 for the signing of the convention against illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances;

7. *Once again urges* all States that have not yet done so to ratify or to accede to the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961, as amended by the 1972 Protocol Amending the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961, and the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-third session on the implementation of the present resolution.

93rd plenary meeting  
7 December 1987

#### 42/112. International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* its resolution 40/122 of 13 December 1985, by which it decided to convene in 1987, in response to the initiative of the Secretary-General, an International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking at the ministerial level, at Vienna, with the mandate to generate universal action, and as an expression of the political will of nations to combat the drug menace and as a means of tackling the serious and complex international drug problem in all its forms,

*Recalling also* its resolution 41/125 of 4 December 1986,

*Taking into consideration* Economic and Social Council decision 1987/127 of 26 May 1987,

*Having considered* the report of the Secretary-General on the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking,<sup>125</sup>

*Expressing its determination* to strengthen action and co-operation at the national, regional and international levels towards the goal of an international society free of drug abuse,

*Noting* the need for a review and assessment of the follow-up activities to the Conference,

*Noting with appreciation* the offer of the Government of Bolivia to act as host to a second international conference,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking,<sup>126</sup> and welcomes the successful conclusion of the Conference, in particular the adoption of the Declaration<sup>127</sup> and the Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline of Future Activities in Drug Abuse Control;<sup>127</sup>

2. *Affirms* its commitment to the Declaration of the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking as an expression of the political will of nations to combat the drug menace;

3. *Urges* Governments and organizations, in formulating programmes, to take due account of the framework provided by the Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline of Future Activities in Drug Abuse Control as a repertory of recommendations setting forth practical measures that can contribute to the fight against drug abuse and illicit trafficking;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to make available, within existing resources, an adequate number of copies of the Declaration and the Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline of Future Activities in Drug Abuse Control;

5. *Decides* to observe 26 June each year as the International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking;

6. *Appeals* to Member States to provide additional resources to the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control as a priority goal in the follow-up activities to the Conference to enable it to strengthen its co-operation with the developing countries in their efforts to implement drug control programmes;

7. *Requests* the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, as the principal United Nations policy-making body on drug control, to identify suitable measures for follow-up to the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking and, in this context, to give appropriate consideration to the report of the Secretary-General on the Conference;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-third session on the implementation of the present resolution.

93rd plenary meeting  
7 December 1987

#### 42/113. International campaign against drug abuse and illicit trafficking

*The General Assembly,*

*Conscious* of the adverse effects of the global problem of drug abuse, illicit production of and trafficking in drugs and psychotropic substances, both on individuals, in that it has pernicious physical and psychological effects and limits creativity and the full development of human potential, and in relation to States, as it is a threat to their security and is prejudicial to their democratic institutions and their economic, social, legal and cultural structures,

*Considering* that the situation continues to deteriorate, owing, *inter alia*, to the growing interrelationship between drug trafficking and transnational criminal organizations

<sup>123</sup> E/CN.7/1988/2 (Part II) and Corr.2 and Add.1.

<sup>124</sup> See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1987, Supplement No. 4 (E/1987/17)*, chap. VIII, sect. A.

<sup>125</sup> A/42/594.

<sup>126</sup> *Report of the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking, Vienna, 17-26 June 1987* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.87.I.18).

<sup>127</sup> *Ibid.*, chap. I, sect. A.



that are responsible for much of the drug traffic and abuse of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and for the increase in violence and corruption, which injure society,

*Recognizing* the collective responsibility of States for providing appropriate resources for the elimination of illicit production and trafficking and of the abuse of drugs and psychotropic substances,

*Recognizing also* that measures to prevent and control supply and to combat illicit trafficking can be effective only if they take into consideration the close link between illicit production, transit and the abuse of drugs and the social, economic and cultural conditions in the States affected, and that they must be formulated and implemented in the context of the social and economic policies of States, taking due account of community traditions, harmonious development and conservation of the environment,

*Recognizing once again* that transit routes used by drug traffickers are constantly shifting and that an increasing number of countries in all regions of the world and even entire areas, because of their geographical location and other considerations, are particularly vulnerable to the illicit transit traffic,

*Considering* that regional and international co-operation is required in order to reduce the vulnerability of States and regions to the illicit transit traffic and to provide necessary support and assistance, particularly to countries hitherto unaffected,

*Taking into account* the need to reaffirm the effectiveness of human, moral and spiritual values for preventing the consumption of narcotic drugs, at the national and international levels, through information, guidance and educational activities,

*Considering* the importance of the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control as a catalyst in the United Nations system, and that it has become one of the major sources of multilateral financing for technical co-operation programmes in the context of the international campaign against abuse of and illicit trafficking in drugs and psychotropic substances,

*Recognizing* that the policy adopted by the Fund for the formulation of master plans takes into account the principal social, economic and cultural factors of countries, as well as their national and regional programmes, and that in those plans both donor countries and recipients of technical assistance are actively involved in concerted action with a view to combating the problem at all stages,

*Taking note* of the close link existing between Governments, public institutions and the Fund and the United Nations Development Programme, in co-ordination with other organizations of the United Nations system concerned with controlling abuse of drugs and psychotropic substances,

*Recalling* its resolution 41/127 of 4 December 1986 and the relevant resolutions of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and of the Economic and Social Council adopted to advance the international campaign against abuse of and illicit traffic in drugs and psychotropic substances,

1. *Condemns unequivocally once again* drug trafficking in all its forms—illicit production, processing, marketing and consumption—as a criminal activity, and requests all States to pledge their political will in a concerted and universal struggle to achieve its complete and final elimination;

2. *Urges* States to acknowledge that they share responsibility for combating the problem of illicit consumption, production, transit and trafficking and therefore to encourage international co-operation in the struggle to elimi-

nate illicit production and trafficking and the abuse of drugs and psychotropic substances, in accordance with the relevant international and national norms;

3. *Acknowledges* the constant and determined efforts of Governments at the national, regional and international levels to cope with the increase in drug abuse and illicit drug trafficking and its increasingly close links with other forms of organized international criminal activities;

4. *Notes with appreciation* the unanimous adoption of the Declaration<sup>122</sup> and the adoption by consensus of the Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline of Future Activities in Drug Abuse Control<sup>127</sup> by the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking, and urges States to carry out the recommendations contained in those documents in a determined and sustained manner;

5. *Takes note* of the First Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, African Region, held at Addis Ababa from 30 March to 3 April 1987, the First Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Latin American and Caribbean Region, held at Santiago from 28 September to 2 October 1987, and the Meeting of the Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Asia and the Pacific Region, held at Tokyo from 30 November to 4 December 1987, and requests the Commission on Narcotic Drugs to consider their recommendations at its tenth special session, in order to determine the specific measures required for implementation thereof, for possible adoption by the Economic and Social Council at its next session;

6. *Encourages* States to use the meetings of the working group of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs for the purpose of exchanging experiences in their struggle against the illicit transit of drugs and psychotropic substances and to increase regional and interregional co-operation in this matter;

7. *Reiterates once again its request* to the Secretary-General to continue to make the necessary arrangements for holding, within the framework of advisory services, interregional seminars on the experience gained within the United Nations system in integrated rural development programmes that include the substitution of illegal crops in affected areas, including the Andean region;

8. *Commends* the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control for the productive work that it has done as one of the main bodies of the United Nations system providing technical co-operation in the field of drug abuse control, and encourages it to continue its activities, paying particular attention to requests from developing countries;

9. *Calls upon* all States to continue and increase their political support of and financial contributions to the Fund, and encourages its Executive Director to continue systematically and consistently strengthening the activities of the Fund in affected countries and regions, so as to enable them to combat all aspects of the problem effectively;

10. *Endorses* Economic and Social Council resolution 1987/32 of 26 May 1987;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take steps to ensure that the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat includes in its publications information designed to prevent the abuse of narcotic drugs, especially by young people;

12. *Calls upon* the Governments of countries facing problems of drug abuse, particularly those most seriously affected, as part of their national strategy, to take the necessary measures to reduce significantly the illicit de-



mand for drugs and psychotropic substances with the aim of creating in society a deep respect for its own health, fitness and well-being and to provide appropriate information and advice for all sectors of their communities with regard to drug abuse, its harmful effects and the way in which appropriate community action can be promoted;

13. *Requests* 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, including through redeployment;

14. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-third session on the implementation of the present resolution and decides to include in the provisional agenda of that session the item entitled "International campaign against traffic in drugs".

93rd plenary meeting  
7 December 1987

**42/114. 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**

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* its resolution 41/132 of 4 December 1986, in which it expressed the conviction that the full enjoyment by everyone of the right to own property alone as well as in association with others, as set forth in article 17 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,<sup>2</sup> is of particular significance in fostering widespread enjoyment of other basic human rights and contributes to securing the goals of economic and social development enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations,

*Recalling further* Commission on Human Rights resolution 1987/17 of 10 March 1987,<sup>26</sup> in which the Commission urged States, in accordance with their respective constitutional systems and in accordance with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, to provide, where they have not done so, adequate constitutional and legal provisions to protect the right of everyone to own property alone as well as in association with others and the right not to be arbitrarily deprived of one's property,

1. *Recalls* that, in its resolution 41/132, it requested the Secretary-General to prepare a report to be submitted to the Assembly at its forty-third session that would take 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;

2. *Takes note* of the preliminary, oral report on this question made by the Under-Secretary-General for Human Rights;<sup>128</sup>

3. *Appeals* to Member States, on the basis of their national experience, and to specialized agencies and other competent bodies of the United Nations system to respond as constructively and as factually as possible to the invitation in its resolution 41/132 to communicate to the Secretary-General their views on the subject of his report;

4. *Renews its request* to the Secretary-General to report his findings to the General Assembly at its forty-third session;

5. *Decides* to consider this question at its forty-third session under the item entitled "Alternative approaches and ways and means within the United Nations system for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms".

93rd plenary meeting  
7 December 1987

**42/115. The impact of property on the enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms**

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,<sup>2</sup> the Declaration on Social Progress and Development,<sup>14</sup> and the Declaration on the Right to Development,<sup>129</sup> which assign property a role in the exercise of human rights and fundamental freedoms,

*Recalling further* Commission on Human Rights resolution 1987/18 of 10 March 1987,<sup>26</sup>

*Mindful* of the obligations of States under the Charter of the United Nations to promote higher standards of living, full employment, and conditions of economic and social progress and development, as well as solutions of international economic, social, health and related problems,

*Recognizing* the need to promote universal respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without discrimination of any kind as to race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status,

*Recognizing also* that all peoples have the right to self-determination, by virtue of which they may freely determine their political status and may freely pursue their economic, social and cultural development,

*Noting with concern* that the concentration of economic power in the hands of transnational corporations may impede the comprehensive and meaningful realization of the right to self-determination of peoples,

*Recalling* its resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974, containing the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974, containing the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, 3362 (S-VII) of 16 September 1975 on development and international economic co-operation and 35/56 of 5 December 1980, the annex to which contains the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade,

*Recognizing further* that the right of peoples to self-determination includes the exercise of their inalienable right to full sovereignty over all their natural wealth and resources,

*Convinced* that social justice is a prerequisite for lasting peace and that people can achieve complete fulfilment of their aspirations only within a just social order,

<sup>128</sup> See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Third Committee, 36th meeting, and corrigendum.*

<sup>129</sup> Resolution 41/128, annex.

*Convinced also* that social development can be promoted by peaceful coexistence, friendly relations and co-operation among States with different social, economic or political systems,

*Reaffirming*, in accordance with article 28 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, that everyone is entitled to a social and international order in which the rights and freedoms set forth in the Declaration can be fully realized,

*Bearing in mind* that in no case may human rights and fundamental freedoms be exercised contrary to the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations or to the rights and freedoms of others,

*Recalling* its resolution 34/137 of 14 December 1979, on the role of the public sector in promoting the economic development of developing countries, in which it emphasized the importance of an efficient public sector in the development process,

*Reaffirming*, in accordance with article 6 of the Declaration on Social Progress and Development,<sup>14</sup> that social progress and development require the establishment, in conformity with human rights and fundamental freedoms and with the principles of justice and the social function of property, of forms of ownership of land and of the means of production which preclude any kind of exploitation of man, ensure equal rights to property for all and create conditions leading to genuine equality among people,

1. *Reaffirms* the obligation of States to take effective steps with a view to achieving the full realization of civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights;

2. *Recognizes* that there exist in Member States many forms of legal property ownership, including private, communal and State forms, each of which should contribute to ensuring the effective development and utilization of human resources through the establishment of sound bases for political, economic and social justice;

3. *Calls upon* States to ensure that their national legislation with regard to all forms of property shall 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;

4. *Vigorously condemns* the transnational corporations that maintain or are increasing their collaboration with the racist régime of South Africa, thus encouraging that régime to persist in its inhuman and criminal policy of brutal oppression of the peoples of southern Africa and denial of their human rights and becoming accomplices in the inhuman practices of racial discrimination, colonialism and *apartheid*;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in preparing his report to the General Assembly at its forty-third session, in accordance with resolution 41/132 of 4 December 1986, to take into account Commission on Human Rights resolution 1987/18, as well as the present resolution.

93rd plenary meeting  
7 December 1987

#### 42/116. National institutions for the protection and promotion of human rights

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* the resolutions concerning national institutions for the protection and promotion of human rights, in particular its resolution 41/129 of 4 December 1986 and

Commission on Human Rights resolution 1987/40 of 10 March 1987,<sup>26</sup>

*Emphasizing* the importance of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,<sup>2</sup> the International Covenants on Human Rights<sup>13</sup> and other international instruments for promoting respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms,

*Affirming* that priority should be accorded to the development of appropriate arrangements at the national level to ensure the effective implementation of international human rights standards,

*Conscious* of the significant role that national institutions can play in protecting and promoting human rights and fundamental freedoms and in developing and enhancing public awareness of those rights and freedoms,

*Recognizing* that the United Nations can play a catalytic role in assisting the development of national institutions by acting as a clearing-house for the exchange of information and experience,

*Mindful* in this regard of the guidelines on the structure and functioning of national and local institutions for the protection and promotion of human rights, endorsed by the General Assembly in its resolution 33/46 of 14 December 1978,

*Welcoming* the holding at Geneva, under the auspices of the United Nations, of the Seminar on the Experience of Different Countries in the Implementation of International Standards of Human Rights, from 20 June to 1 July 1983, and the Seminar on Community Relations Commissions and Their Functions, from 9 to 20 September 1985, and current United Nations initiatives to combat racial discrimination,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;<sup>130</sup>

2. *Reaffirms* the importance of developing, in accordance with national legislation, effective national institutions for the protection and promotion of human rights and of maintaining their independence and integrity;

3. *Encourages* Member States to establish or, where they already exist, to strengthen national institutions for the protection and promotion of human rights and to incorporate these elements in national development plans;

4. *Encourages* all Member States to take appropriate steps to promote the exchange of information and experience concerning the establishment and operation of such national institutions;

5. *Welcomes* the consolidated report of the Secretary-General on national institutions<sup>131</sup> and requests him to bring the report up to date, bearing in mind the practical needs of those engaged in the development of national institutions;

6. *Invites* the Secretary-General to include in his updated report all the information provided by Governments and any additional information Governments may wish to provide, with particular emphasis on the functioning of various models of national institutions in implementing international standards on human rights, as well as a list of existing national institutions with contact points and a bibliography of relevant materials;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit the updated report, through the Commission on Human Rights and the Economic and Social Council, to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session, for wide distribution as a United Nations handbook on national institutions;

<sup>130</sup> A/42/395.

<sup>131</sup> E/CN.4/1987/37.

8. *Recognizes* the constructive role that non-governmental organizations can play in relation to national institutions;

9. *Affirms* the role of national institutions as focal points for the dissemination of human rights materials and other public information activities under the auspices of the United Nations;

10. *Encourages* the development of funding and other strategies to facilitate the establishment of national human rights institutions and, in this regard, invites Member States to consider making requests for such assistance through the advisory services programme of the United Nations;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide all necessary assistance to Member States, upon their request, in the implementation of paragraphs 2 to 4 and 8 to 10 above, according priority to the needs of developing countries;

12. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

93rd plenary meeting  
7 December 1987

#### 42/117. Right to development

*The General Assembly,*

*Welcoming* the proclamation by the General Assembly at its forty-first session of the Declaration on the Right to Development,<sup>129</sup>

*Recalling* the resolutions of the General Assembly and the Commission on Human Rights relating to the right to development, especially Commission resolution 1987/23 of 10 March 1987,<sup>26</sup> approved by the Economic and Social Council,

*Reiterating* the importance of the right to development for all countries, in particular the developing countries,

*Convinced* of the importance of the future work of the Commission on Human Rights and its Working Group of Governmental Experts on the Right to Development, including practical measures to implement the Declaration,

*Having considered* the report of the Working Group<sup>132</sup> and all other relevant documents submitted to the General Assembly at its forty-second session,

*Aware* of the great interest shown by several Member States, specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations which desire to contribute to the work of the Working Group,

1. *Expresses the hope* that the replies of Governments, 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 substantially to further work on the implementation of the Declaration;

2. *Calls 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;

3. *Calls upon* the Commission on Human Rights to consider at its forty-fourth 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;

4. *Invites* the Commission on Human Rights to report to the General Assembly at its forty-third session, through the Economic and Social Council, on organizational and substantial measures to implement the Declaration at all levels;

5. *Decides* to consider this question at its forty-third session under the item entitled "Alternative approaches and ways and means within the United Nations system for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms".

93rd plenary meeting  
7 December 1987

#### 42/118. Development of public information activities in the field of human rights

*The General Assembly,*

*Reaffirming* that activities to improve public knowledge in the field of human rights are essential to the fulfilment of the purposes of the United Nations set out in Article 1, paragraph 3, of the Charter of the United Nations and that programmes of teaching, education and information are central to the achievement of lasting respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms,

*Recalling* the relevant resolutions on this subject, in particular its resolution 41/130 of 4 December 1986 and Commission on Human Rights resolution 1987/39 of 10 March 1987,<sup>26</sup>

*Recognizing* the catalytic effect of United Nations initiatives on national and regional public information activities in the field of human rights,

*Recognizing also* the valuable role that non-governmental organizations can play in these endeavours,

*Believing* that the fortieth anniversary of the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights<sup>2</sup> should provide a focus and renewed impetus to the promotional activities of the United Nations system in the field of human rights,

*Taking note* of the successful United Nations regional training course on the teaching of human rights held at Bangkok from 12 to 23 October 1987,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the development of public information activities in the field of human rights,<sup>133</sup> and notes that, despite its repeated appeals, adequate resources and priority for these activities continue to be denied;

2. *Invites* 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 and to accord priority to the dissemination, in their respective national and local languages, of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the Interna-

<sup>132</sup> E/CN.4/1987/10.

<sup>133</sup> E/CN.4/1987/16 and Add.1-3.

tional Covenants on Human Rights<sup>13</sup> and other international conventions;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to prepare a report for presentation to the General Assembly at its forty-third session on the advisability of launching, within existing resources, a World Public Information Campaign on Human Rights in 1989 and to include in the report an outline of planned activities;

4. *Reaffirms* the need for materials on human rights to be made available in simplified, attractive and accessible form, in national and local languages, and for effective use to be made of the mass media, in particular radio and television and audio-visual technologies, in order to reach a wider audience, with priority given to children, young people and the disadvantaged, including those in isolated areas;

5. *Recognizes* the need for the United Nations to harmonize its activities in this field with those of other organizations, in particular the International Committee of the Red Cross, with regard to the dissemination of information and education relating to international humanitarian law;

6. *Emphasizes* the key role of the United Nations information centres in the public information programme of the Organization in the field of human rights, and urges the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat to give special attention to improving the performance and accountability of the centres;

7. *Renews 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, taking into account the list of basic human rights materials;

8. *Invites* 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 United Nations materials on human rights and to improve the co-ordination of their activities in this field;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to finalize the draft teaching booklet on human rights without delay and to draw the attention of Member States to the booklet, which could serve as a broad and flexible framework within which teaching could be structured and developed in accordance with national circumstances;

10. *Urges* all Member States to include in their education curricula materials relevant to a comprehensive understanding of human rights issues and encourages all those responsible for training in law and its enforcement, the armed forces, medicine, diplomacy and other relevant fields to include appropriate human rights components in their programmes;

11. *Requests* 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 and to proceed thereafter, in co-operation with regional organizations and Governments, to the production of this document in national and local languages;

12. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to invite Member States to nominate national focal points which could be supplied with copies of relevant human rights materials and to publish the list of such focal points in his report to the General Assembly at its forty-third session on the implementation of the present resolution;

13. *Renews its request* to the Secretary-General to arrange for the reprinting as soon as practicable of the publi-

cation entitled *Human Rights: A Compilation of International Instruments*;<sup>134</sup>

14. *Emphasizes* the importance of maintaining adequate stocks of basic human rights materials in New York and Geneva, and expresses its concern about the serious limitations placed on the storage capacity of the United Nations in New York for such documents;

15. *Requests* the Secretary-General 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, of a selection of audio-visual and other United Nations materials in the field of human rights, including an analysis of comments made during the presentations about the future direction of these programmes;

16. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-third session a comprehensive report on the implementation of the present resolution;

17. *Decides* to continue its consideration of this question at its forty-third session under the item entitled "Alternative approaches and ways and means within the United Nations system for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms".

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**42/119. Alternative approaches and ways and means within the United Nations system for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms**

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* that in the Charter of the United Nations the peoples of the United Nations declared their determination to reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person and in the equal rights of men and women and of nations large and small and to employ international machinery for the promotion of the economic and social advancement of all peoples,

*Recalling also* the purposes and principles of the Charter to achieve international co-operation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural or humanitarian character, and in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion,

*Emphasizing* the significance and validity of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights<sup>2</sup> and of the International Covenants on Human Rights<sup>13</sup> in promoting respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms,

*Recalling* its resolution 32/130 of 16 December 1977, in which it decided that the approach to future work within the United Nations system with respect to human rights questions should take into account the concepts set forth in that resolution,

*Recalling also* its resolutions 34/46 of 23 November 1979, 35/174 of 15 December 1980, 36/133 of 14 December 1981, 38/124 of 16 December 1983, 39/145 of 14 December 1984, 40/124 of 13 December 1985 and 41/131 and 41/133 of 4 December 1986,

<sup>134</sup> United Nations publication, Sales No. E.83.XIV.1.

*Taking into account* Commission on Human Rights resolution 1985/43 of 14 March 1985,<sup>60</sup>

*Emphasizing* that the right to development is an inalienable human right and that equality of development opportunities is a prerogative both of nations and of individuals within nations,

*Recognizing* that the human being is the main subject of development and that everyone has the right to participate in, as well as to benefit from, the development process,

*Reiterating once again* that the establishment of the new international economic order is an essential element for the effective promotion and full enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all,

*Reiterating also its profound conviction* that all human rights and fundamental freedoms are indivisible and interdependent and that equal attention and urgent consideration should be given to the implementation, promotion and protection of civil and political rights and of economic, social and cultural rights,

*Emphasizing* the need for the creation, at the national and international levels, of conditions for the promotion and full protection of the human rights of individuals and peoples,

*Recognizing* that international peace and security are essential elements for the full realization of human rights, including the right to development,

*Considering* that the resources that would be released by disarmament could contribute significantly to the development of all States, in particular to that of the developing countries,

*Recognizing* that co-operation among all nations on the basis of respect for the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of each State, including the right of every people to choose freely its own socio-economic and political system and to exercise full sovereignty over its wealth and natural resources, subject to the principles referred to in article 1, paragraph 2, and article 25 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights,<sup>135</sup> is essential for the promotion of peace and development,

*Convinced* that the primary aim of such international co-operation must be the achievement by all human beings of a life of freedom and dignity and freedom from want,

*Concerned*, however, about the occurrence of violations of human rights in the world,

*Reaffirming* that nothing in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights or in the International Covenants on Human Rights may be interpreted as implying for any State, group or person the right to engage in any activity or perform any act aimed at destroying any of the rights and freedoms proclaimed therein,

*Affirming* that the ultimate aim of development is the steady improvement of the well-being of the entire population, on the basis of its full participation in the process of development and a fair distribution of the benefits therefrom,

*Considering* that the efforts of the developing countries for their own development should be supported by an increased flow of resources and by the adoption of appropriate and substantive measures for creating an external environment conducive to such development,

*Taking into account* the Political Declaration adopted by the Eighth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Harare from 1 to 6 September 1986,<sup>135</sup>

*Emphasizing* the special importance of the purposes and principles proclaimed in its Declaration on the Right to Development,<sup>129</sup>

*Taking into account* Commission on Human Rights resolutions 1987/19 and 1987/23 of 10 March 1987,<sup>26</sup>

*Reaffirming* the importance of furthering the activities of the organs of the United Nations in the field of human rights in conformity with the principles of the Charter,

*Emphasizing* that Governments have the duty to ensure respect for all human rights and fundamental freedoms,

1. *Reiterates its request* that the Commission on Human Rights continue its current work on overall analysis with a view to further promoting and strengthening human rights and fundamental freedoms, including the question of the programme and working methods of the Commission, and on 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 General Assembly resolution 32/130 and other relevant texts;

2. *Affirms* that a primary aim of international co-operation in the field of human rights is a life of freedom, dignity and peace for all peoples and for every human being, that all human rights and fundamental freedoms are indivisible and interrelated and that the promotion and protection of one category of rights should never exempt or excuse States from promoting and protecting the others;

3. *Affirms its profound conviction* that equal attention and urgent consideration should be given to the implementation, promotion and protection of civil and political rights and of economic, social and cultural rights;

4. *Reaffirms* that it is of paramount importance for the promotion of human rights and fundamental freedoms that Member States should assume specific obligations by acceding to or ratifying international instruments in this field, and, consequently, that the work within the United Nations system of setting standards in the field of human rights and universal acceptance and implementation of the relevant international instruments should be encouraged;

5. *Reiterates once again* that the international community should accord, or continue to accord, priority to the search for solutions to mass and flagrant violations of human rights of peoples and individuals affected by situations such as those mentioned in paragraph 1 (e) of General Assembly resolution 32/130, paying due attention also to other situations of violations of human rights;

6. *Reaffirms* its responsibility for achieving international co-operation in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, and expresses its concern at serious violations of human rights, in particular mass and flagrant violations of these rights, wherever they occur;

7. *Expresses concern* at the present situation as regards the achievement of the objectives and goals for the establishment of the new international economic order, and at its adverse effects on the full realization of human rights, in particular the right to development;

8. *Reaffirms* that the right to development is an inalienable human right;

9. *Reaffirms also* that international peace and security are essential elements for achieving full realization of the right to development;

10. *Recognizes* that all human rights and fundamental freedoms are indivisible and interdependent;

<sup>135</sup> A/41/697-S/18392, annex 1

11. *Considers* that all Member States must promote international co-operation on the basis of respect for the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of each State, including the right of every people to choose freely its own socio-economic and political system and to exercise full sovereignty over its wealth and natural resources, subject to the principles referred to in article 1, paragraph 2, and article 25 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, with a view to solving international economic, social and humanitarian problems;

12. *Expresses concern* at the disparity existing between established norms and principles and the actual situation of all human rights and fundamental freedoms in the world;

13. *Urges* all States to co-operate with the Commission on Human Rights in the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms;

14. *Reiterates* the need to create, at the national and international levels, conditions for the full promotion and protection of the human rights of individuals and peoples;

15. *Reaffirms once again* that, in order to facilitate the full enjoyment of all human rights without diminishing personal dignity, it is necessary to promote the rights to education, work, health and proper nourishment through the adoption of measures at the national level, including those that provide for the participation of workers in management, as well as the adoption of measures at the international level, including the establishment of the new international economic order;

16. *Decides* that the approach to future work within the United Nations system on human rights matters should also take into account the content of the Declaration on the Right to Development and the need for the implementation thereof;

17. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-third session the item entitled "Alternative approaches and ways and means within the United Nations system for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms".

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#### 42/120. New international humanitarian order

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* its resolutions 36/136 of 14 December 1981, 37/201 of 18 December 1982, 38/125 of 16 December 1983 and 40/126 of 13 December 1985,

*Recalling further* the reports of the Secretary-General,<sup>136</sup>

*Bearing in mind* the comments communicated by Governments to the Secretary-General regarding a new international humanitarian order,

*Recognizing* the urgent need further to improve and strengthen the international framework relating to humanitarian issues while taking fully into account existing instruments and mechanisms,

*Noting with concern* that emergencies and disasters, mostly man-made, have increased in frequency in recent years, posing a growing challenge to mechanisms of international responses to them.

*Aware* that institutional arrangements and actions by governmental and non-governmental bodies require further strengthening, as well as adjustment to new realities, in order to respond more effectively and speedily to contemporary humanitarian problems,

*Noting* the efforts of the Independent Commission on International Humanitarian Issues to promote public awareness of humanitarian issues, analyse relatively neglected aspects and identify alternative approaches for resolving humanitarian problems,

*Noting further* the establishment, outside the United Nations, of an Independent Bureau for Humanitarian Issues to disseminate and follow up the work of the Independent Commission,

*Taking note* of the report of the Independent Commission, as well as the sectoral reports on specific humanitarian issues,

1. *Expresses its appreciation* to the co-chairmen and members of the Independent Commission on International Humanitarian Issues for their humanitarian endeavours;

2. *Draws the attention* of Governments and intergovernmental organizations, including those functioning at the regional level, to the report of the Independent Commission;

3. *Requests* the Independent Commission to transmit its report to Member States and to the executive heads of specialized agencies and programmes of the United Nations system in order to enable them to consider its analyses and conclusions;

4. *Invites* all non-governmental organizations concerned with the humanitarian issues examined by the Independent Commission to bear in mind the recommendations and suggestions made in its report in the context of their policies and actions in the field;

5. *Invites* 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;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to remain in contact with Governments, relevant specialized agencies and programmes of the United Nations system, non-governmental organizations concerned and the Independent Bureau for Humanitarian Issues and to report to the General Assembly at its forty-third session, on the basis of information made available to him, on the progress made in the humanitarian field;

7. *Decides* to review at its forty-third session the question of a new international humanitarian order.

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#### 42/121. International co-operation in the humanitarian field

*The General Assembly,*

*Noting* that one of the purposes of the United Nations, set forth in its Charter, is to achieve international co-operation in solving international problems of a humanitarian character,

*Guided*, in particular, by the determination expressed in the Charter, to reaffirm faith in the dignity and worth of the human person,

<sup>136</sup> A/37/145, A/38/450, A/40/348 and Add.1 and 2 and A/41/472

*Mindful* of the significant contribution to international co-operation in the humanitarian field made by organizations and agencies of the United Nations system,

*Recognizing* the positive role played by the Independent Commission on International Humanitarian Issues,

*Recognizing*, in this connection, the importance of the contribution of governmental and non-governmental organizations, including the International Committee of the Red Cross and the League of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies,

*Recognizing* the significance of the existing workable system to promote, facilitate and co-ordinate humanitarian activities carried out by Governments, the United Nations system and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations,

*Mindful* of the importance of promoting universal respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms and of international co-operation in the humanitarian field for improving relations among States and peoples,

*Stressing* the need for the international community to continue its efforts in the field of humanitarian activities and to provide the resources to develop further activities in the humanitarian field,

*Conscious* that people want to live in a better, safer and more just world,

1. *Encourages* the international community to develop further its co-operation in the field of international humanitarian activities;

2. *Calls 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;

3. *Encourages* the international community to contribute substantially and regularly to international humanitarian activities;

4. *Considers* that international co-operation in the humanitarian field will facilitate better understanding, mutual respect, confidence and tolerance among States and peoples, thus contributing to a more just and non-violent world;

5. *Invites* 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;

6. *Decides* to consider the question of international co-operation in the humanitarian field under the item entitled "New international humanitarian order".

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#### 42/122. United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* article 5 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,<sup>2</sup> which states that no one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment,

*Recalling also* the Declaration on the Protection of All Persons from Being Subjected to Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment,<sup>137</sup>

*Noting with satisfaction* the entry into force on 26 June 1987 of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment,

*Recalling* its resolution 36/151 of 16 December 1981, in which it noted with deep concern that acts of torture took place in various countries, recognized the need to provide assistance to the victims of torture in a purely humanitarian spirit and established the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture,

*Convinced* that the struggle to eliminate torture includes the provision of assistance in a humanitarian spirit to the victims and members of their families,

*Taking note* of the report of the Secretary-General,<sup>138</sup>

1. *Expresses its gratitude and appreciation* to the Governments, organizations and individuals that have already contributed to the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture;

2. *Calls 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;

3. *Invites* Governments to make contributions to the Fund, if possible on a regular basis, in order to enable the Fund to provide continuous support to projects that depend on recurrent grants;

4. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Board of Trustees of the Fund for the work it has carried out;

5. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General for the support given to the Board of Trustees of the Fund;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to make use of all existing possibilities, including the preparation, production and dissemination of information materials, to assist the Board of Trustees of the Fund in its efforts to make the Fund and its humanitarian work better known and in its appeal for contributions.

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#### 42/123. Status of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* article 5 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,<sup>2</sup> and article 7 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,<sup>13</sup> both of which provide that no one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment,

*Recalling also* the Declaration on the Protection of All Persons from Being Subjected to Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 3452 (XXX) of 9 December 1975,

*Recalling further* its resolution 39/46 of 10 December 1984, by which it adopted and opened for signature, ratification and accession the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and called upon all Governments to consider signing and ratifying the Convention as a matter of priority, as well as its resolutions 40/128 of 13 December 1985 and 41/134 of 4 December 1986,

<sup>137</sup> Resolution 3452 (XXX), annex.

<sup>138</sup> A/42/701.



*Mindful* of the relevance, for the eradication of torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, of the Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials<sup>139</sup> and of the Principles of Medical Ethics relevant to the role of health personnel, particularly physicians, in the protection of prisoners and detainees against torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment,<sup>80</sup>

*Convinced* of the desirability of early finalization and subsequent adoption of the draft Body of Principles for the Protection of All Persons under Any Form of Detention or Imprisonment,<sup>140</sup>

*Seriously concerned* about the alarming number of reported cases of torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment taking place in various parts of the world,

*Determined* to promote the full implementation of the prohibition, under international and national law, of the practice of torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment,

*Welcoming* the decision of the Commission on Human Rights, in its resolution 1987/29 of 10 March 1987,<sup>26</sup> to extend for one year the mandate of the Special Rapporteur to examine questions relevant to torture and taking note of other important provisions of the Commission in the same resolution, including those relating to practical measures recommended by the Special Rapporteur to deal with this abhorrent phenomenon,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Secretary-General on the status of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment;<sup>141</sup>

2. *Welcomes 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;

3. *Recognizes* the importance of the establishment by States parties to the Convention 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;

4. *Also recognizes* the need for the Committee against Torture 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 draft guidelines of the Secretary-General on reporting and the activities of the Human Rights Committee, as well as of the other human rights treaty bodies, established under the relevant international instruments in the field of human rights;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure the provision of appropriate staff and facilities for the effective performance of the functions of the Committee against Torture;

6. *Again requests* all States to become parties to the Convention as a matter of priority;

7. *Once again invites* all States, upon ratification or accession to the Convention, or subsequently, to consider the possibility of making the declarations provided for in articles 21 and 22 thereof;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the Commission on Human Rights at its forty-fourth session and to the General Assembly at its forty-third session a report on the status of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment;

9. *Decides* to consider the report of the Secretary-General at its forty-third session under the item entitled "Torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment".

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#### 42/124. Torture and inhuman treatment of children in detention in South Africa

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* the relevant provisions of the Declaration on the Protection of All Persons from Being Subjected to Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment,<sup>137</sup> the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment<sup>142</sup> and the Declaration on the Rights of the Child,<sup>90</sup>

*Welcoming* the holding of the International Conference on Children, Repression and the Law in *Apartheid* South Africa at Harare, from 24 to 27 September 1987,

*Appalled* at evidence that children in South Africa are subjected to detention, torture and inhuman treatment,

1. *Expresses its profound outrage* at reports of detention, torture and inhuman treatment of children in South Africa;

2. *Calls upon* the South African authorities urgently to release children held in detention in that country;

3. *Calls for* the immediate dismantlement of the so-called "rehabilitation camps" or "re-education centres";

4. *Requests* all relevant United Nations bodies and specialized agencies to draw attention to, monitor and expose these inhuman practices;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to make available to the Commission on Human Rights the final documents of the International Conference on Children, Repression and the Law in *Apartheid* South Africa, for action by the Special Rapporteur on Torture.

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#### 42/125. Interregional Consultation on Developmental Social Welfare Policies and Programmes

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* Economic and Social Council resolutions 1985/26 of 29 May 1985 and 1987/48 of 28 May 1987 concerning preparations for an Interregional Consultation on Developmental Social Welfare Policies and Programmes,

*Conscious* of the considerable contribution made to the preparations for the Interregional Consultation on Developmental Social Welfare Policies and Programmes by the regional conferences of the ministers responsible for social welfare and the Commission for Social Develop-

<sup>139</sup> Resolution 34/169, annex.

<sup>140</sup> A/34/146, annex.

<sup>141</sup> A/42/451.

<sup>142</sup> Resolution 39/46, annex.



ment acting as preparatory body for the Interregional Consultation, as well as by specialized agencies, the regional commissions and other organizations of the United Nations system, Member States and non-governmental organizations,

*Welcoming* the positive response to and support by Member States for the Interregional Consultation and the formulation of the Guiding Principles for Developmental Social Welfare Policies and Programmes in the Near Future,<sup>143</sup>

*Convinced* that more extensive regional and interregional co-operation among Governments and non-governmental and voluntary organizations is important in strengthening national efforts to promote social progress and enhance social welfare,

*Mindful* of the importance of the Guiding Principles for Developmental Social Welfare Policies and Programmes in the Near Future,

*Persuaded* of the importance of taking measures to ensure system-wide co-ordination within the United Nations in order to develop a comprehensive and integrated approach to the issues of developmental social welfare, including better integrated and mutually supportive economic and social development policies,

*Noting with appreciation* the decision of the Secretary-General to consolidate all social policy and social development activities at the United Nations Office at Vienna,

*Having reviewed* the report of the Interregional Consultation on Developmental Social Welfare Policies and Programmes, held at Vienna from 7 to 15 September 1987,<sup>143</sup>

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Interregional Consultation on Developmental Social Welfare Policies and Programmes;

2. *Endorses* the Guiding Principles for Developmental Social Welfare Policies and Programmes in the Near Future contained in the report and adopted by consensus at the Interregional Consultation;

3. *Calls upon* Governments to make continuous efforts to implement the principles and recommendations contained in the Guiding Principles adopted by the Interregional Consultation in accordance with their national structures, needs and objectives;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take the necessary steps to ensure the implementation of, and follow-up action to, the Guiding Principles as well as to maintain the momentum generated by the Interregional Consultation, taking into account the central role of the Commission for Social Development in the review of issues related to the implementation of the Guiding Principles;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to implement the recommendations concerning international co-operation with regard to developmental social welfare, using the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat as the focal point, bearing in mind the responsibility of the specialized agencies;

6. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to strengthen, within existing resources, the United Nations Office at Vienna as a nucleus for all issues and reports relating to social policy and social development, including its research capabilities;

7. *Invites* the Executive Secretaries of the regional commissions to give appropriate consideration to the Guiding Principles in the formulation of the respective regional work programmes and in the planning of regional

intergovernmental conferences on social welfare and social development;

8. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to give particular attention to increasing the effectiveness of technical co-operation activities to assist Governments, particularly of the developing countries and of the least-developed countries, in formulating appropriate policies and effective programmes in the social welfare field, as indicated in the report of the Interregional Consultation, paying particular attention to the objectives and priorities of national developmental programmes;

9. *Reaffirms* the decision of the Economic and Social Council that the Commission for Social Development shall review, at its thirty-first session, the results of the Interregional Consultation;

10. *Requests* the Economic and Social Council to take the necessary measures including, as appropriate, further interregional consultations to ensure, on a periodical basis, the reviewing and updating of the developmental social welfare policies and programmes in view of the rapidly changing socio-economic situation and conditions;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session on the progress achieved in implementing and following up the Guiding Principles for Developmental Social Welfare Policies and Programmes in the Near Future.

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#### 42/126. Humanitarian assistance to refugees in Djibouti

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* its resolution 41/137 of 4 December 1986 on humanitarian assistance to refugees in Djibouti, as well as all its previous resolutions on this question,

*Having considered* the report of the Secretary-General on humanitarian assistance to refugees in Djibouti,<sup>144</sup>

*Deeply concerned* about the plight of the refugees and displaced persons in the country, which has been aggravated by the devastating effects of the prolonged drought,

*Aware* of the heavy economic and social burden placed on the Government and people of Djibouti as a result of the presence of refugees and of the consequent impact on the development and infrastructure of the country,

*Appreciating* the determined and sustained efforts made by the Government of Djibouti, despite its modest economic resources and limited means, to cope with the growing needs of the refugees,

*Noting with appreciation* the steps taken by the Government of Djibouti, in close co-operation with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, to implement appropriate and lasting solutions in respect of the refugees in Djibouti,

*Appreciating* the assistance provided by Member States, the specialized agencies, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and voluntary agencies to the relief and rehabilitation programmes for the refugees and displaced persons in Djibouti,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on humanitarian assistance to refugees in Djibouti and appreciates the efforts of the United Nations High Commis-

<sup>143</sup> E/CONF.80/10.

<sup>144</sup> A. 42/497.

sioner for Refugees to keep their situation under constant review;

2. *Welcomes* the steps taken by the Government of Djibouti, in close co-operation with the High Commissioner, to implement adequate and lasting solutions in respect of the refugees in Djibouti;

3. *Expresses its appreciation* to Member States, the specialized agencies, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and voluntary agencies for their assistance to the relief and rehabilitation programmes for the refugees and displaced persons in Djibouti;

4. *Urges* the High Commissioner to intensify his efforts to mobilize, on an emergency basis, the necessary resources to implement lasting solutions in respect of the refugees in Djibouti;

5. *Calls upon* all Member States, the organizations of the United Nations system, the specialized agencies and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to continue to support the determined and constant efforts made by the Government of Djibouti to cope with the urgent needs of the refugees and to implement lasting solutions in respect of their situation;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-third session, through the Economic and Social Council, on the implementation of the present resolution.

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#### 42/127. Assistance to refugees in Somalia

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* its resolutions 35/180 of 15 December 1980, 36/153 of 16 December 1981, 37/174 of 17 December 1982, 38/88 of 16 December 1983, 39/104 of 14 November 1984, 40/132 of 13 December 1985 and 41/138 of 4 December 1986 on the question of assistance to refugees in Somalia,

*Taking note* of the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees on assistance to refugees in Somalia,<sup>145</sup>

*Having considered* the report of the Secretary-General<sup>146</sup> on the refugee situation in Somalia and the comprehensive programme of assistance required to enable Somalia to cope with the situation,

*Deeply concerned* about the heavy burden that has been placed on the fragile economy of Somalia by the continuing presence of large numbers of refugees,

*Aware* of the additional burden imposed by the continued influx of refugees and the consequent urgent need for additional international assistance,

*Concerned* about the continuing and serious shortfalls in the provision of food assistance, which have resulted in severe ration restrictions, malnutrition and extreme hardship in refugee camps in Somalia,

*Conscious* of the pressure that the refugee presence continues to impose on the public services, in particular education, health, transport and communications, and water supplies,

*Noting with concern* the deleterious effect of the refugee presence on the environment, which has resulted in wide-

spread deforestation, soil erosion and the threat of destruction to an already fragile ecological balance,

1. *Commends* the Secretary-General and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees for their reports;

2. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Government of Somalia for the measures it is taking to provide material and humanitarian assistance to refugees, in spite of its own limited resources and fragile economy;

3. *Appeals* to Member States, international organizations and voluntary agencies to render maximum and timely material, financial and technical assistance to enable the Government of Somalia to carry out the projects and activities described in the report of the Secretary-General;

4. *Endorses* for urgent and favourable consideration the list of projects contained in the report of the Secretary-General<sup>147</sup> as the basis for a comprehensive programme of action;

5. *Recommends* for urgent and favourable consideration by the Government of Somalia, as well as by the United Nations system and the international donor community, the suggestions proposed in paragraphs 67 to 69 of the report of the Secretary-General,<sup>146</sup> which would facilitate the implementation of the programme of action recommended in the report;

6. *Calls upon* the High Commissioner to ensure, as appropriate, that the care, maintenance and rehabilitation needs of the refugees are adequately covered;

7. *Calls upon* the United Nations Development Programme to assume the leading role, as required by the Second International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa,<sup>105</sup> 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;

8. *Requests* the pertinent organizations of the United Nations system, namely the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the International Labour Organisation, the World Health Organization, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the United Nations Children's Fund, as well as the United Nations Environment Programme and the World Food Programme, to prepare, in consultation with the Government of Somalia, detailed project documentation for the implementation of those projects and activities identified in the report of the Secretary-General as priority endeavours for a comprehensive programme of action;

9. *Calls upon* the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Environment Programme, the United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations to consult with the Government of Somalia on how best the international community can assist Somalia in protecting and rehabilitating its damaged environment;

10. *Recognizes* the important role that non-governmental organizations are playing with regard to programmes for the care, maintenance and rehabilitation of refugees, particularly in activities related to small-scale development projects, and in the fields of health and agriculture;

11. *Calls upon* the international community to support the activities of non-governmental organizations, both lo-

<sup>145</sup> A/42/498 and Add.1.

<sup>146</sup> A/42/645.

<sup>147</sup> *Ibid.*, paras. 55-66.

cal and international, in Somalia, in the planning and implementation of refugee projects and refugee-related development activities;

12. *Requests* the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme to apprise the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1988 of the progress made in their respective fields of responsibility with regard to those provisions of the present resolution which concern them;

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in consultation with the United Nations High Commissioner and the United Nations Development Programme, to submit a report to the General Assembly at its forty-third session on the progress achieved in the implementation of the present resolution.

93rd plenary meeting  
7 December 1987

#### 42/128. Emergency assistance to voluntary returnees and displaced persons in Chad

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* its resolution 41/140 of 4 December 1986 on emergency assistance to voluntary returnees and displaced persons in Chad, as well as all its previous resolutions on this question,

*Taking note* of the report of the Secretary-General on emergency humanitarian assistance to voluntary returnees and displaced persons in Chad,<sup>148</sup>

*Deeply concerned* about the persistence of the drought and the invasion of locusts and predators, which are compounding the already precarious food and health situation in Chad,

*Conscious* that the large number of voluntary returnees and displaced persons resulting from the war and the drought in Chad poses a serious problem of integrating them into society,

*Considering* the mass return to their home villages of persons displaced as a result of war and drought in the northern region of Chad,

*Bearing in mind* the many appeals made by the Government of Chad for international emergency assistance to the voluntary returnees and displaced persons in Chad, who are victims of the war and of natural disasters,

1. *Endorses* the appeals made by the Government of Chad for emergency assistance to the voluntary returnees and displaced persons in Chad;

2. *Reiterates its appeal* to all States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to support, by generous contributions, the efforts being made by the Government of Chad to assist and resettle the voluntary returnees and displaced persons in Chad;

3. *Takes note with satisfaction* of the action undertaken by the various organizations of the United Nations system and the specialized agencies with a view to mobilizing emergency humanitarian assistance to the voluntary returnees and displaced persons in Chad;

4. *Again requests* the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator to mobilize emergency humanitarian assistance to the voluntary returnees and displaced persons in Chad;

5. *Calls upon* the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to mobilize special humanitarian assistance for the resettlement of displaced persons in the northern region of Chad;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator, to report to the General Assembly at its forty-third session on the implementation of the present resolution.

93rd plenary meeting  
7 December 1987

#### 42/129. Situation of refugees in the Sudan

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* its resolution 41/139 of 4 December 1986 and its other previous resolutions on the situation of refugees in the Sudan,

*Having considered* the report of the Secretary-General<sup>149</sup> on the situation of refugees in the Sudan and the report of the inter-agency mission annexed thereto,

*Appreciating* the important measures that the Government of the Sudan is taking in order to provide shelter, protection, food, education and health and other humanitarian services to a very large and persistent number of refugees in the Sudan,

*Recognizing* the heavy burden placed on the people and Government of the Sudan and the sacrifices they are making in caring for the refugees and the need for adequate international assistance to enable them to continue their efforts to provide assistance to the refugees,

*Gravely concerned* at the continuing serious social and economic impact of the massive presence of refugees, as well as its far-reaching consequences for the country's development, security and stability,

*Expressing its appreciation* for the assistance rendered by Member States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations in support of the refugee programme in the Sudan,

*Bearing in mind* the findings and recommendations of the inter-agency mission to the Sudan reported to the General Assembly at its forty-first session, particularly the suggestion that the international community should explore new and effective approaches to ensure that the burden of dealing with refugees is shared more equitably,<sup>150</sup>

*Recognizing* the need to view refugee-related development projects within local and national development plans.

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General<sup>149</sup> on the implementation of resolution 41/139 and welcomes the report of the inter-agency mission annexed thereto;

2. *Commends* the measures that the Government of the Sudan is taking to provide material and humanitarian assistance to refugees, in spite of the effects of the drought and the serious economic situation it faces, and stresses the need for additional resources to lessen the impact of the presence of refugees on the economy of this least developed country;

3. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, donor countries and intergovernmental and non-

<sup>148</sup> A/42/506.

<sup>149</sup> A/42/646.

<sup>150</sup> See A/41/264, annex, para. 53.

governmental organizations for their efforts to assist the refugees in the Sudan;

4. *Expresses grave concern* at the serious and far-reaching consequences of the massive presence of refugees in the country for its security, stability and development, as reflected in the reports of the inter-agency missions;

5. *Also expresses grave concern* at the shrinking resources available for refugee programmes in the Sudan and the serious consequences of this situation for the country's ability to continue to act as host and provide assistance to refugees;

6. *Requests* 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 the United Nations Development Programme and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, for the early implementation of the recommendations contained in the report of the 1987 inter-agency mission;<sup>149</sup>

7. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to mobilize the necessary financial and material assistance for the full implementation of ongoing projects in the areas affected by the presence of refugees;

8. *Appeals* to Member States, the appropriate organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and the international financial institutions to provide the Government of the Sudan with the necessary resources for the implementation of development assistance projects in regions affected by the presence of refugees;

9. *Requests* the High Commissioner to continue co-ordination with the appropriate specialized agencies in order to consolidate and ensure the continuation of essential services to the refugees in their settlements;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-third session, through the Economic and Social Council, on the implementation of the present resolution.

93rd plenary meeting  
7 December 1987

**42/130. Enlargement of the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees**

*The General Assembly,*

*Taking note* of Economic and Social Council resolution 1987/89 of 9 July 1987 on the enlargement of the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees,

1. *Decides* to increase the membership of the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees from forty-one to forty-three;

2. *Requests* the Economic and Social Council to elect the two additional members at its first regular session of 1988;

3. *Notes with satisfaction* that the Executive Committee of the Programme of the High Commissioner has begun to consider ways and means of improving the possibilities for observers to participate effectively in its work.

93rd plenary meeting  
7 December 1987

**42/131. Fortieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights**

*The General Assembly,*

*Considering* that the year 1988 will mark the fortieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,<sup>2</sup> which, conceived as a common standard of achievement for all peoples and all nations and having provided the basis for the development of the International Covenants on Human Rights,<sup>13</sup> has been and rightly continues to be a fundamental source of inspiration for national and international efforts for the protection and promotion of human rights and fundamental freedoms,

*Recalling*, in this respect, its resolution 217 A (III) of 10 December 1948, by which it officially proclaimed the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, its resolutions 36/169 of 16 December 1981 and 38/57 of 9 December 1983, relating to the thirty-fifth anniversary of the Declaration, as well as its resolution 41/150 of 4 December 1986, relating to the fortieth anniversary of the Declaration,

*Convinced* of the continuing need to promote the universal observance and enjoyment of human rights, which contribute to peaceful and friendly relations among nations,

*Recalling* that in its resolution 41/150 it decided to celebrate in 1988 the fortieth anniversary of the Declaration,

1. *Resolves* that the celebration in 1988 of the fortieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights shall 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 Declaration;

2. *Once again invites* 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 resolution 41/150, 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;

3. *Urges* the Secretary-General to carry out the activities indicated in the annex to resolution 41/150 in order to assure the success of the activities commemorating the fortieth anniversary of the Declaration;

4. *Reiterates its request* to the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat 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 and the work done by the United Nations to ensure the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms;

5. *Urges* the United Nations Postal Administration to give special attention to the issuance of commemorative postage stamps on the occasion of the fortieth anniversary of the Declaration;

6. *Confirms* its decision to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-third session the item entitled "Fortieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights";

7. *Further confirms* its decision 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 requests the Secretary-General to

make the necessary preparations for the programme of that meeting;

8. *Encourages* Governments in a position to do so to include in their delegations participating in the above-mentioned commemorative plenary meeting of the General Assembly persons from their respective countries who were associated with the drafting of the Declaration.

93rd plenary meeting  
7 December 1987

#### 42/132. Assistance to refugees and displaced persons in Malawi

*The General Assembly,*

*Having heard* the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees regarding the refugee situation in Malawi,<sup>151</sup>

*Expressing its appreciation* for the efforts of the Government of Malawi in providing shelter and asylum to thousands of refugees and displaced persons,

*Recognizing* the consequences of the social and economic burden placed on the Government and people of Malawi as a result of the influx of refugees and displaced persons and the subsequent impact on national development and the infrastructure of that country,

*Noting with appreciation* the action already taken by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and other international humanitarian organizations in establishing a programme of emergency assistance to the refugees and displaced persons in Malawi,

*Noting* that a United Nations inter-agency team is 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, which will respond both to refugee-related humanitarian and to development needs for eventual submission to the international community,

1. *Commends* the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the United Nations Development Programme for their timely action in sending an inter-agency mission to Malawi to ascertain the needs of the refugees and displaced persons in Malawi and the magnitude of assistance required;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in close co-operation with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme, to give the report of the inter-agency mission the widest possible circulation to all States, all pertinent international organizations and voluntary agencies;

3. *Further requests* the Secretary-General, in close co-operation with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme, 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;

4. *Appeals* to Member States, the High Commissioner, the organizations concerned within the United Nations system and voluntary agencies to render maximum finan-

cial and material assistance to the Government of Malawi in its efforts to provide shelter, food and other services to the growing number of refugees and displaced persons in that country;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Economic and Social Council at its first regular session of 1988 and to the General Assembly at its forty-third session on the implementation of the present resolution.

93rd plenary meeting  
7 December 1987

#### 42/133. Status of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* its resolutions 40/142 of 13 December 1985 and 41/147 of 4 December 1986,

*Recalling also* Commission on Human Rights resolutions 1986/18 of 10 March 1986<sup>61</sup> and 1987/25 of 10 March 1987,<sup>62</sup>

*Recalling* its resolution 260 A (III) of 9 December 1948, by which it approved and proposed for signature, ratification or accession the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide,

*Reaffirming once again its conviction* that genocide is a crime under international law, contrary to the spirit and aims of the United Nations,

*Taking note with satisfaction* of the report of the Secretary-General,<sup>152</sup>

1. *Once again strongly condemns* the crime of genocide;

2. *Reaffirms* the necessity of international co-operation in order to liberate mankind from such an odious crime;

3. *Notes with satisfaction* that many States have ratified the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide or have acceded thereto;

4. *Expresses its conviction* that implementation of the provisions of the Convention by all States is necessary for the prevention and punishment of the crime of genocide;

5. *Urges* those States which have not yet become parties to the Convention to ratify it or accede thereto without further delay;

6. *Invites* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-third session a report on the status of the Convention.

93rd plenary meeting  
7 December 1987

#### 42/134. Need to enhance international co-operation in the field of the protection of and assistance for the family

*The General Assembly,*

*Mindful* of the resolve of the peoples of the United Nations to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom, with a view to the creation of conditions of stability and well-being, which are necessary for peaceful and friendly relations between nations,

*Recalling* that, in accordance with the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights,<sup>13</sup> the

<sup>151</sup> See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Third Committee, 45th and 50th meetings, and corrigendum*, see also A/AC.96/693 (Part I) and Corr.1 and Add.1, paras. 1.10.1-1.10.7.

<sup>152</sup> A/42/391.

widest possible protection and assistance should be accorded to the family, which is the natural and fundamental group unit of society.

*Recalling also* the Declaration on Social Progress and Development,<sup>14</sup> which provides that the family, as a basic unit of society and the natural environment for the growth and well-being of all its members, particularly children and youth, should be assisted and protected so that it may fully assume its responsibilities within the community,

*Convinced* of the urgency of meeting the diverse needs of the family, both as a beneficiary of and as an active participant in the development process,

*Recognizing* the necessity of consolidating the efforts of all States in carrying out specific programmes concerning the family, in which the United Nations may have an important role to play,

*Aware* of the international consensus on the importance of the role of the family as an agent of positive change in society,

*Recalling* Economic and Social Council resolutions 1983/23 of 26 May 1983 and 1985/29 of 29 May 1985,

*Convinced* that appropriate measures should be taken at the local, national, regional and international levels to mobilize efforts on behalf of the family,

*Recalling*, in this connection, its decision 35/424 of 5 December 1980 and Economic and Social Council resolution 1980/67 of 25 July 1980 concerning the guidelines for international years and anniversaries,

1. *Invites* all States to make their views known concerning the possible proclamation of an international year of the family and to offer their comments and proposals thereon to the Secretary-General before 30 April 1988;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General 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;

3. *Decides* to consider that report and to take appropriate decisions thereon at its forty-third session, under an item of the provisional agenda entitled "Families in the development process".

*93rd plenary meeting  
7 December 1987*

#### **42/135. Question of human rights and fundamental freedoms in Afghanistan**

*The General Assembly,*

*Guided* by the principles embodied in the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,<sup>2</sup> the International Covenants on Human Rights<sup>13</sup> and the humanitarian rules set out in the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949,<sup>153</sup>

*Aware* of its responsibility to promote and encourage respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all and resolved to remain vigilant with regard to violations of human rights wherever they occur,

*Emphasizing* the obligation of all Governments to respect and protect human rights and to fulfil the respon-

sibilities they have assumed under various international instruments,

*Recalling* Commission on Human Rights resolution 1984/55 of 15 March 1984,<sup>59</sup> in which the Commission expressed its concern and anxiety at the continuing presence of foreign forces in Afghanistan, as well as Economic and Social Council resolution 1984/37 of 24 May 1984, in which the Council requested the Chairman of the Commission on Human Rights to appoint a special rapporteur to examine the situation of human rights in Afghanistan,

*Recalling also* Commission on Human Rights resolutions 1985/38 of 13 March 1985<sup>60</sup> and 1986/40 of 12 March 1986,<sup>61</sup>

*Recalling further* Economic and Social Council decisions 1985/147 of 30 May 1985 and 1986/136 of 23 May 1986,

*Recalling* its resolutions 40/137 of 13 December 1985 and 41/158 of 4 December 1986,

*Taking note* of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1987/58 of 11 March 1987<sup>62</sup> and Economic and Social Council decision 1987/151 of 29 May 1987, by which the Council approved the Commission's decision to extend for one year the mandate of the Special Rapporteur on the question of human rights and fundamental freedoms in Afghanistan,

*Having carefully examined* the interim report of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Afghanistan,<sup>154</sup> in which, while it is recognized that there have been some improvements in the human rights situation in Afghanistan, continuing grave and massive violations of fundamental human rights in that country are revealed,

*Recognizing* that a situation of armed conflict continues to exist in Afghanistan, leaving large numbers of victims without protection or assistance, and that the continuation of the conflict increases the seriousness of the gross and systematic violations of human rights already existing in the country,

*Welcoming* the resumption of some of the activities of the International Committee of the Red Cross in Afghanistan in the field of medical assistance,

1. *Commends* the efforts of the Special Rapporteur to fulfil his mandate and takes note of his interim report on the situation of human rights in Afghanistan;

2. *Welcomes* the co-operation that the Afghan authorities have begun to extend to the Commission on Human Rights by permitting its Special Rapporteur access to facilities for conducting his investigation when he visited Afghanistan from 30 July to 9 August 1987;

3. *Expresses its deep distress and continuing alarm* at the continued violations of the right to life, liberty and security of person, as well as of the right to freedom of expression, freedom of assembly, freedom of movement and freedom of association reported by the Special Rapporteur;

4. *Expresses its deep concern* about the large number of persons detained without due process of law for seeking to exercise their fundamental human rights and their detention under conditions contrary to internationally recognized minimum standards, while noting a reduction in the number of political prisoners and the release of some prisoners as a result of limited amnesties;

5. *Notes with great concern* that such widespread violations of human rights, which have already caused millions

<sup>153</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, Nos. 970-973.

<sup>154</sup> A/42/667, annex.

of people to flee their homes and country, continue to cause large flows of refugees and displaced persons;

6. *Expresses once again its deep concern* that the Afghan authorities, with heavy support from foreign troops, are acting with great severity against their opponents and suspected opponents, in a manner contravening humanitarian law and without any respect for the international human rights obligations that they have assumed;

7. *Expresses its grave concern* at the intensification of the armed conflict, which is causing death and material destruction, leading to acts of brutality and to maltreatment of prisoners and which, in particular, has severe consequences for the civilian population, with rising numbers of wounded and dead as well as the destruction of houses, mosques, livestock and crops;

8. *Also expresses its grave concern*, in particular, at the severe consequences for the civilian population of indiscriminate bombardments and military operations primarily directed against villages and the agricultural structure;

9. *Continues to note with great concern* that the educational system does not appear to respect the liberty of parents to ensure the religious and moral education of their children in conformity with their own traditions and convictions;

10. *Calls once again upon* the parties to the conflict, in order to alleviate the suffering of the people of Afghanistan, to apply fully the principles and rules of international humanitarian law and to co-operate fully and effectively with international humanitarian organizations, in particular to facilitate the protection activities of the International Committee of the Red Cross;

11. *Urges* the authorities in Afghanistan to co-operate fully with the Commission on Human Rights and its Special Rapporteur, in particular by permitting the Special Rapporteur access to all the places he wishes to visit;

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General to give all necessary assistance to the Special Rapporteur;

13. *Decides* 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.

*93rd plenary meeting  
7 December 1987*

#### **42/136. Situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran**

*The General Assembly,*

*Guided* by the principles embodied in the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights<sup>2</sup> and the International Covenants on Human Rights,<sup>13</sup>

*Reaffirming* that all Member States have an obligation to promote and protect human rights and fundamental freedoms and to fulfil the obligations they have undertaken under the various international instruments in this field,

*Recalling* its pertinent resolutions, as well as the resolutions of the Commission on Human Rights and the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities,

*Taking note*, in particular, of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1987/55 of 11 March 1987,<sup>155</sup> in which the Commission decided to extend the mandate of its Special Representative for one year and requested him to submit an interim report to the General Assembly at its forty-second session on the human rights situation in the Islamic Republic of Iran, including the situation of minority groups such as the Baha'is and on new elements contained in his report to the Commission at its forty-third session,<sup>156</sup> for example, the allegations of violations affecting the medical profession, and to submit a final report to the Commission at its forty-fourth session,

*Taking note* of the opinion of the Special Representative that legal obligations and commitments on human rights do not foresee or admit of partial acceptance of instruments that have been conceived, drafted and adopted as a unified, coherent and complete set of norms,

*Noting* the opinion of the Special Representative that the persons appearing before him described violations of which they were truly victims and that their declarations were convincing,

*Taking note* of the Special Representative's view that the partial co-operation he received in 1986 from the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran had improved, through both documents and personal contacts, and that, therefore, there are grounds to hope that it may improve further in the months preceding the presentation of the final report,

*Concerned*, none the less, at the Special Representative's conclusion that the co-operation extended to him has not reached the level that the General Assembly and the Commission on Human Rights have consistently requested in the resolutions concerning this matter,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the interim report of the Special Representative and the considerations and the observations contained therein;<sup>156</sup>

2. *Notes* that the Special Representative observes that the problem concerning the medical profession appears to have been solved;

3. *Welcomes* the pardoning of prisoners and shares the Special Representative's hope that this may be the first stage of a process leading to a general amnesty for political prisoners;

4. *Again expresses its deep concern* about the numerous and detailed allegations of grave human rights violations in the Islamic Republic of Iran to which the Special Representative has referred in his report and, in particular, those related to the right to life, the right to freedom from torture or cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, the right to liberty and security of person and to freedom from arbitrary arrest or detention, the right to a fair trial, the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion and to freedom of expression, and the right of religious minorities to profess and practise their own religion;

5. *Expresses its grave concern*, in particular, that although the Special Representative indicates that the number of alleged violations of the right to life has diminished over the past two years, according to information made available to him, some one hundred persons were alleged to have been executed in the period October 1986-September 1987 because of their political and religious convictions;

6. *Expresses its deep concern* at allegations that maltreatment and torture, both physical and psychological,

<sup>155</sup> See E/CN.4/1987/23

<sup>156</sup> A/42/648, annex.



are common practice in Iranian prisons during interrogation and before and after the final verdict, and at the existence of extremely summary and informal proceedings, unawareness on the part of the prisoners of specific accusations, lack of legal counsel and other irregularities with respect to fair trial;

7. *Sheres the opinion* of the Special Representative that the denial by the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran of the allegations of violations of human rights as a whole, without details, is not sufficient for a sensible assessment of the situation on human rights in that country;

8. *Endorses* the conclusion of the Special Representative that acts continue to occur in the Islamic Republic of Iran that are inconsistent with the provisions of international instruments by which the Government of that country is bound, and that the persistence of certain facts continues to justify continuing international concern;

9. *Urges* the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran, as a State party to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,<sup>13</sup> to respect and ensure to all individuals within its territory and subject to its jurisdiction the rights recognized in that Covenant;

10. *Once again urges* the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran to extend its full co-operation to the Special Representative of the Commission on Human Rights and, in particular, to permit him to visit that country;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to give all necessary assistance to the Special Representative;

12. *Decides* to keep under consideration 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 re-examine this situation in the light of additional elements provided by the Commission on Human Rights and the Economic and Social Council.

93rd plenary meeting  
7 December 1987

#### 42/137. Situation of human rights and fundamental freedoms in El Salvador

*The General Assembly,*

*Guided* by the principles of the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,<sup>2</sup> the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights<sup>13</sup> and the humanitarian rules laid down in the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949<sup>153</sup> and Additional Protocols I and II thereto, of 1977,<sup>157</sup>

*Recalling* that, in its resolutions 35/192 of 15 December 1980, 36/155 of 16 December 1981, 37/185 of 17 December 1982, 38/101 of 16 December 1983, 39/119 of 14 December 1984, 40/139 of 13 December 1985 and 41/157 of 4 December 1986, it expressed its deep concern at the situation of human rights in El Salvador,

*Bearing in mind* Commission on Human Rights resolutions 32 (XXXVII) of 11 March 1981,<sup>56</sup> in which the Commission decided to appoint a special representative on the situation of human rights in El Salvador, 1982/28 of 11 March 1982,<sup>57</sup> 1983/29 of 8 March 1983,<sup>58</sup> 1984/52 of 14 March 1984,<sup>59</sup> 1985/35 of 13 March 1985,<sup>60</sup> and 1986/39 of 12 March 1986,<sup>61</sup> as well as Commission resolution 1987/51 of 11 March 1987,<sup>26</sup> whereby it extended the mandate of the Special Representative for another year and requested him to report to the General Assembly

at its forty-second session and to the Commission at its forty-fourth session,

*Considering* that there is an armed conflict of a non-international character in El Salvador in which the parties involved are under an obligation to apply the minimum standards of protection of human rights and humanitarian treatment provided for in article 3 common to the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and in Additional Protocol II thereto, of 1977.

*Noting* that the Special Representative points out in his report<sup>158</sup> that the question of respect for human rights continues to be an important element of the current policy of the Government of El Salvador, which, within the process of democratic normalization, is achieving increasingly significant and commendable results,

*Concerned*, however, because violations of human rights are continuing in El Salvador, particularly through the non-compliance with the humanitarian rules of war,

*Recalling* that on 7 August 1987 at Guatemala City the Central American Governments signed the agreement on the "Procedures for the establishment of a firm and lasting peace in Central America",<sup>116</sup> thus manifesting the political will and good faith to fulfil its provisions in order to achieve peace and stability in the region,

*Convinced* that the strict fulfilment of the commitments assumed by the Government of El Salvador in the agreement signed at Guatemala City will contribute to the promotion, respect and realization of human rights and fundamental freedoms in that country,

*Recognizing* that the resumption of the dialogue between the Government of El Salvador and the Frente Farabundo Martí para la Liberación Nacional-Frente Democrático Revolucionario in the context of the agreement signed at Guatemala City is one of the best ways of achieving a solution that will help to improve the situation of human rights of the Salvadorian people,

*Aware* that the negotiated political solution of the Salvadorian conflict can be cut short if external forces do not support the resumption of the dialogue but instead seek in different ways to spur the prolongation or intensification of the war, with ensuing grave effects on the situation of human rights and the possibilities of economic recovery in El Salvador,

1. *Commends* the Special Representative for his report on the situation of human rights in El Salvador;

2. *Notes with interest and emphasizes* that it is important that the Special Representative indicated in his report that the question of respect for human rights is an important part of the policy of the Government of El Salvador, which is achieving increasingly significant and commendable results;

3. *Expresses, nevertheless, its concern* at the fact that violations of human rights are continuing in El Salvador because, *inter alia*, of the non-observance of the humanitarian rules of war;

4. *Trusts* that the fulfilment of the undertaking assumed in the agreement on the "Procedures for the establishment of a firm and lasting peace in Central America", will lead to an improvement of the situation of human rights and fundamental freedoms in El Salvador;

5. *Expresses its consternation* at the assassination of the Co-ordinator of the Commission of Human Rights of El Salvador (non-governmental) and trusts that the authori-

<sup>157</sup> A/32/144, annexes I and II

<sup>158</sup> A/42/641, annex.



ties of El Salvador will continue investigations leading to the punishment of those responsible;

6. *Recognizes* the efforts made by the Government of El Salvador related to the result of the most recent investigations designed to determine the responsibility of the instigators of the assassination of Monsignor Romero and also recognizes the importance of the return to El Salvador of the political leaders of the Frente Democrático Revolucionario;

7. *Expresses its satisfaction* at the fact that, with the intention of humanizing the conflict, the Government of El Salvador and the Frente Farabundo Martí para la Liberación Nacional agreed this year that future evacuations of the war-wounded and war-injured for medical attention would not be made contingent on further prisoner exchanges and negotiations;

8. *Urges* the Government of El Salvador and the Frente Farabundo Martí para la Liberación Nacional-Frente Democrático Revolucionario to continue the dialogue, within the framework of the agreement, signed at Guatemala City, until the achievement of a global political solution that will end the armed conflict and promote the broadening and strengthening of a pluralistic and participatory democratic process that will involve the promotion of social justice, respect for human rights and the full exercise of the right of the Salvadorian people to determine freely and without external interference of any kind its economic, political and social system;

9. *Requests* the competent bodies of the United Nations system to provide any advice and assistance that the Government of El Salvador may require in order to enhance the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms;

10. *Requests* the Commission on Human Rights at its forty-fourth session to consider the situation of human rights in El Salvador and the mandate of its Special Representative, taking into account the evolution of the situation of human rights in El Salvador and the developments linked to the fulfilment of the agreement signed at Guatemala City;

11. *Decides* 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 this situation in the light of the information provided by the Commission on Human Rights and the Economic and Social Council.

93rd plenary meeting  
7 December 1987

#### 42/138. Assistance to student refugees in southern Africa

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* its resolution 41/136 of 4 December 1986, in which it, *inter alia*, requested the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, to continue to organize and implement an effective programme of educational and other appropriate assistance for student refugees from South Africa and Namibia who have been granted asylum in Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland and Zambia,

*Having considered* the report of the High Commissioner on the assistance programme to student refugees from South Africa and Namibia,<sup>159</sup>

*Noting with appreciation* that some of the projects recommended in the report on assistance to student refugees in southern Africa continue to be successfully implemented,

*Noting with concern* that the discriminatory and repressive policies that continue to be applied in South Africa and Namibia cause a continued and increasing influx of student refugees into Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland and Zambia.

*Conscious* of the burden placed on the limited financial, material and administrative resources of the host countries by the increasing number of student refugees,

*Appreciating* the efforts of the host countries to deal with their student refugee populations, with the assistance of the international community,

1. *Takes note with satisfaction* of the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees;

2. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Governments of Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland and Zambia for granting asylum and making educational and other facilities available to the student refugees, in spite of the pressure that the continuing influx of those refugees exerts on facilities in their countries;

3. *Also expresses its appreciation* to the Governments of Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland and Zambia for the co-operation that they have extended to the High Commissioner on matters concerning the welfare of the refugees;

4. *Notes with appreciation* the financial and material support provided for the student refugees by Member States, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, other bodies of the United Nations system and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations;

5. *Requests* the High Commissioner, 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 have been granted asylum in Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland and Zambia;

6. *Urges* all Member States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to continue contributing generously to the assistance programme for student refugees, through financial support of the regular programmes of the High Commissioner and of the projects and programmes, including unfunded projects, that were submitted to the Second International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa, held at Geneva from 9 to 11 July 1984;<sup>160</sup>

7. *Also urges* all Member States and all intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to assist the countries of asylum materially and otherwise to enable them to continue to discharge their humanitarian obligations towards refugees;

8. *Appeals* to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the United Nations Development Programme and all other competent United Nations bodies, as well as other international and non-governmental organizations, to continue providing humanitarian and development assistance so as to facilitate and expedite the settlement of student refugees from South Africa and Namibia who have been granted asylum in Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland and Zambia;

9. *Calls upon* agencies and programmes of the United Nations system to continue co-operating with the Secre-

<sup>159</sup> A/42/496.

<sup>160</sup> See A/CONF.125/1, para. 33.

tary-General and the High Commissioner in the implementation of humanitarian programmes of assistance for the student refugees in southern Africa;

10. *Requests* 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 General Assembly at its forty-third session on the implementation of the present resolution.

*93rd plenary meeting  
7 December 1987*

#### **42/139. Assistance to displaced persons in Ethiopia**

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* all its resolutions, in particular resolution 41/141 of 4 December 1986, as well as all those of the Economic and Social Council, on assistance to displaced persons in Ethiopia,

*Taking note* of the report of the Secretary-General on assistance to displaced persons in Ethiopia,<sup>161</sup>

*Having considered* the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees,<sup>162</sup>

*Recognizing* the increasing number of voluntary returnees and refugees in Ethiopia,

*Deeply concerned* at the situation of displaced persons and voluntary returnees in the country, which has been aggravated by the devastating effect of the prolonged drought,

*Aware* of the heavy burden placed on the Government of Ethiopia and of the need for adequate assistance to displaced persons and victims of natural disasters, as well as to voluntary returnees and refugees,

1. *Commends* the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and international organizations and voluntary agencies for their assistance to refugees and voluntary returnees in Ethiopia;

2. *Appeals* to Member States and to international organizations and voluntary agencies to provide Ethiopia with adequate material, financial and technical assistance in order to carry out relief and rehabilitation programmes for displaced persons, voluntary returnees and refugees;

3. *Requests* the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to continue his efforts in mobilizing humanitarian assistance for the relief, rehabilitation and resettlement of voluntary returnees and refugees in Ethiopia;

4. *Requests* 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 present resolution and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-third session.

*93rd plenary meeting  
7 December 1987*

#### **42/140. Measures to improve the situation and ensure the human rights and dignity of all migrant workers**

*The General Assembly,*

*Reaffirming once more* the permanent validity of the principles and standards set forth in the basic instruments regarding the international protection of human rights, in particular in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,<sup>2</sup> the International Covenants on Human Rights,<sup>13</sup> the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination<sup>3</sup> and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women,<sup>52</sup>

*Bearing in mind* the principles and standards established within the framework of the International Labour Organisation and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, and the importance of the task carried out in connection with migrant workers and their families in other specialized agencies and in various organs of the United Nations,

*Reiterating* that, in spite of the existence of an already established body of principles and standards, there is a need to make further efforts to improve the situation and ensure the human rights and dignity of all migrant workers and their families,

*Recalling* its resolution 34/172 of 17 December 1979, in which it decided to establish a working group open to all Member States to elaborate an international convention on the protection of the rights of all migrant workers and their families,

*Recalling also* its resolutions 35/198 of 15 December 1980, 36/160 of 16 December 1981, 37/170 of 17 December 1982, 38/86 of 16 December 1983, 39/102 of 14 December 1984, 40/130 of 13 December 1985 and 41/151 of 4 December 1986, in which it renewed the mandate of the Working Group on the Drafting of an International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Their Families and requested it to continue its work,

*Having examined* the progress made by the Working Group at its sixth inter-sessional meeting, held from 1 to 12 June 1987, and at the current session of the General Assembly, from 22 September to 2 October 1987, during which the Group continued with the second reading of the draft convention,

1. *Takes note with satisfaction* of the two most recent reports of the Working Group on the Drafting of an International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Their Families<sup>162</sup> and, in particular, of the progress made by the Working Group on the drafting, in second reading, of the draft convention;

2. *Decides* that, in order to enable it to complete its task as soon as possible, the Working Group shall 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;

3. *Invites* the Secretary-General to transmit to Governments the two most recent 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 General Assembly for consideration during its forty-third session;

<sup>161</sup> A/42/499.

<sup>52</sup> A/C.3/42/1 and A/C.3/42/6.

4. *Also invites* the Secretary-General to transmit the above-mentioned 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;

5. *Decides* that the Working Group shall meet during the forty-third session of the General 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;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to do everything possible to ensure adequate Secretariat services for the Working Group for the timely fulfilment of its mandate, both at its inter-sessional meeting to be held after the first regular session of 1988 of the Economic and Social Council and during the forty-third session of the General Assembly.

93rd plenary meeting  
7 December 1987

#### 42/141. Summary or arbitrary executions

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* the provisions of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,<sup>162</sup> in which it is stated that every human being has the right to life, liberty and security of person,

*Having regard* to the provisions of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,<sup>163</sup> in which it is stated that every human being has the inherent right to life, that this right shall be protected by law and that no one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his life,

*Recalling also* its resolution 34/175 of 17 December 1979, in which it reaffirmed that mass and flagrant violations of human rights are of special concern to the United Nations and urged the Commission on Human Rights to take timely and effective action in existing and future cases of mass and flagrant violations of human rights,

*Recalling further* its resolution 36/22 of 9 November 1981, in which it condemned the practice of summary or arbitrary executions, and its resolutions 37/182 of 17 December 1982, 38/96 of 16 December 1983, 39/110 of 14 December 1984, 40/143 of 13 December 1985 and 41/144 of 4 December 1986,

*Deeply alarmed* at the continued occurrence on a large scale of summary or arbitrary executions, including extra-legal executions,

*Recalling* resolution 1982/13 of 7 September 1982 of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities,<sup>164</sup> in which the Sub-Commission recommended that effective measures should be adopted to prevent the occurrence of summary or arbitrary executions,

*Welcoming* Economic and Social Council resolution 1984/50 of 25 May 1984 and the safeguards guaranteeing protection of the rights of those facing the death penalty annexed thereto, which resolution was endorsed by the Seventh United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders in its resolution 15,<sup>164</sup> as well as the ongoing work on summary or arbitrary

executions within the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control,

*Recognizing* the need for closer co-operation between the Centre for Human Rights and the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat and the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control in efforts to bring an end to summary or arbitrary executions,

*Convinced* of the need for appropriate action to combat and eventually eliminate the abhorrent practice of summary or arbitrary executions, which represents a flagrant violation of the most fundamental human right, the right to life,

1. *Once again strongly condemns* the large number of summary or arbitrary executions, including extra-legal executions, that continue to take place in various parts of the world;

2. *Demands* that the practice of summary or arbitrary executions be brought to an end;

3. *Welcomes* Economic and Social Council resolution 1982/35 of 7 May 1982, in which the Council decided to appoint for one year a special rapporteur to consider the questions related to summary or arbitrary executions;

4. *Also welcomes* Economic and Social Council resolution 1987/60 of 29 May 1987, in which the Council decided to continue the mandate of the Special Rapporteur, Mr. S. A. Wako, for a further year and requested the Commission on Human Rights to consider the question of summary or arbitrary executions as a matter of high priority at its forty-fourth session;

5. *Urges* all Governments and all others concerned to co-operate with and assist the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights in order that he may carry out his mandate effectively;

6. *Requests* the Special Rapporteur, in carrying out his mandate, to respond effectively to information that comes before him, in particular when a summary or arbitrary execution is imminent or threatened, or when such an execution has recently occurred;

7. *Welcomes* the recommendations made by the Special Rapporteur in his report<sup>165</sup> to the Commission on Human Rights at its forty-third session with a view to eliminating summary or arbitrary executions;

8. *Endorses* the recommendation of the Special Rapporteur on the need to develop international standards designed to ensure effective legislation and other domestic measures so that proper investigations are conducted by appropriate authorities into all cases of suspicious death, including provisions for adequate autopsy;

9. *Invites* the Special Rapporteur to continue to receive information from appropriate United Nations bodies and other international organizations and to examine the elements to be included in such standards and to report to the Commission on Human Rights at its forty-fourth session on progress made in this respect;

10. *Considers* that the Special Rapporteur, in carrying out his mandate, should continue to seek and receive information from Governments, United Nations bodies, specialized agencies, regional intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to provide all necessary assistance to the Special Rapporteur so that he may effectively carry out his mandate;

<sup>163</sup> See E/CN.4/1983/4 E/CN.4/Sub.2/1982/43 and Corr. 1, chap. XXI, sect. A.

<sup>164</sup> See *Seventh United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders*, Milan, 26 August-6 September 1985, report prepared by the Secretariat (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.86.IV.1), chap. I, sect. E.

<sup>165</sup> E/CN.4/1987/20.

12. *Again requests* the Secretary-General to continue to use his best endeavours in cases where the minimum standard of legal safeguards provided for in articles 6, 14 and 15 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights<sup>13</sup> appear not to be respected;

13. *Requests* the Commission on Human Rights at its forty-fourth session, on the basis of the report of the Special Rapporteur to be prepared in conformity with Economic and Social Council resolutions 1982/35, 1983/36, 1984/35, 1985/40, 1986/36 and 1987/60, to make recommendations concerning appropriate action to combat and eventually eliminate the abhorrent practice of summary or arbitrary executions.

93rd plenary meeting  
7 December 1987

#### 42/142. Question of enforced or involuntary disappearances

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* its resolution 33/173 of 20 December 1978 concerning disappeared persons, and its resolution 41/145 of 4 December 1986 on the question of enforced or involuntary disappearances,

*Deeply concerned* about the persistence, in certain cases, of the practice of enforced or involuntary disappearances,

*Expressing its profound emotion* at the anguish and sorrow of the families concerned, who are unsure of the fate of their relatives,

*Convinced* of the need to continue implementing the provisions of its resolution 33/173 and of the other United Nations resolutions on the question of enforced or involuntary disappearances, with a view to finding solutions for cases of disappearances and helping to eliminate such practices,

*Bearing in mind* Commission on Human Rights resolution 1987/27 of 10 March 1987,<sup>26</sup>

1. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances for its humanitarian work and to those Governments that have co-operated with it;

2. *Welcomes* the decision of the Commission on Human Rights to extend for two years the term of the mandate of the Working Group, as defined in Commission resolution 20 (XXXVI) of 29 February 1980,<sup>55</sup> while maintaining the principle of annual reporting by the Group;

3. *Also welcomes* the provisions made by the Commission on Human Rights in its resolution 1986/55 of 13 March 1986<sup>61</sup> to enable the Working Group to fulfil its mandate with greater efficiency;

4. *Appeals* to the Governments concerned, particularly those which have not yet replied to the communications addressed to them by the Working Group, to co-operate fully with the Group so as to enable it, with respect for its working methods based on discretion, to perform its strictly humanitarian role;

5. *Encourages* the Governments concerned to consider the wish of the Working Group, when such a wish is expressed, to visit their countries, thus enabling the Group to fulfil its mandate even more effectively;

6. *Appeals* to the Governments concerned to take steps to protect the families of disappeared persons against any intimidation or any ill-treatment of which they may be the target;

7. *Calls upon* the Commission on Human Rights to continue to study this question as a matter of priority and to take any step it may deem necessary to the pursuit of the task of the Working Group when it considers the report to be submitted by the Group to the Commission at its forty-fourth session;

8. *Renews its request* to the Secretary-General to continue to provide the Working Group with all necessary facilities.

93rd plenary meeting  
7 December 1987

#### 42/143. Human rights in the administration of justice

*The General Assembly,*

*Guided* by the principles embodied in articles 3, 5, 9, 10 and 11 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,<sup>2</sup> as well as the relevant provisions of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,<sup>13</sup> in particular article 6, which explicitly states that no one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his life,

*Guided also* by the relevant principles embodied in the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment<sup>142</sup> and in the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination,<sup>3</sup>

*Calling attention* to the Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power<sup>166</sup> and the safeguards guaranteeing protection of the rights of those facing the death penalty, approved by the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 1984/50 of 25 May 1984 and endorsed by the Seventh United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders,<sup>167</sup> as well as to the Basic Principles on the Independence of the Judiciary,<sup>168</sup> the Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials<sup>139</sup> and the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners,<sup>169</sup>

*Considering* the importance of progress with regard to the draft Body of Principles for the Protection of All Persons under Any Form of Detention or Imprisonment,

*Further calling attention* to the prohibition under article 6 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights of the imposition of the death penalty for crimes committed by persons below 18 years of age,

*Recognizing* the significant contributions of the programme of work of the United Nations in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice to international co-operation in the field of human rights in the administration of justice, as reaffirmed, *inter alia*, by the Economic and Social Council in its resolutions 1987/49 and 1987/53 of 28 May 1987,

*Acknowledging* the important work accomplished by the Commission on Human Rights at its forty-third session in this field, as reflected in its resolutions 1987/33 of 10 March 1987 on human rights in the administration of justice and 1987/57 of 11 March 1987 on summary or arbitrary executions,<sup>26</sup>

<sup>166</sup> Resolution 40/34, annex.

<sup>167</sup> See *Seventh United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders*, Milan, 26 August-6 September 1985: report prepared by the Secretariat (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.86.IV.1), chap. I, sect. E.15.

<sup>168</sup> *Ibid.*, sect. D.2.

<sup>169</sup> *First United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders*, Geneva, 22 August-3 September 1955: report prepared by the Secretariat (United Nations publication, Sales No. 1956.IV.4), annex I.A.

*Convinced* of the need for further co-ordinated and concerted action in promoting respect for human rights in the administration of justice,

1. *Reiterates its call upon* Member States to bring to an end the continued use of cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, prohibited under international law, and strongly condemns the practice of summary or arbitrary executions;

2. *Urges* Member States to spare no effort in providing for effective legislative and other mechanisms and procedures and adequate resources to ensure more effective implementation of existing international standards relating to human rights in the administration of justice;

3. *Welcomes* the recommendations made by the Commission on Human Rights in its resolution 1987/33 on more effective implementation of existing international standards relating to human rights in the administration of justice and the need for strengthening co-ordinated national and international action in this regard;

4. *Encourages* 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 invites the Economic and Social Council to co-ordinate such efforts;

5. *Encourages* 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 of the Secretariat;

6. *Notes with appreciation* 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;

7. *Recognizes* the important role of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, as well as intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations concerned, in promoting human rights in the administration of justice and invites them to continue to co-operate with the Secretary-General to this effect;

8. *Decides* to consider at its forty-third session the question of human rights in the administration of justice.

93rd plenary meeting  
7 December 1987

#### 42/144. Human rights and mass exoduses

*The General Assembly,*

*Mindful* of its general humanitarian mandate under the Charter of the United Nations to promote and encourage respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms,

*Deeply disturbed* by the continuing scale and magnitude of exoduses of refugees and displacements of population in

many regions of the world and by the human suffering of millions of refugees and displaced persons,

*Conscious* of the fact that human rights violations are one of the multiple and complex factors causing mass exoduses of refugees and displaced persons, as indicated in the study of the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on this subject<sup>170</sup> and also in the report of the Group of Governmental Experts on International Co-operation to Avert New Flows of Refugees,<sup>171</sup>

*Aware* of the recommendations concerning mass exoduses made by the Commission on Human Rights to its Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities and to special rapporteurs to be taken into account when they are studying violations of human rights in any part of the world,

*Deeply preoccupied* by the increasingly heavy burden being imposed, particularly upon developing countries with limited resources of their own and upon the international community as a whole, by these sudden mass exoduses and displacements of population,

*Stressing* the need for international co-operation aimed at averting new massive flows of refugees in parallel with the provision of durable solutions to actual refugee situations,

*Taking note once again* of the report of the Secretary-General on human rights and mass exoduses,<sup>171</sup>

*Recalling* that the General Assembly at its forty-first session took note of the recommendations and conclusions contained in the report of the Group of Governmental Experts on International Co-operation to Avert New Flows of Refugees,<sup>172</sup>

*Recalling* its resolutions 35/196 of 15 December 1980, 37/186 of 17 December 1982, 38/103 of 16 December 1983, 39/117 of 14 December 1984, 40/149 of 13 December 1985, 41/70 of 3 December 1986 and 41/148 of 4 December 1986, and Commission on Human Rights resolutions 30 (XXXVI) of 11 March 1980,<sup>55</sup> 29 (XXXVII) of 11 March 1981,<sup>56</sup> 1982/32 of 11 March 1982,<sup>57</sup> 1983/35 of 8 March 1983,<sup>58</sup> 1984/49 of 14 March 1984,<sup>59</sup> 1985/40 of 13 March 1985,<sup>60</sup> 1986/45 of 12 March 1986<sup>61</sup> and 1987/56 of 11 March 1987,<sup>62</sup>

*Welcoming* the steps taken by the Secretary-General to establish an early warning system, as mentioned in his report on the work of the Organization<sup>172</sup> submitted to the General Assembly at its forty-first session,

1. *Welcomes* the steps taken so far by the United Nations to examine the problem of massive outflows of refugees and displaced persons in all its aspects, including its root causes;

2. *Recalls* the recommendation of the Group of Governmental Experts on International Co-operation to Avert New Flows of Refugees that the principal organs of the United Nations should make fuller use of their respective competencies under the Charter for the prevention of new massive flows of refugees and displaced persons;

3. *Invites* all Governments and international organizations concerned 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;

4. *Requests* all Governments to ensure the effective implementation of the relevant international instruments, in

<sup>170</sup> E/CN.4/1503.

<sup>171</sup> A/38/538.

<sup>172</sup> See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 1 (A/41/1)*.

particular in the field of human rights, as this would contribute to averting new massive flows of refugees and displaced persons;

5. *Invites* 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;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-third session on any developments relating to the recommendations contained in the report of the Group of Governmental Experts on International Co-operation to Avert New Flows of Refugees;

7. *Decides* to continue consideration of the question of human rights and mass exoduses at its forty-third session.

93rd plenary meeting  
7 December 1987

#### 42/145. Improvement of social life

*The General Assembly,*

*Bearing in mind* that the Members of the United Nations have undertaken in the Charter to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom,

*Recalling* the principles proclaimed in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights<sup>2</sup> and the Declaration on Social Progress and Development,<sup>14</sup>

*Mindful* of the need to establish a harmonious balance between scientific, technological and material progress and the intellectual, spiritual, cultural and moral advancement of mankind,

*Considering* that the improvement of social life must be based on respect for and the promotion of all human rights and particularly on the elimination of all forms of discrimination,

*Recognizing* that social progress and development are founded on respect for the dignity and value of the human person,

*Considering* that healthy recreational, cultural and sports activities contribute to the achievement of a proper level of physical and mental health,

*Considering also* that the improvement of social life must take place in a continuous and uninterrupted manner,

*Mindful* that the existing inequalities and imbalances in the international economic system are widening the gap between developed and developing countries and thereby constitute a major obstacle to the development of the developing countries and adversely affect international relations and the promotion of world peace and security,

*Conscious* that each country has the sovereign right freely to adopt the economic and social system that it deems the most appropriate and that each Government has a primary role in ensuring the social progress and well-being of its people,

*Convinced* of the urgent necessity rapidly to eradicate colonialism, neo-colonialism, racism and all forms of racial discrimination, *apartheid*, foreign aggression, occupation and domination and all forms of inequality, exploitation and subjugation of peoples, which constitute major obstacles to economic and social progress as well as to the promotion of world peace and security,

*Recalling* its resolutions 40/100 of 13 December 1985 and 41/152 of 4 December 1986

1. *Acknowledges* that the progress achieved in the world social situation is still inadequate despite the efforts made and that efforts should therefore be redoubled;

2. *Notes with great concern* the slow progress in the implementation of the Declaration on Social Progress and Development;

3. *Reaffirms* that the social aspects and goals of development are an integral part of the overall development process and that it is the sovereign right of each State freely to determine and implement appropriate policies for social development within the framework of its development plans and priorities;

4. *Emphasizes* the importance, for the achievement of social progress, of the establishment of the new international economic order;

5. *Calls upon* Member States to make all efforts to promote the speedy and complete elimination of such fundamental elements hindering economic and social progress and development as colonialism, neo-colonialism, racism and all forms of racial discrimination, *apartheid*, foreign aggression, occupation and domination and all forms of inequality and exploitation of peoples, and also to undertake effective measures to lessen international tensions;

6. *Reiterates* that it is the right of everyone to enjoy the greatest possible degree of physical and mental health;

7. *Emphasizes* that participation in cultural, sports and recreational activities and the use of leisure without discrimination of any kind promotes the improvement of social life;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to prepare a report on the improvement of social life in the world, taking into account the observations made by Member States in accordance with the present resolution;

9. *Decides* to resume consideration of the question of the improvement of social life at its forty-third session.

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#### 42/146. Realization of the right to adequate housing

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* its resolution 37/221 of 20 December 1982, in which it proclaimed the year 1987 International Year of Shelter for the Homeless,

*Recognizing* the objectives of the International Year of Shelter for the Homeless,

*Bearing in mind* that the Universal Declaration of Human Rights<sup>2</sup> and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights<sup>13</sup> provide that all persons have the right to an adequate standard of living for themselves and their families, including adequate housing, and that States should take appropriate steps to ensure the realization of this right,

*Noting* that the objectives of the International Year of Shelter for the Homeless are closely related to the realization of the economic, social and cultural rights set forth in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights,

*Recalling* its resolution 41/146 of 4 December 1986,

*Taking into account* Economic and Social Council resolution 1987/62 of 29 May 1987,

1. *Expresses its deep concern* that millions of people do not enjoy the right to adequate housing;

2. *Reiterates* the need to take, at the national and international levels, measures to promote the right of all persons to an adequate standard of living for themselves and their families, including adequate housing;

3. *Calls upon* all States and international organizations concerned to pay special attention to the realization of the right to adequate housing in carrying out measures to develop national shelter strategies and settlement improvement programmes within the framework of the global strategy for shelter to the year 2000;

4. *Requests* the Economic and Social Council and its appropriate functional commissions to keep the question of the right to adequate housing under periodic review;

5. *Decides* to consider the question again, following consideration thereof by the Economic and Social Council.

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#### 42/147. Situation of human rights and fundamental freedoms in Chile

*The General Assembly,*

*Aware* of its responsibility to promote and encourage respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms and determined to remain vigilant with regard to violations of human rights wherever they occur,

*Noting* the obligation of the Government of Chile to respect and protect human rights in accordance with the international instruments to which Chile is a party,

*Bearing in mind* that the concern of the international community at the situation of human rights in Chile was expressed by the General Assembly in a number of resolutions, particularly resolution 33/173 of 20 December 1978 on disappeared persons and resolution 41/161 of 4 December 1986, in which the Assembly invited the Commission on Human Rights to take the most appropriate steps for the effective restoration of human rights and fundamental freedoms in that country, including the extension of the mandate of the Special Rapporteur,

*Considering* that the Special Rapporteur proposes to submit to the Commission on Human Rights at its forty-fourth session a final report on the situation of human rights in Chile,

*Recalling* the pertinent resolutions of the Commission on Human Rights, particularly resolution 1987/60 of 12 March 1987,<sup>26</sup> in which the Commission decided, *inter alia*, to extend the mandate of the Special Rapporteur for one year and to consider that subject as a matter of high priority, in view of the persistence of serious violations of human rights in Chile,

*Deploring once again* the fact that the repeated appeals of the General Assembly, the Commission on Human Rights and other international organs to re-establish human rights and fundamental freedoms have been ignored by the Chilean authorities,

*Considering* the reports prepared by various non-governmental organizations which have made public the serious violations of human rights in Chile,

*Observing* that the maintenance of states of emergency constitutes a source of frequent violations of human rights and gives rise to the arbitrary intervention of the authorities in the free exercise of democratic activities,

*Noting* that, although opposition publications have in some cases been authorized, these are frequently subjected

to arbitrary restrictions and limitations, including the detention and prosecution of their editors,

*Regretting* that measures taken by the Government of Chile, such as signing international instruments against torture and authorizing the International Committee of the Red Cross to visit places of detention in some cases, have not put an end to the practice of torture and arbitrary detention,

*Noting* that, in the absence of an institutional framework for holding free elections, the adoption of laws on political parties and electoral registration does not constitute an expression of the people's sovereignty or meet the basic requirements of a democratic rule of law or comply with the principle of non-discrimination on grounds of political or other opinions recognized in the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,<sup>13</sup>

1. *Takes note* with interest of the preliminary report of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Chile,<sup>173</sup> submitted in accordance with Commission on Human Rights resolution 1987/60;

2. *Welcomes* the positive fact that the Government of Chile permitted the Special Rapporteur to visit the country again in March 1987, providing him with its continuing co-operation and free access to the facilities for conducting his investigation and expresses its confidence that a further visit will be authorized on the same conditions in the immediate future; at the same time, it regrets that this co-operation of the Government of Chile with the efforts of the United Nations has not led to a substantial improvement in human rights and fundamental freedoms;

3. *Expresses its deep distress* at the absence of a legal and political structure that protects the unrestricted exercise of human rights and fundamental freedoms, a basic condition for the free expression of the people's sovereignty;

4. *Again expresses its conviction* that a legal and political order based on the expression of the people's will through an electoral process open, on an equal footing, to all citizens and on free elections is fundamental to the full respect for human rights in Chile as it is in any other country;

5. *Expresses its deep concern* at the seriousness of the significant and well-documented complaints of serious violations of human rights in Chile, as described in the report of the Special Rapporteur, which refers to violations of the rights to life, physical and moral integrity, liberty, security, due process and procedural guarantees, the right to enter and leave the country freely, and the rights to freedom of movement and freedom of speech and information;

6. *Expresses its distress* at the denial of fundamental rights and freedoms through the maintenance of arbitrary executive powers during the prolonged period in which states of emergency have been in force, at the climate of insecurity, the use of unlawful coercion, torture and ill-treatment by the security forces, the renewal of administrative banishments and the practice of forced disappearances, as well as the existence of bands and groups, whether private or connected with the security forces, that engage with impunity in actions ranging from intimidation to assassination;

7. *Expresses its concern* at the denial by the Chilean authorities of the exercise of the rights of free expression, assembly and association, through the use of repressive methods and violent responses to demonstrations of social and political opposition, in particular military searches of

<sup>173</sup> A/42/556, annex.

marginal settlements and university premises and acts of intimidation against journalists and religious and lay human rights bodies;

8. *Expresses its grave concern* at the ineffectiveness of the governmental authorities in preventing the ill-treatment of individuals by the military, police and security forces and expresses particular concern that the judiciary has often failed to act independently and that the competent authorities have failed to take the necessary steps to conduct full investigations and prosecute those responsible for the numerous unsolved cases of abduction, torture, disappearance and murder;

9. *Urges* the Chilean Government to respond to the requests of various social and political sectors for the early, unconditional re-establishment of a pluralist democracy;

10. *Emphasizes the need* for the Government of Chile to restore and respect human rights in conformity with the principles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights<sup>2</sup> and to comply with the obligations it has assumed under various international instruments, so that the principle of legality, democratic institutions and the effective enjoyment and exercise of human rights and fundamental freedoms may be restored, and, in particular:

(a) To put an end immediately to the application of articles 8 and 9 of the Constitution, and supplementary legislation, under which serious and continuing violations of human rights, in particular the rights to life and freedom of thought, are being committed in the country;

(b) To put an immediate end to the state of emergency and to the arbitrary practice of declaring "constitutional states of emergency", and amend the legislation, including the laws permitting the arbitrary use of such states of emergency, so as to bring it into line with guarantees of human rights, as defined in international instruments;

(c) To end immediately all forms of physical and psychological torture and to respect effectively the right to life and to physical and moral integrity, and to desist, furthermore, from intimidation and persecution, abductions, arbitrary arrests, detention in secret locations, as well as the practices of detention incommunicado and assassination;

(d) To proceed as a matter of urgency, through judicial and administrative action, to investigate all reports of deaths, torture, abductions and other human rights violations by the military, police and security forces, as well as by bands and groups, whether private or connected with the security forces, and to punish those found guilty of such violations;

(e) To investigate and clarify without further delay the fate of persons arrested for political reasons who have subsequently disappeared;

(f) To ensure the independence of the judiciary and the maximum effectiveness of judicial remedies, particularly *amparo* or *habeas corpus*, and to prevent the intimidation of judges, defence lawyers and witnesses;

(g) To reorganize the police and security forces so as to help put an end to persistent human rights violations;

(h) To re-establish the jurisdiction of the civilian courts over matters within their competence that have been delegated to the military courts and to put an end to the appointment of *ad hoc* prosecutors by military judges, as well as to arbitrary procedural measures and death sentences imposed for political reasons;

(i) To guarantee that anti-terrorist legislation is not used against persons who have not committed terrorist acts, that persons accused of acts of violence or terrorism are accorded due process of law and respect for their rights, and that the accusation of terrorism is not adduced as justification for any abuse of authority, torture or inhumane treatment;

(j) To respect fully the right of nationals to live in and freely enter and leave their country, and to put a definite end to the practice of administrative banishment or internal exile and to forced exile;

(k) To restore the full enjoyment and exercise of economic, social and cultural rights, particularly labour and trade union rights and freedom of speech and information, and to preserve the socio-cultural identity of the indigenous population;

(l) To respect the activities of institutions, non-governmental organizations and persons related to the protection and promotion of human rights;

11. *Invites* the Commission on Human Rights 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 General Assembly at its forty-third session, through the Economic and Social Council, with a view to examining the human rights situation in Chile

93rd plenary meeting  
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## VII. RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED ON THE REPORTS OF THE FOURTH COMMITTEE<sup>1</sup>

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#### 42/73. Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 *e* of the Charter of the United Nations

*The General Assembly,*

Having examined the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to the information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 *e* of the Charter of the United Nations<sup>2</sup> and the action taken by the Committee in respect of that information,

Having also examined the report of the Secretary-General on the question,<sup>3</sup>

Recalling its resolution 1970 (XVIII) of 16 December 1963, in which it requested the Special Committee to study the information transmitted to the Secretary-General in accordance with Article 73 *e* of the Charter

and to take such information fully into account in examining the situation with regard to the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960,

Recalling also its resolution 41/13 of 31 October 1986, in which it requested the Special Committee to continue to discharge the functions entrusted to it under resolution 1970 (XVIII),

Noting with concern that the working papers on Territories, prepared for the Special Committee by the Secretariat, do not, in some instances, contain adequate, timely information, due in large measure to the late transmission of information under Article 73 *e* of the Charter,

1. Approves the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to the information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 *e* of the Charter of the United Nations;

2. Reaffirms that, in the absence of a decision by the General Assembly itself that a Non-Self-Governing Territory has attained a full measure of self-government in

<sup>1</sup>For the decisions adopted on the reports of the Fourth Committee, see sect. X.B.6.

<sup>2</sup>Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/42/23), chap. VII.

<sup>3</sup>A/42/577, Rev.1.

terms of Chapter XI of the Charter, the administering Power concerned should continue to transmit information under Article 73 *e* of the Charter with respect to that Territory;

3. *Requests* the administering Powers concerned to continue to transmit to the Secretary-General the information prescribed in Article 73 *e* of the Charter, as well as the fullest possible information on political and constitutional developments in the Territories concerned, within a maximum period of six months following the expiration of the administrative year in those Territories;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in connection with the preparation by the Secretariat of the working papers for the Special Committee on the Territories concerned, to ensure that adequate information is drawn from all available published sources;

5. *Requests* the Special Committee to continue to discharge the functions entrusted to it under General Assembly resolution 1970 (XVIII), in accordance with established procedures, and to report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-third session

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4 December 1987

**42/74. 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**

*The General Assembly,*

*Having considered* the 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 Namibia and in all other Territories under colonial domination and efforts to eliminate colonialism, *apartheid* and racial discrimination in southern Africa",

*Having examined* the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to the item,<sup>4</sup>

*Taking into consideration* the relevant chapter of the report of the United Nations Council for Namibia,<sup>5</sup>

*Recalling* its resolutions 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, 2621 (XXV) of 12 October 1970, containing the programme of action for the full implementation of the Declaration, 35/118 of 11 December 1980, the annex to which contains the Plan of Action for the Full Implementation of the Declaration, and 40/56 of 2 December 1985 on the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Declaration, as well as all other resolutions of the United Nations relating to the item,

*Reaffirming* the solemn obligation of the administering Powers under the Charter of the United Nations to promote the political, economic, social and educational advancement of the inhabitants of the Territories under their

administration and to protect the human and natural resources of those Territories against abuses,

*Reaffirming* that any economic or other activity that impedes the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and obstructs efforts aimed at the elimination of colonialism, *apartheid* and racial discrimination in southern Africa and other colonial Territories is in direct violation of the rights of the inhabitants and of the principles of the Charter and all relevant resolutions of the United Nations,

*Reaffirming* that the natural resources of all Territories under colonial and racist domination are the heritage of the peoples of those Territories and that the depletive exploitation of those resources by foreign economic interests, in particular in Namibia, in association with the occupying régime of South Africa, constitute a direct violation of the rights of the peoples and of the principles of the Charter and all relevant resolutions of the United Nations,

*Bearing in mind* the relevant provisions of the Final Document of the Extraordinary Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries on the question of Namibia, held at New Delhi from 19 to 21 April 1985,<sup>6</sup> the final documents of the Eighth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Harare from 1 to 6 September 1986<sup>7</sup> and the relevant resolutions adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its twenty-third ordinary session, held at Addis Ababa from 27 to 29 July 1987,<sup>8</sup>

*Taking into account* the relevant provisions of the documents adopted by the Second International Conference on Namibia, held at Brussels from 5 to 7 May 1986, the World Conference on Sanctions against Racist South Africa,<sup>9</sup> the International Conference for the Immediate Independence of Namibia,<sup>10</sup> the Seminar on Support for the Immediate Independence of Namibia and the Effective Application of Sanctions against South Africa, held at Buenos Aires from 20 to 24 April 1987,<sup>11</sup> and 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,<sup>12</sup>

*Noting with profound concern* that the colonial Powers and certain States, through their activities in the colonial Territories, have continued to disregard United Nations decisions relating to the subject and that they have failed to implement, in particular, the relevant provisions of General Assembly resolutions 2621 (XXV) of 12 October 1970 and 41/14 of 31 October 1986, by which the Assembly called upon the colonial Powers and those Governments that had not yet done so to take legislative, administrative or other measures in respect of their nationals and the bodies corporate under their jurisdiction that own and operate enterprises in colonial Territories, particularly in

<sup>4</sup> Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/42/23), chap. IV.

<sup>5</sup> *Ibid.*, Supplement No. 24 (A/42/24), part two, chap. VII, and part four, chap. IV, sect. C.

<sup>6</sup> A/40/307-S/17184 and Corr. I, annex.

<sup>7</sup> A/41/697-S/18392, annex.

<sup>8</sup> See A/42/699, annex II.

<sup>9</sup> See Report of the World Conference on Sanctions against Racist South Africa, Paris, 16-20 June 1986 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.86.I.23), chap. IX.

<sup>10</sup> 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.16 and addendum), part three.

<sup>11</sup> A/AC.131/245.

<sup>12</sup> Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 24 (A/42/24), part two, chap. III, para. 203.

Africa, that are detrimental to the interests of the inhabitants of those Territories, in order to put an end to such enterprises and to prevent new investments that run counter to the interests of the inhabitants of those Territories,

*Condemning* the intensified activities of those foreign economic, financial and other interests that continue to exploit the natural and human resources of the colonial Territories and to accumulate and repatriate huge profits to the detriment of the interests of the inhabitants, particularly in the case of Namibia, thereby impeding the realization by the peoples of the Territories of their legitimate aspirations for self-determination and independence,

*Strongly condemning* the support that the racist minority régime of South Africa continues to receive from those foreign economic, financial and other interests that are collaborating with the régime in the exploitation of the natural and human resources of the international Territory of Namibia, in the further entrenchment of its illegal racist domination over the Territory and in the strengthening of its system of *apartheid*,

*Strongly condemning* the investment of foreign capital in the production of uranium and the collaboration by certain Western and other countries with the racist minority régime of South Africa in the nuclear field which, by providing that régime with nuclear equipment and technology, enable it to develop nuclear and military capabilities and to become a nuclear Power, thereby promoting South Africa's continued illegal occupation of Namibia,

*Reaffirming* that the natural resources of Namibia, including its marine resources, are the inviolable and incontestable heritage of the Namibian people and that the exploitation and depletion of those resources, particularly the uranium deposits, as a result of their plunder by South Africa and certain Western and other foreign economic interests, in violation of the Charter, of the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council and of Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia,<sup>13</sup> enacted by the United Nations Council for Namibia on 27 September 1974, and in disregard of the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice of 21 June 1971,<sup>14</sup> are considered to be illegal, that they contribute to the maintenance of the illegal occupation régime and are a grave threat to the integrity and prosperity of an independent Namibia,

*Recalling* its endorsement of the decision by the United Nations Council for Namibia that, in the exercise of the Council's rights under the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea,<sup>15</sup> the Council would proclaim an exclusive economic zone for Namibia, the outer limit of which would be 200 miles, and recalling also its statement that any action for the implementation of the Council's decision should be taken in consultation with the South West Africa People's Organization, the sole and authentic representative of the people of Namibia,<sup>16</sup>

*Taking note* of the legal proceedings instituted by the United Nations Council for Namibia in the district court of The Hague against Urenco Nederland V.O.F. and Ultracentrifuge Nederland N.V., as well as against the Government of the Netherlands, as part of its effort to give ef-

fect to Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia,

*Concerned* about any foreign economic, financial and other activities which continue to deprive the indigenous populations of colonial Territories, including certain Territories in the Caribbean and the Pacific Ocean regions, of their rights over the wealth of their countries, where the inhabitants of those Territories continue to suffer from a loss of land ownership as a result of the failure of the administering Powers concerned to restrict the sale of land to foreigners, despite the repeated appeals of the General Assembly,

*Conscious* of the continuing need to mobilize world public opinion against the involvement of foreign economic, financial and other interests in the exploitation of natural and human resources, which impedes the independence of colonial Territories and the elimination of racism, particularly in South Africa and Namibia, and emphasizing the importance of actions by local authorities, trade unions, religious bodies, academic institutions, mass media, solidarity movements and other non-governmental organizations, as well as individuals, in applying pressure on transnational corporations to refrain from any investment or activity in South Africa and Namibia, in encouraging a policy of systematic divestment of any financial or other interest in corporations doing business with South Africa and in counteracting all forms of collaboration with the occupation régime in Namibia,

1. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of the peoples of dependent Territories to self-determination and independence and to the enjoyment of the natural resources of their Territories, as well as their right to dispose of those resources in their best interests;

2. *Reiterates* that any administering or occupying Power that deprives the colonial peoples of the exercise of their legitimate rights over their natural resources or subordinates the rights and interests of those peoples to foreign economic and financial interests violates the solemn obligations it has assumed under the Charter of the United Nations;

3. *Reaffirms* that, by their depletive exploitation of natural resources, the continued accumulation and repatriation of huge profits and the use of those profits for the enrichment of foreign settlers and the perpetuation of colonial domination and racial discrimination in the Territories, the foreign economic, financial and other interests operating at present in the colonial Territories, particularly in Namibia, constitute a major obstacle to political independence and racial equality, as well as to the enjoyment of the natural resources of those Territories by the indigenous inhabitants;

4. *Condemns* the activities of foreign economic and other interests in the colonial Territories impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and the efforts to eliminate colonialism, *apartheid* and racial discrimination;

5. *Condemns* the policies of Governments that continue to support or collaborate with those foreign economic and other interests engaged in exploiting the natural and human resources of the Territories, including, in particular, illegally exploiting Namibia's mineral and sea resources, violating the political, economic and social rights and interests of the indigenous peoples and thus obstructing the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration in respect of those Territories;

6. *Strongly condemns* the collaboration of certain Western and other countries with the racist minority

<sup>13</sup> *Ibid.*, Thirty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 24 (A/35/24), vol. I, annex II.

<sup>14</sup> *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.

<sup>15</sup> *Official Records of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea*, vol. XVII (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.84.V.3), document A/CONF.62/122.

<sup>16</sup> Resolution 41/39 A, para. 60.

régime of South Africa in the nuclear field and calls upon those and all other Governments concerned to refrain from supplying that régime, directly or indirectly, with installations, equipment or material that might enable it to produce uranium, plutonium and other nuclear materials, reactors or military equipment;

7. *Strongly condemns* the collaboration with the racist minority régime of South Africa of certain Western and other countries as well as transnational corporations that continue to make new investments in South Africa and supply the régime with armaments, nuclear technology and all other materials that are likely to buttress it and thus aggravate the threat to world peace;

8. *Calls upon* all States, in particular certain Western and other States, to take urgent, effective measures to terminate all collaboration with the racist régime of South Africa in the political, economic, trade, military and nuclear fields and to refrain from entering into other relations with that régime in violation of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations and of the Organization of African Unity;

9. *Calls once again upon* all Governments that have not yet done so to take legislative, administrative or other measures in respect of their nationals and the bodies corporate under their jurisdiction that own and operate enterprises in colonial Territories, particularly in Africa, that are detrimental to the interests of the inhabitants of those Territories, in order to put an end to such enterprises and to prevent new investments that run counter to the interests of the inhabitants of those Territories;

10. *Calls upon* all States to terminate, or cause to have terminated, any investments in Namibia or loans to the racist minority régime of South Africa and to refrain from any agreements or measures to promote trade or other economic relations with that régime;

11. *Requests* all States that have not yet done so to take effective measures to end the supply of funds and other forms of assistance, including military supplies and equipment, to the racist minority régime of South Africa, which uses such assistance to repress the people of Namibia and their national liberation movement;

12. *Strongly condemns* South Africa for its continued exploitation and plundering of the natural resources of Namibia, leading to the rapid depletion of such resources, in complete disregard of the legitimate interests of the Namibian people, for the creation in the Territory of an economic structure dependent essentially upon its mineral resources and for its illegal extension of the territorial sea and its proclamation of an economic zone off the coast of Namibia;

13. *Reiterates* that all activities of foreign economic interests in Namibia are considered to be illegal under international law and declares that consequently South Africa and all the foreign economic interests operating in Namibia are liable to pay damages to the future legitimate Government of an independent Namibia;

14. *Calls upon* those oil-producing and oil-exporting countries that have not yet done so to take effective measures against the oil companies concerned so as to terminate the supply of crude oil and petroleum products to the racist régime of South Africa;

15. *Reiterates* that the exploitation and plundering of the marine and other natural resources of Namibia by South African and other foreign economic interests, including the activities of those transnational corporations that are engaged in the exploitation and export of the Territory's uranium ores and other resources, in violation of the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the

Security Council and of Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia, are considered to be illegal, that they contribute to the maintenance of the illegal occupation régime and are a grave threat to the integrity and prosperity of an independent Namibia;

16. *Condemns* the plunder of Namibian uranium and calls upon the Governments of all States, particularly those whose nationals and corporations are involved in the mining and processing of Namibian uranium, to take all appropriate measures in compliance with the provisions of Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia, including the practice of requiring negative certificates of origin, to prohibit and prevent State-owned and other corporations, together with their subsidiaries, from dealing in Namibian uranium and from engaging in uranium prospecting activities in Namibia;

17. *Appeals* to the Governments of the Federal Republic of Germany, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, which operate the Urenco uranium enrichment plant, to have Namibian uranium specifically excluded from the Treaty of Almelo,<sup>17</sup> which regulates the activities of Urenco;

18. *Reiterates its request* to all States, pending the imposition of comprehensive mandatory sanctions against South Africa, to take legislative, administrative and other measures, individually or collectively, as appropriate, in order effectively to isolate South Africa politically, economically, militarily and culturally, in accordance with General Assembly resolutions ES-8/2 of 14 September 1981, 36/121 B of 10 December 1981, 37/233 A of 20 December 1982, 38/36 A of 1 December 1983, 39/50 A of 12 December 1984, 40/97 A of 13 December 1985, S-14/1 of 20 September 1986 and 41/39 A of 20 November 1986, and encourages those Governments that have recently taken certain unilateral sanction measures against the South African régime to take further measures;

19. *Calls once again upon* all States to discontinue all economic, financial and trade co-operation with the racist minority régime of South Africa concerning Namibia and to refrain from entering into any relations with South Africa, purporting to act on behalf of or concerning Namibia, that may lend support to its continued illegal occupation of that Territory;

20. *Invites* all Governments and organizations of the United Nations system, having regard to the relevant provisions of the Declaration on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, contained in General Assembly resolution 3201 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974, and of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, contained in Assembly resolution 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974, to ensure, in particular, that the permanent sovereignty of the colonial Territories over their natural resources is fully respected and safeguarded;

21. *Urges* 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 requests the administering Powers to take all necessary steps to protect the property rights of the peoples of those Territories;

22. *Calls upon* the administering Powers concerned to abolish all discriminatory and unjust wage systems and working conditions prevailing in the Territories under their administration and to apply in each Territory a uniform system of wages to all the inhabitants without any discrimination;

<sup>17</sup> United Nations. *Treaty Series*, vol. 795, No. 11326.

23. *Requests* the Secretary-General to undertake, through the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat, a sustained and broad campaign with a view to informing world public opinion of the facts concerning the pillaging of natural resources in colonial Territories and the exploitation of their indigenous populations by foreign economic interests and, in respect of Namibia, the support they render to the racist minority régime of South Africa;

24. *Appeals* to mass media, trade unions and non-governmental organizations, as well as individuals, to co-ordinate and intensify their efforts to mobilize international public opinion against the policy of the *apartheid* régime of South Africa and to work for the enforcement of economic and other sanctions against that régime and for encouraging a policy of systematic and genuine divestment from corporations doing business in South Africa;

25. *Decides* to continue to monitor closely the situation in the remaining colonial Territories so as to ensure that all economic activities in those Territories are aimed at strengthening and diversifying their economies in the interests of the indigenous peoples, at promoting the economic and financial viability of those Territories and at speeding their accession to independence and, in that connection, requests the administering Powers concerned to ensure that the peoples of the Territories under their administration are not exploited for political, military and other purposes detrimental to their interests;

26. *Requests* the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples to continue to examine this question and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-third session.

92nd plenary meeting  
4 December 1987

**42/75. 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**

*The General Assembly,*

*Having examined* the item entitled "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",

*Having examined* the reports submitted on the item by the Secretary-General,<sup>18</sup> the Chairman 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<sup>19</sup> and the Subcommittee on Petitions, Information and Assistance,<sup>20</sup>

*Recalling* the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, the Plan of Action for the Full Implementation of the Declaration, contained in the annex to its resolution 35/118 of 11 December 1980, and its resolution 40/56 of 2 December 1985 on the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Declaration, as well as all other resolutions adopted by the General Assembly on this subject, in particular resolution 41/15 of 31 October 1986,

*Recalling also* its resolutions ES-8/2 of 14 September 1981, S-14/1 of 20 September 1986 and 41/39 of 20 November 1986 on the question of Namibia,

*Taking into account* the relevant provisions of the Declaration of the International Conference for the Immediate Independence of Namibia and the Programme of Action on Namibia,<sup>10</sup> the Declaration adopted by the World Conference on Sanctions against Racist South Africa,<sup>9</sup> and 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,<sup>12</sup>

*Bearing in mind* the relevant provisions of the final documents of the Eighth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Harare from 1 to 6 September 1986,<sup>7</sup> and of the resolution on the question of Namibia adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its forty-sixth ordinary session, held at Addis Ababa from 20 to 25 July 1987,<sup>21</sup> as well as of the Declaration on Southern Africa, adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of that organization at its twenty-third ordinary session, held at Addis Ababa from 27 to 29 July 1987,<sup>8</sup>

*Aware* that the struggle of the people of Namibia for self-determination and independence is in its crucial stage and has sharply intensified as a consequence of the stepped-up aggression of the illegal colonialist régime of Pretoria against the people of the Territory and the increased support rendered to that régime by its allies, coupled with efforts to deprive the Namibian people of their hard-won victories in the liberation struggle, and that it is therefore incumbent upon the entire international community decisively to intensify concerted action in support of the people of Namibia and their sole and authentic representative, the South West Africa People's Organization, for the attainment of their goal,

*Concerned* that the policy of "constructive engagement" with the *apartheid* régime of South Africa and the "linkage", as well as economic and military collaboration maintained by certain Western powers, Israel and other countries with Pretoria, have only encouraged and strengthened the racist régime in its continued illegal occupation and massive militarization and exploitation of Namibia in violation of the relevant resolutions and decisions of the United Nations,

*Gravely concerned* at the continued imperialist and neo-colonialist support for South Africa's oppressive and aggressive policies in Namibia and with respect to independent States in southern Africa, in particular the front-line States, as exemplified by the discussions and resolutions of the Security Council,

*Conscious* of the worsening of the situation in southern Africa because of South Africa's racist policies of oppression, aggression and occupation, which constitute a clear threat to world peace and security, and condemning the continuing breach by South Africa of the obligations assumed by it under the Charter of the United Nations and its persistent non-compliance with the relevant resolutions and decisions of the United Nations,

*Deeply conscious* of the continuing critical need of the Namibian people and their national liberation movement, the South West Africa People's Organization, and of the peoples of other colonial Territories for concrete assistance from the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system in their struggle for lib-

<sup>18</sup> A/42/264 and Add.1.

<sup>19</sup> A/AC.109/L.1620.

<sup>20</sup> A/AC.109/L.1616 and Add.1.

<sup>21</sup> See A/42/699.

eration from colonial rule and in their efforts to achieve and consolidate their national independence.

*Deeply concerned* that, although there has been progress in the extension of assistance to refugees from Namibia, the actions taken hitherto by the organizations concerned in providing assistance to the people of the Territory through their national liberation movement, the South West Africa People's Organization, still remain inadequate to meet the urgent and growing needs of the Namibian people,

*Reaffirming* the responsibility of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to take all the necessary measures, within their respective spheres of competence, to ensure the full and speedy implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations, particularly those relating to the provision of moral and material assistance, on a priority basis, to the peoples of the colonial Territories and their national liberation movements,

*Expressing its firm belief* that closer contacts and consultations between the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, on the one hand, and the Organization of African Unity and the South West Africa People's Organization, on the other, will help these agencies and organizations to overcome procedural and other difficulties which have impeded or delayed the implementation of some assistance programmes,

*Recalling* its resolution 41/39 C of 20 November 1986 in which it requested all specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to grant full membership to Namibia, represented by the United Nations Council for Namibia, so that the Council may participate, as the legal Administering Authority for Namibia, in the work of those agencies and organizations,

*Expressing its appreciation* to the General Secretariat of the Organization of African Unity for the continued co-operation and assistance it has extended to the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system in connection with the implementation of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations,

*Expressing its appreciation also* to the Governments of the front-line States for the steadfast support extended to the people of Namibia and their national liberation movement, the South West Africa People's Organization, in their just and legitimate struggle for the attainment of freedom and independence despite increased armed attacks by the forces of the racist régime of South Africa, and aware of the particular needs of those Governments for assistance in that connection,

*Noting* the support given by the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to the implementation of the Nationhood Programme for Namibia, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 32/9 A of 4 November 1977,

*Deploring* the continued co-operation with and assistance rendered to South Africa by certain specialized agencies in the financial, economic, technical and other fields in contravention of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations, thus enhancing neo-colonialist practices in the system of international relations,

*Gravely concerned* at the continued financial support from the International Monetary Fund to the Government of South Africa in disregard of relevant General Assembly resolutions, in particular resolution 37/2 of 21 October 1982,

*Bearing in mind* the importance of the activities of non-governmental organizations aimed at putting an end to the assistance which is still being rendered to South Africa by some specialized agencies,

*Mindful* of the imperative need to keep under continuous review the activities of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system in the implementation of the various United Nations decisions relating to decolonization,

1. *Approves* the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to the item;<sup>22</sup>

2. *Reaffirms* that the specialized agencies and other organizations and institutions of the United Nations system should continue to be guided by the relevant resolutions of the United Nations in their efforts to contribute, within their spheres of competence, to the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;

3. *Reaffirms also* that the recognition by the General Assembly, the Security Council and other United Nations organs of the legitimacy of the struggle of colonial peoples to exercise their right to self-determination and independence entails, as a corollary, the extension by the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system of all the necessary moral and material assistance to those peoples and their national liberation movements;

4. *Expresses its appreciation* to those specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system that have continued to co-operate in varying degrees with the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity in the implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations, and urges all the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to accelerate the full and speedy implementation of the relevant provisions of those resolutions;

5. *Expresses 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, is far from adequate in relation to the actual needs of the peoples concerned;

6. *Requests* all specialized agencies and other organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and of the Security Council, to take all necessary measures to withhold from the racist régime of South Africa all forms of co-operation and assistance in the financial, economic, technical and other fields and to discontinue all support to that régime until the people of Namibia have exercised fully their inalienable right to self-determination, freedom and national independence in a united Namibia and until the inhuman system of *apartheid* has been totally eradicated;

7. *Reiterates its conviction* that the specialized agencies and other organizations and bodies of the United Nations system should refrain from taking any action that might imply recognition of, or support for, the legitimacy of the domination of the Territory of Namibia by the racist régime of South Africa;

<sup>22</sup> Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/42/23), chap. VI.

8. *Regrets* that the World Bank continues to maintain certain financial and technical links with the racist régime of Pretoria and expresses the view that those links should be discontinued;

9. *Deplores* the financial and other collaboration and condemns the financial support from the International Monetary Fund to South Africa in disregard of repeated resolutions of the General Assembly, and calls upon the Fund to put an end to such collaboration, as the *apartheid* system implies a serious instability in the South African economy, including its balance of payments, and thus the International Monetary Fund, according to its rules, should not, as long as *apartheid* and the illegal occupation of Namibia by South Africa continue to exist, extend any credits to South Africa;

10. *Urges once again* the executive heads of the World Bank and the International Monetary 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;

11. *Requests* the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to render or continue to render, as a matter of urgency, all possible moral and material assistance to the colonial peoples struggling for liberation from colonial rule, bearing in mind that such assistance should not only meet their immediate needs but also create conditions for development after they have exercised their right to self-determination and independence;

12. *Requests once again* the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to continue to provide all moral and material assistance to the newly independent and emerging States so as to enable them to achieve genuine economic independence;

13. *Reiterates its recommendation* that the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system should initiate or broaden contacts and co-operation with the colonial peoples and their national liberation movements directly or, where appropriate, through the Organization of African Unity, and review and introduce greater flexibility in their procedures with respect to the formulation and preparation of assistance programmes and projects so as to be able to extend the necessary assistance without delay to help the colonial peoples and their national liberation movements in their struggle to exercise their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV);

14. *Recommends* that a separate item on assistance to national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity should be included in the agenda of future high-level meetings between the General Secretariat of the Organization of African Unity and the secretariats of the United Nations and other organizations of the United Nations system, with a view to strengthening further the existing measures of co-ordination of action to ensure the best use of available resources for assistance to the peoples of the colonial Territories;

15. *Urges* the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system that have not already done so to include in the agenda of the regular meetings of their governing bodies a separate item on the progress they have made in the implementation of resolution 1514 (XV) and the other relevant resolutions of the United Nations;

16. *Urges* the specialized agencies and other organizations and institutions of the United Nations system to extend, as a matter of priority, substantial material assistance to the Governments of the front-line States in order

to enable them to support more effectively the struggle of the people of Namibia for freedom and independence and to resist the violation of their territorial integrity by the armed forces of the racist régime of South Africa directly or, as in Angola and Mozambique, through puppet groups in the service of Pretoria;

17. *Welcomes* the establishment by the non-aligned countries of the Action for Resisting Invasion, Colonialism and *Apartheid* Fund and invites the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to co-operate with the Fund in the common objective of providing emergency assistance to the front-line States and national liberation movements in southern Africa in their struggle against the *apartheid* régime;

18. *Notes with satisfaction* the arrangements made by several specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system which enable representatives of the national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity to participate fully as observers in the proceedings relating to matters concerning their respective countries, and calls upon those agencies and organizations that have not yet done so to follow this example and to make the necessary arrangements without delay;

19. *Urges* 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 colonial Territories, particularly in the development of their economies;

20. *Draws the particular attention* of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system 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;

21. *Recommends* that all Governments should intensify their efforts in the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system of which they are members to ensure the full and effective implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations and, in that connection, should accord priority to the question of providing assistance on an emergency basis to the peoples of the colonial Territories and their national liberation movements;

22. *Reiterates its proposal*, under article III of the Agreement between the United Nations and the International Monetary Fund,<sup>23</sup> for the urgent inclusion in the agenda of the Board of Governors of the Fund of an item dealing with the relationship between the Fund and South Africa, further reiterates its proposal that, in pursuance of article II of the Agreement, the relevant organs of the United Nations should participate in any meeting of the Board of Governors called by the Fund for the purpose of discussing the item, and urges the Fund to discuss its relationship with South Africa at its annual meetings, in compliance with the above-mentioned Agreement, and to report to the Secretary-General of the United Nations on the actions taken;

23. *Draws the attention* of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to the Plan of Action for the Full Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in the annex to General As-

<sup>23</sup> See *Agreements between the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E/F.61.X.1), p. 61.



sembly resolution 35/118, in particular to those provisions calling upon the agencies and organizations to render all possible moral and material assistance to the peoples of the colonial Territories and to their national liberation movements;

24. *Urges* the executive heads of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, having regard to the provisions of paragraph 14 above, to formulate, with the active co-operation of the Organization of African Unity where appropriate, and to submit, as a matter of priority, to their governing and legislative organs concrete proposals for the full implementation of the relevant United Nations decisions, in particular specific programmes of assistance to the peoples of the colonial Territories and their national liberation movements;

25. *Requests* 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 in implementation of the relevant resolutions, including the present resolution, since the circulation of his previous report;

26. *Requests* the Economic and Social Council to continue to consider, in consultation with the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, 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 General Assembly;

27. *Requests* the specialized agencies to report periodically to the Secretary-General on their implementation of the present resolution;

28. *Requests* the Special Committee to continue to examine the question and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-third session.

92nd plenary meeting  
4 December 1987

#### 42/76. United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* its earlier resolutions on the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa, in particular resolution 41/27 of 31 October 1986,

*Having considered* the report of the Secretary-General<sup>24</sup> containing an account of the work of the Advisory Committee on the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa and the administration of the Programme for the period from 1 October 1986 to 30 September 1987,

*Recognizing* the valuable assistance rendered by the Programme to the peoples of South Africa and Namibia,

*Noting with satisfaction* that educational and technical assistance for southern Africa has become a growing concern of the international community,

*Fully recognizing* the need to provide continuing educational opportunities and counselling to a greater number of student refugees from South Africa and Namibia in a

wide variety of professional, cultural and linguistic disciplines, as well as opportunities for vocational and technical training and for advanced studies at graduate and post-graduate levels in the priority fields of study,

*Strongly convinced* that the continuation and expansion of the Programme is essential in order to meet the ever-increasing demand for educational and training assistance to students from South Africa and Namibia,

1. *Endorses* the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa;

2. *Commends* the Secretary-General and the Advisory Committee on the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa for their continuing efforts further to promote generous contributions to the Programme and to enhance co-operation with governmental, intergovernmental and non-governmental agencies involved in educational and technical assistance to southern Africa;

3. *Expresses its appreciation* to all those that have supported the Programme by providing contributions, scholarships or places in their educational institutions;

4. *Appeals* to all States, institutions, organizations and individuals to offer greater financial and other support to the Programme in order to secure its continuation and steady expansion.

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#### 42/77. Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* its resolution 41/28 of 31 October 1986,

*Having examined* the report of the Secretary-General on offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories,<sup>25</sup> prepared pursuant to General Assembly resolution 845 (IX) of 22 November 1954,

*Considering* that more scholarships should be made available to the inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories in all parts of the world and that steps should be taken to encourage applications from students in those Territories,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;

2. *Expresses its appreciation* to those Member States which have made scholarships available to the inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories;

3. *Invites* all States to make or continue to make generous offers of study and training facilities to the inhabitants of those Territories which have not yet attained self-government or independence and, wherever possible, to provide travel funds to prospective students;

4. *Urges* 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;

<sup>24</sup> A/42/628.

<sup>25</sup> A/42/578.



5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-third session on the implementation of the present resolution;

6. *Draws the attention* 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 to the present resolution.

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#### 42/78. Question of Western Sahara

*The General Assembly,*

*Having considered* in depth the question of Western Sahara,

*Recalling* the inalienable right of all peoples to self-determination and independence, in accordance with the principles set forth in the Charter of the United Nations and in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,

*Recalling* its resolution 41/16 of 31 October 1986 on the question of Western Sahara,

*Recalling* resolution AHG/Res.104 (XIX) on Western Sahara,<sup>26</sup> adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its nineteenth ordinary session, held at Addis Ababa from 6 to 12 June 1983,

*Taking note with appreciation* of the part concerning Western Sahara<sup>27</sup> of the final communiqué adopted by the Meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Heads of Delegation of the Non-Aligned Countries to the forty-second session of the General Assembly, held in New York from 5 to 7 October 1987,

*Having examined* the relevant chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,<sup>28</sup>

*Having examined* the report of the Secretary-General on the question of Western Sahara,<sup>29</sup>

*Noting with appreciation* the continuation of the joint good offices process initiated in New York on 9 April 1986 by the current Chairman of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity and the Secretary-General of the United Nations with a view to implementing resolution AHG/Res.104 (XIX) and General Assembly resolutions 40/50 of 2 December 1985 and 41/16 of 31 October 1986,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Secretary-General on the question of Western Sahara;

2. *Reaffirms* that the question of Western Sahara is a question of decolonization which remains to be completed on the basis of the exercise by the people of Western Sahara of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence;

3. *Reaffirms also* that the solution of the question of Western Sahara lies in the implementation of resolution AHG/Res.104 (XIX) of the Assembly of Heads of State

and Government of the Organization of African Unity, in which ways and means were established for a just and definitive political solution to the Western Sahara conflict;

4. *Again requests*, to that end, the two parties to the conflict, the Kingdom of Morocco and the Frente Popular para la Liberación de Saguia el-Hamra y de Río de Oro, to undertake direct negotiations, in the shortest possible time, with a view to bringing about a cease-fire to create the necessary conditions for a peaceful and fair referendum for self-determination of the people of Western Sahara, a referendum without any administrative or military constraints, under the auspices of the Organization of African Unity and the United Nations;

5. *Welcomes* the efforts of the current Chairman of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity and the Secretary-General of the United Nations to promote a just and definitive solution of the question of Western Sahara, in conformity with General Assembly resolution 40/50;

6. *Takes note* of the joint decision of the current Chairman of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity and the Secretary-General of the United Nations to send a technical mission to Western Sahara in order to collect the relevant technical information to assist them in discharging the mandate entrusted to them under General Assembly resolutions 40/50 and 41/16 and the present resolution;

7. *Invites* the current Chairman of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity and the Secretary-General of the United Nations to continue to exert every effort to persuade the two parties to the conflict, the Kingdom of Morocco and the Frente Popular para la Liberación de Saguia el-Hamra y de Río de Oro, to negotiate, in the shortest possible time and in conformity with resolution AHG/Res.104 (XIX), General Assembly resolution 40/50 and the present resolution, the terms of a cease-fire and the modalities for organizing the said referendum;

8. *Appeals* to the Kingdom of Morocco and the Frente Popular para la Liberación de Saguia el-Hamra y de Río de Oro to display the political will necessary to implement resolution AHG/Res.104 (XIX), General Assembly resolutions 40/50 and 41/16 and the present resolution;

9. *Reaffirms* the determination of the United Nations to co-operate fully with the Organization of African Unity with a view to implementing the relevant decisions of that Organization, in particular resolution AHG/Res.104 (XIX);

10. *Requests* the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples to continue to consider the situation in Western Sahara as a matter of priority and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-third session;

11. *Invites* the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity to keep the Secretary-General of the United Nations informed of the progress achieved in the implementation of the decisions of the Organization of African Unity relating to Western Sahara;

12. *Invites* the Secretary-General to follow the situation in Western Sahara closely with a view to the implementation of the present resolution and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-third session.

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<sup>26</sup> For the text, see resolution 38/40, para. 1.

<sup>27</sup> A/42/681, annex, paras. 50 and 51.

<sup>28</sup> See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 23* (A/42/23), chap. IX.

<sup>29</sup> A/42/601.

**42/79. Question of New Caledonia**

*The General Assembly,*

*Having considered* the question of New Caledonia,

*Having examined* the relevant chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,<sup>28</sup>

*Recalling* its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960 containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,

*Recalling also* its resolution 41/41 A of 2 December 1986 by which the Assembly considered that, in the light of the provisions of Chapter XI of the Charter of the United Nations and General Assembly resolutions 1514 (XV) and 1541 (XV), New Caledonia was a Non-Self-Governing Territory within the meaning of the Charter,

*Noting* the decision adopted by the Special Committee on the question of New Caledonia on 17 March 1987,<sup>30</sup> as well as the resolution adopted by the Special Committee on 14 August 1987,<sup>31</sup>

*Noting also* the section relating to New Caledonia in the communiqué issued at the conclusion of the eighteenth South Pacific Forum, held at Apia on 29 and 30 May 1987,<sup>32</sup> and in particular the call for a United Nations-sponsored referendum in the Territory consistent with the universally accepted principles and practices of self-determination and independence,

*Noting further* the provisions concerning New Caledonia contained in the Political Declaration adopted by the Eighth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Harare from 1 to 6 September 1986,<sup>33</sup>

*Conscious* of the responsibility of the administering Power to ensure the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in respect of New Caledonia,

*Mindful* that United Nations visiting missions provide an effective means of ascertaining the situation in the small Territories and considering that the possibility of sending a visiting mission to New Caledonia at an appropriate time should be kept under review,

1. *Approves* the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to New Caledonia;

2. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of the people of New Caledonia to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;

3. *Reaffirms* that an obligation exists on the part of the Government of France to transmit information on New Caledonia under Chapter XI of the Charter of the United Nations and requests that Government to transmit to the Secretary-General such information as is called for under Chapter XI and in the related decisions of the General Assembly;

4. *Regrets* that the Government of France has not responded to the request to submit such information and calls upon it to do so;

5. *Considers* that, consistent with the principles laid down in its resolution 1514 (XV), the peaceful transition of New Caledonia to self-determination and independence should be undertaken in a manner which guarantees the rights and interests of the people of New Caledonia;

6. *Declares* that progress towards a long-term political solution in New Caledonia requires a free and genuine act of self-determination consistent with United Nations principles and practices of self-determination and independence;

7. *Emphasizes* that such an act of self-determination, in which all options should be made available, should be preceded by a comprehensive programme of political education in which all options are impartially presented and consequences fully explained;

8. *Calls upon* the Government of France to resume dialogue with all sections of the population of New Caledonia in order to facilitate rapid progress towards such an act of self-determination in which all sections of the community participate;

9. *Affirms* the responsibility of the administering Power to promote economic and social development and calls upon the administering Power to institute programmes designed to benefit all the people throughout the Territory;

10. *Requests* the Special Committee to continue the examination of this question at its next session, including the possible dispatch of a visiting mission to New Caledonia at an appropriate time and in consultation with the administering Power, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-third session.

92nd plenary meeting  
4 December 1987

**42/80. Question of Anguilla**

*The General Assembly,*

*Having considered* the question of Anguilla,

*Having examined* the relevant chapters of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,<sup>34</sup>

*Recalling* its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and all other resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to Anguilla, including in particular General Assembly resolution 41/17 of 31 October 1986,

*Conscious* of the need to ensure the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration in respect of the Territory,

*Noting* that the Constitutional Review Committee, which was appointed in October 1985, held a series of public meetings in 1986 in the Territory and with Anguillians residing in the United States Virgin Islands, and noting that the territorial Government recognizes the need to replace the outdated edition of the laws pertaining to the Territory,

<sup>30</sup> Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/42/23), chap. IX, para. 35.

<sup>31</sup> For the text, see Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/42/23), chap. IX, para. 128, draft resolution I.

<sup>32</sup> See A/42/417, annex.

<sup>33</sup> A/41/697-S/18392, annex, sect. I, paras. 149-152.

<sup>34</sup> Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/42/23), chaps. III, IV and IX.

*Aware* of the special circumstances of the geographical location and economic conditions of the Territory and bearing in mind the necessity of diversifying and strengthening further its economy as a matter of priority in order to promote economic stability,

*Reaffirming* the responsibility of the administering Power to promote the economic and social development of the Territory,

*Noting* that the economy of the Territory grew in 1985 mainly as a result of an expansion in tourism, and that, while recommending restrictions on foreign investment and tourism, the Government of Anguilla recognizes the importance of balanced sectoral growth and continues to give the highest priority to the development of the Territory's economic and social infrastructure,

*Expressing its concern* at the illegal operation of foreign fishing vessels within the territorial waters of Anguilla and its offshore fishing banks and welcoming, in view of the importance of the fishing industry to the diversification of the economy, the intention of the Government of Anguilla to introduce appropriate legislation to conserve the Territory's fish stocks,

*Emphasizing* the importance of elaborating an appropriate strategy for the efficient production and marketing of salt,

*Underlining* the need for effective instruments to regulate the commercial banking system and noting in that connection the Territory's decision to join the Eastern Caribbean Central Bank,

*Noting with satisfaction* the contributions of the United Nations Development Programme, the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to the development of the Territory,

*Noting* the continued participation of the Territory in the Caribbean Group for Co-operation in Economic Development,

*Recalling* the dispatch in 1984 of a United Nations visiting mission to the Territory,

*Mindful* that United Nations visiting missions provide an effective means of ascertaining the situation in the small Territories and considering that the possibility of sending a further visiting mission to Anguilla at an appropriate time should be kept under review,

1. *Approves* the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to Anguilla;<sup>28</sup>

2. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of the people of Anguilla to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;

3. *Reiterates the view* that such factors as territorial size, geographical location, size of population and limited natural resources should in no way delay the speedy exercise by the people of the Territory of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration, which fully applies to Anguilla;

4. *Reiterates* that it is the responsibility of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power, to create such conditions in Anguilla as will enable its people to exercise freely and without interference, from a well-informed standpoint as to the available options, their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in accordance with resolution 1514 (XV), and all other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly;

5. *Reaffirms* that it is ultimately for the people of Anguilla themselves to determine freely their future political status in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration and, in that connection, reaffirms the importance of fostering an awareness among the people of the Territory of the possibilities open to them in the exercise of their right to self-determination and independence;

6. *Calls upon* the administering Power, in co-operation with the Government of Anguilla, to continue to strengthen the economy of the Territory and to increase its assistance to programmes of diversification;

7. *Urges* the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to continue the assistance necessary to increase employment of the local population in the civil service, as well as in managerial, technical and other sectors of the economy;

8. *Reiterates its request* to the administering Power to continue to enlist the assistance of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, as well as other regional and international bodies, in the development and strengthening of the economy of Anguilla;

9. *Urges* the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to take effective measures to safeguard, guarantee and ensure the rights of the people of Anguilla to own and dispose of their natural resources and to establish and maintain control over their future development;

10. *Requests* the administering Power to continue to make every effort to facilitate and encourage the participation of the Territory in regional and international organizations, including the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean;

11. *Requests* the Special Committee to continue the examination of this question at its next session, including the possible dispatch of a further visiting mission to Anguilla at an appropriate time and in consultation with the administering Power, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-third session.

92nd plenary meeting  
4 December 1987

#### 42/81. Question of Montserrat

*The General Assembly,*

*Having considered* the question of Montserrat,

*Having examined* the relevant chapters of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,<sup>34</sup>

*Recalling* its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and all other resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to Montserrat, including in particular General Assembly resolution 41/21 of 31 October 1986,

*Conscious* of the need to ensure the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration in respect of the Territory,

*Aware* of the special circumstances of the geographical location and economic conditions of the Territory and bearing in mind the necessity of diversifying and strengthening further its economy as a matter of priority in order to promote economic stability,

*Recalling* the view of the Government of Montserrat that independence was both inevitable and desirable, pro-

vided that it was preceded by the attainment by Montserrat of a level of economic and financial viability sufficient to sustain it as an independent State, and recalling also the intention of the Government to seek from the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and from other sources the levels of assistance necessary to achieve such viability and not to seek independence without the support of the majority of the people of the Territory,

*Noting* that the economy of the Territory continued to recover in 1985, while agricultural productivity continued to decline and that of fisheries remained at a low level,

*Noting also* the measures taken by the territorial Government to increase the efficiency of the civil service and the high priority it continued to accord to the training of cadres,

*Emphasizing* the importance of broadening the educational programme of the Territory, including the provision of improved classrooms, teaching facilities and well-trained teachers,

*Emphasizing* the importance of the continued participation of the Territory in the Caribbean Group for Co-operation in Economic Development, as well as in regional organizations such as the Caribbean Community and its associated institutions, including the Caribbean Development Bank,

*Welcoming* the contributions to the development of the Territory by the specialized agencies and organizations of the United Nations system operating in Montserrat, including the United Nations Development Programme and the United Nations Children's Fund,

*Recalling* the dispatch in 1975 and 1982 of United Nations visiting missions to the Territory,

*Mindful* that United Nations visiting missions provide an effective means of ascertaining the situation in the small Territories and considering that the possibility of sending a further visiting mission to Montserrat at an appropriate time should be kept under review,

1. *Approves* the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to Montserrat;<sup>28</sup>

2. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of the people of Montserrat to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;

3. *Reiterates the view* that such factors as territorial size, geographical location, size of population and limited natural resources should in no way delay the speedy exercise by the people of the Territory of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration, which fully applies to Montserrat;

4. *Reiterates* that it is the responsibility of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power, to create such conditions in the Territory as will enable the people of Montserrat to exercise freely and without interference their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in accordance with resolution 1514 (XV) and all other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly;

5. *Reaffirms* that it is ultimately for the people of Montserrat themselves to determine their future political status in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration, and reiterates its call upon the administering Power to launch programmes, in co-operation with the territorial Govern-

ment, to foster an awareness among the people of Montserrat of the possibilities available to them in the exercise of their right to self-determination and independence;

6. *Reaffirms* the responsibility of the administering Power to promote the economic and social development of Montserrat;

7. *Calls upon* the administering Power, in co-operation with the Government of Montserrat, to continue to strengthen the economy of the Territory and to increase its assistance to programmes of diversification in order to promote balanced growth and the economic and financial viability of the Territory;

8. *Urges* the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to take effective measures to safeguard, guarantee and ensure the rights of the people of Montserrat to own and dispose of the natural resources of the Territory, including its territorial waters, and to establish and maintain control over their future development;

9. *Reiterates its call* upon the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to continue the assistance necessary for the employment of the local population in the civil service, particularly at senior levels;

10. *Urges* the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to overcome shortages in human resources by providing appropriate incentives to assist nationals in finding better opportunities at home and to attract qualified nationals from abroad;

11. *Calls upon* the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to intensify their efforts to accelerate progress in the economic and social life of the Territory, and invites donor Governments and regional organizations to do the same;

12. *Reiterates its call* upon the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to take urgent steps to facilitate the readmission of Montserrat as an associate member of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization;

13. *Requests* the Special Committee to continue the examination of this question at its next session, including the possible dispatch of a further visiting mission to Montserrat at an appropriate time and in consultation with the administering Power, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-third session.

92nd plenary meeting  
4 December 1987

#### 42/82. Question of the British Virgin Islands

*The General Assembly,*

*Having considered* the question of the British Virgin Islands,

*Having examined* the relevant chapters of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,<sup>35</sup>

*Recalling* its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and all other resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to the British Virgin Islands, including in particular General Assembly resolution 41/19 of 31 October 1986,

<sup>35</sup> *Ibid.*, chaps. III and IX.

*Conscious* of the need to ensure the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration in respect of the Territory,

*Aware* of the special circumstances of the geographical location and economic conditions of the Territory and bearing in mind the necessity of diversifying and strengthening further its economy as a matter of priority in order to promote economic stability,

*Reaffirming* that it is the responsibility of the administering Power to promote the economic and social development of the Territory,

*Noting* that, while tourism increased during the year under review, the contribution of other sectors to the Territory's gross domestic product declined, and noting the expressed commitment of the Government of the British Virgin Islands to achieve sound fiscal management and economic diversification, as well as to establish a national development strategy,

*Welcoming* the contributions to the development of the Territory by the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, particularly the United Nations Development Programme, as well as by regional organizations, including the Caribbean Development Bank,

*Emphasizing* the importance of the continued participation of the Territory in the Caribbean Group for Co-operation in Economic Development and in all other regional and international organizations concerned, and noting that the Territory was host to the Eleventh Meeting of Heads of Government of the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States,

*Noting* the critical need for the training of nationals in technical, vocational, managerial and professional fields, and taking note, in a related context, of the expressed intention of the Governor to accord priority to the creation of an institution for post-secondary education,

*Recalling* the dispatch in 1976 of a United Nations visiting mission to the Territory,

*Mindful* that United Nations visiting missions provide an effective means of ascertaining the situation in the small Territories and considering that the possibility of sending a further visiting mission to the British Virgin Islands at an appropriate time should be kept under review,

1. *Approves* the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to the British Virgin Islands;<sup>28</sup>

2. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of the people of the British Virgin Islands to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;

3. *Reiterates the view* that such factors as territorial size, geographical location, size of population and limited natural resources should in no way delay the speedy exercise by the people of the Territory of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration, which fully applies to the British Virgin Islands;

4. *Reiterates* that it is the responsibility of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power, to create such conditions in the Territory as will enable the people of the British Virgin Islands to exercise freely and without interference their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in accordance with resolution 1514 (XV) and all other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly

5. *Reaffirms* that it is ultimately for the people of the British Virgin Islands themselves to determine freely their future political status in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration and, in that connection, reaffirms the importance of fostering an awareness among the people of the Territory of the possibilities open to them in the exercise of their right to self-determination;

6. *Calls upon* the administering Power, in co-operation with the Government of the British Virgin Islands, to intensify its efforts to broaden the base of the economy of the Territory,

7. *Urges* the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to safeguard the inalienable right of the people of the British Virgin Islands to the enjoyment of their natural resources by taking effective measures to ensure their right to own and dispose of those natural resources and to establish and maintain control of their future development;

8. *Urges* the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, as well as the regional organizations concerned, to intensify measures to accelerate progress in the social and economic development of the Territory;

9. *Reiterates its call* upon the administering Power to continue to facilitate the participation of the British Virgin Islands in various international and regional organizations and in other organizations of the United Nations system;

10. *Calls upon* the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to take all necessary measures to expand systematically the participation of the local population in the decision-making process in all sectors, as well as to appoint local persons to managerial and technical positions;

11. *Requests* the Special Committee to continue the examination of this question at its next session, including the possible dispatch of a visiting mission to the British Virgin Islands at an appropriate time and in consultation with the administering Power, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-third session.

92nd plenary meeting  
4 December 1987

#### 42/83. Question of the Turks and Caicos Islands

*The General Assembly.*

*Having considered* the question of the Turks and Caicos Islands,

*Having examined* the relevant chapters of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,<sup>34</sup>

*Recalling* its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and all other resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to the Turks and Caicos Islands, in particular General Assembly resolution 41/22 of 31 October 1986,

*Conscious* of the need to ensure the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration in respect of the Territory,

*Aware* of the special circumstances of the geographical location and economic conditions of the Turks and Caicos Islands and bearing in mind the necessity of diversifying and strengthening further its economy as a matter of pri-

ority in order to promote economic stability and develop a wider economic base for the Territory,

*Noting* that a constitutional commission was appointed in 1986 to review the 1976 Constitution and make recommendations for the future administration of the Territory,

*Noting* the continuing contribution of the United Nations Development Programme to the development of the Territory and welcoming the intention of the Government of the Turks and Caicos Islands, in conjunction with the United Nations Development Programme, to improve the primary and secondary education system in the Territory,

*Recalling* the dispatch in 1980 of two United Nations visiting missions to the Territory,

*Mindful* that United Nations visiting missions provide an effective means of ascertaining the situation in the small Territories and considering that the possibility of sending a further visiting mission to the Turks and Caicos Islands at an appropriate time should be kept under review,

1. *Approves* the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to the Turks and Caicos Islands;<sup>28</sup>

2. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of the people of the Turks and Caicos Islands to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;

3. *Reiterates the view* that such factors as territorial size, geographical location, size of population and limited natural resources should in no way delay the speedy exercise by the people of the Territory of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration, which fully applies to the Turks and Caicos Islands;

4. *Reiterates* that it is the obligation of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power, to create such conditions in the Territory as will enable the people of the Turks and Caicos Islands to exercise freely and without interference their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in accordance with resolution 1514 (XV) and all other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly;

5. *Urges* the administering Power to continue its efforts to resolve the situation that led to the appointment of a constitutional commission in 1986;

6. *Reaffirms* that it is the responsibility of the administering Power under the Charter of the United Nations to develop its dependent Territories economically and socially and urges the administering Power, in consultation with the Government of the Turks and Caicos Islands, to take the necessary measures to promote the economic and social development of the Territory and, in particular, to intensify and expand its programme of assistance in order to accelerate the development of the economic and social infrastructure of the Territory;

7. *Emphasizes* the need to accelerate the diversification of the economy in order to develop a wider economic base for the Territory and welcomes the proposal of the territorial Government to include, in its National Development Plan, provisions for the improvement of the regulatory practice governing the fisheries sector;

8. *Recalls* that it is the responsibility of the administering Power, in accordance with the wishes of the people, to safeguard, guarantee and ensure the inalienable right of the people of the Turks and Caicos Islands to the enjoyment of their natural resources, including their territorial

waters, and to establish and maintain control over the future development of those resources;

9. *Urges* the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, as well as the regional institutions concerned, to continue to pay special attention to the development needs of the Turks and Caicos Islands;

10. *Urges* the administering Power, in consultation with the territorial Government, to continue to provide the necessary assistance for the localization of the civil service at all levels and for the training of qualified local personnel in the skills essential to the development of various sectors of the economy and the society of the Territory;

11. *Requests* the Special Committee to continue the examination of this question at its next session, including the possible dispatch of a further visiting mission to the Turks and Caicos Islands at an appropriate time and in consultation with the administering Power, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-third session.

92nd plenary meeting  
4 December 1987

#### 42/84. Question of Tokelau

*The General Assembly,*

*Having considered* the question of Tokelau,

*Having examined* the relevant chapters of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,<sup>35</sup>

*Recalling* its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and all other resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to Tokelau, in particular General Assembly resolution 41/26 of 31 October 1986,

*Having heard* the statement of the representative of New Zealand, the administering Power,<sup>36</sup>

*Welcoming* the participation of the Chairman of the General Fono (Council) of Tokelau in the work of the Special Committee relating to the Territory,

*Noting* the continuing development of the General Fono as the highest political body of Tokelau and taking note of the view of the General Fono that such development of the indigenous political institutions of the Territory must proceed in full recognition of the distinct and valued cultural heritage and traditions of Tokelau and that further economic development is a prerequisite for continued devolution of political authority in Tokelau,

*Noting with satisfaction* the continued progress being made towards the drafting of a legal code to conform with the traditional laws and cultural values of Tokelau,

*Expressing its sympathy* to the people of Tokelau for the losses incurred in natural disasters in 1987,

*Taking note* of the decision of the General Fono to include Tokelau in the Multilateral Fisheries Treaty between the United States of America and States members of the South Pacific Forum Fisheries Agency,

*Welcoming* the appointment of a Tokelauan as head of the Tokelau Public Service,

*Taking note* of the strong opposition in Tokelau to nuclear testing in the Pacific area as it constitutes a grave

<sup>36</sup> *Ibid.*, Forty-second Session, Fourth Committee, 17th meeting, and corrigendum.

threat to the natural resources of the Territory and its social and economic development,

*Noting with satisfaction* the assistance extended to Tokelau by the United Nations Development Programme and other regional and international institutions,

*Recalling* the dispatch in 1976, 1981 and 1986 of United Nations visiting missions to the Territory,

*Mindful* that United Nations visiting missions provide an effective means of ascertaining the situation in the small Territories and considering that the possibility of sending a further visiting mission to Tokelau at an appropriate time should be kept under review,

1. *Approves* the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to Tokelau;<sup>28</sup>

2. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of the people of Tokelau to self-determination and independence in accordance with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;

3. *Reiterates the view* that such factors as territorial size, geographical location, size of population and limited natural resources should in no way delay the implementation of the Declaration, which fully applies to Tokelau;

4. *Welcomes* the statement of the Chairman of the General Fono (Council) of Tokelau that Tokelau wishes to see the devolution of authority to the General Fono consolidated and continued;

5. *Notes* that the people of the Territory are determined to manage their economic and political development in such a way as to ensure the preservation of the social, cultural and traditional heritage of Tokelau, and urges the administering Power and the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to respect fully the wishes of the people of Tokelau in this regard;

6. *Urges* Member States, relevant specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to extend to Tokelau the maximum assistance possible to help in its rehabilitation and reconstruction in order to overcome the losses incurred in natural disasters in 1987;

7. *Urges* the Government of New Zealand, the administering Power, in co-operation with the General Fono, to ensure that the traditional fishing grounds of the people of Tokelau are protected in accordance with the Multilateral Fisheries Treaty between the United States of America and States members of the South Pacific Forum Fisheries Agency;

8. *Calls upon* the administering Power, in co-operation with the General Fono, to continue and expand its development assistance to Tokelau;

9. *Urges* the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, as well as the regional institutions concerned, to continue to take all necessary measures, in close consultation with the Office for Tokelau Affairs, and taking due account of the decisions of the General Fono on the allocation of resources and development priorities, to accelerate progress in the social and the economic life of the Territory;

10. *Requests* the Special Committee to continue the examination of this question at its next session, including the possible dispatch of a further visiting mission to Tokelau at an appropriate time and in consultation with the admin-

istering Power, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-third session.

92nd plenary meeting  
4 December 1987

#### 42/85. Question of the Cayman Islands

*The General Assembly,*

*Having considered* the question of the Cayman Islands,

*Having examined* the relevant chapters of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,<sup>34</sup>

*Recalling* its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and all other resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to the Cayman Islands, in particular General Assembly resolution 41/20 of 31 October 1986,

*Conscious* of the need to ensure the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration in respect of the Territory,

*Aware* of the special circumstances of the geographical location and economic conditions of the Territory and bearing in mind the necessity of diversifying and strengthening further its economy as a matter of priority in order to promote economic stability,

*Noting* that over 35 per cent of the civil servants of the Territory are expatriates,

*Noting with appreciation* the continued contribution of the United Nations Development Programme to the development of the Territory,

*Recalling* the dispatch in 1977 of a United Nations visiting mission to the Territory,

*Mindful* that United Nations visiting missions provide an effective means of ascertaining the situation in the small Territories and considering that the possibility of sending a further visiting mission to the Cayman Islands at an appropriate time should be kept under review,

1. *Approves* the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to the Cayman Islands;<sup>28</sup>

2. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of the people of the Cayman Islands to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;

3. *Reiterates the view* that such factors as territorial size, geographical location, size of population and limited natural resources should in no way delay the speedy exercise by the people of the Territory of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration, which fully applies to the Cayman Islands;

4. *Reiterates* that it is the responsibility of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power, to create such conditions in the Territory as will enable the people of the Cayman Islands to exercise freely and without interference their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in accordance with resolution 1514 (XV) and all other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly;

5. *Reaffirms* that it is ultimately for the people of the Cayman Islands themselves to determine their future



political status in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration and, in that connection, reaffirms the importance of fostering an awareness among the people of the Territory of the possibilities open to them in the exercise of their right to self-determination and independence;

6. *Urges* the administering Power, in consultation with the territorial Government, to continue to provide assistance for increased employment of the local population in the civil service;

7. *Reaffirms* the responsibility of the administering Power to promote the economic and social development of the Territory and recommends that priority should continue to be given to the diversification of the Territory's economy in order to provide the foundations for sound social and economic development;

8. *Notes* the steps taken by the territorial Government to promote agricultural production and calls upon the administering Power to provide the necessary assistance in that field so as to reduce and resolve the Territory's heavy dependence on imported foodstuffs;

9. *Calls upon* the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, as well as regional institutions such as the Caribbean Development Bank, to continue to take all necessary measures to accelerate progress in the social and economic life of the Territory;

10. *Requests* the Special Committee to continue the examination of this question at its next session, including the possible dispatch of a further visiting mission to the Cayman Islands at an appropriate time and in consultation with the administering Power, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-third session.

92nd plenary meeting  
4 December 1987

#### 42/86. Question of Bermuda

*The General Assembly,*

*Having considered* the question of Bermuda,

*Having examined* the relevant chapters of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,<sup>37</sup>

*Recalling* its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and all other resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to Bermuda, in particular General Assembly resolution 41/18 of 31 October 1986,

*Conscious* of the need to ensure the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration in respect of the Territory,

*Noting* that, although the Senate of Bermuda did not adopt a bill calling for a referendum in April 1987<sup>38</sup> on the issue of independence, the issue has been the subject of debates in the Territory,

*Aware* of the special circumstances of the geographical location and economic conditions of the Territory and bearing in mind the necessity of diversifying and strengthening further its economy as a matter of priority in order to promote economic stability,

*Welcoming* the role being played in the Territory by the United Nations Development Programme,

*Mindful* that United Nations visiting missions provide an effective means of ascertaining the situation in the small Territories and considering that the possibility of sending a visiting mission to Bermuda at an appropriate time should be kept under review,

1. *Approves* the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to Bermuda;<sup>28</sup>

2. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of the people of Bermuda to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;

3. *Reiterates the view* that such factors as territorial size, geographical location, size of population and limited natural resources should in no way delay the speedy exercise by the people of the Territory of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration, which fully applies to Bermuda;

4. *Reiterates* that it is the obligation of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power, to create such conditions in the Territory as will enable the people of Bermuda to exercise freely and without interference their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and, in that connection, reaffirms the importance of fostering an awareness among the people of Bermuda of the possibilities open to them in the exercise of that right;

5. *Reaffirms* that it is ultimately for the people of Bermuda themselves to determine their own future political status in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration;

6. *Reaffirms its strong conviction* that the presence of military bases and installations in the Territory could constitute a major obstacle to the implementation of the Declaration and that it is the responsibility of the administering Power to ensure that the existence of such bases and installations does not hinder the population of the Territory from exercising its right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter;

7. *Urges* the administering Power to continue to take all necessary measures not to involve Bermuda in any offensive acts or interference directed against other States and to comply fully with the purposes and principles of the Charter, the Declaration and the resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly relating to military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration;

8. *Once again urges* the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to continue to take all effective measures to guarantee the right of the people of Bermuda to own and dispose of their natural resources and to establish and maintain control over their future development with a view to creating conditions for a diversified, balanced and viable economy;

9. *Urges* the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to continue to pay special attention to the development needs of Bermuda;

10. *Urges* the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to continue to provide assistance for increased employment of the local population in the civil service, particularly at senior levels;

<sup>37</sup> *Ibid.*, Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/42/23), chaps. III, IV, V and IX.

<sup>38</sup> See resolution 41/18.



11. *Emphasizes* the desirability of sending a visiting mission to the Territory and requests the administering Power to facilitate the dispatch of such a mission at the earliest possible opportunity;

12. *Requests* the Special Committee to continue the examination of this question at its next session, including the possible dispatch of a visiting mission to Bermuda at an appropriate time and in consultation with the administering Power, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-third session.

92nd plenary meeting  
4 December 1987

#### 42/87. Question of Guam

*The General Assembly,*

*Having considered* the question of Guam,

*Having examined* the relevant chapters of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,<sup>39</sup>

*Recalling* its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and all other resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to Guam, in particular General Assembly resolution 41/25 of 31 October 1986,

*Conscious* of the need to ensure the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration in respect of the Territory,

*Having heard* the statement of the representative of the United States of America, as the administering Power, relating to Guam,<sup>40</sup>

*Taking note* of the statement by the representative of the administering Power that the Guam Commission on Self-Determination, which was appointed in February 1984, had completed its work on the draft text of a Commonwealth Act, and that voters would be required, in a referendum, to pronounce themselves on the draft text, and noting that the Guam Legislature had appropriated \$183,000 to fund a voter education programme,

*Taking note* of the statement by the representative of the administering Power that the United States Department of Defense had planned to release an additional 1,435 hectares of land to the territorial Government in 1986,

*Noting* the potential offered for diversifying and developing the economy of the Territory, for example, by commercial fishing and agriculture, and taking note of the statement of the representative of the administering Power that the draft Commonwealth Act seeks to promote economic development by establishing a free trade zone between Guam and the United States of America,

*Taking note* of the statement of the representative of the administering Power that provisions of the draft Commonwealth Act would recognize the distinct cultural identity of the Chamorro people, the indigenous inhabitants of Guam,

*Aware* of the special circumstances of the geographical location and economic conditions of the Territory and bearing in mind the necessity of diversifying and strengthening

further its economy as a matter of priority in order to promote economic stability,

*Recalling* the dispatch in 1979 of a United Nations visiting mission to the Territory,

*Mindful* that United Nations visiting missions provide an effective means of ascertaining the situation in the small Territories and reiterating that the possibility of sending a further visiting mission to Guam at an appropriate time should be kept under review,

1. *Approves* the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to Guam;<sup>28</sup>

2. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of the people of Guam to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;

3. *Reaffirms its conviction* that such factors as territorial size, geographical location, size of population and limited natural resources should in no way delay the implementation of the Declaration, which fully applies to Guam;

4. *Reaffirms* the importance of fostering an awareness among the people of Guam of the possibilities open to them with regard to their right to self-determination and calls upon the United States of America, as the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to expedite the process of decolonization strictly in accordance with the expressed wishes of the people of the Territory;

5. *Reaffirms its strong conviction* that the presence of military bases and installations in the Territory could constitute a major obstacle to the implementation of the Declaration and that it is the responsibility of the administering Power to ensure that the existence of such bases and installations does not hinder the population of the Territory from exercising its right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations;

6. *Urges* the administering Power to continue to take all necessary measures not to involve the Territory 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 General Assembly relating to military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration;

7. *Reaffirms* the responsibility of the administering Power, under the Charter, to promote the economic and social development of Guam and, in that connection, calls upon the administering Power to take further steps to strengthen and diversify the economy of the Territory, with a view to reducing its economic dependence on the administering Power;

8. *Reiterates* that one of the obstacles to economic growth in Guam, and particularly to agricultural development, is the holding of large tracts of land by the United States federal authorities, and calls upon the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to expedite the transfer of land to the people of the Territory;

9. *Reiterates its call* upon the administering Power to support measures by the territorial Government aimed at removing constraints to growth in the areas of agriculture and commercial fishing and to ensure development in those areas to the fullest extent;

<sup>39</sup> *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/42/23), chaps. III, V and IX.*

<sup>40</sup> *Ibid.*, Forty-second Session, Fourth Committee, 20th meeting, and corrigendum.

10. *Urges* the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to continue to take effective measures to safeguard and guarantee the right of the people of Guam to the natural resources of the Territory, including its territorial waters, and to establish and maintain control over the future development of those resources, and requests the administering Power to take the necessary steps to protect the property rights of the people of the Territory;

11. *Reaffirms* the importance of continued efforts by the territorial Government, with the support of the administering Power, towards promoting the Chamorro language and culture;

12. *Requests* the Special Committee to continue the examination of this question at its next session, including the possible dispatch of a further visiting mission to Guam at an appropriate time and in consultation with the administering Power, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-third session.

*92nd plenary meeting  
4 December 1987*

#### **42/88. Question of American Samoa**

*The General Assembly,*

*Having considered* the question of American Samoa,

*Having examined* the relevant chapters of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,<sup>35</sup>

*Recalling* its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and all other resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to American Samoa, in particular General Assembly resolution 41/23 of 31 October 1986,

*Taking into account* the statement of the representative of the administering Power relating to American Samoa,<sup>40</sup>

*Conscious* of the need to promote progress towards the full implementation of the Declaration in respect of American Samoa,

*Noting* the continuing process of constitutional reviews, through consultations with the people and through the work of a constitutional review committee,

*Aware* of the special circumstances of the geographical location and economic conditions of the Territory and bearing in mind the necessity of diversifying and strengthening further its economy as a matter of priority in order to promote economic stability,

*Recalling* the dispatch in 1981 of a United Nations visiting mission to the Territory,

*Mindful* that United Nations visiting missions provide an effective means of ascertaining the situation in the small Territories and considering that the possibility of sending a further visiting mission to American Samoa at an appropriate time should be kept under review,

1. *Approves* the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to American Samoa;<sup>28</sup>

2. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of the people of American Samoa to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;

3. *Reiterates the view* that such factors as territorial size, geographical location, size of population and limited natural resources should in no way delay the speedy exercise by the people of the Territory of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration, which fully applies to American Samoa;

4. *Calls upon* the Government of the United States of America, as the administering Power, to take all necessary steps, taking into account the rights, interests and wishes of the people of American Samoa as expressed freely in conditions leading to real self-determination, to expedite the process of decolonization of the Territory in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration and reaffirms the importance of fostering an awareness among the people of American Samoa of the possibilities open to them in the exercise of their right to self-determination and independence;

5. *Calls upon* the administering Power to consider favourably the expressed request of the people of American Samoa to appoint the Chief Justice and other members of the judiciary of the Territory themselves;

6. *Reaffirms* the responsibility of the administering Power, under the Charter, to promote the economic and social development of American Samoa and calls upon the administering Power to intensify its efforts to strengthen and diversify the economy of the Territory and to make it more viable in order to reduce its heavy economic and financial dependence on the United States and to create more employment opportunities for the people of the Territory;

7. *Expresses the hope* that the development planning process initiated under the first five-year development plan will be strengthened;

8. *Urges* the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to safeguard the inalienable right of the people of American Samoa to the enjoyment of their natural resources by taking effective measures to ensure their right to own and dispose of those resources and to establish and maintain control of their future development with a view to creating conditions for a balanced, diversified and viable economy;

9. *Urges* the administering Power to continue to promote close relations between the people of the Territory and the neighbouring island communities and to facilitate co-operation between the Government of American Samoa and the regional institutions in order to enhance the economic and social welfare of the people of the Territory;

10. *Requests* the Special Committee to continue the examination of this question at its next session, including the dispatch of a further visiting mission to American Samoa at an appropriate time and in consultation with the administering Power, taking into account, in particular, the wishes of the people of the Territory, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-third session.

*92nd plenary meeting  
4 December 1987*

#### **42/89. Question of the United States Virgin Islands**

*The General Assembly,*

*Having considered* the question of the United States Virgin Islands,

*Having examined* the relevant chapters of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the

Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,<sup>37</sup>

*Recalling* its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and all other resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to the United States Virgin Islands, in particular General Assembly resolution 41/24 of 31 October 1986,

*Taking note* of the statement of the representative of the administering Power that the people of the Territory of the United States Virgin Islands, through their democratically elected legislature and executive, have primary responsibility for local government and control of their future, including the possibility of modifying their present relationship with the United States of America, and that the administering Power fully supports the principle that it is the right of the people concerned to decide and determine their own destiny,

*Taking note* of the general elections held on 4 November 1986 in the Territory,

*Taking note* of the statement of the representative of the territorial Government, that, owing to a lack of resources, the public education programmes envisaged by the Select Committee on Status and Federal Relations, established in 1983, had not been implemented, and that additional resources were also needed to initiate a study on the question of territorial jurisdiction over customs and immigration control and other areas of autonomy,

*Taking note* of the measures introduced by the territorial Government to strengthen the finances and economic development of the Territory by, *inter alia*, attracting foreign investments to industrial programmes and eliminating the budget deficit,

*Emphasizing* the importance of the continued participation of the United States Virgin Islands in the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean and the Caribbean Group for Co-operation in Economic Development, and welcoming the recent participation of the Territory in the Caribbean Council for Science and Technology,

*Noting with satisfaction* the policy of the administering Power that representatives of the Territory should participate in forums at which the Territory is the subject of discussion,

*Aware* of the special circumstances of the geographical location and economic conditions of the Territory and bearing in mind the necessity of diversifying and strengthening further its economy as a matter of priority in order to promote economic stability,

*Recalling* the dispatch in 1977 of a United Nations visiting mission to the Territory,

*Mindful* that United Nations visiting missions provide an effective means of assessing the situation in the small Territories and considering that the possibility of sending a further visiting mission to the United States Virgin Islands at an appropriate time should be kept under review,

1. *Approves* the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to the United States Virgin Islands;<sup>28</sup>

2. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of the people of the United States Virgin Islands to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;

3. *Reiterates* the view that such factors as territorial size, geographical location, size of population and limited natural resources should in no way delay the speedy exercise by the people of the Territory of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration, which fully applies to the United States Virgin Islands;

4. *Reiterates* that it is the responsibility of the United States of America, as the administering Power, to create such conditions in the United States Virgin Islands as will enable the people of the Territory to exercise freely and without interference their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in conformity with resolution 1514 (XV) and all other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly;

5. *Reaffirms* that it is ultimately for the people of the United States Virgin Islands themselves to determine their future political status in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations, the Declaration and the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and, in that connection, calls upon the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to facilitate programmes of political education in the Territory to foster an awareness among the people of the possibilities open to them in the exercise of their right to self-determination;

6. *Reaffirms* the responsibility of the administering Power under the Charter to promote the economic and social development of the United States Virgin Islands;

7. *Urges* the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to strengthen the economy of the Territory by, *inter alia*, taking additional measures of diversification and continuing to develop the Territory's infrastructure with a view to reducing the heavy economic dependence of the Territory on the administering Power;

8. *Urges* the administering Power, in co-operation with the Government of the United States Virgin Islands, to safeguard the inalienable right of the people of the Territory to the enjoyment of their natural resources by taking effective measures to guarantee their right to own and dispose of those resources and to establish and maintain control of their future development;

9. *Requests* the administering Power to seek for the territorial Government a status similar to that of other dependent Territories within the Caribbean Group for Co-operation in Economic Development;

10. *Reiterates its call* upon the administering Power to facilitate further the participation of the United States Virgin Islands in various intergovernmental bodies and organizations, including the organizations of the United Nations system and regional and subregional organizations;

11. *Urges* the administering Power to continue to take all necessary measures to comply fully with the purposes and principles of the Charter, the Declaration and the relevant resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly relating to military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration;

12. *Requests* the Special Committee to continue the examination of this question at its next session, including the possible dispatch of a further visiting mission to the United States Virgin Islands at an appropriate time and in consultation with the administering Power, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-third session.



VIII. RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED ON THE REPORTS OF THE FIFTH COMMITTEE<sup>1</sup>

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## 42/70. Financing of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force

## A

*The General Assembly,*

*Having considered* the report of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Disengagement

Observer Force,<sup>2</sup> as well as the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,<sup>3</sup>

*Bearing in mind* Security Council resolution 350 (1974) of 31 May 1974, by which the Council established the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force, and the subsequent resolutions by which the Council extended the

<sup>1</sup> For the decisions adopted on the reports of the Fifth Committee, see sect. X.B.7.

<sup>2</sup> A/42/642.

<sup>3</sup> A/42/791, sect. II.

mandate of the Force, the latest of which was resolution 603 (1987) of 25 November 1987,

*Recalling* its resolution 3211 B (XXIX) of 29 November 1974 on the financing of the United Nations Emergency Force and the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force and its subsequent resolutions thereon, the latest of which was resolution 41/44 A of 3 December 1986,

*Reaffirming* its previous decisions regarding the fact that in order to meet the expenditures caused by such operations, a different procedure is required from that applied to meet expenditures of the regular budget of the United Nations,

*Taking into account* the fact that the economically more developed countries are in a position to make relatively larger contributions and that the economically less developed countries have a relatively limited capacity to contribute towards peace-keeping operations involving heavy expenditures,

*Bearing in mind* the special responsibilities of the States permanent members of the Security Council in the financing of such operations, as indicated in General Assembly resolution 1874 (S-IV) of 27 June 1963 and other resolutions of the Assembly,

## I

*Decides* to appropriate to the Special Account referred to in section II, paragraph 1, of General Assembly resolution 3211 B (XXIX) the amount of \$17,400,000 gross (\$17,100,000 net) authorized and apportioned by section III of Assembly resolution 41/44 A for the operation of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force for the period from 1 June to 30 November 1987, inclusive;

## II

1. *Decides* to appropriate to the Special Account an amount of \$17,664,000 for the operation of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force for the period from 1 December 1987 to 31 May 1988, inclusive;

2. *Decides further*, as an *ad hoc* arrangement, without prejudice to the positions of principle that may be taken by Member States in any consideration by the General Assembly of arrangements for the financing of peace-keeping operations, to apportion the amount of \$17,664,000 among Member States in accordance with the scheme set out in section II, paragraph 2, of Assembly resolution 41/44 A;

3. *Decides* that there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 2 above, their respective share in the estimated income of \$10,000 other than staff assessment income approved for the period from 1 December 1987 to 31 May 1988, inclusive;

4. *Decides* that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution 973 (X) of 15 December 1955, there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 2 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of the estimated staff assessment income of \$296,000 approved for the period from 1 December 1987 to 31 May 1988, inclusive;

## III

*Authorizes* the Secretary-General to enter into commitments for the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force at a rate not 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 section II, paragraph 2, of Assembly resolution 41/44 A;

## IV

1. *Stresses* the need for voluntary contributions to the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force, both in cash and in the form of services and supplies acceptable to the Secretary-General;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take all necessary action to ensure that the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force is administered with a maximum of efficiency and economy.

90th plenary meeting  
3 December 1987

## B

*The General Assembly,*

*Having regard* to the financial position of the Special Account for the United Nations Emergency Force and the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force, as set forth in the report of the Secretary-General,<sup>2</sup> and referring to paragraph 6 of the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,<sup>3</sup>

*Recalling* its resolution 33/13 E of 14 December 1978 and the subsequent resolutions in which it 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, the latest of which was General Assembly resolution 41/44 B of 3 December 1986,

*Mindful* of the fact that it is essential to provide the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force with the necessary financial resources to enable it to fulfil its responsibilities under the relevant resolutions of the Security Council,

*Concerned* that the Secretary-General continues to face difficulties in meeting the obligations of the Forces on a current basis, particularly those due to the Governments of troop-contributing States,

*Recognizing* that, in consequence of the withholding of contributions by certain Member States, the surplus balances in the Special Account for the United Nations Emergency Force and the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force have, in effect, been drawn upon to the full extent to supplement the income received from contributions for meeting expenses of the Forces,

*Concerned* that the application of the provisions of regulations 5.2 (b), 5.2 (d), 4.3 and 4.4 of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations would aggravate the already difficult financial situation of the Forces,

*Decides* that the provisions of regulations 5.2 (b), 5.2 (d), 4.3 and 4.4 of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations shall 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 the operative part of General Assembly resolution 33/13 E and held in suspense until a further decision is taken by the Assembly.

90th plenary meeting  
3 December 1987

**42/206. Financial reports and audited financial statements, and reports of the Board of Auditors**

*The General Assembly,*

*Having considered* the financial reports and audited financial statements for the period ended 31 December 1986 of the United Nations Development Programme<sup>4</sup> the United Nations Children's Fund,<sup>5</sup> the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East,<sup>6</sup> the United Nations Institute for Training and Research,<sup>7</sup> the voluntary funds administered by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees<sup>8</sup> and the United Nations Fund for Population Activities,<sup>9</sup> the audit opinions and reports of the Board of Auditors<sup>10</sup> and the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,<sup>11</sup>

*Having also considered* the relevant reports on internal control procedures relating to the benefits and allowances received by staff members of the United Nations<sup>12</sup> and on Headquarters catering and gift-shop operations,<sup>13</sup>

*Noting with concern* that the Board of Auditors, for the reasons stated in its report,<sup>14</sup> was not able to express an opinion on the financial statements of the United Nations Children's Fund and issued qualified opinions on the financial statements of the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East and the United Nations Fund for Population Activities,

*Taking into consideration* the views expressed by delegations, by the Board of Auditors, by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions and by the organizations and programmes concerned during the debate in the Fifth Committee on this item, and the widely expressed support for measures to improve the efficiency, management, financial accountability and budgetary control of the United Nations organizations and programmes concerned,

1. *Accepts* 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;

2. *Accepts* the report and conclusions of the Board of Auditors on the financial statements of the United Nations Children's Fund and requests the Board of Auditors, as agreed by the Fund and as recommended in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,<sup>15</sup> to carry out an expanded audit of the fi-

nancial statements of the Fund for the period ended 31 December 1986, and to submit its report in a timely manner through the Advisory Committee at its spring 1988 session, to the Executive Board of the Fund at its 1988 session and to the General Assembly at its forty-third session;

3. *Requests* the governing bodies of the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East and the United Nations Fund for Population Activities to require the executive heads concerned to take immediate steps within their competence to correct the situations or conditions that gave rise to the qualification of the audit opinions of the Board of Auditors;

4. *Endorses* the concurring observations and recommendations of the Board of Auditors and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, as contained in their respective reports, and requests the competent governing bodies to ensure that the executive heads concerned take the necessary steps on a priority basis to implement them and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-third session;

5. *Further requests* the governing bodies of all audited organizations and programmes to keep under review the other observations and recommendations of the Board of Auditors that fall within each body's terms of reference, as called for by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-third session;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General and the executive heads of United Nations organizations and programmes concerned to take without delay remedial action within their competence in response to the comments and observations of the Board of Auditors and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, and to report in 1988 respectively to the General Assembly and to the governing bodies of these organizations and programmes 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;

7. *Recommends* that all future reports of the Board of Auditors continue to include separate sections that summarize recommendations for corrective action to be taken by the organizations and programmes concerned, with an indication of relative urgency, and that report on specific measures taken by the Secretary-General and executive heads of these organizations and programmes to implement previous recommendations of the Board and comment on the efficacy of such measures and the extent to which problems recur, giving particular attention to recurrent problems related to over-expenditures, incorrect use of funds, control procedures relating to the payment of benefits and allowances, and other instances of non-compliance with financial and budgetary regulations and rules;

8. *Further recommends* that the Board of Auditors in future submit to the General Assembly a concise document summarizing its principal findings and conclusions of common interest, classified by audit area;

9. *Requests* the Board of Auditors to initiate a study on standardization of the presentation and format of financial statements of all audited organizations and programmes and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-third session;

<sup>4</sup> Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 5A (A/42/5/Add.1), sects. I and V.

<sup>5</sup> Ibid., Supplement No. 5B (A/42/5/Add.2), part one, sects. I and IV.

<sup>6</sup> Ibid., Supplement No. 5C (A/42/5/Add.3), sects. I and V.

<sup>7</sup> Ibid., Supplement No. 5D (A/42/5/Add.4), sects. I and V.

<sup>8</sup> Ibid., Supplement No. 5E (A/42/5/Add.5), sect. III.

<sup>9</sup> Ibid., Supplement No. 5G (A/42/5/Add.7), sects. I and V.

<sup>10</sup> Ibid., Supplement No. 5A (A/42/5/Add.1), sects. II and III; *ibid.*, Supplement No. 5B (A/42/5/Add.2), part one, sects. II and III; *ibid.*, Supplement No. 5C (A/42/5/Add.3), sects. II and III; *ibid.*, Supplement No. 5D (A/42/5/Add.4), sects. II and III; *ibid.*, Supplement No. 5E (A/42/5/Add.5), sects. I and II; and *ibid.*, Supplement No. 5G (A/42/5/Add.7), sects. II and III.

<sup>11</sup> A/42/579.

<sup>12</sup> A/42/437 and A/42/438.

<sup>13</sup> A/42/399.

<sup>14</sup> Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 5B (A/42/5/Add.2), part one, sect. III.

<sup>15</sup> A/42/579, para. 28.

10. *Also requests* the Board of Auditors and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions to continue to cover in their reviews the areas relating to the efficiency and effectiveness of the financial procedures and controls, the accounting system and the related administrative and management areas, in accordance with regulation 12.5 of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations, and to recommend measures, as appropriate, to strengthen financial and management controls;

11. *Decides* that while the Board of Auditors should continue to submit its reports in accordance with the relevant financial regulations of the audited organizations and programmes, the Board should retain the capacity to submit specific annual reports to the General Assembly and to governing bodies, should circumstances so warrant;

12. *Requests*, in this regard, the governing bodies of the audited organizations and programmes to keep under review the question of the periodicity of their financial reporting and its relationship to their budgetary cycles, bearing in mind the most recent reports of the Board of Auditors and the discussions in the Fifth Committee, and to report on this matter to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session;

13. *Invites* Governments that are represented on the governing bodies of organizations and programmes for which audited financial statements have been considered by the General Assembly to ensure that full consideration is given to the reports of the Board of Auditors and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions and to the related comments made in the Fifth Committee;

14. *Requests* the Board of Auditors to provide the General Assembly with more detailed reports on the special accounts that the audited organizations and programmes manage, such as the accounts of the non-core programmes of the United Nations Development Programme;

15. *Underlines* the importance of an effective internal audit function in the organizations and programmes reported on, and requests the Board of Auditors, the Secretary-General and the executive heads to ensure that close co-operation is maintained between the internal audit department of each organization or programme and the Board of Auditors, particularly with respect to planning, executing and reporting procedures.

97th plenary meeting  
11 December 1987

#### 42/207. Pattern of conferences

##### A

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* its resolutions 3351 (XXIX) of 18 December 1974, 32/72 of 9 December 1977, 36/117 B of 10 December 1981, 38/32 of 25 November 1983, 40/243 of 18 December 1985, 41/177 B of 5 December 1986 and 41/213 of 19 December 1986,

1. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Committee on Conferences for its report<sup>16</sup> and its continuing efforts to achieve optimum use of conference-servicing resources within the United Nations;

2. *Decides* to extend the current mandate and status of the Committee on Conferences for a further year from 1 January to 31 December 1988;

3. *Requests* the President of the General Assembly to reappoint the current States members of the Committee for that further year, without this constituting a precedent;

4. *Requests* the Committee on Conferences 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 General Assembly at its forty-third session.

97th plenary meeting  
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##### B

*The General Assembly,*

*Having considered* the report of the Committee on Conferences,<sup>16</sup>

1. *Approves* the draft calendar of conferences and meetings of the United Nations for the biennium 1988-1989 as submitted by the Committee on Conferences;<sup>17</sup>

2. *Authorizes* the Committee on Conferences to make any adjustments in the calendar of conferences and meetings for the biennium 1988-1989 that may become necessary as a result of action and decisions taken by the General Assembly at its forty-second session;

3. *Requests* 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 will require in their coming sessions;

4. *Requests* 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;

5. *Requests* 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 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 present resolution, and to submit his findings and recommendations to the General Assembly, through the Committee on Conferences.

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<sup>16</sup> Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 32 (A/42/32).

<sup>17</sup> *Ibid.*, annex III.



## C

*The General Assembly,*

*Aware* that the diversity of languages of the United Nations is a source of general enrichment and of better understanding among States Members of the Organization,

*Recalling* all its previous resolutions on the use of languages in the United Nations, including resolutions 2 (I) of 1 February 1946, 2247 (XXI) of 20 December 1966, 2292 (XXII) of 8 December 1967, 3189 (XXVIII), 3190 (XXVIII) and 3191 (XXVIII) of 18 December 1973 and resolution 36/117 B of 10 December 1981,

*Recalling also* its resolutions 37/14 of 16 November 1982, 38/32 of 25 November 1983, 39/68 of 13 December 1984, 40/243 of 18 December 1985, 41/177 of 5 December 1986 and 41/213 of 19 December 1986,

*Expressing the conviction* that in view of the importance consistently attached by Member States to the respect for equal treatment of official languages of United Nations bodies, the provision of adequate conference services is an essential element in the efficient functioning of the Organization,

*Concerned* about the increasing difficulties in the provision of conference services, which are reflected particularly in delays in the distribution of documents and unequal treatment of some official languages,

1. *Requests* United Nations bodies and the Secretary-General to ensure respect for equal treatment of the official languages of the United Nations;

2. *Affirms* that the provision of adequate conference services is an essential element in the efficient functioning of the Organization;

3. *Affirms further* that in order to ensure the provision of adequate conference services to the United Nations, the allocation of resources for those services should be sufficient to meet requirements;

4. *Requests* 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;

5. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to continue to ensure the full application of General Assembly resolution 36/117 B;

6. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to take the necessary steps to implement the present resolution and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-third session.

97th plenary meeting  
11 December 1987

#### 42/208. Scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of the United Nations

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* all its previous resolutions on the scale of assessments, particularly resolution 39/247 B of 12 April 1985,

*Having considered* the report of the Committee on Contributions,<sup>18</sup> and noting with appreciation the efforts of the Committee,

*Taking note* of the views expressed in the Fifth Committee during the forty-second session,

1. *Requests* the Committee on Contributions:

(a) To recommend to the General 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;

(b) In this connection, to review the limits in the scheme to avoid excessive variations of individual rates of assessment between successive scales;

2. *Also requests* the Committee on Contributions to continue to undertake studies in pursuance of its work on the improvement of the methodology for drawing up future scales of assessment, in the light of views expressed in the Fifth Committee during the forty-second and previous sessions, and to submit a progress report on its work to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide the Committee on Contributions with the facilities it requires to carry out its work, including supplementary assistance if necessary.

97th plenary meeting  
11 December 1987

#### 42/211. Implementation of General Assembly resolution 41/213

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* its resolution 41/213 of 19 December 1986 on the review of the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations,

*Reaffirming* that measures to improve the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations and to improve the planning, programming and budgeting process should aim at and contribute to strengthening the effectiveness of the Organization in dealing with political, economic and social issues, in order better to achieve the purposes of and respect for the principles set out in the Charter of the United Nations,

*Reaffirming also* that all Member States must honour, promptly and in full, their financial obligations as set out in the Charter,

*Emphasizing* that the financial stability of the Organization will facilitate the orderly, balanced and well coordinated implementation of resolution 41/213 in all its parts,

*Recognizing* that the implementation of resolution 41/213 by all concerned —the Secretary-General, Member States and intergovernmental bodies —is a continuing process,

*Recalling* the relevant parts of its resolutions 37/234 of 21 December 1982 and 38/227 A and B of 20 December 1983,

*Taking into account* its resolutions 42/170 and 42/207 C of 11 December 1987,

*Having considered* the reports of the Secretary-General,<sup>19</sup>

*Having considered also* the relevant parts of the report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination on the work of its twenty-seventh session<sup>20</sup> and of the reports of

<sup>19</sup> A/42/225 and Add.1, A/42/234 and Corr.1 and A/C.5/42/2/Rev.1.

<sup>20</sup> Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 16 and addendum (A/42/16 and Add.1).

<sup>18</sup> Ibid., Supplement No. 11 and addendum (A/42/11 and Add.1).

the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,<sup>21</sup>

Taking into account the views expressed by Member States during the consideration of this item at the forty-second session,

1. *Calls upon* Member States to demonstrate their commitment to the United Nations by, *inter alia*, meeting their financial obligations in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations;

2. *Stresses* that, in order to carry out successfully the process of reform and restructuring, it is essential that the present financial uncertainties be dispelled;

3. *Reiterates* its support for the Secretary-General in the fulfilment of his responsibilities as chief administrative officer of the Organization;

4. *Reiterates also* that the implementation of its resolution 41/213 must not have an adverse effect on mandated activities and programmes;

5. *Stresses* the importance of the timely and successful completion of the in-depth study of the intergovernmental structure and functions in the economic and social fields being undertaken by the Economic and Social Council, as mandated by the General Assembly in section I, paragraph 1 (e), of its resolution 41/213, and reaffirms its resolution 42/170, in particular paragraphs 3 and 4 thereof;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in implementing those recommendations contained in its resolution 41/213 for which he has responsibility, to take into account the reviews, studies and decisions entrusted to the intergovernmental bodies and invites him to co-operate with those bodies as required;

7. *Also requests* the Secretary-General, in implementing those recommendations contained in its resolution 41/213 which are within his purview, to seek the approval of the General Assembly for a departure from the approved recommendations;

8. *Stresses* the importance of the revised estimates for the biennium 1988-1989 that the Secretary-General will submit to the General Assembly at its forty-third session, through the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, and requests the Secretary-General, in preparing those revised estimates, to reflect the state of implementation of the relevant provisions of resolution 41/213;

9. *Notes* that the implementation by the Secretary-General of certain recommendations of the Group of High-level Intergovernmental Experts to Review the Efficiency of the Administrative and Financial Functioning of the United Nations,<sup>22</sup> adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 41/213, is not in accordance with the decisions of the Assembly;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in implementing further recommendations 5, 15, 19, 25, 29 and 37 of the Group, and particularly when preparing revised estimates for the biennium 1988-1989 and proposals for revision of the medium-term plan for the period 1984-1989, to take into account the following guidelines:

(a) Regarding recommendation 5, the General Assembly takes note of the report of the Secretary-General<sup>23</sup> and invites him to proceed as necessary on both already ap-

proved projects in accordance with the provision of section I, paragraph 1 (a), of resolution 41/213, on the understanding that no additional appropriation will be required in that regard for the biennium 1988-1989;

(b) Regarding recommendation 15, on the reduction of posts in the United Nations, the Assembly stresses the importance that it attaches to the submission by the Secretary-General to the Assembly of his plans for the implementation of this recommendation in accordance with the provisions of section I, paragraph 1 (b), of resolution 41/213, and reiterates its conclusion that the Secretary-General should implement this recommendation with flexibility in order to avoid, *inter alia*, negative impact on programmes and on the structure and composition of the Secretariat, bearing in mind the necessity of securing the highest standards of efficiency, competence and integrity of the staff, with due regard to equitable geographical distribution;

(c) Regarding the implementation of recommendation 19, on activities relating to Namibia, the Secretary-General is invited to implement this recommendation in consultation with the United Nations Council for Namibia;

(d) The Secretary-General is invited to consider the location of the functions related to liaison with non-governmental organizations in the context of the implementation of recommendation 25; the Secretary-General is further invited to review his decisions on this matter in the context of the decisions to be taken by the Economic and Social Council on the intergovernmental structure and functions in the economic and social fields, as they will pertain to the functioning and servicing of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations;

(e) Regarding recommendation 29, the Secretary-General is invited to review his decisions in the light of the debate of the Fifth Committee at the forty-second session and to reflect the results of that review in his revised estimates;

(f) Regarding recommendation 37, the General Assembly takes note of the additional information provided by the Secretary-General with regard to the reform in the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat; stresses that such reform should fully respect the mandated programme of work of the Department as detailed in section 27 of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1988-1989;<sup>24</sup> takes note of the assurances by the Secretary-General in that respect, including those provided in writing;<sup>25</sup> requests the Secretary-General to complete the thorough review of the functions, working methods and policies of the Department of Public Information and the review of the functions and activities of the United Nations information centres called for under recommendation 37, as a matter of priority; and further requests the Secretary-General to reflect in his revised estimates the findings of those reviews, the concerns expressed by Member States at the forty-second session and the above-mentioned assurances, when finalizing the reform and work programme of the Department of Public Information;

11. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-third session, through the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary

<sup>21</sup> *Ibid.*, Supplement No. 7 (A/42/7); *ibid.*, Supplement No. 7A (A/42/7/Add.1-10), document A/42/7/Add.2; and A/42/640.

<sup>22</sup> *Ibid.*, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 49 (A/41/49).

<sup>23</sup> A/C.5/42/4.

<sup>24</sup> A/42/6 (Sect. 27) and A/42/6/Corr.1.

<sup>25</sup> A/C.5/42/L.22.

Questions, a progress report on the state of implementation of resolution 41/213;

12. *Concurs* with the relevant observations and recommendations made by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions in its report;<sup>26</sup>

13. *Approves* the guidelines for the contingency fund as annexed to the present resolution;

14. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General 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 for the use and operation of the contingency fund based on the above-mentioned guidelines;

15. *Decides* to review the procedures for the use and operation of the contingency fund in the light of experience gained, no later than at its forty-seventh session;

16. *Also decides* 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 reports to be submitted by the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;

17. *Reaffirms* the relevant provisions of resolution 41/213 concerning the role and mandate of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination;

18. *Decides* that the date for submission of the outline of the programme budget shall be 15 August of the off-budget year.

99th plenary meeting  
21 December 1987

#### ANNEX

##### Contingency fund

###### A. CRITERIA FOR USE OF THE CONTINGENCY FUND

The contingency fund should be used for the following:

- (a) Additional resources that may be required as a result of the consideration of statements of programme budget implications;
- (b) Revised estimates in respect of:
  - (i) Amounts required over and above the estimates in the proposed programme budget for activities which had been included in the proposed programme budget but which were not acted upon at first reading pending the submission of additional information;
  - (ii) Additional requirements for construction related only to changes in the scope of the projects which are so urgent that the matter cannot wait to be considered in the context of the budget outline; additional requirements related to cost increases should be handled under provisions for dealing with inflation and currency fluctuations; similarly, additional requirements related to the effects of natural disasters or unforeseen obstacles should be handled on an *ad hoc* basis and should not be covered by the contingency fund;
  - (iii) Additional requirements resulting from legislative mandates, such as those resulting from the decisions of the Economic and Social Council.

###### B. PERIOD COVERED AND PATTERN OF USE OF THE CONTINGENCY FUND

1. The fund covers additional expenditures relating to the biennium which are based on decisions taken in the year preceding the biennium and during the biennium.

2. While prudent use of the fund requires that it should not be exhausted before the end of the period of use, no pre-determined propor-

tion for a given year should be set, pending review of the question, in the light of experience with the actual operation of the fund.

###### C. OPERATION OF THE CONTINGENCY FUND

1. In the off-budget year, the General Assembly would decide on the size of the fund in accordance with the provisions of annex I to its resolution 41/213.

2. Starting with the budget year (i.e., the year before the commencement of the biennium) and continuing throughout the biennium, the General Assembly would decide on the actual amounts to be utilized from the fund on the basis of statements of programme budget implications and proposals for revised estimates.

3. Each statement of programme budget implications and each proposal for revised estimates should contain a precise indication of how the alternatives mentioned in paragraph 9 of annex I to General Assembly resolution 41/213 would be applied in case it is not possible to finance all or part of the additional requirements from the fund. It would be understood that each draft resolution accompanied by a statement of programme budget implications would be adopted subject to the provisions of that statement.

4. The statements of programme budget implications and proposals for revised estimates, formulated as indicated in paragraph 3 above, would be considered by the Assembly as in the past. The resolutions could be adopted by the Assembly subject to the understanding described in paragraph 3 above.

5. A deadline should be set for the consideration of statements of programme budget implications and proposals for revised estimates. After that date, the Secretary-General would prepare and submit a consolidated statement of all programme budget implications and revised estimates considered at that session of the General Assembly. The amounts in that statement would correspond to those previously recommended by the Fifth Committee upon its consideration of individual statements and proposals for revised estimates (see paras. 3 and 4 above). Should the consolidated amount be within the available balance in the contingency fund, the Assembly would proceed to appropriate the required amounts under the relevant sections of the programme budget.

6. Should the consolidated amount exceed the balance available in the fund for that year, the Secretary-General would, in his consolidated statement, make proposals for revising the amount so that it would not exceed the available balance. In so doing, the Secretary-General would be guided by the indications of alternatives included in each statement of programme budget implications and in each proposal for revised estimates. The respective legislative bodies should take action on such alternatives at the time they adopt the decision or resolution in question (see para. 3 above). The Secretary-General would also take into account any indications of relative urgency that each legislative body might wish to make regarding its resolutions and decisions. Upon consideration of the consolidated statement, the General Assembly would proceed to appropriate the funds necessary under the relevant sections of the programme budget.

#### 42/212. Current financial crisis of the United Nations

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and, in particular, Article 17,

*Recalling also* its resolution 41/213 of 19 December 1986,

*Deeply concerned* about the current financial crisis, caused by the non-fulfilment by some Member States of their obligations under the Charter, which threatens the financial solvency, stability and work of the Organization,

*Reaffirming* the need for a durable, reliable and lasting financial foundation for the Organization, in accordance with the Charter,

*Taking note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the current financial crisis of the United Nations<sup>27</sup> and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,<sup>28</sup>

<sup>26</sup> A/42/640, paras. 4-14.

<sup>27</sup> A/42/841.

<sup>28</sup> A/42/861.

*Taking note also of the views expressed by Member States in the Fifth Committee on the current financial crisis of the United Nations,*

1. *Reaffirms* the obligation of all Member States, under the Charter of the United Nations, to finance the expenses of the Organization as apportioned by the General Assembly, and calls upon them to pay all their assessed contributions in full and in a timely manner;

2. *Concurs* with the recommendations made by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions in its report on the current financial crisis of the United Nations;<sup>28</sup>

3. *Requests* the President of the General Assembly, in consultation with the Secretary-General and the chairmen of the regional groups, to keep under consideration the

possibility of resuming the forty-second session of the Assembly, at an appropriate moment in 1988, to address the financial situation of the Organization;

4. *Requests* 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 General Assembly.

99th plenary meeting  
21 December 1987

#### 42/213. Programme budget for the biennium 1986-1987

##### A

##### FINAL BUDGET APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE BIENNIUM 1986-1987

*The General Assembly,*

*Having considered* the report of the Secretary-General<sup>29</sup> and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,<sup>30</sup>

*Taking into account* the views and recommendations of the Advisory Committee in paragraphs 4, 9, 12 and 13 of its report and the views expressed in the Fifth Committee,

1. *Decides* to accept the recommendation made by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions in paragraph 13 of its report<sup>30</sup> that the provisions of regulations 4.3, 4.4 and 5.2 (d) of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations should be suspended in respect of regular budget surpluses arising at the end of the biennium 1986-1987;

2. *Resolves* that for the biennium 1986-1987:

(a) The amount of \$US 1,711,801,200 appropriated by its resolution 41/211 A of 11 December 1986 shall be maintained with transfers of credits between sections as follows:

Section	Amount appropriated by resolution 41/211 A	Increase or (decrease)	Final appropriation
(US dollars)			
<b>PART I. Overall policy-making, direction and co-ordination</b>			
1. Overall policy-making, direction and co-ordination	46 148 900	—	46 148 900
<b>TOTAL, PART I</b>	<b>46 148 900</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>46 148 900</b>
<b>PART II. Political and Security Council affairs; peace-keeping activities</b>			
2A. Political and Security Council affairs; peace-keeping activities	84 370 000	—	84 370 000
2B. Disarmament affairs activities	10 255 400	—	10 255 400
<b>TOTAL, PART II</b>	<b>94 625 400</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>94 625 400</b>
<b>PART III. Political affairs, trusteeship and decolonization</b>			
3. Political affairs, trusteeship and decolonization	30 677 700	—	30 677 700
<b>TOTAL, PART III</b>	<b>30 677 700</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>30 677 700</b>
<b>PART IV. Economic, social and humanitarian activities</b>			
4. Policy-making organs (economic and social activities)	2 666 400	—	2 666 400

<sup>29</sup> A/C.5/42/40 and Add.1, Add.2 (Parts I and II), Add.3 and 4, Add.5 (Parts I-III), Add.6-16 and Add.18-36.

<sup>30</sup> A/42/863.

Section	Amount appropriated by resolution 41/211 A	Increase or (decrease)	Final appropriation
	(US dollars)		
5A. Office of the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation . . . . .	3 813 400	—	3 813 400
5B. Centre for Science and Technology for Development . . . . .	4 224 800	—	4 224 800
5C. Regional Commissions Liaison Office . . . . .	668 300	36 700	705 000
6. Department of International Economic and Social Affairs . . . . .	55 783 500	—	55 783 500
7. Department of Technical Co-operation for Develop- ment . . . . .	20 611 300	—	20 611 300
8. Office of Secretariat Services for Economic and Social Matters . . . . .	4 405 300	—	4 405 300
9. Transnational corporations . . . . .	10 178 700	—	10 178 700
10. Economic Commission for Europe . . . . .	30 942 500	—	30 942 500
11. Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific . . . . .	34 840 400	—	34 840 400
12. Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean . . . . .	39 284 200	—	39 284 200
13. Economic Commission for Africa . . . . .	46 063 300	—	46 063 300
14. Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia . . . . .	32 722 900	—	32 722 900
15. United Nations Conference on Trade and Develop- ment . . . . .	69 278 100	—	69 278 100
16. International Trade Centre . . . . .	10 764 000	246 100	11 010 100
18. United Nations Environment Programme . . . . .	10 117 100	—	10 117 100
19. United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Ha- bitat) . . . . .	8 364 900	—	8 364 900
20. International drug control . . . . .	7 158 100	—	7 158 100
21. Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees . . . . .	36 701 400	—	36 701 400
22. Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co- ordinator . . . . .	6 418 300	—	6 418 300
23. Human rights . . . . .	14 078 100	—	14 078 100
24. Regular programme of technical co-operation . . . . .	28 325 900	—	28 325 900
TOTAL, PART IV	477 410 900	282 800	477 693 700
PART V. <i>International justice and law</i>			
25. International Court of Justice . . . . .	11 485 600	—	11 485 600
26. Legal activities . . . . .	16 282 100	—	16 282 100
TOTAL, PART V	27 767 700	—	27 767 700
PART VI. <i>Public information</i>			
27. Public information . . . . .	76 182 700	—	76 182 700
TOTAL, PART VI	76 182 700	—	76 182 700
PART VII. <i>Common support services</i>			
28. Administration and management . . . . .	338 782 900	(313 100)	338 469 800
29. Conference and library services . . . . .	310 763 500	—	310 763 500
TOTAL, PART VII	649 546 400	(313 100)	649 233 300
PART VIII. <i>Special expenses</i>			
30. United Nations bond issue . . . . .	16 758 600	30 300	16 788 900
TOTAL, PART VIII	16 758 600	30 300	16 788 900
PART IX. <i>Staff assessment</i>			
31. Staff assessment . . . . .	261 259 800	—	261 259 800
TOTAL, PART IX	261 259 800	—	261 259 800
PART X. <i>Capital expenditures</i>			
32. Construction, alteration, improvement and major maintenance of premises . . . . .	30 823 100	—	30 823 100
TOTAL, PART X	30 823 100	—	30 823 100
PART XI. <i>Special grants</i>			
33. Grant to the United Nations Institute for Training and Research . . . . .	600 000	—	600 000
TOTAL, PART XI	600 000	—	600 000
GRAND TOTAL	1 711 801 200	—	1 711 801 200

(b) The Secretary-General shall be authorized to transfer credits between sections of the budget with the concurrence of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;

(c) The total net provision made under the various sections of the budget for contractual printing shall be administered as a unit under the direction of the United Nations Publications Board;

(d) The appropriations for the regular programme of technical co-operation under section 24, part IV, shall be administered in accordance with the Financial Regulations of the United Nations, except that the definition of obligations and the period of validity of obligations shall be subject to the following procedures:

- (i) Obligations for personal services established in the current biennium shall be valid for the succeeding biennium, provided that appointments of the experts concerned are effected by the end of the current biennium and that the total period to be covered by obligations established for these purposes against the resources of the current biennium shall not exceed twenty-four work-months;
- (ii) Obligations established in the current biennium for fellowships shall remain valid until liquidated, provided that the fellow has been nominated by the requesting Government and accepted by the Organization and that a formal letter of award has been issued to the requesting Government;
- (iii) Obligations in respect of contracts or purchase orders for supplies or equipment recorded in the current biennium will remain valid until payment is effected to the contractor or vendor, unless they are cancelled;

(e) In addition to the appropriations voted under paragraph 2 (a) above, an amount of \$19,000 is appropriated for each year of the biennium 1986-1987 from the accumulated income of the Library Endowment Fund for the purchase of books, periodicals, maps and library equipment and for such other expenses of the Library at the Palais des Nations as are in accordance with the objects and provisions of the endowment.

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## B

### FINAL INCOME ESTIMATES FOR THE BIENNIUM 1986-1987

#### *The General Assembly*

*Resolves* that for the biennium 1986-1987:

1. The estimates of income other than assessments on Member States in the amount of \$US 304,745,100 approved by its resolution 41/211 B of 11 December 1986 shall be maintained as follows:

	Amount approved by resolution 41/211 B	Increase or (decrease)	Final approved estimates
<i>Income section</i>			
<b>PART I. Income from staff assessment</b>		(US dollars)	
1. Income from staff assessment . . . . .	265 126 700	—	265 126 700
<b>TOTAL, PART I</b>	<u>265 126 700</u>	—	<u>265 126 700</u>
<b>PART II. Other income</b>			
2. General income . . . . .	31 933 400	—	31 933 400
3. Revenue-producing activities . . . . .	7 685 000	—	7 685 000
<b>TOTAL, PART II</b>	<u>39 618 400</u>	—	<u>39 618 400</u>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<u>304 745 100</u>	—	<u>304 745 100</u>

2. The income from staff assessment shall be credited to the Tax Equalization Fund in accordance with the provisions of General Assembly resolution 973 (X) of 15 December 1955;

3. Direct expenses of the United Nations Postal Administration, services to visitors, catering and related services, garage operations, television services and the sale of publications, not provided for under the budget appropriations, shall be charged against the income derived from those activities.

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**42/214. Standards of accommodation for air travel**

*The General Assembly,*

Recalling its resolutions 32/198 of 21 December 1977, 35/217, section X, of 17 December 1980 and 37/237, section III, of 21 December 1982, on first-class travel in the United Nations,

Also recalling resolution 41/213 of 19 December 1986, by which it approved, *inter alia*, recommendation 38 (2), as contained in the report of the Group of High-level Intergovernmental Experts to Review the Efficiency of the Administrative and Financial Functioning of the United Nations,<sup>22</sup> which states that as a rule, first-class air travel should be limited to the Secretary-General,

1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General on standards of accommodation for air travel<sup>31</sup> and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;<sup>32</sup>

2. Decides 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 General Assembly, whose travel is financed by United Nations organizations and programmes and who were previously entitled to first-class accommodations, will be required to travel at the class immediately below first class;

3. Authorizes the Secretary-General to exercise his discretion in making exceptions to allow first-class travel on a case-by-case basis;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to report annually to the General Assembly on the implementation of the present resolution, noting all exceptions made under paragraph 3 above, and the reasons for those exceptions.

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**42/215. Programme planning**

*The General Assembly,*

Recalling its resolutions 31/93 of 14 December 1976, 32/197 of 20 December 1977, 37/234 of 21 December 1982, 38/227 A and B of 20 December 1983 and 41/213 of 19 December 1986 and Economic and Social Council resolution 2008 (LX) of 14 May 1976,

Recognizing the need to improve continuously the programme planning, budgeting, monitoring and evaluation process in the Organization and the need for the participation of Member States from an early stage and throughout the process,

Having considered the report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination on the work of its twenty-seventh session,<sup>20</sup>

Having considered also the relevant parts of the report of the Economic and Social Council for 1987,<sup>33</sup>

Taking note of the note by the Secretary-General on the preparation of the next medium-term plan,<sup>34</sup>

Having considered also the progress report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 41/213,<sup>35</sup> as well as the update of the progress report,<sup>36</sup>

**I****REGULATIONS AND RULES GOVERNING PROGRAMME PLANNING, THE PROGRAMME ASPECTS OF THE BUDGET, THE MONITORING OF IMPLEMENTATION AND THE METHODS OF EVALUATION**

1. Endorses the amendments to the Regulations and Rules Governing Programme Planning, the Programme Aspects of the Budget, the Monitoring of Implementation and the Methods of Evaluation as recommended by the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination at its twenty-seventh session;<sup>37</sup>

2. Stresses the need to implement fully all the provisions of the Regulations and Rules Governing Programme Planning, the Programme Aspects of the Budget, the Monitoring of Implementation and the Methods of Evaluation, in particular those relating to the determination of priorities;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to consider improvement in the format and presentation of the programme budget, taking fully into account the relevant recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;<sup>38</sup>

**II****PROGRAMME PLANNING**

1. Reiterates the importance of the medium-term plan as the principal policy directive of the United Nations;

2. Endorses the conclusions and recommendations and approves the proposals contained in paragraphs 100 to 102 of part two of the report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination;<sup>20</sup>

3. Praises the initiative taken by the Secretary-General to engage Member States in an early dialogue on the future activities of the Organization in accordance with section II, paragraph 3 (b), of resolution 41/213, and requests him to gather additional opinions, comments and suggestions from Member States on the subject with a view to the preparation of the draft introduction to the next medium-term plan and to issue the draft introduction as soon as possible;

4. Requests the Secretary-General, when submitting in 1988 the draft introduction to the next medium-term plan, to take into account all views expressed by Member States on the enclosure to his note on the preparation of the next medium-term plan,<sup>34</sup> entitled "Some perspectives on the work of the United Nations in the 1990s", in particular during their discussions on this subject in the various intergovernmental organs;

<sup>31</sup> A/C.5/42/9.

<sup>32</sup> A/42/790, sect. II.

<sup>33</sup> Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 3 (A/42/3/Rev.1).

<sup>34</sup> A/42/512.

<sup>35</sup> A/42/234 and Corr.1.

<sup>36</sup> A/C.5/42/2/Rev.1.

<sup>37</sup> See Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 16 (A/42/16), part two, para. 74.

<sup>38</sup> Ibid., Supplement No. 7 (A/42/7).

## III

## EVALUATION

1. *Stresses* the importance and necessity of further integrating evaluation into the programme planning, budgeting and monitoring cycle with a view to improving and strengthening programme formulation and implementation;

2. *Endorses* the recommendations of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination that evaluation studies should be appropriately timed in order to be relevant to the programme cycle, that evaluation methodologies should continue to be further refined and that evaluation reports should present recommendations in two separate categories, namely, those falling within the purview of the Secretary-General for implementation and those requiring consideration, approval or action by intergovernmental bodies;<sup>39</sup>

3. *Invites* the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme and the Industrial Development Board of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization to consider the recommendations contained in the triennial review of the technical co-operation activities of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization in the field of manufactures, financed by the United Nations Development Programme,<sup>40</sup> together with the conclusions reached by the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination at its twenty-seventh session;<sup>41</sup>

## IV

## CROSS-ORGANIZATIONAL PROGRAMME ANALYSES

1. *Takes note* of Economic and Social Council resolutions 1987/79 of 8 July 1987 on the cross-organizational review of the medium-term plans of the organizations of the United Nations system and programme analysis in the area of science and technology for development, and 1987/86 of 8 July 1987 on the system-wide medium-term plan for women and development and system-wide co-ordination of the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women;

2. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination on the cross-organizational review of the medium-term plans of the organizations of the United Nations system and programme analysis in the area of science and technology for development;<sup>42</sup>

3. *Agrees* with the recommendation of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination that a cross-organizational programme analysis on the question of the advancement of women should be submitted to the Committee at its twenty-ninth session in 1989 with the understanding contained in paragraph 11 of part two of the report of the Committee;<sup>20</sup>

<sup>39</sup> *Ibid.*, Supplement No. 16 (A/42/16), part one, paras. 235 and 236.

<sup>40</sup> See E/AC.51/1987/3.

<sup>41</sup> *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 16 (A/42/16)*, part one, para. 237.

<sup>42</sup> *Ibid.*, paras. 268-275.

## V

## JOINT MEETINGS OF THE COMMITTEE FOR PROGRAMME AND CO-ORDINATION AND THE ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE ON CO-ORDINATION

1. *Takes note* of Economic and Social Council resolutions 1987/82 and 1987/85 of 8 July 1987;

2. *Accepts*, as agreed by the members of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination and endorsed by the Economic and Social Council in its decision 1987/194, that the topic for the twenty-third series of Joint Meetings of the two Committees shall be "The response of the United Nations system to development problems, with special attention to the implementation of the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990";

## VI

## OTHER CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

1. *Endorses* those other conclusions and recommendations of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination at its twenty-seventh session<sup>20</sup> which have not otherwise been approved by the General Assembly at its forty-second session;

2. *Decides* that the relevant conclusions and recommendations of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination, as well as the related portions of its report, should be brought to the attention of the Main Committees of the General Assembly for information;

3. *Reiterates* the need to implement the provisions of section II of Economic and Social Council resolution 1986/51 of 22 July 1986, in particular those concerning priority setting;

4. *Requests* the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination to keep under review its schedule of meetings, taking into account the new responsibilities assigned to it, and to report thereon as necessary to the General Assembly at its forty-third session, through the Economic and Social Council.

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21 December 1987

## 42/216. Financial emergency of the United Nations

## A

## FINANCIAL EMERGENCY

*The General Assembly,*

*Having considered* the report of the Secretary-General on the analysis of the financial situation of the United Nations,<sup>43</sup>

*Recalling* its resolutions 3049 A (XXVII) of 19 December 1972, 3538 (XXX) of 17 December 1975, 32/104 of 14 December 1977, 35/113 of 10 December 1980, 36/116 B of 10 December 1981, 37/13 of 16 November 1982, 38/228 B of 20 December 1983, 39/239 B of

<sup>43</sup> A/C.5/42/31.



18 December 1984, 40/241 A and B of 18 December 1985 and 41/204 A of 11 December 1986,

*Mindful* of the report of the Negotiating Committee on the Financial Emergency of the United Nations<sup>44</sup> and of the views expressed by Member States thereon in the Fifth Committee at the thirty-second session of the General Assembly,<sup>45</sup>

*Reiterating* earlier appeals to Member States, without prejudice to their position of principle, to make voluntary contributions to the Special Account referred to in annex VI to the report of the Secretary-General on the analysis of the financial situation of the United Nations,<sup>43</sup>

*Noting with concern* that the short-term deficit of the Organization, although marginally reduced during the year, is expected to exceed \$350 million as at 31 December 1987,

*Concerned* at the increasingly precarious financial situation of peace-keeping operations and its adverse impact on troop contributors, in particular on developing-country troop contributors,

*Noting also with concern* that delays and partial payment of assessed contributions continue to create serious cash-flow problems for the Organization,

*Considering* the possibility that for many Member States administrative considerations, including a calendar difference between the national fiscal year and that of the Organization, may be contributory factors in the delay in the payment of assessed contributions,

*Taking into account* the views expressed by Member States in the Fifth Committee during the forty-second session,

1. *Reaffirms* its commitment to seek a comprehensive and generally acceptable solution to the financial problems of the United Nations, based on the principle of the collective financial responsibility of Member States and in strict compliance with the Charter of the United Nations;

2. *Urges* all Member States to meet their financial obligations under the Charter;

3. *Renews its appeal* to all Member States to make their best efforts to overcome constraints to the prompt payment early each year of full assessed contributions and of advances to the Working Capital Fund;

4. *Expresses its appreciation* to all Member States that pay their assessed contributions in full within thirty days of the receipt of the Secretary-General's communication, in accordance with regulation 5.4 of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in addition to sending his official communications to the permanent representatives of Member States, to approach, as and when appropriate, the Governments of Member States for the purpose of encouraging expeditious payment in full of assessed contributions, in compliance with regulation 5.4 of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations;

6. *Invites* Member States also to provide, in response to the Secretary-General's official communication and consistent with regulation 5.4 of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations, information regarding their expected pattern of payments, in order to facilitate the financial planning by the Secretary-General;

7. *Requests* the Negotiating Committee on the Financial Emergency of the United Nations to keep the financial situation of the Organization under review and to report, as and when appropriate, to the General Assembly;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General 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 Member States, the cash-flow situation and voluntary contributions received from Member States and other sources pursuant to Assembly resolutions 2053 A (XX) of 15 December 1965 and 3049 A (XXVII) of 19 December 1972;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to update, as necessary, the information provided in his report on the practices of other organizations of the United Nations system for achieving prompt and full payment of assessed contributions<sup>46</sup> and to report to the General Assembly at its forty-third session;

10. *Decides* to suspend the provisions 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;

11. *Decides also* that should the situation regarding unpaid assessments improve in the future the General Assembly would, at that time, decide on the return to Member States of the amounts held in suspense (or portion thereof);

12. *Decides further* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-third session the item entitled "Financial emergency of the United Nations".

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## B

### ISSUE OF SPECIAL POSTAGE STAMPS

*The General Assembly,*

*Having considered* the report of the Secretary-General on the analysis of the financial situation of the United Nations,<sup>43</sup>

*Recalling* its resolution 41/204 B of 11 December 1986,

*Recognizing* that, pending a comprehensive settlement of the differences that have given rise to the financial emergency of the Organization, partial or interim steps could enhance the liquidity of the Organization and alleviate its financial difficulties to some extent,

*Noting with satisfaction* that the project on the issue of special postage stamps on the social and economic crisis in Africa is almost completed,

1. *Recalls* that it decided, by its resolution 39/239 A of 18 December 1984, to place one half of the revenue earned therefrom at the disposal of the Secretary-General for the implementation of objectives as detailed in the Declaration on the Critical Economic Situation in Africa,<sup>47</sup> adopted by the General Assembly on 3 December 1984, and to place the remaining half in a special account;

<sup>44</sup> Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-first Session, Supplement No. 37 (A/31/37).

<sup>45</sup> *Ibid.*, Thirty-second Session, Fifth Committee, 32nd, 33rd, 35th, 37th, 39th and 60th meetings; and *ibid.*, Fifth Committee, Sessional Fascicle, corrigendum.

<sup>46</sup> A/C.5/42/31, sect. III.

<sup>47</sup> Resolution 39/29, annex.

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a final financial report on the project to the General Assembly at its forty-third session.

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**42/217. Feasibility of establishing a single administrative tribunal**

*The General Assembly,*

*Taking note* of the report of the Secretary-General entitled "Feasibility of establishing a single administrative tribunal",<sup>48</sup>

*Noting* that the International Labour Organisation has under consideration proposals corresponding to those appearing in the report of the Secretary-General,

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General:

(a) To arrange for consultations among Member States to take place in New York during the first part of 1988 for the purpose of examining the proposals included in his report entitled "Feasibility of establishing a single administrative tribunal", bearing in mind the technical, legal and administrative aspects of the matter;

(b) To invite the Director-General of the International Labour Office to be represented at such consultations;

(c) To report to the General 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 this item at that session;

2. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-third session under the item entitled "Administrative and budgetary co-ordination of the United Nations with the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency" a sub-item entitled "Harmonization of the statutes, rules and practices of the administrative tribunals of the International Labour Organisation and of the United Nations".

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21 December 1987

**42/218. Joint Inspection Unit**

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* its resolutions 40/259 of 18 December 1985 and 41/213 of 19 December 1986,

*Having considered* the report of the Joint Inspection Unit on its activities during the period 1 July 1986 to 30 June 1987,<sup>49</sup> welcoming the recommendations for self-improvement contained in section VI thereof, and noting the observations and suggestions of Member States thereon,

*Recognizing* the need to avoid duplication and overlapping in the activities of subsidiary organs of the General Assembly,

*Convinced* that the General Assembly should give the Joint Inspection Unit greater guidance on its programme of work with respect to the United Nations,

*Convinced also* that more systematic follow-up activity regarding the implementation of recommendations of the Joint Inspection Unit would increase the usefulness of the

inspection function, particularly in encouraging constructive dialogue between the Unit and the various organizations of the United Nations system,

*Bearing in mind* the recommendations regarding the Joint Inspection Unit in the report of the Group of High-level Intergovernmental Experts to Review the Efficiency of the Administrative and Financial Functioning of the United Nations,<sup>22</sup>

1. *Invites* the Joint Inspection Unit to introduce immediately the improvements recommended in section VI of its report<sup>49</sup> in order to increase the quality and effectiveness of its reports;

2. *Calls upon* the Joint Inspection Unit to adopt a more collective approach in the preparation of its programme of work, in the conduct of its work and in the writing of individual reports;

3. *Requests* the Joint Inspection Unit to include in its annual report a section on its findings regarding the implementation of its recommendations;

4. *Invites* the Joint Inspection Unit, with due regard for its other responsibilities, to include in its proposed programme of work the provision of advice to participating organizations on their methods for internal evaluation and the conduct of more *ad hoc* evaluations of programmes and activities;

5. *Requests* the Joint Inspection Unit to include in its next report the guidelines it follows for selecting, conducting and reporting on its inspections;

6. *Also requests* the Joint Inspection Unit to ensure that its reports are co-ordinated, as far as possible, with the programmes of work of the various bodies of the United Nations and that they are submitted in a timely manner;

7. *Further requests* the Joint Inspection Unit, in exercising its functions, powers and responsibilities, to take fully into account the mandates of other relevant bodies, especially the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination, the Board of Auditors and the International Civil Service Commission;

8. *Invites* the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, within their respective mandates, to provide the General Assembly with their views on the future programme of work of the Joint Inspection Unit;

9. *Requests* the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination to advise the General Assembly on those cases in which the Joint Inspection Unit might perform *ad hoc* external evaluations of programmes and activities;

10. *Urges* Member States to apply the highest standards in selecting candidates for appointment as inspectors, to give special emphasis to relevant experience and qualifications in the fields of personnel management, public administration, inspection and evaluation, and to give consideration to different disciplines;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to bring to the attention of the appropriate bodies of the United Nations system all reports of the Joint Inspection Unit on matters within their respective areas of competence and to include reference to all reports of the Unit in the documentation listed in the annotated preliminary agendas of the General Assembly and other United Nations bodies under the most appropriate substantive agenda item;

12. *Requests* all bodies of the United Nations system to examine closely those reports of the Joint Inspection Unit which are within their respective areas of competence and

<sup>48</sup> A/42/328.

<sup>49</sup> *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 34 (A/42/34 and Corr.1).*

to comment, as appropriate, on the recommendations contained therein;

13. *Requests* the Joint Inspection Unit to report to the General Assembly at its forty-third session on the progress made in the implementation of the present resolution;

14. *Requests* the Secretary-General to bring the present resolution to the attention of the executive heads of the participating organizations of the Joint Inspection Unit.

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**42/219. Respect for the privileges and immunities of officials of the United Nations and the specialized agencies and related organizations**

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* that, under Article 100 of the Charter of the United Nations, each Member of the United Nations undertakes to respect the exclusively international character of the responsibilities of the Secretary-General and the staff and not to seek to influence them in the discharge of their responsibilities,

*Recalling* that, under Article 105 of the Charter, all officials of the Organization shall enjoy in the territory of each of its Member States such privileges and immunities as are necessary for the independent exercise of their functions in connection with the Organization,

*Recalling* the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations,<sup>50</sup> the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies,<sup>51</sup> the Agreement on the Privileges and Immunities of the International Atomic Energy Agency and the United Nations Development Programme Standard Basic Assistance Agreements,

*Recalling* also its resolution 76 (I) of 7 December 1946, in which it approved the granting of the privileges and immunities referred to in articles V and VII of the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations to all members of the staff of the United Nations,

*Reiterating* the obligation of all officials of the Organization in the conduct of their duties to observe fully the laws and regulations of Member States,

*Mindful* of the responsibilities of the Secretary-General to safeguard the functional immunity of all United Nations officials,

*Mindful* also of the importance in this respect of the provision by Member States of adequate and timely information concerning the arrest and detention of staff members and, more particularly, their granting of access to them,

*Bearing in mind* the wider considerations of the Secretary-General to guarantee minimum standards of justice and due process to United Nations officials,

*Reaffirming* its previous resolutions, in particular resolution 41/205 of 11 December 1986,

1. *Takes note with concern* of the report submitted by the Secretary-General,<sup>52</sup> on behalf of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, and of a number of developments indicated therein, in particular those regarding new cases of arrest and detention and those regarding previously reported cases under this category;

2. *Also takes note with concern* of the information provided by the Secretary-General in his report regarding other questions involving the status, privileges and immunities of officials;

3. *Further takes note with concern* of the restrictions on duty travel of officials as indicated in the report;

4. *Deplores* the growing number of cases where the functioning, safety and well-being of officials have been adversely affected, including cases of detention in Member States and abduction by armed groups and individuals;

5. *Also deplores* the increasing number of cases in which the lives and well-being of officials have been placed in jeopardy during the exercise of their official functions;

6. *Calls upon* all Member States scrupulously to respect the privileges and immunities of all officials of the United Nations, the specialized agencies and related organizations and to refrain from any acts that would impede such officials in the performance of their functions, thereby seriously affecting the proper functioning of the Organization;

7. *Also calls upon* all Member States currently holding under arrest or detention officials of the United Nations, the specialized agencies and related organizations, as spelt out in the Secretary-General's report, to enable the Secretary-General or the executive head of the organization concerned to exercise fully the right of functional protection inherent in the relevant multilateral conventions and bilateral agreements, particularly with respect to immediate access to detained staff members;

8. *Further calls upon* all Member States otherwise impeding officials of the United Nations, specialized agencies and related organizations in the proper discharge of their duties to review the cases and to co-ordinate efforts with the Secretary-General or the executive head of the organization concerned to resolve each case with all due speed;

9. *Calls upon* the staff of the United Nations and the specialized agencies and related organizations to comply with the obligations resulting from the Staff Regulations and Rules of the United Nations, in particular regulation 1.8, and from the equivalent provisions governing the staff of the other agencies;

10. *Calls upon* the Secretary-General to use all such means as are available to him to bring about an expeditious solution of the cases still pending, which were referred to in the report;

11. *Also calls upon* the Secretary-General, as chief administrative officer of the United Nations, to continue personally to act as the focal point in promoting and ensuring the observance of the privileges and immunities of officials of the United Nations and the specialized agencies and related organizations by using all such means as are available to him;

12. *Urges* the Secretary-General to give priority, through the United Nations Security Co-ordinator and his other special representatives, to the reporting and prompt follow-up of cases of arrest, detention and other possible matters relating to the security and proper functioning of officials of the United Nations and the specialized agencies and related organizations;

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General, as Chairman of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, to review and appraise the measures already taken to enhance

<sup>50</sup> Resolution 22 A (I).

<sup>51</sup> Resolution 179 (II).

<sup>52</sup> A/C.5/42/14 and Corr.1.

the proper functioning, safety and protection of international civil servants and to modify them where necessary.

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## 42/220. Personnel questions

### A

#### COMPOSITION OF THE SECRETARIAT

*The General Assembly,*

### I

*Recalling* Articles 100 and 101 of the Charter of the United Nations,

*Recalling* its resolutions 35/210 of 17 December 1980, 41/206 A of 11 December 1986 and 41/213 of 19 December 1986,

*Taking note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the composition of the Secretariat,<sup>53</sup>

*Recognizing* the importance of maintaining a qualified, independent and geographically balanced international civil service,

*Concerned* about the negative effect of the reduction of posts and of the recruitment freeze on the geographical distribution of the Secretariat,

1. *Urges* 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 and to report to the General Assembly on possible alternatives to the policy of suspending such recruitment;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General, whenever making appointments to posts subject to geographical distribution, to make every effort to recruit nationals of unrepresented and underrepresented Member States and candidates successful in the national competitive examinations, taking into consideration also paragraph 4 of resolution 41/206 A;

3. *Also requests* the Secretary-General, as part of the elaboration of the career development policies and practices in the Secretariat and bearing in mind Article 101 of the Charter and resolution 41/213, to give urgent consideration to the necessity of increasing the mobility of staff in the Professional category and, in particular, the movement of such staff between Headquarters offices and offices in the field;

4. *Further requests* the Secretary-General, bearing in mind resolution 41/213, to conduct a comprehensive review of the career development policies and practices for all staff, in particular staff in the General Service category;

### II

*Recalling* its resolution 41/206 B of 11 December 1986 on the composition of the upper echelons of the Secretariat and its resolution 41/213 by which it, *inter alia*, approved the recommendations of the Group of High-level Intergovernmental Experts to Review the Efficiency of the Administrative and Financial Functioning of the United Nations,<sup>54</sup> in particular those concerning the up-

per echelons of the Secretariat, that is, the Under-Secretary-General and Assistant Secretary-General levels,

*Reaffirming* that no post should be considered the exclusive preserve of any Member State or group of States and that the Secretary-General should ensure that this principle is applied faithfully in accordance with the principle of equitable geographical distribution,

*Taking note* of the negative effect of the reduction of posts on the representation of Member States in the upper echelons of the Secretariat,

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in order to preserve the principles of equitable geographical distribution and of rotation in the upper echelons of the Secretariat, to ensure that equal opportunity is given to candidates of all Member States when making appointments to all posts in the upper echelons;

2. *Reaffirms* that the Secretary-General, in making appointments to the upper echelons, should strive to appoint only a candidate from a Member State other than that of the incumbent to be replaced in order to reinforce the principle of rotation in the upper echelons of the Secretariat, unless there are exceptional circumstances, in the light of Article 101, paragraph 3, of the Charter;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to review the composition of the upper echelons of the Secretariat in the context of the relevant recommendations of the Group of High-level Intergovernmental Experts to Review the Efficiency of the Administrative and Financial Functioning of the United Nations, with particular reference to length of service in the upper echelons;

### III

*Recalling* its resolutions 35/210, 40/258 A of 18 December 1985 and 41/206 C of 11 December 1986 and other relevant resolutions,

*Having examined* the report of the Secretary-General on the system of desirable ranges for the geographical distribution of staff in the Professional category and above,<sup>54</sup>

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to base the desirable ranges for all Member States, with effect from 1 January 1988, on the following criteria:

(a) The base figure for the calculations will initially be 2,700;

(b) The weight of the membership factor will be 40 per cent of the base figure;

(c) The population factor, which will be allotted a weight of 5 per cent, will be directly related to the population of Member States and posts subject to this factor will be distributed among Member States in proportion to their population;

(d) The contribution factor will be based on the distribution of the remaining posts among Member States in proportion to the scale of assessments;

(e) The upper and lower limits of each range will be based on a flexibility of 15 per cent upwards and downwards from the mid-point of the desirable range, but not less than 4.8 posts up and down, the upper limit of the range being not less than 14 posts;

(f) The base figure will be adjusted whenever the actual number of posts subject to geographical distribution increases or decreases by 100, the weights of the three factors being maintained;

<sup>53</sup> A/42/636.

<sup>54</sup> A/C.5/42/7 and Corr.1.

2. *Decides* to review the desirable ranges at its forty-fifth session, taking into account the concept of parity between the membership and contribution factors and the views of Member States on this concept and also giving due consideration to the requirement of raising the percentage weight of the population factor;

## IV

*Requests* the Secretary-General to review the content and presentation of the annual report on the composition of the Secretariat, taking into account the views expressed by Member States at the forty-second session, and to include in the next report the action taken to implement the present resolution.

99th plenary meeting  
21 December 1987

## B

## ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE IN THE SECRETARIAT

*The General Assembly,*

*Noting* the importance of a just and efficient system for the administration of justice in the Secretariat,

*Having considered* the report of the Joint Inspection Unit on the administration of justice in the United Nations,<sup>55</sup> the comments of the Secretary-General thereon<sup>56</sup> and the report of the Secretary-General on the establishment of an office of Ombudsman in the Secretariat and the streamlining of the appeals procedures,<sup>57</sup>

*Recognizing* the efforts made by the Secretary-General in that area,

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to improve the procedures for resolving disputes and appeals by taking steps which would ensure their objective and expeditious resolution;

2. *Calls upon* the Secretary-General to continue to review the feasibility of the establishment of an independent office of Ombudsman in the Secretariat;

3. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to present his recommendations thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-third session.

99th plenary meeting  
21 December 1988

## C

IMPROVEMENT OF THE STATUS OF WOMEN  
IN THE SECRETARIAT

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* Articles 8, 100 and 101 of the Charter of the United Nations,

*Recalling* its previous resolutions on the improvement of the status of women in the Secretariat,

*Recalling* the relevant paragraphs of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women,<sup>58</sup> in particular paragraphs 315, 356 and 358,

*Recalling* article 8 of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women,<sup>59</sup>

*Recalling* its resolution 41/213 of 19 December 1986, by which it, *inter alia*, approved recommendation 46 of the Group of High-level Intergovernmental Experts to Review the Efficiency of the Administrative and Financial Functioning of the United Nations<sup>60</sup> that additional measures should be taken to increase the proportion of posts filled by women in the Professional category, particularly at the higher levels, in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly,

*Welcoming* the fact that the advancement of women is one of two subjects receiving priority in the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1988-1989,<sup>60</sup>

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General<sup>61</sup> and of his continuing efforts to improve the status of women in the Secretariat, including his decision to extend the office of the Co-ordinator for the Improvement of the Status of Women in the Secretariat of the United Nations for a period of six months;

2. *Invites* the Secretary-General, taking into account the views expressed by Member States at the forty-second session of the General Assembly and in other relevant intergovernmental bodies, to review the situation at the end of the six-month period and to take the necessary measures to ensure the continued implementation of the action programme for the improvement of the status of women in the Secretariat;<sup>62</sup>

3. *Endorses* the work programme set out in section III.A of the report of the Secretary-General,<sup>61</sup> covering the implementation of measures approved by the Secretary-General, in particular the monitoring of the impact of the restructuring and retrenchment on women in the Secretariat;

4. *Stresses* the importance of the measures accepted by the Secretary-General on the recommendation of the Steering Committee for the Improvement of the Status of Women in the Secretariat, regarding the introduction of a monitoring process;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue his efforts and to consider the introduction of additional measures, if necessary, in order to increase the number of women in posts subject to geographical distribution with a view to achieving, to the extent possible, an overall participation rate of 30 per cent of the total by 1990, without prejudice to the principle of equitable geographical distribution of posts, as was requested in paragraph 3 of resolution 40/258 B of 18 December 1985;

6. *Urges* the Secretary-General to increase his efforts to ensure an equitable representation of women from developing countries in posts subject to geographical distribution, and particularly in posts at senior and policy-formulating levels;

7. *Reiterates its request* to Member States to continue to support the efforts of the United Nations and the specialized agencies and related organizations to increase the proportion of women in the Professional category and above by, *inter alia*, nominating more women candidates;

8. *Notes with satisfaction* that the question of the improvement of the status of women in the secretariats of the

<sup>55</sup> See A/41/640.

<sup>56</sup> A/C.5/41/14, sect. V.

<sup>57</sup> A/C.5/42/28.

<sup>58</sup> *Report of the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, Nairobi, 15-26 July 1985* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.85.IV.10), chap. I, sect. A.

<sup>59</sup> Resolution 34/180, annex.

<sup>60</sup> See A/42/6 (Introduction), para. 7, and A/42/6/Corr.1.

<sup>61</sup> A/C.5/42/24.

<sup>62</sup> A/C.5/40/30, sect. III.B.

United Nations system continues to be a standing item on the agenda of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-third session on:

(a) Progress made in evaluating the implementation of the recommendations of the Steering Committee as outlined in its first three reports;

(b) Progress made in meeting the objectives of the work programme set out in his report,<sup>61</sup> as well as those objectives of the original action programme which are still to be implemented;

(c) The outcome of his decision to extend the office of the Co-ordinator for the Improvement of the Status of Women in the Secretariat of the United Nations for a period of six months and of the action called for in paragraph 2 of the present resolution;

and to transmit his report on the improvement of the status of women in the Secretariat<sup>61</sup> to the Commission on the Status of Women at its thirty-second session.

99th plenary meeting  
21 December 1987

#### 42/221. United Nations common system: report of the International Civil Service Commission

*The General Assembly,*

*Having considered* the thirteenth annual report of the International Civil Service Commission<sup>63</sup> and other related reports,<sup>64</sup>

*Reiterating* the importance of maintaining and strengthening the United Nations common system of salaries, allowances and personnel standards,

*Concerned* by the lack of transparency and simplicity in the present remuneration system and by the growing number of *ad hoc* measures that further add to its complexity and weaken its internal consistency, and stressing the need to improve this situation,

*Stressing* the need for the Commission to continue to improve its reporting so that in future its recommendations and decisions are presented with comprehensive background information and statistical evidence, with a view to facilitating comprehension by the general reader,

*Recalling* its resolution 41/213 of 19 December 1986, and taking note of the views of the Commission as reflected in paragraphs 44 to 46 of its thirteenth annual report,<sup>63</sup>

### I

*Recalling* that in its resolution 40/244 of 18 December 1985 it approved the range of 110 to 120, with a desirable mid-point of 115, for the net remuneration margin, on the understanding that the margin would be maintained at a level around the desirable mid-point of 115 over a period of time, and considering that the margin range should be maintained for some time,

*Recalling also* that the recommendation of the International Civil Service Commission which led to the adoption

of the margin range of 110 to 120 related to the methodology used then for margin calculations,

1. *Decides* to maintain the methodology described in annex I to the report of the International Civil Service Commission submitted to the General Assembly at its fortieth session<sup>65</sup> 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;

2. *Requests* the Commission to continue its examination of the methodology for calculating the net remuneration margin and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session;

3. *Further requests* the Commission to continue reporting annually to the General Assembly on the net remuneration margin calculated in accordance with the methodology referred to in paragraph 1 above and to ensure that the margin is maintained at a level around the desirable mid-point of 115 over a period of time;

4. *Takes note* of the discussion referred to in paragraphs 97 to 104 of the report of the Commission<sup>63</sup> and requests the Commission to develop a methodology regarding total entitlements and to present its recommendations thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session;

### II

*Noting* the projected deficit in the Tax Equalization Fund by the end of 1987,

*Approves*, 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 approves 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 approves, with effect from 1 April 1988, the amendments to the Staff Regulations of the United Nations, as set forth in the annex to the present 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;

### III

*Noting* that the post adjustment system is based on the concept of parity of purchasing power,

*Mindful* of the effects of currency fluctuations on the level of take-home pay of staff in the Professional and higher categories at different duty stations,

*Noting* the decision of the International Civil Service Commission in paragraph 174 of its report<sup>63</sup> to establish a working group to study the problems connected with the separation of the effects of inflation and currency fluctuations in the post adjustment system,

*Noting further* the recommendation of the Commission in paragraph 178 of its report<sup>63</sup> that for the time being post adjustment should be maintained at the base of the system,

*Stressing* the need to improve the response by the organizations of the United Nations common system to requests from Member States for assistance, through the continued

<sup>63</sup> Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 30 (A/42/30 and Corr.1).

<sup>64</sup> Ibid., Supplement No. 7A (A/42/7/Add.1-10), document A/42/7/Add.7; A/C.5/42/19, A/C.5/42/20, A/C.5/42/23 and A/C.5/42/38.

<sup>65</sup> Ibid., Fortieth Session, Supplement No. 30 (A/40/30 and Corr.1).

provision of staff of the highest efficiency, competence and integrity, particularly in the field,

*Taking note* of the statistics on the mobility of staff of different organizations provided in chapter VII.D of the report,<sup>63</sup>

1. *Decides* 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, having due regard to:

(a) The need for securing the highest standards of efficiency, competence and integrity in recruiting staff with due regard being paid to equitable geographical distribution;

(b) The need for greater transparency and simplicity in the concepts and administration of the remuneration system;

(c) The need for sufficient flexibility to respond to varying requirements resulting from different types of appointments and changing circumstances;

(d) The relativity of benefits among duty stations as a factor in staff mobility;

(e) The need for long-term improvement in the operation of the post adjustment system, including the separation of the effects of inflation and currency fluctuations and a simpler and more accurate reflection of differences in cost of living between the base of the system—New York—and field duty stations;

2. *Requests* the International Civil Service Commission to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-third session a preliminary report on the comprehensive review described in paragraph 1 above, containing an analysis of the subject together with an outline of one or more possible alternatives, and to complete its review for presentation to the Assembly at its forty-fourth session;

3. *Approves*, as an interim measure for 1988 and 1989, the modifications to the post adjustment system recommended in paragraph 197 of the report of the Commission<sup>63</sup> for application at selected duty stations outside Europe and North America, while recognizing that this measure would not constitute an acquired right;

4. *Takes note* of the action taken by the Commission to introduce into the assignment allowance a financial incentive for mobility, for phased implementation with effect from 1 January 1988;

#### IV

1. *Approves* the modification recommended by the International Civil Service Commission in paragraph 153 of its report<sup>63</sup> 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 requests the Commission to report to the General Assembly annually, starting in 1988, on the number of such cases in the common system and on the related costs;

2. *Requests* 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;

#### V

1. *Takes note* of the decision of the International Civil Service Commission contained in paragraph 296 of its report<sup>63</sup> to reaffirm the validity of its previous recommendations on special measures for the recruitment of women and to keep the item on its work programme and, in the light of section IV of its resolution 41/207 of 11 December 1986, requests the Commission to report to the General 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;

(b) Results achieved during the same period at each level of the Professional category and in the General Service category;

2. *Takes note* of the report by the Commission on equitable geographical distribution in different organizations of the United Nations system;<sup>66</sup>

3. *Takes note also* of the adoption by the Commission of eleven principles and guidelines for performance appraisal and recognition of merit of staff,<sup>67</sup> which should be taken into account by the organizations of the common system in the furtherance of their policies in these matters, and requests the Commission to report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session on the implementation by the organizations of measures taken in response to the Commission's recommendations;

#### VI

*Reaffirming* the importance of respect by all organizations of the United Nations common system of common standards and arrangements,

1. *Expresses its concern* over actions taken by some of the participating organizations which have led to disparities in the United Nations common system;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in his capacity as Chairman of the Administrative Committee on Coordination, to draw to the attention of his colleagues the concern of the General Assembly at such departures from the common system;

3. *Urges* the executive heads of organizations concerned, after consultation with the International Civil Service Commission, to undertake a revision of their rules and regulations so that they may conform with decisions taken by the Commission;

4. *Requests* the Commission to continue reporting on the implementation of its decisions and recommendations by participating organizations;

5. *Further requests* the Commission to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session on progress made in the promotion and strengthening of the United Nations common system through the development of common staff regulations;

#### VII

*Recalling* section II of its resolution 37/126 of 17 December 1982, concerning the practice of supplementary payments or deductions,

<sup>66</sup> *Ibid.*, Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 30 (A/42/30 and Corr.1), chap. VII.A.

<sup>67</sup> *Ibid.*, annex XV.

*Taking note* of the ongoing review of the practice of supplementary payments or deductions being carried out by the International Civil Service Commission, in co-operation with the executive heads of the organizations of the United Nations common system,

*Emphasizing* that such a review can only bring about reliable results if full-scale information is provided by all Member States and organizations,

*Requests* all Member States and organizations of the United Nations common system to reply promptly to re-

quests for information by the International Civil Service Commission;

### VIII

*Requests* the International Civil Service Commission to undertake a study of its functioning with a view to enhancing its work and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-third session.

99th plenary meeting  
21 December 1987

## ANNEX

### Amendments to the Staff Regulations of the United Nations

#### Regulation 3.3

Replace subparagraph (i) of paragraph (b) by the following text:

“(b) (i) The assessment shall be calculated at the following rates for staff whose salary rates are set forth in paragraphs 1 and 3 of annex I to the present Regulations:

	Assessment (per cent)		
	Staff assessment rates used in conjunction with gross base salaries and the gross amounts of separation payments		
Total assessable payments (US dollars)	Staff assessment rates for purposes of pensionable remuneration and pensions	Staff member with a dependent spouse or a dependent child	Staff member with neither a dependent spouse nor a dependent child
First \$15 000 per year . . . . .	10.0	13.0	18.0
Next \$5 000 per year . . . . .	25.0	31.0	34.6
Next \$5 000 per year . . . . .	28.0	34.0	38.9
Next \$5 000 per year . . . . .	30.0	37.0	42.2
Next \$5 000 per year . . . . .	32.0	39.0	44.2
Next \$10 000 per year . . . . .	34.0	41.0	46.6
Next \$10 000 per year . . . . .	36.0	43.0	48.7
Next \$10 000 per year . . . . .	38.0	45.0	50.6
Next \$15 000 per year . . . . .	40.0	46.0	51.5
Next \$20 000 per year . . . . .	42.0	47.0	54.3
Remaining assessable payments . . .	44.0	48.0	59.2”

#### ANNEX I TO THE STAFF REGULATIONS

1. In paragraph 1, the salary figures for an Under-Secretary-General and an Assistant Secretary-General shall read \$US 105,259 and \$US 95,100, respectively.
2. Replace the first table in annex I by the following table:



**SALARY SCALE FOR THE PROFESSIONAL AND HIGHER CATEGORIES**  
*showing annual gross salaries and net equivalents after application of staff assessment*

(in US dollars)  
 (Effective 1 April 1988)

Level	Steps												
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	XIII
<b>Under-Secretary-General</b>													
USG Gross .....	105 259												
Net D .....	64 535												
Net S .....	58 276												
<b>Assistant Secretary-General</b>													
ASG Gross .....	95 100												
Net D .....	59 203												
Net S .....	53 891												
<b>Director</b>													
D-2 Gross .....	76 677	78 594	80 541	82 550									
Net D .....	49 406	50 441	51 487	52 552									
Net S .....	45 378	46 308	47 237	48 155									
<b>Principal Officer</b>													
D-1 Gross .....	65 668	67 505	69 318	71 142	72 950	74 729	76 457						
Net D .....	43 461	44 453	45 432	46 417	47 393	48 354	49 287						
Net S .....	40 039	40 930	41 809	42 694	43 571	44 434	45 272						
<b>Senior Officer</b>													
P-5 Gross .....	58 072	59 567	61 021	62 430	63 858	65 266	66 705	68 135	69 575	71 000			
Net D .....	39 290	40 112	40 912	41 687	42 472	43 244	44 021	44 793	45 571	46 340			
Net S .....	36 293	37 031	37 749	38 445	39 151	39 844	40 542	41 235	41 934	42 625			
<b>First Officer</b>													
P-4 Gross .....	46 236	47 647	49 061	50 463	51 894	53 249	54 594	55 976	57 443	58 929	60 361	61 741	
Net D .....	32 605	33 409	34 215	35 014	35 830	36 602	37 369	38 137	38 944	39 761	40 549	41 308	
Net S .....	30 279	31 003	31 728	32 448	33 182	33 877	34 567	35 257	35 982	36 716	37 423	38 105	
<b>Second Officer</b>													
P-3 Gross .....	37 193	38 503	39 783	41 027	42 303	43 605	44 903	46 217	47 419	48 601	49 801	50 982	52 187
Net D .....	27 294	28 067	28 822	29 556	30 309	31 077	31 843	32 594	33 279	33 953	34 637	35 310	35 997
Net S .....	25 476	26 176	26 859	27 523	28 205	28 900	29 593	30 269	30 886	31 492	32 108	32 714	33 332
<b>Associate Officer</b>													
P-2 Gross .....	29 563	30 611	31 663	32 721	33 785	34 840	35 937	37 022	38 118	39 215	40 294		
Net D .....	22 675	23 323	23 965	24 610	25 259	25 903	26 553	27 193	27 840	28 487	29 124		
Net S .....	21 262	21 856	22 443	23 033	23 627	24 216	24 805	25 385	25 970	26 556	27 132		
<b>Assistant Officer</b>													
P-1 Gross .....	22 175	23 116	24 071	24 999	25 990	26 979	27 990	28 951	29 893	30 832			
Net D .....	17 936	18 557	19 187	19 800	20 424	21 047	21 684	22 289	22 883	23 458			
Net S .....	16 899	17 474	18 057	18 624	19 197	19 769	20 353	20 908	21 453	21 979			

D = Rate applicable to staff members with a dependent spouse or child.

S = Rate applicable to staff members with no dependent spouse or child.

**42/222. United Nations pension system**

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* all previous relevant resolutions on the United Nations pension system,

*Also recalling* its resolution 41/213 of 19 December 1986,

*Having considered* the report of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board for 1987 to the General Assembly and to the member organizations of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund,<sup>68</sup> and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,<sup>69</sup>

**I****AMENDMENTS TO THE REGULATIONS OF THE UNITED NATIONS JOINT STAFF PENSION FUND**

*Noting* the actuarial situation of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund, as reflected in paragraphs 10 to 24 of the report of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board,<sup>68</sup>

*Recognizing* the importance of encouraging a trend towards the actuarial balance of the Fund,

1. *Takes note* of the recommendation of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board contained in paragraph 28 of its report<sup>68</sup> to increase the rate of contribution, and decides that the increase in the rate of contribution from 21.75 to 22.50 per cent of pensionable remuneration shall be implemented in two stages: on 1 July 1988 from 21.75 to 22.20 per cent of pensionable remuneration, of which the employing member organization shall pay 14.8 per cent and the participant 7.4 per cent, and on 1 July 1989 from 22.20 to 22.50 per cent of pensionable remuneration, of which the employing member organization shall pay 15 per cent and the participant 7.5 per cent;

2. *Requests* the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board:

(a) 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;

(b) To submit an interim report to the General Assembly at its forty-third session and, in any event, to complete its study for presentation to the Assembly at its forty-fourth session, together with the results of the twentieth actuarial valuation of the Fund as at 31 December 1988;

3. *Approves*, with effect from 1 January 1989, the changes in the size and composition of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board and of the United Nations Staff Pension Committee, as indicated in paragraphs 87 and 91 of the report of the Board,<sup>68</sup>

4. *Requests* the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board, taking into account the views expressed in the Fifth Committee, to keep under review the composition of the Board and the proportionate representation of the General Assembly and of the governing bodies of the other member organizations in the Board, and to report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-sixth session;

5. *Amends*, with effect from 1 January 1989, articles 5 and 6 of the Regulations of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund as set forth in the annex to the present resolution;

6. *Amends*, with effect from 1 July 1988, article 25 of the Regulations of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund as set forth in the annex to the present resolution;

**II****CHANGES IN THE PENSION ADJUSTMENT SYSTEM**

1. *Takes note* of section III.D of the report of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board<sup>68</sup> with respect to the review of the two-track pension adjustment system, of the intention of the Board to continue to monitor the operation of the system, and of the related views of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions contained in paragraph 22 of its report;<sup>69</sup>

2. *Takes note* of section III.E of the report of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board on inequalities of benefits caused by different dates of separation and of the related views of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions contained in paragraph 9 of its report, and approves, as an interim emergency measure, with effect from 1 January 1988, and without retroactive effect, the changes in the pension adjustment system<sup>70</sup> as set out in annex XI to the report of the Board, while emphasizing that this measure would apply from 1 January 1988 to 31 December 1990 and would not constitute an acquired right;

**III****EMERGENCY FUND**

*Authorizes* the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board to supplement the voluntary contributions to the Emergency Fund, for the biennium 1988-1989, by an amount not exceeding \$200,000;

**IV****ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES**

*Noting* the decision of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board to hold its next regular session in 1989;

*Approves* 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;

**V****INVESTMENTS OF THE UNITED NATIONS JOINT STAFF PENSION FUND**

*Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the investments of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund.<sup>71</sup>

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<sup>68</sup> *Ibid.*, Supplement No. 9 (A/42/9 and Corr.1).

<sup>69</sup> A/42/682.

<sup>70</sup> United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund: pension adjustment system (JSPB/G.12).

<sup>71</sup> A/C.5/42/13.

## ANNEX

Amendments to the Regulations of the United Nations  
Joint Staff Pension Fund

## Article 5

## UNITED NATIONS JOINT STAFF PENSION BOARD

Replace paragraph (a) by the following text:

"(a) The United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board shall consist of:

- "(i) Twelve members appointed by the United Nations Staff Pension Committee, four of whom shall be from the members and alternate members elected by the General Assembly, four from those appointed by the Secretary-General, and four from those elected by the participants in service in the United Nations; and
- "(ii) Twenty-one members appointed by the staff pension committees of the other member organizations in accordance with the Rules of Procedure of the Fund, seven of whom shall be from the members and alternate members chosen by the bodies of the member organizations corresponding to the General Assembly, seven from those appointed by the chief administrative officers of the member organizations, and seven from those chosen by the participants in service."

## Article 6

## STAFF PENSION COMMITTEES

Replace paragraph (a) by the following text:

"(a) The United Nations Staff Pension Committee shall consist of four members and four alternate members elected by the General Assembly, four members and two alternate members appointed by the Secretary-General, and four members and two alternate members, who shall be participants in the Fund and on the staff of the United Nations, elected by the participants in service in the United Nations by secret ballot."

## Article 25

## CONTRIBUTIONS

Replace paragraph (a) by the following text:

"(a) Contributions by the participant and by the employing member organization shall be payable to the Fund concurrently with the accrual of contributory service under article 22 (a) at the percentage rates of pensionable remuneration specified below:

A	B	C
For periods of contributory service	Participants (percentage)	Employing member organizations (percentage)
Before 1984 . . . . .	7.00	14.00
As from 1 January 1984 to 30 June 1988 . . . . .	7.25	14.50
As from 1 July 1988 to 30 June 1989 . . . . .	7.40	14.80
As from 1 July 1989 . . . .	7.50	15.00"

42/223. Financing of the United Nations Interim Force  
in Lebanon

*The General Assembly,*

*Having considered* the report of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon<sup>72</sup> and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,<sup>73</sup>

*Bearing in mind* Security Council resolution 425 (1978) of 19 March 1978, by which the Council established the

United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon, and the subsequent resolutions by which the Council extended the mandate of the Force, the latest of which was resolution 599 (1987) of 31 July 1987,

*Recalling* its resolution S-8/2 of 21 April 1978 on the financing of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon and its subsequent resolutions thereon, the latest of which was resolution 41/179 of 5 December 1986,

*Reaffirming* its previous decisions regarding the fact that, in order to meet the expenditures caused by such operations, a different procedure from the one applied to meet expenditures of the regular budget of the United Nations is required,

*Taking into account* the fact that the economically more developed countries are in a position to make relatively larger contributions, that the economically less developed countries have a relatively limited capacity to contribute towards peace-keeping operations, and that the States permanent members of the Security Council have special responsibilities in the financing of peace-keeping operations decided upon in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations,

*Having regard* to the financial position and the administration of the Special Account for the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon, as set forth in the report of the Secretary-General,<sup>72</sup> and referring to paragraph 18 of the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,<sup>73</sup>

*Recalling* its decision 34/439 of 17 December 1979 that the Special Account for the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon should be maintained for the periods of its mandates subsequent to 18 January 1979,

*Recalling also* its resolution 34/9 E of 17 December 1979 and subsequent resolutions which suspended the provisions of regulations 5.2 (b), 5.2 (d), 4.3 and 4.4 of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations, the latest of which was resolution 41/179 B,

*Mindful* of the fact that it is essential to provide the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon with the necessary financial resources to enable it to fulfil its responsibilities under the relevant resolutions of the Security Council,

*Concerned* that the Secretary-General is continuing to face increasing difficulties in meeting the obligations of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon on a current basis, including reimbursement to current and former troop-contributing States, resulting from the withholding of contributions by certain Member States,

*Concerned also* that the surplus balances in the Special Account for the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon have, in effect, been drawn upon to the full extent to supplement the income received from contributions for meeting expenses of the Force,

*Concerned further* that the application of the provisions of financial regulations 5.2 (b), 5.2 (d), 4.3 and 4.4 would aggravate the already difficult financial situation of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon,

1. *Decides* to appropriate to the Special Account referred to in section I, paragraph 1, of General Assembly resolution S-8/2 an amount of \$77,932,200 gross (\$76,627,400 net) authorized and apportioned by section IV of Assembly resolution 41/179 A for the operation of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon from 19 January to 31 July 1987, inclusive;

2. *Decides also* to appropriate to the Special Account an amount of \$67,567,800 gross (\$66,436,600 net) authorized and apportioned by section IV of General Assembly resolution 41/179 A for the operation of the United Na-

<sup>72</sup> A/42/692.

<sup>73</sup> A/42/791, sect. III.

tions Interim Force in Lebanon from 1 August 1987 to 31 January 1988, inclusive;

3. *Authorizes* the Secretary-General to enter into commitments for the operation of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon 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);

4. *Decides*, as an *ad hoc* arrangement, without prejudice to the positions of principle that may be taken by Member States in any consideration by the General Assembly of arrangements for the financing of peace-keeping operations, to apportion among Member States the amount resulting from the implementation of the provisions of paragraph 3 above, in accordance with the provisions of Assembly resolution 973 (X) of 15 December 1955 and the scheme set out in section III, paragraph 2, of resolution 41/179 A;

5. *Decides 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 shall 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 the operative part of General Assembly resolution 34/9 E and held in suspense until a further decision is taken by the Assembly;

6. *Decides further* that the special financial period of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon shall be for 12 months, beginning on 1 February of one year and ending on 31 January of the next, effective from 1 February 1988, subject to the renewal of the mandate of the Force by the Security Council;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take all necessary measures to ensure that the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon shall be administered with a maximum of efficiency and economy;

8. *Renews its invitation* to Member States to make voluntary contributions to the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon both in cash and in the form of services and supplies acceptable to the Secretary-General, and also to make voluntary contributions in cash to the Suspense Account established in accordance with its resolution 34/9 D of 17 December 1979.

*99th plenary meeting  
21 December 1987*

#### **42/224. Review of the rates of reimbursement to the Governments of troop-contributing States**

*The General Assembly,*

*Having considered* the report of the Secretary-General on the review of the rates of reimbursement to the Governments of troop-contributing States,<sup>74</sup> submitted pursuant to General Assembly resolution 40/247 of 18 December 1985, as well as the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,<sup>75</sup>

*Recalling* its decision of 29 November 1974, taken at its twenty-ninth session, by which it established, as from 25 October 1973, standard rates of reimbursement to the Governments of troop-contributing States for pay and allowances of their troops serving in the United Nations Emergency Force and the United Nations Disengagement

Observer Force,<sup>76</sup> and its decision 32/416 of 2 December 1977, by which it revised those rates of reimbursement as from 25 October 1977,

*Recalling also* its resolution S-8/2 of 21 April 1978, by which it applied the same standard rates of reimbursement in effect for the United Nations Emergency Force and the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force to those Governments of States contributing troops to the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon,

*Recalling further* its resolution 35/44 of 1 December 1980, by which it established the current standard rates of reimbursement to the Governments of troop-contributing States, with effect from 1 December 1980 in the case of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force and from 19 December 1980 in the case of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon,

*Recalling further* its decision of 15 December 1975, taken at its thirtieth session,<sup>77</sup> by which it approved the principle of reimbursing troop-contributing States for the usage factor for personal clothing, gear and equipment and personal weaponry, including ammunition, issued to their troops for service in the United Nations peace-keeping forces,

1. *Takes note with concern* that, in consequence of the shortfall of financial contributions, troop-contributing States are not being reimbursed to the full extent of the established rates and are thus bearing considerably larger portions of the costs for their troops serving in the United Nations peace-keeping forces than those indicated by the Secretary-General in his report;<sup>74</sup>

2. *Takes note* of the conclusions and recommendations of the Secretary-General as outlined in paragraph 7 of his report;<sup>74</sup>

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in the light of the evolving financial situation, to expedite, to the extent possible, the payment of arrears due to current and former troop-contributing States;

4. *Decides* to retain the current rates of reimbursement of \$950 per person per month for all ranks, plus the allowance for specialists of \$280 per person per month for 25 per cent of logistics contingents and 10 per cent of other contingents, as well as \$65 per person per month for the usage factor for personal clothing, gear and equipment and \$5 per person per month for personal weaponry, including ammunition;

5. *Also decides* that the rates of reimbursement to the Governments of troop-contributing States shall be reviewed by the Secretary-General, in consultation with the troop-contributing States, and requests the Secretary-General to report thereon to the General Assembly, at least once every two years, if, in the light of inflation and currency-exchange fluctuations or other factors brought to the attention of the Secretary-General, these rates appreciably affect the absorption factor of two or more of the troop-contributing States.

*99th plenary meeting  
21 December 1987*

<sup>74</sup> A/42/374.

<sup>75</sup> A/42/791, sect. IV.

<sup>76</sup> Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 31 (A/9631 and Corr.2), p. 140, item 84.

<sup>77</sup> Ibid., Thirtieth Session, Supplement No. 34 (A/10034), p. 148, item 107.

## 42/225. Questions relating to the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1988-1989

*The General Assembly*

## I

## INTERNATIONAL COMPUTING CENTRE: 1988 BUDGET ESTIMATES

*Approves* the budget estimates for the International Computing Centre for the year 1988 amounting to \$9,025,600;

## II

## 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

*Having considered* the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,<sup>78</sup>

1. *Concurs* with the recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions concerning the gross salary and retirement allowance of the Secretary-General, contained in paragraph 3 of its report;

2. *Also concurs* with the recommendation of the Advisory Committee concerning the gross salary of the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation and the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme, contained in paragraph 4 of its report;

3. *Approves* the amendment to annex I to the Staff Regulations of the United Nations with effect from 1 April 1988, as set forth in the annex to the present resolution;

## III

## PROBLEMS OF STORAGE AND ITS COSTS IN ORGANIZATIONS OF THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Joint Inspection Unit entitled "Problems of storage and its costs in organizations of the United Nations system"<sup>79</sup> and the addendum to that report,<sup>80</sup> together with the related comments of the Secretary-General<sup>81</sup> and of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination,<sup>82</sup> and the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;<sup>83</sup>

2. *Concurs* with the observations and conclusions of the Advisory Committee contained in its report, taking into account the views expressed in the Fifth Committee;

## IV

## PUBLICATIONS OF THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

*Having considered* the report of the Joint Inspection Unit entitled "Publications of the International Court of Justice"<sup>84</sup> and the related comments of the Secretary-General and the International Court of Justice,<sup>85</sup>

*Recalling* the views of Member States expressed in the Fifth Committee in regard to the conclusions and recommendations of the report of the Joint Inspection Unit, as well as the communication addressed to the Chairman of the Fifth Committee by the Chairman of the Sixth Committee concerning the report,<sup>86</sup>

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Joint Inspection Unit and the related comments of the Secretary-General and the International Court of Justice;

2. *Invites* the International Court of Justice to continue to examine the question of the dissemination of judgments and advisory opinions of the Court;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report on this matter to the General Assembly not later than at its forty-fourth session;

## V

## GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON ADMINISTRATIVE AND BUDGETARY QUESTIONS CONCERNING THE PROPOSED PROGRAMME BUDGET FOR THE BIENNIUM 1988-1989

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take the necessary measures to improve the situation in the regional commissions and in those units of the Secretariat which have the highest vacancy rates and to report thereon, in the context of the revised 1988-1989 budget estimates, in the light of paragraphs 27 and 28 of the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;<sup>38</sup>

2. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to bear in mind that the across-the-board reductions under each section resulting from the recommendations of the Advisory Committee relating to the turn-over deduction and to the unutilized balances are indicative, and to consider, in implementing the recommendations of the Advisory Committee, the requirements of programmes and services of the various units in the United Nations Secretariat;

## VI

## 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

*Having considered* paragraphs 79 and 4.14 of the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,<sup>38</sup>

1. *Accepts* the recommendation of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions concerning subsistence payments, as contained in paragraph 79 of its report;<sup>38</sup>

<sup>78</sup> *Ibid.*, Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 7A (A/42/7/Add.1-10), document A/42/7/Add.10.

<sup>79</sup> See A/41/806 and Corr.1.

<sup>80</sup> See A/42/724 and Corr.1.

<sup>81</sup> A/42/295, annex.

<sup>82</sup> A/42/673, annex.

<sup>83</sup> *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 7A (A/42/7/Add.1-10), document A/42/7/Add.9.*

<sup>84</sup> See A/41/591.

<sup>85</sup> A/41/591/Add.1, annexes I and II.

<sup>86</sup> See A/C.5/42/50.

2. *Decides* to consider at its forty-third session the question raised in paragraph 4.14 of the report of the Advisory Committee and requests the Secretary-General to prepare appropriate information thereon;

## VII

UNIFIED CONFERENCE SERVICES FOR THE UNITED NATIONS  
ORGANIZATIONS AT THE VIENNA INTERNATIONAL CENTRE

*Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General<sup>87</sup> and concurs with the observations contained in section III of that report;

<sup>87</sup> A/C.5/42/22.

## VIII

CONTINGENCY FUND IN THE PROGRAMME BUDGET  
FOR THE BIENNIUM 1988-1989

*Decides* to consider at its forty-third session the question relating to the contingency fund in the context of the second year of the biennium 1988-1989.

99th plenary meeting  
21 December 1987

## ANNEX

Amendment to annex I to the Staff regulations  
of the United Nations

In paragraph 1, the salary figure for the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme and the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation shall read \$US 131,981.

42/226. Programme budget for the biennium 1988-1989

## A

BUDGET APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE BIENNIUM 1988-1989

*The General Assembly*

*Resolves* that for the biennium 1988-1989:

1. Appropriations totalling \$US 1,769,586,300 are hereby voted for the following purposes:

Section	(US dollars)
<b>PART I. Overall policy-making, direction and co-ordination</b>	
1. Overall policy-making, direction and co-ordination . . . . .	44 932 900
<b>TOTAL, PART I</b>	<b>44 932 900</b>
<b>PART II. Political and Security Council affairs; peace-keeping activities</b>	
2A. Political and Security Council affairs; peace-keeping activities	80 462 100
2B. Disarmament affairs activities . . . . .	9 430 600
<b>TOTAL, PART II</b>	<b>89 892 700</b>
<b>PART III. Political affairs, trusteeship and decolonization</b>	
3. Political affairs, trusteeship and decolonization . . . . .	31 824 500
<b>TOTAL, PART III</b>	<b>31 824 500</b>
<b>PART IV. Economic, social and humanitarian activities</b>	
4. Policy-making organs (economic and social activities) . . . . .	2 040 600
5A. Office of the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation . . . . .	3 840 100
5B. Regional Commissions Liaison Office . . . . .	641 000
6A. Department of International Economic and Social Affairs . . . . .	40 280 500
6B. Activities on global social development issues . . . . .	12 007 100
7. Department of Technical Co-operation for Development . . . . .	19 922 900
9. Transnational corporations . . . . .	9 529 200
10. Economic Commission for Europe . . . . .	35 797 400
11. Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific . . . . .	33 483 000
12. Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean . . . . .	43 069 900
13. Economic Commission for Africa . . . . .	44 234 600
14. Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia . . . . .	32 599 900
15. United Nations Conference on Trade and Development . . . . .	78 936 000
16. International Trade Centre . . . . .	12 242 800
17. Centre for Science and Technology for Development . . . . .	3 971 300
18. United Nations Environment Programme . . . . .	10 651 100
19. United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) . . . . .	8 356 100

<i>Section</i>	<i>(US dollars)</i>
20. International drug control . . . . .	8 750 200
21. Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees . . . . .	39 444 400
22. Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator . . . . .	7 289 400
23. Human rights . . . . .	17 008 800
24. Regular programme of technical co-operation . . . . .	32 346 100
<b>TOTAL, PART IV</b>	<b>496 442 400</b>
<b>PART V. <i>International justice and law</i></b>	
25. International Court of Justice . . . . .	12 527 700
26. Legal activities . . . . .	16 706 000
<b>TOTAL, PART V</b>	<b>29 233 700</b>
<b>PART VI. <i>Public information</i></b>	
27. Public information . . . . .	77 001 700
<b>TOTAL, PART VI</b>	<b>77 001 700</b>
<b>PART VII. <i>Common support services</i></b>	
28. Administration and management . . . . .	377 150 000
29. Conference and library services . . . . .	333 779 200
<b>TOTAL, PART VII</b>	<b>710 929 200</b>
<b>PART VIII. <i>Special expenses</i></b>	
30. United Nations bond issue . . . . .	3 520 800
<b>TOTAL, PART VIII</b>	<b>3 520 800</b>
<b>PART IX. <i>Staff assessment</i></b>	
31. Staff assessment . . . . .	266 605 900
<b>TOTAL, PART IX</b>	<b>266 605 900</b>
<b>PART X. <i>Capital expenditures</i></b>	
32. Construction, alteration, improvement and major maintenance of premises . . . . .	19 202 500
<b>TOTAL, PART X</b>	<b>19 202 500</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>1 769 586 300</b>

2. The Secretary-General shall be authorized to transfer credits between sections of the budget with the concurrence of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;

3. The total net provision made under the various sections of the budget for contractual printing shall be administered as a unit under the direction of the United Nations Publications Board;

4. The appropriations for the regular programme of technical co-operation under part IV, section 24, shall be administered in accordance with the Financial Regulations of the United Nations, except that the definition of obligations and the period of validity of obligations shall be subject to the following procedures:

(a) Obligations for personal services established in the current biennium shall be valid for the succeeding biennium, provided that appointments of the experts concerned are effected by the end of the current biennium, and that the total period to be covered by obligations established for these purposes against the resources of the current biennium shall not exceed twenty-four work-months;

(b) Obligations established in the current biennium for fellowships shall remain valid until liquidated, provided that the fellow has been nominated by the requesting Government and accepted by the Organization, and that a formal letter of award has been issued to the requesting Government;

(c) Obligations in respect of contracts or purchase orders for supplies or equipment recorded in the current biennium shall remain valid until payment is effected to the contractor or vendor, unless they are cancelled;

5. In addition to the appropriations voted under paragraph 1 above, an amount of \$19,000 is appropriated for each year of the biennium 1988-1989 from accumulated income of the Library Endowment Fund for the purchase of books, periodicals, maps and library equipment and for such other expenses of the Library at the Palais des Nations as are in accordance with the objects and provisions of the endowment.

99th plenary meeting  
21 December 1987

## B

## INCOME ESTIMATES FOR THE BIENNIUM 1988-1989

*The General Assembly*

*Resolves that for the biennium 1988-1989:*

1. Estimates of income other than assessments on Member States totalling \$US 337,330,200 are approved as follows:

<i>Income section</i>	<i>(US dollars)</i>
<b>PART I. <i>Income from staff assessment</i></b>	
1. Income from staff assessment . . . . .	271 019 900
<b>TOTAL, PART I</b>	<b>271 019 900</b>
<b>PART II. <i>Other income</i></b>	
2. General income . . . . .	54 542 300
3. Revenue-producing activities . . . . .	11 768 000
<b>TOTAL, PART II</b>	<b>66 310 300</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>337 330 200</b>

2. The income from staff assessment shall be credited to the Tax Equalization Fund in accordance with the provisions of General Assembly resolution 973 (X) of 15 December 1955;

3. Direct expenses of the United Nations Postal Administration, services to visitors, catering and related services, garage operations, television services and the sale of publications, not provided for under the budget appropriations, shall be charged against the income derived from those activities.

*99th plenary meeting  
21 December 1987*

## C

## FINANCING OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE YEAR 1988

*The General Assembly*

*Resolves that for the year 1988:*

1. Budget appropriations totalling \$US 884,793,150, being half of the appropriations approved for the biennium 1988-1989 under resolution A above, shall be financed in accordance with regulations 5.1 and 5.2 of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations as follows:

- (a) \$25,155,150 being half of the difference between the following:
  - (i) The estimated income approved for the biennium 1988-1989 under resolution B above; and
  - (ii) Income from staff assessment and the amount (\$16 million) estimated in income section 2 in respect of the repayment of the loan to the United Nations Industrial Development Organization;

- (b) \$859,638,000 being the assessment on Member States in accordance with General Assembly resolution 40/248 of 18 December 1985 on the scale of assessments for the years 1986, 1987 and 1988;

2. There shall be set off against the assessment on Member States, in accordance with the provisions of General Assembly resolution 973 (X) of 15 December 1955, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund in the total amount of \$US 135,509,950 being half of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the biennium 1988-1989 under resolution B above.

*99th plenary meeting  
21 December 1987*



**42/227. Unforeseen and extraordinary expenses for the biennium 1988-1989***The General Assembly*

1. *Authorizes* the Secretary-General, with the prior concurrence of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions and subject to the Financial Regulations of the United Nations and the provisions of paragraph 3 below, to enter into commitments in the biennium 1988-1989 to meet unforeseen and extraordinary expenses arising either during or subsequent to that biennium, provided that the concurrence of the Advisory Committee shall not be necessary for:

(a) Such commitments, not exceeding a total of \$US 2 million in any one year of the biennium 1988-1989, as the Secretary-General certifies relate to the maintenance of peace and security;

(b) Such commitments as the President of the International Court of Justice certifies relate to expenses occasioned by:

- (i) The designation of *ad hoc* judges (Statute of the Court, Article 31), not exceeding a total of \$250,000;
- (ii) The appointment of assessors (Statute, Article 30), or the calling of witnesses and the appointment of experts (Statute, Article 50), not exceeding a total of \$75,000;
- (iii) The holding of sessions of the Court away from The Hague (Statute, Article 22), not exceeding a total of \$100,000;

(c) Such commitments, in an amount not exceeding \$300,000, in the biennium 1988-1989, as the Secretary-General certifies are required for interorganizational security measures pursuant to section IV of General Assembly resolution 36/235 of 18 December 1981;

2. *Resolves* that the Secretary-General shall report to the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions and to the General Assembly at its forty-third and forty-fourth sessions all commitments made under the provisions of the present resolution, together with the circumstances relating thereto, and shall submit supplementary estimates to the Assembly in respect of such commitments;

3. *Decides* that if, as a result of a decision of the Security Council, commitments relating to the maintenance of peace and security should arise in an estimated total exceeding \$10 million either before the forty-third session or between the forty-third and forty-fourth sessions of the General Assembly, a special session of the Assembly shall be convened by the Secretary-General to consider the matter.

*99th plenary meeting  
21 December 1987*

**42/228. Working Capital Fund for the biennium 1988-1989***The General Assembly**Resolves that:*

1. The Working Capital Fund shall be established for the biennium 1988-1989 in the amount of \$US 100 million;

2. Member States shall make advances to the Working Capital Fund in accordance with the scale adopted by the General Assembly for contributions of Member States to the budget for the year 1988;

3. There shall be set off against this allocation of advances:

(a) Credits to Member States resulting from transfers made in 1959 and 1960 from surplus account to the Working Capital Fund in an adjusted amount of \$1,025,092;

(b) Cash advances paid by Member States to the Working Capital Fund for the biennium 1986-1987 under General Assembly resolution 40/255 of 18 December 1985;

4. Should the credits and advances paid by any Member State to the Working Capital Fund for the biennium 1986-1987 exceed the amount of that Member State's advance under the provisions of paragraph 2 above, the excess shall be set off against the amount of the contributions payable by the Member State in respect of the biennium 1988-1989;

5. The Secretary-General is authorized to advance from the Working Capital Fund:

(a) Such sums as may be necessary to finance budgetary appropriations pending the receipt of contributions; sums so advanced shall be reimbursed as soon as receipts from contributions are available for the purpose;

(b) Such sums as may be necessary to finance commitments which may be duly authorized under the provisions of the resolutions adopted by the General Assembly, in particular resolution 42/227 of 21 December 1987 relating to unforeseen and extraordinary expenses; the Secretary-General shall make provision in the budget estimates for reimbursing the Working Capital Fund;

(c) Such sums as, together with net sums outstanding for the same purpose, do not exceed \$200,000, to continue the revolving fund to finance miscellaneous self-liquidating purchases and activities; advances in excess of the total of \$200,000 may be made with the prior concurrence of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;

(d) With the prior concurrence of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, such sums as may be required to finance payments of advance insurance premiums where the period of insurance extends beyond the end of the biennium in which payment is made; the Secretary-General shall make provision in the budget estimates of each biennium, during the life of the related policies, to cover the charges applicable to each biennium;

(e) Such sums as may be necessary to enable the Tax Equalization Fund to meet current commitments pending the accumulation of credits; such advances shall be repaid as soon as credits are available in the Tax Equalization Fund;

6. Should the provision in paragraph 1 above prove inadequate to meet the purposes normally related to the Working Capital Fund, the Secretary-General is authorized to utilize, in the biennium 1988-1989, cash from special funds and accounts in his custody, under the conditions approved in General Assembly resolution 1341 (XIII) of 13 December 1958, or the proceeds of loans authorized by the Assembly.

*99th plenary meeting  
21 December 1987*



IX. RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED ON THE REPORTS OF THE SIXTH COMMITTEE<sup>1</sup>

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42/155	Report of the <i>Ad Hoc</i> Committee on the Drafting of an International Convention against the Recruitment, Use, Financing and Training of Mercenaries (A/42/816) . . . . .	134	7 December 1987	296
42/156	Report of the International Law Commission (A/42/837) . . . . .	135	7 December 1987	296
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42/158	Development and strengthening of good-neighbourliness between States (A/42/818) . . . . .	138	7 December 1987	298
42/159	Measures to prevent international terrorism which endangers or takes innocent human lives or jeopardizes fundamental freedoms and study of the underlying causes of those forms of terrorism and acts of violence which lie in misery, frustration, grievance and despair and which cause some people to sacrifice human lives, including their own, in an attempt to effect radical changes: (a) Report of the Secretary-General; (b) Convening, under the auspices of the United Nations, of an international conference to define terrorism and to differentiate it from the struggle of peoples for national liberation (A/42/832) . . . . .	126	7 December 1987	299
42/210	Report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country (A/42/878) Resolution A . . . . . Resolution B . . . . .	136 136	17 December 1987 17 December 1987	301 301

**42/22. Declaration on the Enhancement of the Effectiveness of the Principle of Refraining from the Threat or Use of Force in International Relations**

*The General Assembly,*

Recalling its resolution 41/76 of 3 December 1986, in which it decided that the Special Committee on Enhancing the Effectiveness of the Principle of Non-Use of Force in International Relations should complete a draft declaration on the enhancement of the effectiveness of the principle, including, as appropriate, recommendations on the peaceful settlement of disputes, and submit its final report containing a draft declaration to the General Assembly at its forty-second session,

Taking note of the report of the Special Committee, which met in New York from 9 to 27 March 1987,<sup>2</sup>

Considering that the Special Committee has completed a draft Declaration on the Enhancement of the Effectiveness of the Principle of Refraining from the Threat or Use of Force in International Relations and has decided to submit it to the General Assembly for consideration and adoption,

Convinced of the need for the effective universal application of the principle of refraining from the threat or use of force in international relations and of the importance of the role of the United Nations in this regard,

Convinced also that the adoption of the Declaration on the Enhancement of the Effectiveness of the Principle of Refraining from the Threat or Use of Force in International Relations should contribute to the improvement of international relations,

1. Approves the Declaration on the Enhancement of the Effectiveness of the Principle of Refraining from the Threat or Use of Force in International Relations, the text of which is annexed to the present resolution;

2. Expresses its appreciation to the Special Committee on Enhancing the Effectiveness of the Principle of Non-

<sup>1</sup> For the decisions adopted on the reports of the Sixth Committee, see sect. X.B.8.

<sup>2</sup> Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 41 (A/42/41).

Use of Force in International Relations for completing its work by elaborating the Declaration;

3. *Recommends* that every effort should be made so that the Declaration becomes generally known.

73rd plenary meeting  
18 November 1987

#### ANNEX

#### **Declaration on the Enhancement of the Effectiveness of the Principle of Refraining from the Threat or Use of Force in International Relations**

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* the principle that States shall refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State, or in any other manner inconsistent with the purposes of the United Nations,

*Recalling* that this principle is enshrined in Article 2, paragraph 4, of the Charter of the United Nations and has been reaffirmed in a number of international instruments,

*Reaffirming* the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations,<sup>3</sup> the Definition of Aggression<sup>4</sup> and the Manila Declaration on the Peaceful Settlement of International Disputes,<sup>5</sup>

*Reaffirming* the obligation to maintain international peace and security in conformity with the purposes of the United Nations,

*Expressing deep concern* at the continued existence of situations of conflict and tension and the impact of the persistence of violations of the principle of refraining from the threat or use of force on the maintenance of international peace and security, as well as at the loss of human life and material damage in the countries affected, the development of which may thereby be set back,

*Desiring* to remove the risk of new armed conflicts between States by promoting a change in the international climate from confrontation to peaceful relations and co-operation and by taking other appropriate measures to strengthen international peace and security,

*Convinced* that, in the present world situation, in which nuclear weapons exist, there is no reasonable alternative to peaceful relations among States,

*Fully aware* that the question of general and complete disarmament is of the utmost importance and that peace, security, fundamental freedoms and economic and social development are indivisible,

*Noting with concern* the pernicious impact of terrorism on international relations,

*Stressing* the need for all States to desist from any forcible action aimed at depriving peoples of their right to self-determination, freedom and independence,

*Reaffirming* the obligation of States to settle their international disputes by peaceful means,

*Conscious* of the importance of strengthening the United Nations system of collective security,

*Bearing in mind* the universal significance of human rights and fundamental freedoms as essential factors for international peace and security,

*Convinced* that States have a common interest in promoting a stable and equitable world economic environment as an essential basis for world peace and that, to that end, they should strengthen international co-operation for development and work towards a new international economic order,

*Reaffirming* the commitment of States to the basic principle of the sovereign equality of States,

*Reaffirming* the inalienable right of every State to choose its political, economic, and social and cultural systems without interference in any form by another State,

*Recalling* that States are under an obligation not to intervene directly or indirectly, for any reason whatever, in the internal or external affairs of any other State,

*Reaffirming* the duty of States to refrain in their international relations from military, political, economic or any other form of coercion aimed against the political independence or territorial integrity of any State,

*Reaffirming* the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples enshrined in the Charter,

*Reaffirming* that States shall fulfil in good faith all their obligations under international law,

*Aware* of the urgent need to enhance the effectiveness of the principle that States shall refrain from the threat or use of force in order to contribute to the establishment of lasting peace and security for all States,

1. *Solemnly declares* that:

#### I

1. Every State has the duty to refrain in its international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State, or in any other manner inconsistent with the purposes of the United Nations. Such a threat or use of force constitutes a violation of international law and of the Charter of the United Nations and entails international responsibility.

2. The principle of refraining from the threat or use of force in international relations is universal in character and is binding, regardless of each State's political, economic, social or cultural system or relations of alliance.

3. No consideration of whatever nature may be invoked to warrant resorting to the threat or use of force in violation of the Charter.

4. States have the duty not to urge, encourage or assist other States to resort to the threat or use of force in violation of the Charter.

5. By virtue of the principle of equal rights and self-determination enshrined in the Charter, all peoples have the right freely to determine, without external interference, their political status and to pursue their economic, social and cultural development, and every State has the duty to respect this right in accordance with the provisions of the Charter.

6. States shall fulfil their obligations under international law to refrain from organizing, instigating, or assisting or participating in paramilitary, terrorist or subversive acts, including acts of mercenaries, in other States, or acquiescing in organized activities within their territory directed towards the commission of such acts.

7. States have the duty to abstain from armed intervention and all other forms of interference or attempted threats against the personality of the State or against its political, economic and cultural elements.

8. No State may use or encourage the use of economic, political or any other type of measures to coerce another State in order to obtain from it the subordination of the exercise of its sovereign rights and to secure from it advantages of any kind.

9. In accordance with the purposes and principles of the United Nations, States have the duty to refrain from propaganda for wars of aggression.

10. Neither acquisition of territory resulting from the threat or use of force nor any occupation of territory resulting from the threat or use of force in contravention of international law will be recognized as legal acquisition or occupation.

11. A treaty is void if its conclusion has been procured by the threat or use of force in violation of the principles of international law embodied in the Charter.

12. In conformity with the Charter and in accordance with the relevant paragraphs of the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, States shall fulfil in good faith all their international obligations.

13. States have the inherent right of individual or collective self-defence if an armed attack occurs, as set forth in the Charter.

#### II

14. States shall make every effort to build their international relations on the basis of mutual understanding, trust, respect and co-operation in all areas.

<sup>3</sup> Resolution 2625 (XXV), annex.

<sup>4</sup> Resolution 3314 (XXIX), annex.

<sup>5</sup> Resolution 37/10, annex.

15. States should also promote bilateral and regional co-operation as one of the important means to enhance the effectiveness of the principle of refraining from the threat or use of force in international relations.

16. States shall abide by their commitment to the principle of peaceful settlement of disputes, which is inseparable from the principle of refraining from the threat or use of force in their international relations.

17. States parties to international disputes shall settle their disputes exclusively by peaceful means in such a manner that international peace and security, and justice, are not endangered. For this purpose they shall utilize such means as negotiation, inquiry, mediation, conciliation, arbitration, judicial settlement, resort to regional agencies or arrangements, or other peaceful means of their own choice, including good offices.

18. States shall take effective measures which, by their scope and by their nature, constitute steps towards the ultimate achievement of general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control.

19. States should take effective measures in order to prevent the danger of any armed conflicts, including those in which nuclear weapons could be used, to prevent an arms race in outer space and to halt and reverse it on Earth, to lower the level of military confrontation and to enhance global stability.

20. States should co-operate in order to undertake active efforts aimed at ensuring the relaxation of international tensions, the consolidation of the international legal order and the respect of the system of international security established by the Charter of the United Nations.

21. States should establish appropriate confidence-building measures aimed at preventing and reducing tensions and at creating a better climate among them.

22. States reaffirm that the respect for effective exercise of all human rights and fundamental freedoms and protection thereof are essential factors for international peace and security, as well as for justice and the development of friendly relations and co-operation among all States. Consequently, they should promote and encourage respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion, *inter alia*, by strictly complying with their international obligations and considering, as appropriate, becoming parties to the principal international instruments in this field.

23. States shall co-operate at the bilateral, regional and international levels in order to:

(a) Prevent and combat international terrorism;

(b) Contribute actively to the elimination of the causes underlying international terrorism.

24. States shall endeavour to take concrete measures and promote favourable conditions in the international economic environment in order to achieve international peace, security and justice; they will take into account the interest of all in the narrowing of the differences in the levels of economic development, and in particular the interest of developing countries throughout the world.

### III

25. The competent United Nations organs should make full use of the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations in the field of the maintenance of international peace and security with a view to enhancing the effectiveness of the principle of refraining from the threat or use of force in international relations.

26. States should co-operate fully with the organs of the United Nations in supporting their action relating to the maintenance of international peace and security and to the peaceful settlement of international disputes in accordance with the Charter. In particular, they should enhance the role of the Security Council so that it can fully and effectively discharge its duties. In this regard, the permanent members of the Council have a special responsibility under the Charter.

27. States should strive to enhance the effectiveness of the collective security system through the effective implementation of the provisions of the Charter, particularly those relating to the special responsibilities of the Security Council in this regard. They should also fully discharge their obligations to support United Nations peace-keeping operations decided upon in accordance with the Charter. States shall

accept and carry out the decisions of the Council in accordance with the Charter.

28. States should give the Security Council every possible type of assistance in all actions taken by it for the just settlement of crisis situations and regional conflicts. They should strengthen the part the Council can play in preventing disputes and situations the continuation of which is likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security. They should facilitate the task of the Council in reviewing situations of potential danger for international peace and security at as early a stage as possible.

29. The fact-finding capacity of the Security Council should be enhanced on an *ad hoc* basis in accordance with the Charter.

30. States should give full effect to the important role conferred by the Charter on the General Assembly in the area of peaceful settlement of disputes and the maintenance of international peace and security.

31. States should encourage the Secretary-General to exercise fully his functions with regard to the maintenance of international peace and security and the peaceful settlement of disputes, in accordance with the Charter, including those under Articles 98 and 99, and fully co-operate with him in this respect.

32. States should take into consideration that legal disputes should, as a general rule, be referred by the parties to the International Court of Justice in accordance with the provisions of the Statute of the Court as an important factor for strengthening the maintenance of international peace and security. The General Assembly and the Security Council should consider making use of the provisions of the Charter concerning the possibility of requesting the Court to give an advisory opinion on any legal question.

33. States parties to regional arrangements or agencies should consider making greater use of such arrangements and agencies for dealing with such matters relating to the maintenance of international peace and security as are appropriate, pursuant to Article 52 of the Charter;

2. Declares that nothing in the present Declaration shall be construed as:

(a) Enlarging or diminishing in any way the scope of the provisions of the Charter concerning cases in which the use of force is lawful;

(b) Prejudicing in any manner the relevant provisions of the Charter or the rights and duties of Member States or the scope of the functions and powers of the United Nations organs under the Charter, in particular those relating to the threat or use of force;

3. Declares that nothing in the present Declaration could in any way prejudice the right to self-determination, freedom and independence, as derived from the Charter, of peoples forcibly deprived of that right and referred to in the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, particularly peoples under colonial and racist régimes or other forms of alien domination; nor the right of these peoples to struggle to that end and to seek and receive support, in accordance with the principles of the Charter and in conformity with the above-mentioned Declaration;

4. Confirms that, in the event of a conflict between the obligations of Members of the United Nations under the Charter and their obligations under any other international agreement, their obligations under the Charter will prevail in accordance with Article 103 of the Charter.

## 42/148. United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law

*The General Assembly,*

*Taking note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law<sup>6</sup> and the recommendations made by the Secretary-General and adopted by the Advisory Committee on the United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law, which are contained in that report,*

<sup>6</sup> A/42/718.

Considering that international law should occupy an appropriate place in the teaching of legal disciplines at all universities,

Noting with appreciation the efforts made by States at the bilateral level to provide assistance in the teaching and study of international law,

Convinced, nevertheless, that States and international organizations and institutions should be encouraged to give further support to the Programme and to increase their activities to promote the teaching, study, dissemination and wider appreciation of international law, in particular those activities which are of special benefit to persons from developing countries,

Recalling its resolutions 2464 (XXIII) of 20 December 1968, 2550 (XXIV) of 12 December 1969, 2838 (XXVI) of 18 December 1971, 3106 (XXVIII) of 12 December 1973, 3502 (XXX) of 15 December 1975, 32/146 of 16 December 1977, 36/108 of 10 December 1981 and 38/129 of 19 December 1983, in which it stated that in the conduct of the Programme it was desirable to use as far as possible the resources and facilities made available by Member States, international organizations and others, as well as its resolutions 34/144 of 17 December 1979 and 40/66 of 11 December 1985, in which it also expressed the hope that, in appointing lecturers for the seminars to be held within the framework of the fellowship programme in international law sponsored jointly by the United Nations and the United Nations Institute for Training and Research, account would be taken of the need to secure representation of major legal systems and balance among various geographical regions,

1. Approves the recommendations of the Secretary-General contained in section III of his report, on the implementation of the United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law, in particular those designed to achieve the best possible results in the administration of the Programme within a policy of maximum financial restraint;

2. Authorizes the Secretary-General to carry out in 1988 and 1989 the activities specified in his report, including the provision of:

(a) A minimum of fifteen fellowships each in 1988 and 1989, at the request of Governments of developing countries;

(b) A minimum of one scholarship each in 1988 and 1989 under the Hamilton Shirley Amerasinghe Memorial Fellowship on the Law of the Sea, subject to the availability of new voluntary contributions made specifically to the fellowship fund;

(c) Assistance in the form of a travel grant for one participant from each developing country who will be invited to the regional courses to be organized in 1988 and 1989;

and to finance the above activities from provisions in the regular budget, when appropriate, as well as from voluntary financial contributions earmarked for each of the activities concerned, which would be received as a result of the requests set out in paragraphs 10, 11 and 12 below;

3. Expresses its appreciation to the Secretary-General for his constructive efforts to promote training and assistance in international law within the framework of the Programme in 1986 and 1987, in particular for the organization of the twenty-second<sup>7</sup> and twenty-third<sup>8</sup> sessions of

<sup>7</sup> See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 10 (A/41/10)*, chap. VIII, sect. F.

<sup>8</sup> *Ibid.*, *Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 10 (A/42/10)*, chap. VI, sect. H.

the International Law Seminar, held at Geneva from 20 May to 6 June 1986 and from 1 to 19 June 1987, respectively, and for the participation of the Office of Legal Affairs of the Secretariat and its Codification Division in the conduct of the fellowship programme in international law sponsored jointly by the United Nations and the United Nations Institute for Training and Research, as well as for the activities related to the award of the Hamilton Shirley Amerasinghe Memorial Fellowship on the Law of the Sea;

4. Expresses its appreciation to the United Nations Institute for Training and Research for its participation in the Programme, particularly for its efforts in the organization of regional courses and in the administration and organization of the fellowship programme in international law jointly sponsored and conducted by the United Nations and the Institute;

5. Expresses its appreciation to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization for its participation in the Programme, in particular for the efforts it has made to support the teaching of international law;

6. Also expresses its appreciation to the Government of Thailand for its willingness to co-sponsor the regional training and refresher course for Asian and Pacific countries, held at Bangkok from 24 November to 4 December 1986, and to the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific for providing facilities for the course;

7. Further expresses its appreciation to the Hague Academy of International Law for the valuable contributions it has made to the Programme by enabling international law fellows under the sponsorship of the United Nations and the United Nations Institute for Training and Research to attend its annual international law courses and by providing facilities for seminars organized under the fellowship programme in international law in conjunction with the Academy courses, and for its constructive efforts in organizing the regional training and refresher courses held at Buenos Aires in 1986 and at Beijing in 1987;

8. Notes with appreciation the contributions made by the Hague Academy of International Law to the teaching, study, dissemination and wider appreciation of international law, and calls upon Member States and interested organizations to give favourable consideration to the appeal of the Academy for a continuation of, and, if possible, an increase in their financial contributions in order to enable the Academy to carry on with the above-mentioned activities;

9. Urges all Governments to encourage the inclusion of courses on international law in the programmes of legal studies offered at institutions of higher learning;

10. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to publicize the Programme and periodically to invite Member States, universities, philanthropic foundations and other interested national and international institutions and organizations, as well as individuals, to make voluntary contributions towards the financing of the Programme or otherwise to assist in its implementation and possible expansion;

11. Reiterates its request to Member States and to interested organizations and individuals to make voluntary contributions towards the financing of the Programme, in particular for the Hamilton Shirley Amerasinghe Memorial Fellowship on the Law of the Sea and for the International Law Seminar, and expresses its appreciation to those Member States, institutions and individuals that have made voluntary contributions for this purpose;

12. *Urges in particular* all Governments to make voluntary contributions with a view to covering the amount needed for the financing of the daily subsistence allowance for up to twenty-five participants in each regional course organized by the United Nations Institute for Training and Research, thus alleviating the burden on prospective host countries and making it possible for the Institute to continue to organize the regional courses;

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session on the implementation of the Programme during 1988 and 1989 and, following consultations with the Advisory Committee on the United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law, to submit recommendations regarding the execution of the Programme in subsequent years;

14. *Decides* to appoint the following thirteen Member States as members of the Advisory Committee for a period of four years beginning on 1 January 1988: Bangladesh, Cyprus, France, Ghana, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mexico, the Netherlands, Romania, Turkey, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Venezuela and Zaire;

15. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fourth session the item entitled "United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law".

*94th plenary meeting  
7 December 1987*

**42/149. Progressive development of the principles and norms of international law relating to the new international economic order**

*The General Assembly,*

*Bearing in mind* that, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, the General Assembly is called upon to initiate studies and make recommendations for the purpose of encouraging the progressive development of international law and its codification,

*Recalling* its resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974, containing the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974, containing the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, 3362 (S-VII) of 16 September 1975 on development and international economic co-operation and 35/56 of 5 December 1980, the annex to which contains the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade,

*Recalling also* its resolutions 34/150 of 17 December 1979 and 35/166 of 15 December 1980, entitled "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", and its resolutions 36/107 of 10 December 1981, 37/103 of 16 December 1982, 38/128 of 19 December 1983, 39/75 of 13 December 1984, 40/67 of 11 December 1985 and 41/73 of 3 December 1986, entitled "Progressive development of the principles and norms of international law relating to the new international economic order",

*Bearing in mind* the urgent need to adopt measures to reactivate the process of international economic co-operation and the negotiations undertaken for that purpose, particularly in view of the economic difficulties encountered by the developing countries,

*Considering* the close link between the establishment of a just and equitable international economic order and the existence of an appropriate legal framework,

*Recognizing* the need for the codification and progressive development of the principles and norms of international law relating to the new international economic order,

*Recalling* the analytical study<sup>9</sup> submitted to the General Assembly at its thirty-ninth session by the United Nations Institute for Training and Research,

1. *Notes with appreciation* the views and comments submitted by Governments pursuant to resolutions 40/67 and 41/73;<sup>10</sup>

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General:

(a) 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;

(b) To include the proposals received in accordance with subparagraph (a) above in a report to be submitted to the General Assembly at its forty-third session;

3. *Recommends* 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 General Assembly;

4. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-third session the item entitled "Progressive development of the principles and norms of international law relating to the new international economic order".

*94th plenary meeting  
7 December 1987*

**42/150. Peaceful settlement of disputes between States**

*The General Assembly,*

*Having considered* the item entitled "Peaceful settlement of disputes between States",

*Recalling* its resolution 37/10 of 15 November 1982, by which it approved the Manila Declaration on the Peaceful Settlement of International Disputes, annexed thereto,

*Recalling also* its resolutions 38/131 of 19 December 1983, 39/79 of 13 December 1984, 40/68 of 11 December 1985 and 41/74 of 3 December 1986,

*Deeply concerned* at the continuation of conflict situations and the emergence of new sources of disputes and tension in international life, and especially at the growing tendency to resort to force or the threat of the use of force and to intervention in internal affairs, and at the escalation of the arms race, which gravely endanger the independence and security of States as well as international peace and security,

*Taking into account* the need to exert the utmost effort in order to settle any situations and disputes between States on the basis of sovereign equality and exclusively by peaceful means, in conformity with the Charter of the United Nations, and to avoid any military actions and hostilities against other States, which can only make more difficult the solution of existing problems,

<sup>9</sup> A/39/504/Add.1, annex III.

<sup>10</sup> A/41/536 and A/42/483 and Add.1 and 2.

Considering that the question of the peaceful settlement of disputes should represent one of the central concerns for States and for the United Nations and that efforts for strengthening the process of peaceful settlement of disputes should be continued,

1. *Again urges* all States to observe and promote in good faith the provisions of the Manila Declaration on the Peaceful Settlement of International Disputes in the settlement of their international disputes;

2. *Stresses* the need to continue efforts to strengthen the process of the peaceful settlement of disputes through progressive development and codification of international law and through enhancing the effectiveness of the United Nations in this field;

3. *Calls upon* Member States to make full use, in accordance with the Charter, of the framework provided by the United Nations for the peaceful settlement of disputes and international problems;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly 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 on the Peaceful Settlement of International Disputes and on ways and means of increasing the effectiveness of this instrument;

5. *Decides* that the question of the peaceful settlement of disputes between States shall be considered at its forty-third session as a separate agenda item, in conjunction with the item of the provisional agenda entitled "Report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization".

94th plenary meeting  
7 December 1987

#### 42/151. Draft Code of Crimes against the Peace and Security of Mankind

*The General Assembly,*

*Mindful* of Article 13, paragraph 1 *a*, of the Charter of the United Nations, which provides that the General Assembly shall initiate studies and make recommendations for the purpose of encouraging the progressive development of international law and its codification,

*Recalling* its resolution 177 (II) of 21 November 1947, by which it directed the International Law Commission to prepare a draft code of offences against the peace and security of mankind,

*Having considered* the draft Code of Offences against the Peace and Security of Mankind prepared by the International Law Commission and submitted to the General Assembly in 1954,<sup>11</sup>

*Recalling its belief* that the elaboration of a code of offences against the peace and security of mankind could contribute to strengthening international peace and security and thus to promoting and implementing the purposes and principles set forth in the Charter,

*Recalling also* its resolution 36/106 of 10 December 1981, in which it 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, taking into account the results achieved by the process of the progressive development of international law,

*Bearing in mind* that the International Law Commission should fulfil its task on the basis of early elaboration of draft articles thereof,

*Having considered* chapter II of the report of the International Law Commission on the work of its thirty-ninth session,<sup>12</sup>

*Taking note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the subject,<sup>13</sup>

*Taking into account* the views expressed during the debate on this item at the forty-second session,<sup>14</sup>

*Recognizing* the importance and urgency of the subject,

1. *Agrees* with the recommendation in paragraph 65 of the report of the International Law Commission to amend the title of this topic in English, in order to achieve greater uniformity and equivalence between different language versions;

2. *Invites* 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 crimes, taking into account the progress made at its thirty-ninth session,<sup>12</sup> as well as the views expressed during the forty-second session of the General Assembly;<sup>14</sup>

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to seek the views of Member States regarding the conclusions contained in paragraph 69 (c) (i) of the Commission's report on the work of its thirty-fifth session;<sup>15</sup>

4. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to include the views received from Member States in accordance with paragraph 3 above in a report to be submitted to the General Assembly at its forty-third session;

5. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-third session the item entitled "Draft Code of Crimes against the Peace and Security of Mankind", to be considered in conjunction with the examination of the report of the International Law Commission.

94th plenary meeting  
7 December 1987

#### 42/152. Report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its twentieth session

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* its resolution 2205 (XXI) of 17 December 1966, by which it created the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law with a mandate to further the progressive harmonization and unification of the law of international trade and in that respect to bear in mind the interests of all peoples, in particular those of developing countries, in the extensive development of international trade,

*Recalling also* its resolutions 3201 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974, 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974 and 3362 (S-VII) of 16 September 1975,

<sup>11</sup> Official Records of the General Assembly, Ninth Session, Supplement No. 9 (A/2693), para. 54.

<sup>12</sup> Ibid., Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 10 (A/42/10).

<sup>13</sup> A/42/484 and Add.1 and 2.

<sup>14</sup> See Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Sixth Committee, 35th to 49th and 58th meetings, and corrigendum.

<sup>15</sup> Ibid., Thirty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 10 (A/38/10).



*Reaffirming its conviction* that the progressive harmonization and unification of international trade law, in reducing or removing legal obstacles to the flow of international trade, especially those affecting the developing countries, would significantly contribute to universal economic co-operation among all States on a basis of equality, equity and common interest and to the elimination of discrimination in international trade and, thereby, to the well-being of all peoples,

*Having regard* for the need to take into account the different social and legal systems in harmonizing and unifying international trade law,

*Stressing* the value of participation by States at all levels of economic development, including developing countries, in the process of harmonizing and unifying international trade law,

*Having considered* the report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its twentieth session,<sup>16</sup>

*Considering* that legally sound, balanced and equitable international contracts for the construction of industrial works are important for all countries,

*Being of the opinion* that the Legal Guide on Drawing Up International Contracts for the Construction of Industrial Works adopted by the Commission at its twentieth session,<sup>17</sup> which identifies the legal issues to be dealt with in such contracts and suggests solutions to those issues, will be helpful to all parties in concluding such contracts,

*Noting* that the Convention on the Limitation Period in the International Sale of Goods, of 14 June 1974,<sup>18</sup> will come into force upon the deposit of one additional ratification or accession,

*Being aware* that the United Nations Convention on the Carriage of Goods by Sea, of 31 March 1978,<sup>19</sup> was prepared at the request of developing countries,

*Being convinced* that widespread adherence to the conventions emanating from the work of the Commission would benefit the peoples of all States,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its twentieth session;

2. *Commends* the Commission for the progress made in its work and for having reached decisions by consensus;

3. *Calls upon* the Commission to continue to take account of the relevant provisions of the resolutions concerning the new international economic order, as adopted by the General Assembly at its sixth<sup>20</sup> and seventh<sup>21</sup> special sessions;

4. *Reaffirms* the mandate of the Commission, as the core legal body within the United Nations system in the field of international trade law, to co-ordinate legal activities in this field in order to avoid duplication of effort and to promote efficiency, consistency and coherence in the unification and harmonization of international trade law, and, in this connection, recommends that the Commis-

sion, through its secretariat, should continue to maintain close co-operation with the other international organs and organizations, including regional organizations, active in the field of international trade law;

5. *Reaffirms 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 and the desirability for it to sponsor seminars and symposia, in particular those organized on a regional basis, to promote such training and assistance, and, in this connection:

(a) Expresses its appreciation to those regional organizations and institutions which have collaborated with the secretariat of the Commission in organizing regional seminars and symposia in the field of international trade law;

(b) Welcomes the initiatives being undertaken by the Commission and its secretariat to collaborate with other organizations and institutions in the organization of regional seminars;

(c) Invites Governments, international organizations and institutions to assist the secretariat of the Commission in financing and organizing regional seminars and symposia, in particular in developing countries;

(d) Invites Governments, the relevant United Nations organs, organizations, institutions and individuals to make voluntary contributions to allow the resumption of the programme of the Commission for the award of fellowships on a regular basis to candidates from developing countries to enable them to participate in such seminars and symposia;

6. *Takes note with appreciation* of the completion by the Commission of the draft Convention on International Bills of Exchange and International Promissory Notes;<sup>22</sup>

7. *Notes with particular satisfaction* the completion and adoption by the Commission of the Legal Guide on Drawing Up International Contracts for the Construction of Industrial Works;

8. *Recommends* that all efforts should be made so that the Legal Guide becomes generally known and available;

9. *Invites* those States which have not yet done so to consider ratifying or acceding to the following conventions:

(a) Convention on the Limitation Period in the International Sale of Goods, of 14 June 1974;<sup>18</sup>

(b) Protocol amending the Convention on the Limitation Period in the International Sale of Goods, of 11 April 1980;<sup>23</sup>

(c) United Nations Convention on the Carriage of Goods by Sea, of 31 March 1978;<sup>19</sup>

(d) United Nations Convention on Contracts for the International Sale of Goods, of 11 April 1980;<sup>24</sup>

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to make increased efforts to promote the adoption and use of the texts emanating from the work of the Commission and to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session a report concerning the status of the conventions;

11. *Recommends* that the Commission should continue its work on the topics included in its programme of work;

<sup>16</sup> *Ibid.*, Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 17 (A/42/17).

<sup>17</sup> *Ibid.*, chap. III, sect. A. The Legal Guide was subsequently issued as United Nations publication, Sales No. E.87.V.10.

<sup>18</sup> *Official Records of the United Nations Conference on Prescription (Limitation) in the International Sale of Goods*, New York, 20 May-14 June 1974 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.74.V.8), p. 101.

<sup>19</sup> *Official Records of the United Nations Conference on the Carriage of Goods by Sea*, Hamburg, 6-31 March 1978 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.80.VIII.1), document A/CONF.89/13, annex I.

<sup>20</sup> Resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI).

<sup>21</sup> Resolution 3362 (S-VII).

<sup>22</sup> *Official Records of the General Assembly*, Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 17 (A/42/17), annex I.

<sup>23</sup> *Official Records of the United Nations Conference on Contracts for the International Sale of Goods*, Vienna, 10 March-11 April 1980 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.82.V.5), p. 191.

<sup>24</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 178.

12. *Expresses its appreciation* for the important role played by the International Trade Law Branch of the Office of Legal Affairs of the Secretariat, as the substantive secretariat of the Commission, in assisting in the structuring and implementation of the work programme of the Commission, and invites the Secretary-General to consider taking whatever measures may be necessary, within existing resources, to provide the Commission with adequate substantive secretariat support.

*94th plenary meeting  
7 December 1987*

**42/153. Draft Convention on International Bills of Exchange and International Promissory Notes**

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* its resolution 2205 (XXI) of 17 December 1966, by which it created the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law with the object of promoting the progressive harmonization and unification of the law of international trade,

*Reaffirming its conviction* that divergencies arising from the laws of different States in matters relating to international trade constitute one of the obstacles to the development of world trade,

*Being aware* that the Commission, at its fourth session in 1971, decided to proceed with work directed towards the preparation of uniform rules applicable to a special negotiable instrument for optional use in international transactions in order to overcome the divergencies arising out of the existence of two main systems of law governing negotiable instruments,<sup>25</sup>

*Recalling* that, in its resolution 41/77 of 3 December 1986, it requested the Commission to complete, at its twentieth session, the work on the draft Convention on International Bills of Exchange and International Promissory Notes<sup>26</sup> and decided to consider the draft Convention during its forty-second session with a view to its adoption or other appropriate action,

*Taking note* of the draft Convention adopted by the Commission at its twentieth session,<sup>22</sup>

*Recognizing* that Governments should be given sufficient time to study the draft Convention,

1. *Expresses its appreciation* for the work achieved by the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law in the preparation of the draft Convention on International Bills of Exchange and International Promissory Notes;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to draw the attention of all States to the draft Convention, to ask them to submit the observations and proposals they wish to make on the draft Convention before 30 April 1988 and to circulate these observations and proposals to all Member States before 30 June 1988;

3. *Decides* to consider, at its forty-third session, the draft Convention on International Bills of Exchange and International Promissory Notes, 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 will 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.

*94th plenary meeting  
7 December 1987*

**42/154. Consideration of effective measures to enhance the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives**

*The General Assembly,*

*Having considered* the report of the Secretary-General,<sup>27</sup>

*Emphasizing* the important role of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives, as well as of missions and representatives to international intergovernmental organizations and officials of such organizations, in the maintenance of international peace and the promotion of friendly relations among States, and also the need for enhancing global understanding thereof,

*Convinced* that respect for the principles and rules of international law governing diplomatic and consular relations, in particular those aimed at ensuring the inviolability of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives, is a basic prerequisite for the normal conduct of relations among States and for the fulfilment of the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

*Concerned* at the continued failure to respect the inviolability of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives, and at the serious threat presented by such violations to the maintenance of normal and peaceful international relations, which are necessary for co-operation among States,

*Also concerned* at the abuse of diplomatic or consular privileges and immunities, particularly if acts of violence are involved,

*Alarmed* by the acts of violence against diplomatic and consular representatives, as well as against representatives to international intergovernmental organizations and officials of such organizations, which endanger or take innocent lives and seriously impede the normal work of such representatives and officials,

*Expressing its sympathy* for the victims of such illegal acts,

*Emphasizing* the duty of States to take all appropriate steps, as required by international law:

(a) To protect the premises of diplomatic and consular missions, as well as of missions to international intergovernmental organizations,

(b) To prevent any attacks on diplomatic and consular representatives, as well as on representatives to international intergovernmental organizations and officials of such organizations,

(c) To apprehend the offenders and to bring them to justice,

*Noting* that, in spite of the call by the General Assembly at its previous sessions, not all States have yet become parties to the relevant conventions concerning the inviolability of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives,

*Welcoming* the measures already taken by States in conformity with their international obligations to enhance the

<sup>25</sup> See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 17 (A/8417)*, chap. III, sect. A.

<sup>26</sup> *Ibid.*, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 17 (A/41/17), annex I.

<sup>27</sup> A/42/485 and Add.1-5 and Add.5/Corr.1.

protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives,

*Convinced* that the reporting procedures established under General Assembly resolution 35/168 of 15 December 1980 and further elaborated in later Assembly resolutions are important steps in the efforts to enhance the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives,

*Welcoming* the guidelines<sup>28</sup> prepared by the Secretary-General embodying the relevant questions that States may wish to consider when reporting,

*Desiring* to maintain and further strengthen the reporting procedures,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;
2. *Strongly condemns* acts of violence against diplomatic and consular missions and representatives, as well as against missions and representatives to international intergovernmental organizations and officials of such organizations, and emphasizes that such acts can never be justified;
3. *Emphasizes* the importance of enhanced awareness throughout the world of the necessity of ensuring the protection, security and safety of such missions, representatives and officials, as well as of the role of the United Nations in this regard;
4. *Urges* States to observe and to implement the principles and rules of international law governing diplomatic and consular relations and, in particular, to take all necessary measures in conformity with their international obligations to ensure effectively the protection, security and safety of all diplomatic and consular missions and representatives officially present in territory under their jurisdiction, including practicable measures to prohibit in their territories illegal activities of persons, groups and organizations that encourage, instigate, organize or engage in the perpetration of acts against the security and safety of such missions and representatives;
5. *Calls upon* States to take all necessary measures at the national and international levels to prevent any acts of violence against diplomatic and consular missions and representatives, as well as against missions and representatives to international intergovernmental organizations and officials of such organizations, and, in accordance with national law and international treaties, to prosecute or extradite those who perpetrate such acts;
6. *Recommends* that States should co-operate closely through, *inter alia*, contacts between the diplomatic and consular missions and the receiving State, with regard to practical measures designed to enhance the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives and with regard to exchange of information on the circumstances of all serious violations thereof;
7. *Calls upon* States that have not yet done so to consider becoming parties to the instruments relevant to the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives;
8. *Calls upon* States, in cases where a dispute arises in connection with a violation of the principles and rules of international law concerning the inviolability of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives, to make use of the means for peaceful settlement of disputes, including the good offices of the Secretary-General, and re-

quests the Secretary-General to offer, when he deems it appropriate, his good offices to the States directly concerned;

#### 9. *Requests:*

(a) All States to report to the Secretary-General as promptly as possible serious violations of the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives, as well as missions and representatives with diplomatic status to international intergovernmental organizations;

(b) The State in which the violation took place—and, to the extent possible, the State where the alleged offender is present—to report to the Secretary-General as promptly as possible on measures taken to bring the offender to justice and eventually to communicate, in accordance with its laws, the final outcome of the proceedings against the offender, and to report on measures adopted with a view to preventing a repetition of such violations;

(c) The States so reporting to consider using or taking into account the guidelines prepared by the Secretary-General;

#### 10. *Requests* the Secretary-General:

(a) To circulate to all States, upon receipt, the reports received by him pursuant to paragraph 9 above, unless the reporting State requests otherwise;

(b) To draw the attention, when appropriate, of the States directly concerned to the reporting procedures provided for in paragraph 9 above, when a serious violation has been reported pursuant to subparagraph 9 (a) above;

(c) To address reminders to States where such violations have occurred if reports pursuant to subparagraph 9 (a) above or follow-up reports pursuant to subparagraph 9 (b) above have not been made within a reasonable period of time;

(d) To send, in due time before the issuance of his yearly report on the present item, a circular note to all States requesting them to indicate whether they have any such violations, as referred to in subparagraph 9 (a) above, to report for the preceding twelve months;

11. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to invite 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;

12. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-third session a report containing:

(a) Information on the state of ratification of, and accessions to, the instruments referred to in paragraph 7 above;

(b) The reports received and views expressed pursuant to paragraphs 9 and 11 above;

13. *Invites* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-third session any views he may wish to express on the matters referred to in paragraph 12 above;

14. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-third session the item entitled "Consideration of effective measures to enhance the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives: report of the Secretary-General".

<sup>28</sup> A/42/485, annex.

**42/155. Report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Drafting of an International Convention against the Recruitment, Use, Financing and Training of Mercenaries**

*The General Assembly,*

Recalling its resolutions, particularly resolutions 2395 (XXIII) of 29 November 1968, 2465 (XXIII) of 20 December 1968, 2548 (XXIV) of 11 December 1969, 2708 (XXV) of 14 December 1970 and 3103 (XXVIII) of 12 December 1973, and its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, as well as Security Council resolutions 405 (1977) of 14 April 1977, 419 (1977) of 24 November 1977, 496 (1981) of 15 December 1981 and 507 (1982) of 28 May 1982, in which the United Nations denounced the practice of using mercenaries, in particular against developing countries and national liberation movements,

Recalling in particular its resolution 41/80 of 3 December 1986, by which it decided to renew the mandate of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Drafting of an International Convention against the Recruitment, Use, Financing and Training of Mercenaries,

Bearing in mind the need for strict observance of the principles of sovereign equality, political independence, territorial integrity of States and self-determination of peoples, enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and developed in the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations,<sup>3</sup>

Recognizing that the activities of mercenaries are contrary to fundamental principles of international law, such as non-interference in the internal affairs of States, territorial integrity and independence, and seriously impede the process of self-determination of peoples struggling against colonialism, racism and *apartheid* and all forms of foreign domination,

Bearing in mind the pernicious impact that the activities of mercenaries have on international peace and security,

Considering that the progressive development and codification of the rules of international law on the activities of mercenaries would contribute immensely to the implementation of the purposes and principles of the Charter,

Welcoming the wide and effective participation of members of the *Ad Hoc* Committee in the work of the Committee and the participation of a large number of observers in that work,

Taking account of the progress achieved by the *Ad Hoc* Committee at its sixth session,

Reaffirming the need for the elaboration, at the earliest possible date, of an international convention against the recruitment, use, financing and training of mercenaries,

1. Takes note of the report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Drafting of an International Convention against the Recruitment, Use, Financing and Training of Mercenaries;<sup>29</sup>

2. Decides to renew the mandate of 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;

3. Requests the *Ad Hoc* Committee, in the fulfilment of its mandate, to use the draft articles contained in chapter

III of its report,<sup>29</sup> 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;

4. Invites 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,<sup>30</sup> forty-first<sup>31</sup> and forty-second<sup>32</sup> sessions of the General Assembly during the debate in the Sixth Committee devoted to the consideration of the report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee;

5. Decides that the *Ad Hoc* Committee shall hold its seventh session from 25 January to 12 February 1988;

6. Also decides that the *Ad Hoc* Committee shall accept the participation of observers of Member States, including participation in the meetings of its drafting and working groups;

7. Requests the Secretary-General to provide, on a priority basis, the *Ad Hoc* Committee with any assistance and facilities it may require to hold its seventh session in 1988;

8. Reaffirms the importance that pre-session consultations among the members of the *Ad Hoc* Committee and other interested States may have in facilitating the smooth conduct of its work towards the fulfilment of its task, *inter alia*, as regards the composition of the Bureau and the organization of work;

9. Invites the *Ad Hoc* Committee to make every effort to submit its final report containing a draft international convention against the recruitment, use, financing and training of mercenaries to the General Assembly if possible at its forty-third session;

10. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-third session the item entitled "Report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Drafting of an International Convention against the Recruitment, Use, Financing and Training of Mercenaries".

94th plenary meeting  
7 December 1987

**42/156. Report of the International Law Commission**

*The General Assembly,*

Having considered the report of the International Law Commission on the work of its thirty-ninth session,<sup>12</sup>

Emphasizing the need for the progressive development of international law and its codification in order to make it a more effective means of implementing the purposes and principles set forth in the Charter of the United Nations and in the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations<sup>3</sup> and to give increased importance to its role in relations among States,

Recognizing the importance of referring legal and drafting questions to the Sixth Committee, including topics that might be submitted to the International Law Commission, and of enabling the Sixth Committee and the Commission further to enhance their contributions to the

<sup>29</sup> *Ibid.*, Fortieth Session, Sixth Committee, 13th to 17th, 44th and 48th meetings.

<sup>31</sup> *Ibid.*, Forty-first Session, Sixth Committee, 25th, 26th, 46th and 47th meetings, and corrigendum.

<sup>32</sup> *Ibid.*, Forty-second Session, Sixth Committee, 12th to 15th and 55th meetings, and corrigendum.

<sup>29</sup> Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 43 (A/42/43).

progressive development of international law and its codification,

*Recalling* the need to keep under review those topics of international law which, given their new or renewed interest for the contemporary international community, may be suitable for the progressive development and codification of international law and therefore may be included in the future programme of work of the International Law Commission,

*Considering* that experience has demonstrated the usefulness of structuring the debate on the report of the International Law Commission in the Sixth Committee in such a manner that conditions are provided for concentrated attention on each of the main topics dealt with in the report, and that this process is facilitated when the Commission indicates specific issues on which expressions of views by Governments are of particular interest for the continuation of its work,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the International Law Commission on the work of its thirty-ninth session;

2. *Expresses its appreciation* to the International Law Commission for the work accomplished at that session;

3. *Recommends* that, taking into account the comments of Governments, whether in writing or expressed orally in debates in the General Assembly, the International Law 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;

4. *Expresses 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;

5. *Requests* the International Law 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 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 in paragraph 3 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;

6. *Recommends* the continuation of efforts to improve the ways in which the report of the International Law Commission is considered in the Sixth Committee, with a view to providing effective guidance for the Commission in its work, and to this end decides that the Sixth Committee shall hold consultations at the commencement of the forty-third session of the General Assembly, including, *inter alia*, consultations on the question of establishing a working group, the character and mandate of which are to be determined, to meet during the debate on the report of the International Law Commission in order to allow for a concentrated discussion on one or more of the topics on the agenda of the Commission;

7. *Takes note* of the comments of the International Law Commission on the question of the duration of its session, as presented in paragraph 243 of its report, and ex-

presses 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 make it desirable that the usual duration of its sessions<sup>33</sup> be maintained;

8. *Reaffirms* 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 International Law Commission;

9. *Urges* Governments and, as appropriate, international organizations to respond in writing as fully and expeditiously as possible to the requests of the International Law Commission for comments, observations and replies to questionnaires and for materials on topics in its programme of work;

10. *Further urges* Governments to give full attention to the request of the International Law Commission, transmitted through the Secretary-General, for comments and observations before 1 January 1988 on the draft articles on jurisdictional immunities of States and their property<sup>34</sup> and on the status of the diplomatic courier and the diplomatic bag not accompanied by diplomatic courier,<sup>35</sup> adopted on first reading by the Commission;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to update in a timely manner the "Survey of International Law"<sup>36</sup> of 1971 and to make the updated version available to the International Law Commission, and to bear in mind the desirability of updating it every five years thereafter;

12. *Reaffirms its wish* that the International Law Commission continue to enhance its co-operation with inter-governmental legal bodies whose work is of interest for the progressive development of international law and its codification;

13. *Expresses the wish* that seminars will continue to be held in conjunction with the sessions of the International Law Commission and that an increasing number of participants from developing countries will be given the opportunity to attend those seminars, and appeals to States that can do so to make the voluntary contributions that are urgently needed for the holding of the seminars;

14. *Requests* the Secretary-General to forward to the International Law Commission, for its attention, the records of the debate on the report of the Commission at the forty-second session of the General Assembly and to prepare and distribute a topical summary of the debate.

94th plenary meeting  
7 December 1987

#### 42/157. Report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* its resolution 3499 (XXX) of 15 December 1975, by which it established the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthen-

<sup>33</sup> See resolution 3315 (XXIX), para. 5.

<sup>34</sup> See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 10 (A/41/10)*, chap. II, sect. D.

<sup>35</sup> *Ibid.*, chap. III, sect. D.

<sup>36</sup> *Yearbook of the International Law Commission, 1971*, vol. II (Part Two) (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.72.V.6 (Part II)), document A/CN.4/245.

ing of the Role of the Organization, and its relevant resolutions adopted at subsequent sessions,<sup>37</sup>

*Taking note* of the reports of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization submitted to the General Assembly at its thirty-seventh,<sup>38</sup> thirty-ninth,<sup>39</sup> fortieth,<sup>40</sup> forty-first<sup>41</sup> and forty-second sessions,<sup>42</sup> as well as of the views and comments expressed on them by Member States,

*Having considered* the report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization on the work of the session it held in 1987,<sup>43</sup>

*Expressing its appreciation* for the progress achieved by the Special Committee during its 1987 session on the question of the prevention and removal of threats to peace and of situations that may lead to international friction or give rise to a dispute,

*Noting with satisfaction* that tangible progress has been achieved in the Special Committee on the proposal concerning the resort to a commission of good offices, mediation or conciliation within the United Nations,

*Mindful* of the efforts made in the elaboration of a draft handbook on the peaceful settlement of disputes between States,

*Recognizing* the importance that pre-session consultations among the members of the Special Committee and other interested States may have in facilitating the smooth conduct of the work of the Special Committee towards the fulfilment of its task, especially as regards the composition of the Bureau and the organization of work,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization;

2. *Decides* that the Special Committee shall hold its next session from 22 February to 11 March 1988;

3. *Requests* the Special Committee at its session in 1988, taking into account the provisions of paragraph 5 below:

(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 may 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 paragraphs 37, 46 and 102 of the report of the Special Committee on its work at the 1987 session;<sup>43</sup>

(ii) To submit the draft document to the General Assembly at its forty-third session;

(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<sup>44</sup> on the resort to a commission of good offices, mediation or conciliation within the United Nations, with a view to completing it and submitting conclusions thereon to the General Assembly at the earliest possible date;

(ii) To examine the report of the Secretary-General on the elaboration of a draft handbook on the peaceful settlement of disputes between States;

4. *Requests* the Special Committee to keep the question of the rationalization of the procedures of the United Nations under active review;

5. *Also requests* the Special Committee to be mindful of the importance of reaching general agreement whenever that has significance for the outcome of its work;

6. *Decides* that the Special Committee shall accept the participation of observers of Member States, including in the meetings of its working groups;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to render all assistance to the Special Committee;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue, on a priority basis, the preparation of a draft handbook on the peaceful settlement of disputes between States, on the basis of the outline elaborated by the Special Committee and in the light of the views expressed in the course of the discussions in the Sixth Committee<sup>45</sup> and in the Special Committee,<sup>46</sup> and to report to the Special Committee at its session in 1988 on the progress of work, before submitting to it the draft handbook in its final form, with a view to its approval at a later stage;

9. *Requests* the Special Committee to submit a report on its work to the General Assembly at its forty-third session;

10. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-third session the item entitled "Report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization".

94th plenary meeting  
7 December 1987

#### 42/158. Development and strengthening of good-neighbourliness between States

*The General Assembly,*

*Bearing in mind* the determination of the peoples of the United Nations, as expressed in the Charter of the United Nations, to practise tolerance and live together in peace with one another as good neighbours,

*Recalling* the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, approved by its resolution 2625 (XXV) of 24 October 1970,

*Recalling* its resolutions 1236 (XII) of 14 December 1957, 1301 (XIII) of 10 December 1958, 2129 (XX) of 21 December 1965, 34/99 of 14 December 1979, 36/101 of 9 December 1981, 37/117 of 16 December 1982, 38/126 of 19 December 1983, 39/78 of 13 December 1984 and 41/84 of 3 December 1986, as well as its decision 40/419 of 11 December 1985,

<sup>37</sup> Resolutions 31/28 of 29 November 1976, 32/45 of 8 December 1977, 33/94 of 16 December 1978, 34/147 of 17 December 1979, 35/164 of 15 December 1980, 36/122 of 11 December 1981, 37/114 of 16 December 1982, 38/141 of 19 December 1983, 39/88 of 13 December 1984, 40/78 of 11 December 1985 and 41/83 of 3 December 1986.

<sup>38</sup> *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 1 (A/37/1).*

<sup>39</sup> *Ibid.*, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 1 (A/39/1).

<sup>40</sup> *Ibid.*, Fortieth Session, Supplement No. 1 (A/40/1).

<sup>41</sup> *Ibid.*, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 1 (A/41/1).

<sup>42</sup> *Ibid.*, Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 1 (A/42/1).

<sup>43</sup> *Ibid.*, Supplement No. 33 (A/42/33).

<sup>44</sup> A/AC.182/L.52/Rev.1.

<sup>45</sup> See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Sixth Committee, 23rd to 28th and 55th meetings, and corrigendum.*

<sup>46</sup> *Ibid.*, Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 33 (A/42/33), sect. II.

*Bearing in mind* that, for various reasons, there are particularly favourable opportunities for co-operation and mutual advantage between neighbouring countries in many fields and various forms, and that the development of such co-operation may have a positive influence on international relations as a whole,

*Considering* that the great changes of a political, economic and social nature, as well as the scientific and technological advances that have taken place in the world and led to unprecedented interdependence of nations, have given new dimensions to good-neighbourliness in the conduct of States and increased the need to develop and strengthen it,

*Taking into account* the working papers concerning the development and strengthening of good-neighbourliness between States, as well as the written replies sent by States and international organizations on the content of good-neighbourliness and on ways and means to enhance it,<sup>47</sup> the views expressed by States on this subject and the reports of the Sub-Committee on Good-Neighbourliness set up by the Sixth Committee,<sup>48</sup>

*Recalling* its opinion that it is necessary to continue to examine the question of good-neighbourliness in order to strengthen and develop its content, as well as ways and modalities to enhance its effectiveness, and that the results of this examination could be included, at an appropriate time, in a suitable international document,

1. *Reaffirms* that good-neighbourliness fully conforms with the purposes of the United Nations and shall be founded upon the strict observance of the principles of the United Nations as embodied in the Charter and in the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, and so presupposes the rejection of any acts seeking to establish zones of influence or domination;

2. *Calls once again upon* States, in the interest of the maintenance of international peace and security, to develop good-neighbourly relations, acting on the basis of these principles;

3. *Reaffirms* that the generalization of the long practice of good-neighbourliness and of principles and rules pertaining to it is likely to strengthen friendly relations and co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter;

4. *Takes note* of the report of the Sub-Committee on Good-Neighbourliness,<sup>49</sup> which functioned within the Sixth Committee during the forty-second session of the General Assembly;

5. *Decides* to continue and to complete at its forty-third session, on the basis of the present resolution and 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;

6. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-third session the item entitled "Development and strengthening of good-neighbourliness between States".

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<sup>47</sup> See A/36/376 and Add.1, A/37/476, A/38/336 and Add.1 and A/40/450 and Add.1 and 2.

<sup>48</sup> See A/C.6/40/L.28 and Corr.1, A/C.6/41/L.14 and A/C.6/42/L.6.

<sup>49</sup> A/C.6/42/L.6.

42/159. **Measures to prevent international terrorism which endangers or takes innocent human lives or jeopardizes fundamental freedoms and study of the underlying causes of those forms of terrorism and acts of violence which lie in misery, frustration, grievance and despair and which cause some people to sacrifice human lives, including their own, in an attempt to effect radical changes:**

(a) **Report of the Secretary-General;**

(b) **Convening, under the auspices of the United Nations, of an international conference to define terrorism and to differentiate it from the struggle of peoples for national liberation**

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* its resolutions 3034 (XXVII) of 18 December 1972, 31/102 of 15 December 1976, 32/147 of 16 December 1977, 34/145 of 17 December 1979, 36/109 of 10 December 1981 and 38/130 of 19 December 1983,

*Reaffirming* its resolution 40/61 of 9 December 1985, adopted without a vote, and the importance thereof in the consideration of the question of international terrorism and, in particular, in the strengthening of co-operation in preventing and eliminating terrorism,

*Recalling* the recommendations of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on International Terrorism contained in its report to the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session,<sup>50</sup>

*Recalling also* the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations,<sup>51</sup> the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security,<sup>52</sup> the Definition of Aggression<sup>53</sup> and relevant instruments on international humanitarian law applicable in armed conflict,

*Further recalling* the existing international conventions relating to various aspects of the problem of international terrorism, *inter alia*, the Convention on Offences and Certain Other Acts Committed on Board Aircraft, signed at Tokyo on 14 September 1963,<sup>54</sup> the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft, signed at The Hague on 16 December 1970,<sup>55</sup> the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation, concluded at Montreal on 23 September 1971,<sup>56</sup> the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents, adopted in New York on 14 December 1973,<sup>57</sup> and the International Convention against the Taking of Hostages, adopted in New York on 17 December 1979,<sup>58</sup> as well as the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, adopted at Vienna on 3 March 1980,

*Convinced* of the importance of the observance by States of their obligations under the relevant international conventions to ensure that appropriate law enforcement measures are taken in connection with the offences addressed in those conventions,

<sup>50</sup> See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 37 (A/34/37)*.

<sup>51</sup> Resolution 2734 (XXV).

<sup>52</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 704, No. 10106.

<sup>53</sup> *Ibid.*, vol. 860, No. 12325.

<sup>54</sup> *Ibid.*, vol. 974, No. 14118.

<sup>55</sup> *Ibid.*, vol. 1035, No. 15410.

<sup>56</sup> Resolution 34/146, annex.



*Deplores* the continuation of all terrorist acts, including those in which States are directly or indirectly involved, which spread violence and terror, may result in loss of human lives and material damage and jeopardize the normal functioning of international relations,

*Deeply disturbed* by the world-wide persistence of those acts of international terrorism which can pose a threat to international peace and security and to friendly relations among States,

*Convinced* of the importance of expanding and improving international co-operation among States, on a bilateral, regional and multilateral basis, which will contribute to the elimination of acts of international terrorism and their underlying causes and to the prevention and elimination of this criminal scourge,

*Convinced* that international co-operation in combating and preventing terrorism will contribute to the strengthening of confidence among States, reduce tensions and create a better climate among them,

*Reaffirming* the principle of the self-determination of peoples as enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations,

*Reaffirming also* the inalienable right to self-determination and independence of all peoples under colonial and racist régimes and other forms of alien domination, and upholding the legitimacy of their struggle, in particular the struggle of national liberation movements, in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter and of the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations,

*Noting* the efforts and important achievements of the International Civil Aviation Organization and the International Maritime Organization in promoting the security of international air and sea transport against acts of terrorism, consistent with General Assembly resolution 40/61,

*Appealing* to all States to take all appropriate steps to prevent terrorist attacks against various forms of public transport,

*Urging* all States to take effective measures, in accordance with established principles of international law, in order that all acts, methods and practices of international terrorism may be brought to an end,

*Mindful* of the necessity of maintaining and safeguarding the basic rights of the individual in accordance with the relevant international human rights instruments and generally accepted international standards,

*Recognizing* that the effectiveness of the struggle against terrorism could be enhanced by the establishment of a generally agreed definition of international terrorism,

*Taking into account* the proposal<sup>57</sup> made at its forty-second session to hold an international conference on international terrorism, as referred to in agenda item 126 (b),

*Taking note* of the report of the Secretary-General,<sup>58</sup>

1. *Once again unequivocally condemns*, as criminal, all acts, methods and practices of terrorism wherever and by whomever committed, including those which jeopardize friendly relations among States and their security;

2. *Deeply deplores* the loss of human lives which results from such acts of terrorism;

3. *Also deplores* the pernicious impact of acts of international terrorism on relations of co-operation among States, including co-operation for development;

4. *Calls upon* all States to fulfil their obligations under international law to refrain from organizing, instigating, assisting or participating in terrorist acts in other States, or acquiescing in activities within their territory directed towards the commission of such acts;

5. *Urges* all States to fulfil their obligations under international law and to take effective and resolute measures for the speedy and final elimination of international terrorism and, to that end:

(a) To prevent the preparation and organization in their respective territories, for commission within or outside their territories, of terrorist acts and subversive acts directed against other States and their citizens;

(b) To ensure the apprehension and prosecution or extradition of perpetrators of terrorist acts;

(c) To endeavour to conclude special agreements to that effect on a bilateral, regional and multilateral basis;

(d) To co-operate with one another in exchanging relevant information concerning the prevention and combating of terrorism;

(e) To harmonize their domestic legislation with the existing international conventions on this subject to which they are parties;

6. *Appeals* to all States that have not yet done so to consider becoming party to the international conventions relating to various aspects of international terrorism referred to in the preamble to the present resolution;

7. *Urges* all States not to allow any circumstances to obstruct the application of appropriate law enforcement measures provided for in the relevant conventions to which they are party to persons who commit acts of international terrorism covered by those conventions;

8. *Also urges* all States, unilaterally and in co-operation with other States, as well as relevant United Nations organs, to contribute to the progressive elimination of the causes underlying international terrorism and to pay special attention to all situations, including colonialism, racism and situations involving mass and flagrant violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms and those involving alien domination and occupation, that may give rise to international terrorism and may endanger international peace and security;

9. *Welcomes* the efforts undertaken by the International Civil Aviation Organization aimed at promoting universal acceptance of and strict compliance with international air-security conventions, and its ongoing work on a new instrument for the suppression of unlawful acts of violence at airports serving international civil aviation;

10. *Also welcomes* the work undertaken by the International Maritime Organization on the problem of terrorism on board or against ships, and the initiative under way to draft instruments on the suppression of unlawful acts against the safety of maritime navigation and of fixed platforms on the continental shelf;

11. *Requests* the other relevant specialized agencies and intergovernmental organizations, in particular the Universal Postal Union, the World Tourism Organization and the International Atomic Energy Agency, within their respective spheres of competence, to consider what further measures can usefully be taken to combat and eliminate terrorism;

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General to seek the views of Member States on international terrorism in all its aspects

<sup>57</sup> See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Plenary Meetings, 44th meeting*, and corrigendum.

<sup>58</sup> A/42/519 and Corr.1 and Add.1.



and on ways and means of combating it, including, *inter alia*, the convening, under the auspices of the United Nations, of an international conference to deal with international terrorism in the light of the proposal referred to in the penultimate preambular paragraph of the present resolution;

13. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to follow up, as appropriate, the implementation of the present resolution and to submit a report in this respect to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session;

14. *Considers* that nothing in the present resolution could in any way prejudice the right to self-determination, freedom and independence, as derived from the Charter of the United Nations, of peoples forcibly deprived of that right referred to in the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, particularly peoples under colonial and racist régimes and foreign occupation or other forms of colonial domination, nor, in accordance with the principles of the Charter and in conformity with the above-mentioned Declaration, the right of these peoples to struggle to this end and to seek and receive support;

15. *Decides* to include the item in the provisional agenda of its forty-fourth session.

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#### 42/210. Report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country

##### A

*The General Assembly,*

*Having considered* the report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country,<sup>59</sup>

*Recalling* Article 105 of the Charter of the United Nations, the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations<sup>60</sup> and the Agreement between the United Nations and the United States of America regarding the Headquarters of the United Nations,<sup>61</sup>

*Recalling further* that the problems related to the privileges and immunities of all missions accredited to the United Nations, the security of the missions and the safety of their personnel are of great importance and concern to Member States, as well as the primary responsibility of the host country,

*Noting with deep concern* the continued acts violating the security and the safety of the personnel of the missions accredited to the United Nations,

*Recognizing* that effective measures should continue to be taken by the competent authorities of the host country, in particular to prevent any acts violating the security of missions and the safety of their personnel,

*Considering further* the issues raised by certain States Members of the United Nations in response to the request and to action by the host country to reduce the size of their missions,

*Conscious* of the increased interest shown by Member States in participating in the work of the Committee,

1. *Endorses* the recommendations of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country contained in paragraph 83 of its report;

2. *Strongly condemns* any criminal acts violating the security of missions accredited to the United Nations and the safety of their personnel;

3. *Urges* the host country to take all necessary measures to continue to prevent criminal acts, including harassment and violations of the security of missions and the safety of their personnel or infringements of the inviolability of their property, in order to ensure the existence and functioning of all missions, including practicable measures to prohibit illegal activities of persons, groups and organizations that encourage, instigate, organize or engage in the perpetration of acts and activities against the security and safety of such missions and representatives;

4. *Renews 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;

5. *Stresses* the importance of a positive perception of the work of the United Nations, expresses concern about a negative public image and, therefore, urges that efforts be continued to build up public awareness by explaining, through all available means, the importance of the role played by the United Nations and the missions accredited to it in the strengthening of international peace and security;

6. *Requests* 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;

7. *Decides* to consider at its forty-third session the question of the composition of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country;

8. *Requests* the Committee on Relations with the Host Country to continue its work, in conformity with General Assembly resolution 2819 (XXVI) of 15 December 1971;

9. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-third session the item entitled "Report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country".

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##### B

*The General Assembly,*

*Guided* by the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and its relevant provisions,

*Guided also* by the Agreement between the United Nations and the United States of America regarding the Headquarters of the United Nations, of 26 June 1947,<sup>61</sup>

*Taking note* of the report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country,<sup>59</sup>

*Having been apprised* of the action being considered in the host country, the United States of America, which

<sup>59</sup> Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 26 (A/42/26 and Corr.1)

<sup>60</sup> Resolution 22 A (I).

<sup>61</sup> See resolution 169 (II).

might impede the maintenance of facilities of the Permanent Observer Mission of the Palestine Liberation Organization to the United Nations in New York, which enables it to discharge its official functions,

*Recalling* its resolutions 3237 (XXIX) of 22 November 1974 and 3375 (XXX) of 10 November 1975,

*Taking note with appreciation* of the Secretary-General's position on the Permanent Observer Mission of the Palestine Liberation Organization to the United Nations, as described in the statement of 22 October 1987, which reads: "The members of the Palestine Liberation Organization Observer Mission are, by virtue of resolution 3237 (XXIX), invitees to the United Nations. As such, they are covered by sections 11, 12 and 13 of the Headquarters Agreement of 26 June 1947. There is therefore a treaty obligation on the host country to permit Palestine Liberation Organization Observer Mission personnel to enter and remain in the United States to carry out their official functions at United Nations Headquarters.",

1. *Reiterates* that the Permanent Observer Mission of the Palestine Liberation Organization to the United Nations in New York is covered by the provisions of the

Agreement between the United Nations and the United States of America regarding the Headquarters of the United Nations and should be enabled to establish and maintain premises and adequate functional facilities, and that the personnel of the Mission should be enabled to enter and remain in the United States to carry out their official functions;

2. *Requests* the host country to abide by its treaty obligations under the Agreement and in this connection to refrain from taking any action that would prevent the discharge of the official functions of the Permanent Observer Mission of the Palestine Liberation Organization to the United Nations;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take effective measures to ensure full respect for the Agreement and to report, without delay, to the General Assembly on any further development in this matter;

4. *Decides* to keep this matter under active review.

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## X. DECISIONS

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42/441	Preparation of summary records for the seventh session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (A/42/821/Add.1, para. 45; A/42/PV.96)	82 (a)	11 December 1987	319
42/442	International ecological security (A/42/821/Add.5, para. 38; A/42/PV.96)	82 (e)	11 December 1987	319
42/443	Consideration of accession by the United Nations to the Convention on Early Notification of a Nuclear Accident and to the Convention on Assistance in the Case of a Nuclear Accident or Radiological Emergency (A/42/821/Add.5, para. 38; A/42/PV.96)	82 (e)	11 December 1987	320
42/444	New international human order: moral aspects of development (A/42/821/Add.9; A/42/PV.96)	82 (i)	11 December 1987	320
42/445	Documents relating to development and international economic co-operation (A/42/821/Add.10, para. 17; A/42/PV.96)	82	11 December 1987	320

Decision No.	Title	Item	Date of adoption	Page
42/446	Operational activities for development (A/42/822, para. 14; A/42/PV.96)	83	11 December 1987	320
42/447	External debt crisis and development (A/42/824, para. 14; A/42/PV.96)	85	11 December 1987	320

#### 5. Decisions adopted on the reports of the Third Committee

42/413	National experience in promoting the co-operative movement (A/42/770, para. 16; A/42/PV.85)	88	30 November 1987	320
42/421	Elaboration of a second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (A/42/806, para. 27; A/42/PV.93)	101	7 December 1987	320
42/422	Report of the Secretary-General on the draft convention against illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 41/127 (A/42/781, para. 23; A/42/PV.93)	104	7 December 1987	321
42/423	Programme of work of the Third Committee (A/42/803/Add.1, para. 113; A/42/PV.93)	12	7 December 1987	321
42/424	Strengthening of international co-operation in the field of human rights (A/42/803/Add.1, para. 113; A/42/PV.93)	12	7 December 1987	321
42/425	Reports considered in connection with agenda item 12 (A/42/803/Add.1, para. 113; A/42/PV.93)	12	7 December 1987	321

#### 6. Decisions adopted on the reports of the Fourth Committee

42/408	Question of Namibia (A/42/698; A/42/PV.54)	36	4 November 1987	321
42/410	Question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas) (A/42/731; A/42/PV.72)	37	17 November 1987	321
42/417	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 (A/42/639, para. 9; A/42/PV.92)	109	4 December 1987	321
42/418	Question of Gibraltar (A/42/730, para. 23; A/42/PV.92)	18	4 December 1987	323
42/419	Question of Pitcairn (A/42/730, para. 23; A/42/PV.92)	18	4 December 1987	323
42/420	Question of St. Helena (A/42/730, para. 24; A/42/PV.92)	18	4 December 1987	324

#### 7. Decisions adopted on the reports of the Fifth Committee

42/451	Report of the Economic and Social Council (A/42/888, para. 4; A/42/PV.99)	12	21 December 1987	324
42/452	Use of experts, consultants and participants in <i>ad hoc</i> expert groups (A/42/880, para. 10; A/42/PV.99)	114	21 December 1987	324
42/453	Organization and methods for official travel (A/42/880, para. 10; A/42/PV.99)	114	21 December 1987	324
42/454	Administrative and budgetary co-ordination of the United Nations with the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency (A/42/883, para. 10; A/42/PV.99)	118	21 December 1987	324
42/455	Reports of the Joint Inspection Unit and documentation related to the Unit (A/42/884, para. 10; A/42/PV.99)	119	21 December 1987	325
42/456	Amendments to the Staff Rules (A/42/885, para. 20; A/42/PV.99)	122	21 December 1987	325

#### 8. Decisions adopted on the reports of the Sixth Committee

42/426	Draft Body of Principles for the Protection of All Persons under Any Form of Detention or Imprisonment (A/42/819, para. 11; A/42/PV.94)	139	7 December 1987	325
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### A. ELECTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS

#### 42/301. Appointment of the members of the Credentials Committee

At its 1st plenary meeting, on 15 September 1987, the General Assembly, in accordance with rule 28 of its rules of procedure, appointed the following nine 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.

#### 42/302. Election of the President of the General Assembly<sup>2</sup>

At its 1st plenary meeting, on 15 September 1987, the General Assembly, in accordance with Article 21 of the Charter of the United Nations and rule 31 of the rules of procedure of the Assembly, elected Mr. Peter FLORIN (German Democratic Republic) President of the General Assembly.

<sup>2</sup> In accordance with rule 38 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, the General Committee consists of the President of the Assembly, the twenty-one Vice-Presidents and the Chairmen of the seven Main Committees.

**42/303. Election of the Chairmen of the Main Committees<sup>2</sup>**

On 15 September 1987, the seven Main Committees of the General Assembly held meetings, in accordance with rule 103 of the rules of procedure of the Assembly, for the purpose of electing their Chairmen.

At the 2nd plenary meeting, on 15 September 1987, the President of the General Assembly announced that the following persons had been elected Chairmen of the Main Committees:

*First Committee:* Mr. BAGBENI ADEITO Nzengeya (Zaire),

*Special Political Committee:* Mr. Hamad Abdelaziz AL-KAWARI (Qatar),

*Second Committee:* Mr. Guennadi OUDOVENKO (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic),

*Third Committee:* Mr. Jorge E. RITTER (Panama),

*Fourth Committee:* Mr. Constantine MOUSHOUTAS (Cyprus),

*Fifth Committee:* Mr. Henrik AMNEUS (Sweden),

*Sixth Committee:* Mr. Rajab A. AZZAROUK (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya).

**42/304. Election of the Vice-Presidents of the General Assembly<sup>2</sup>**

At its 2nd plenary meeting, on 15 September 1987, the General Assembly, in accordance with rule 31 of its rules of procedure, elected the representatives of the following twenty-one Member States Vice-Presidents of the General Assembly: BOTSWANA, CAMEROON, CHINA, COMOROS, FRANCE, JORDAN, MAURITANIA, MONGOLIA, NETHERLANDS, NICARAGUA, PARAGUAY, PORTUGAL, SAINT VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES, SINGAPORE, SRI LANKA, SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC, TOGO, TUNISIA, UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS, UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND and UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

**42/305. Election of five non-permanent members of the Security Council**

At its 40th plenary meeting, on 15 October 1987, the General Assembly, in accordance with Article 23 of the Charter of the United Nations and rule 142 of the rules of procedure of the Assembly, elected ALGERIA, BRAZIL, NEPAL, SENEGAL and YUGOSLAVIA non-permanent members of the Security Council for a two-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1988 to fill the vacancies occurring on the expiration of the terms of office of BULGARIA, the CONGO, GHANA, the UNITED ARAB EMIRATES and VENEZUELA.

As a result, the Security Council is 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.\*

\* Term of office expires on 31 December 1988.

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

**42/306. Election of eighteen members of the Economic and Social Council**

At its 46th and 53rd plenary meetings, on 21 October and 3 November 1987, the General Assembly, in accordance with Article 61 of the Charter of the United Nations and rule 145 of the rules of procedure of the Assembly, elected COLOMBIA, CUBA, FRANCE, GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF, GHANA, GREECE, GUINEA, INDIA, IRELAND, JAPAN, LESOTHO, LIBERIA, the LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA, PORTUGAL, SAUDI ARABIA, TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO, VENEZUELA and YUGOSLAVIA for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1988 to fill the vacancies occurring on the expiration of the terms of office of BANGLADESH, BRAZIL, COLOMBIA, FRANCE, GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF, GUINEA, HAITI, ICELAND, INDIA, JAPAN, MOROCCO, NIGERIA, ROMANIA, SENEGAL, SPAIN, TURKEY, VENEZUELA and ZIMBABWE.

As a result, the Economic and Social Council is 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,\*\* 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.

#### 42/307. Election of twelve members of the World Food Council

At its 52nd plenary meeting, on 28 October 1987, the General Assembly, on the basis of the nominations by the Economic and Social Council,<sup>3</sup> elected, in accordance with paragraph 8 of its resolution 3348 (XXIX) of 17 December 1974, BULGARIA, CANADA, CHINA, CÔTE D'IVOIRE, INDONESIA, MADAGASCAR, MEXICO, THAILAND, TURKEY, the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, URUGUAY and ZAMBIA members of the World Food Council for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1988 to fill the vacancies occurring on the expiration of the terms of office of BRAZIL, BULGARIA, CANADA, CHINA, CÔTE D'IVOIRE, KENYA, MEXICO, SRI LANKA, THAILAND, TURKEY, the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA and ZAMBIA.

As a result, the World Food Council is 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.

#### 42/308. Election of five members of the International Court of Justice

The General Assembly, at its 64th and 66th plenary meetings, on 11 November 1987, and the Security Council, at its 2760th and 2762nd meetings, on the same date, proceeded independently of one another to elect, in accordance with Articles 2 to 4 and 7 to 12 of the Statute of the International Court of Justice, rules 150 and 151 of the rules of procedure of the Assembly and rules 40 and 61 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Council, five members of the Court for a nine-year term of office beginning on 6 February 1988 to fill the vacancies occurring on the expiration of the terms of office of Mr. Roberto AGO (Italy), Mr. José SETTE CÂMARA (Brazil), Mr. Stephen SCHWEBEL (United States of America), Mr. Mohammed BEDJAOUI (Algeria) and Mr. Nikolai Konstantinovich TARASOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics).<sup>4</sup> The following persons were elected:

Mr. Roberto Ago (Italy),  
 Mr. Mohammed Bedjaoui (Algeria),  
 Mr. Stephen Schwebel (United States of America),  
 Mr. Mohamed Shahabuddeen (Guyana),  
 Mr. Nikolai Konstantinovich Tarasov (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics).

As a result, the International Court of Justice is composed as follows: Mr. Nagendra SINGH (India),\* President, Mr. Kèba M'BAYE (Senegal),\* Vice-President, Mr. Manfred LACHS (Poland),\*\* Mr. José María RUDA (Argentina),\* Mr. Taslim Olawale ELIAS (Nigeria),\*\* Mr. Shigeru ODA (Japan),\*\* Mr. Roberto AGO (Italy),\*\*\* Mr. Stephen SCHWEBEL (United States of America),\*\*\* Sir Robert Y. JENNINGS (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland),\* Mr. Mohammed BEDJAOUI (Algeria),\*\*\* Mr. Ni Zhengyu (China),\*\* Mr. Jens EVENSEN (Norway),\*\* Mr. Nikolai Konstantinovich TARASOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics),\*\*\* Mr. Gilbert GUILLAUME (France)\* and Mr. Mohamed SHAHABUDEEN (Guyana).\*\*\*

- \* Term of office expires on 5 February 1991.
- \*\* Term of office expires on 5 February 1994.
- \*\*\* Term of office expires on 5 February 1997.

<sup>3</sup> Economic and Social Council decision 1987/130 of 27 May 1987. See also A/42/320, para. 2.

<sup>4</sup> See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Annexes, agenda item 15, documents A/42/588-S/19155; A/42/589/Rev.1-S/19156/Rev.1; A/42/590-S/19157.*

**42/309. Appointment of a member 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**

At its 92nd plenary meeting, on 4 December 1987, the General Assembly confirmed the appointment by its President of NORWAY as a member 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, with effect from 1 January 1988, to fill the vacancy caused by the withdrawal of SWEDEN.<sup>5</sup>

As a result, the Special Committee is composed of the following 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.

**42/310. Appointment of a member of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Drafting of an International Convention against the Recruitment, Use, Financing and Training of Mercenaries<sup>6</sup>**

At its 94th plenary meeting, on 7 December 1987, the General Assembly confirmed the appointment by its President of TOGO as a member of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Drafting of an International Convention against the Recruitment, Use, Financing and Training of Mercenaries, with effect from 1 January 1988, to fill the vacancy caused by the withdrawal of SENEGAL.<sup>7</sup>

As a result, the *Ad Hoc* Committee is composed of the following 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, SEYCHELLES, SPAIN, SURINAME, TOGO, 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.

**42/311. Appointment of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia**

At its 95th plenary meeting, on 8 December 1987, the General Assembly, on the proposal of the Secretary-General,<sup>8</sup> 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.

**42/312. Appointment of seven members of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions**

At its 97th plenary meeting, on 11 December 1987, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee,<sup>9</sup> appointed the following persons as members of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions:

- (a) For a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1988:

Mr. Bagbeni Adeito Nzengeya,  
Mr. Even Fontaine Ortiz,  
Mr. Richard Nygard,  
Mr. Tjaco T. van der Hout,  
Mr. Viktor Aleksandrovich Vislykh;

- (b) For a term of office beginning on 11 December 1987 and ending on 31 December 1988:

Mr. Ferguson O. Iheme;

- (c) For a term of office beginning on 1 February 1988 and ending on 31 December 1989:

Mr. Tadanori Inomata.

<sup>5</sup> See A/42/733.

<sup>6</sup> See also sect. IX, resolution 42/155.

<sup>7</sup> See A/42/802.

<sup>8</sup> A/42/848, para. 2.

<sup>9</sup> *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Annexes, agenda item 17, documents A/42/864, para. 4 and A/42/864/Add.1, para. 4.*



As a result, the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions is composed as follows: Mr. Ahmad Fathi AL-MASRI (*Syrian Arab Republic*),\* Mr. BAGBENI ADEITO Nzengeya (*Zaire*),\*\*\* Mr. Michel BROCHARD (*France*),\*\* Mr. Even FONTAINE ORTIZ (*Cuba*),\*\*\* Mr. Luiz Sergio GAMA FIGUEIRA (*Brazil*),\*\* Mr. Ion GORITĂ (*Romania*),\* Mr. Ferguson O. IHEME (*Nigeria*),\* Mr. Tadanori 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 A. ROY (*India*),\*\* Mr. Christopher R. THOMAS (*Trinidad and Tobago*),\* Mr. Tjaco T. VAN DEN HOUT (*Netherlands*),\*\*\* and Mr. Viktor Aleksandrovich VISLYKH (*Union of Soviet Socialist Republics*).\*\*\*

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

#### 42/313. Appointment of members of the Committee on Contributions

At its 97th plenary meeting, on 11 December 1987, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee,<sup>10</sup> appointed the following persons as members of the Committee on Contributions:

- (a) For a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1988:  
Mr. Amjad Ali,  
Mr. Ernesto Battisti,  
Mr. Alain Catta,  
Mr. Yuri Chulkov,  
Mr. Mauro Sergio da Fonseca Costa Couto,  
Mr. Wang Liansheng;
- (b) For a two-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1988:  
Mr. Peter Gregg;
- (c) For a one-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1988:  
Mr. Kenshiro Akimoto.

As a result, the Committee on Contributions is composed as follows: 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 CATTI (*France*),\*\*\* Mr. Yuri 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.

#### 42/314. Appointment of a member of the Board of Auditors

At its 97th plenary meeting, on 11 December 1987, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee,<sup>11</sup> appointed the Auditor-General of GHANA as a member of the Board of Auditors for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 July 1988.

As a result, the Board of Auditors is composed as follows: Senior President of the Audit Office of FRANCE,\* Auditor-General of GHANA\*\*\* and Chairman of the Commission of Audit of the PHILIPPINES.\*\*

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

<sup>10</sup> *Ibid.*, document A/42/865, para. 4.

<sup>11</sup> *Ibid.*, document A/42/866, para. 4.

**42/315. Confirmation of the appointment of members of the Investments Committee**

At its 97th plenary meeting, on 11 December 1987, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee,<sup>12</sup> confirmed the appointment by the Secretary-General of the following persons as members of the Investments Committee for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1988:

Mr. Jean Guyot,  
Mr. George Johnston,  
Mr. Michiya Matsukawa.

As a result, the Investments Committee is composed as follows: 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.

**42/316. Appointment of members of the United Nations Administrative Tribunal**

At its 97th plenary meeting, on 11 December 1987, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee,<sup>13</sup> appointed the following persons as members of the United Nations Administrative Tribunal for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1988:

Mr. Francisco Forteza,  
Mr. Ioan Voicu.

As a result, the United Nations Administrative Tribunal is composed as follows: Mr. Samar SEN (*India*),\* President, Mr. Roger PINTO (*France*),\* Vice-President, Mr. Arnold Wilfred Geoffrey KEAN (*United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland*),\*\* , Vice-President, Mr. Ahmed OSMAN (*Egypt*),\* Mr. Jerome ACKERMAN (*United States of America*),\*\* Mr. Francisco FORTEZA (*Uruguay*),\*\*\* and Mr. Ioan VOICU (*Romania*).\*\*\*

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

**42/317. Appointment of members of the International Civil Service Commission**

At its 97th plenary meeting, on 11 December 1987, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee,<sup>14</sup> appointed the following persons as members of the International Civil Service Commission for a two-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1988:

Mr. Michel Jean Bardoux,  
Mr. Ku Tashiro.

As a result, the International Civil Service Commission is composed as follows: 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. 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*).\*

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

<sup>12</sup> *Ibid.*, document A/42/867, para. 4.

<sup>13</sup> *Ibid.*, document A/42/868, para. 5.

<sup>14</sup> *Ibid.*, document A/42/869, para. 4.

#### 42/318. Election of twenty members of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination

At its 98th plenary meeting, on 17 December 1987, the General Assembly, on the basis of decisions on the broad representation in the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination<sup>15</sup> and the nominations of the Economic and Social Council,<sup>16</sup> elected, in accordance with paragraph 1 of Council resolution 1987/94 of 4 December 1987, AUSTRIA, BAHRAIN, BANGLADESH, CANADA, COLOMBIA, CÔTE D'IVOIRE, CUBA, GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF, INDIA, KENYA, MEXICO, PAKISTAN, POLAND, ROMANIA, RWANDA, SWEDEN, TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO, the UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND, UGANDA and YUGOSLAVIA members of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1988 to fill the vacancies occurring on the expiration of the terms of office of BANGLADESH, the BYELORUSSIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC, GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF, the NETHERLANDS, TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO, the UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND and YUGOSLAVIA.

As a result, the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination is composed of the following thirty-four States: ARGENTINA,\* AUSTRIA,\*\* BAHRAIN,\*\* BANGLADESH,\*\* BENIN,\* BRAZIL,\*\* 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.\*

\* Term of office expires on 31 December 1988.

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

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

#### 42/319. Appointment of a member of the Joint Inspection Unit

At its 99th plenary meeting, on 21 December 1987, the General Assembly, in accordance with article 3, paragraph 2, of the statute of the Joint Inspection Unit, contained in the annex to Assembly resolution 31/192 of 22 December 1976, and on the recommendation of the President,<sup>17</sup> appointed the following person as a member of the Joint Inspection Unit for a term of office beginning on 27 May 1988 and ending on 31 December 1992:

Mr. Adib Daoudy.

As a result, the Joint Inspection Unit is composed as follows: Mr. Adib DAOUDY (*Syrian Arab Republic*),\*\*\*<sup>18</sup> Mr. Enrique Ferrer VIEYRA (*Argentina*),\*\* Mr. Alain GOURDON (*France*),\*\* Mr. Richard V. HENNES (*United States of America*),\*\* Mr. Mohamed Salah Eddin IBRAHIM (*Egypt*),\*\*\* Mr. Ivan KOJIĆ (*Yugoslavia*),\*\* Mr. Kahono MARTOHADINEGORO (*Indonesia*),\* Mr. Boris Pavlovich PROKOFIEV (*Union of Soviet Socialist Republics*),\*\*\* Mr. Siegfried SCHUMM (*Federal Republic of Germany*),\*\*\* Mr. Kabongo TUNSALA (*Zaire*)\*\* and Mr. Norman WILLIAMS (*Panama*).\*\*\*

\* Term of office expires on 31 December 1989.

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

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

<sup>15</sup> See sect. IX.B.1., decision 42/450.

<sup>16</sup> A/42/321, para. 4.

<sup>17</sup> A/42/896, para. 4.

<sup>18</sup> Mr. Nasser Kaddour will remain a member until 31 January 1988. The seat will be vacant until 27 May 1988, when Mr. Daoudy will begin his term of office.

## B. OTHER DECISIONS

### 1. Decisions adopted without reference to a Main Committee

#### 42/401. Organization of the forty-second session

At its 3rd and 24th plenary meetings, on 18 September and 5 October 1987, the General Assembly, on the recommendations of the General Committee as set forth in its first<sup>19</sup> and second<sup>20</sup> reports, adopted a number of provisions concerning the organization of the forty-second session.

#### 42/402. Adoption of the agenda and allocation of agenda items

At its 3rd and 24th plenary meetings, on 18 September and 5 October 1987, the General Assembly, on the recommendations of the General Committee as set forth in its first<sup>21</sup> and second<sup>22</sup> reports, adopted the agenda<sup>23</sup> and the allocation of agenda items<sup>24</sup> for the forty-second session.

At its 3rd plenary meeting, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee,<sup>25</sup> decided to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-third session the item entitled "Implementation of the resolutions of the United Nations".

At the same meeting, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee,<sup>26</sup> 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".

At the same meeting, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee,<sup>27</sup> decided to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-third session the item entitled "Question of East Timor".

At its 24th plenary meeting, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee<sup>28</sup> and the proposal of the Secretary-General,<sup>28</sup> decided to include in the agenda of its forty-second session an additional sub-item of item 17 entitled "Appointment of members of the International Civil Service Commission".

At its 49th plenary meeting, the General Assembly, on a proposal submitted by the Security Council,<sup>29</sup> decided to include in the agenda of its forty-second session an additional item entitled "Application of the Republic of Nauru to become party to the Statute of the International Court of Justice".

At its 95th plenary meeting, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Secretary-General,<sup>30</sup> decided to include in the agenda of its forty-second session an additional sub-item of item 17 entitled "Appointment of a member of the Joint Inspection Unit".

At its 98th plenary meeting, the General Assembly, in the light of decision 42/450, decided to amend the wording of agenda item 16 (c) to read "Election of twenty members of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination".

#### 42/403. Meetings of subsidiary organs during the forty-second session

At its 3rd, 24th and 45th plenary meetings, on 15 September, 5 and 21 October 1987, the General Assembly, on the recommendations of the Committee on Conferences<sup>31</sup> and of the General Committee in its first<sup>32</sup> and second<sup>20</sup> reports, decided that the following subsidiary organs should be authorized to hold meetings during the forty-second session:

- (a) Advisory Committee on the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa;
- (b) Board of Trustees of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research;
- (c) Committee on Applications for Review of Administrative Tribunal Judgements;
- (d) Committee for Programme and Co-ordination;
- (e) Committee of Trustees of the United Nations Fund for South Africa;
- (f) Committee on Relations with the Host Country;
- (g) Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People;
- (h) Intergovernmental Group to Monitor the Supply and Shipping of Oil and Petroleum Products to South Africa;
- (i) Preparatory Commission for the International Seabed Authority and for the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea;
- (j) Special Committee against *Apartheid*;
- (k) United Nations Council for Namibia;
- (l) Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East.

#### 42/404. Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization

At its 36th plenary meeting, on 13 October 1987, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization.<sup>33</sup>

<sup>19</sup> *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Annexes*, agenda item 8, document A/42/250, paras. 3-25.

<sup>20</sup> *Ibid.*, document A/42/250/Add.1, para. 2.

<sup>21</sup> *Ibid.*, document A/42/250, paras. 26-36.

<sup>22</sup> *Ibid.*, document A/42/250/Add.1, para. 1.

<sup>23</sup> For the final text of the agenda (A/42/251 and Add.1-3), see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Plenary Meetings*, vol. I, p. v. A numerical listing of agenda items also appears as annex III to the present volume.

<sup>24</sup> For the final text of the allocation of agenda items (A/42/252 and Add.1-3), see sect. I.

<sup>25</sup> *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Annexes*, agenda item 8, document A/42/250, para. 30.

<sup>26</sup> *Ibid.*, para. 31.

<sup>27</sup> *Ibid.*, para. 32.

<sup>28</sup> *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Annexes*, agenda item 17, document A/42/241, paras. 3 and 4.

<sup>29</sup> *Ibid.*, agenda item 144, document A/42/242.

<sup>30</sup> *Ibid.*, agenda item 17, document A/42/243, paras. 3 and 4.

<sup>31</sup> See A/42/548 and Add.1 and 2.

<sup>32</sup> *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Annexes*, agenda item 8, document A/42/250, para. 25.

<sup>33</sup> *Ibid.*, *Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 1* (A/42/1).

**42/405. Report of the International Court of Justice**

At its 36th plenary meeting, on 13 October 1987, the General Assembly took note of the report of the International Court of Justice.<sup>34</sup>

**42/406. Question of peace, stability and co-operation in South-East Asia**

At its 45th plenary meeting, on 21 October 1987, the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item entitled "Question of peace, stability and co-operation in South-East Asia" and to include it in the provisional agenda of its forty-third session.

**42/411. Notification by the Secretary-General under Article 12, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations**

At its 83rd plenary meeting, on 27 November 1987, the General Assembly took note of the note by the Secretary-General.<sup>35</sup>

**42/414. Report of the Security Council**

At its 89th plenary meeting, on 2 December 1987, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Security Council.<sup>36</sup>

**42/431. In-depth study of the United Nations intergovernmental structure and functions in the economic and social fields**

At its 96th plenary meeting, on 11 December 1987, the General Assembly, on the proposal of its President and the recommendation of the Second<sup>37</sup> and Third<sup>38</sup> Committees, requested all subsidiary bodies of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council in the economic and social fields that had not yet done so to submit their views and proposals to 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, in accordance with Council decision 1987/112 of 6 February 1987.

**42/448. Election of twenty members of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme**

At its 97th plenary meeting, on 11 December 1987, the General Assembly decided:

(a) To defer elections to the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme until its forty-third session;

(b) To extend by one year the term of office of those States members of the Governing Council whose term will expire on 31 December 1987;<sup>39</sup>

(c) To request the Secretary-General to consult with Member States in order to establish the necessary transitional arrangements for a change in the term of office of members of the Governing Council from three to four years.

**42/449. Report of the Economic and Social Council**

At its 98th plenary meeting, on 17 December 1987, the General Assembly took note of chapters I, II, III (sect. B), VI (sects. C and D), VII and VIII of the report of the Economic and Social Council.<sup>40</sup>

**42/450. Broad representation in the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination<sup>41</sup>**

At its 98th plenary meeting, on 17 December 1987, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Economic and Social Council<sup>42</sup> concerning broad representation in the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination, decided that:

(a) The Committee for Programme and Co-ordination should, from 1988 onward, be composed of thirty-four 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;

(b) The new members of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination should be elected at the forty-second session of the Assembly;<sup>41</sup>

(c) For the purpose of electing the new members, the Assembly would dispense with the requirement of nomination by the Council.

**42/457. Declaration of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization 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**

At its 99th plenary meeting, on 21 December 1987, the General Assembly decided to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-third session the item entitled "Declaration of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization 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".

**42/458. Launching of global negotiations on international economic co-operation for development**

At its 99th plenary meeting, on 21 December 1987, the General Assembly decided to include in the provisional

<sup>34</sup> *Ibid.*, Supplement No. 4 (A/42/4).

<sup>35</sup> *Ibid.*, Forty-second Session, Annexes, agenda item 7, document A/42/547.

<sup>36</sup> *Ibid.*, Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 2 (A/42/2).

<sup>37</sup> *Ibid.*, Forty-second Session, Annexes, agenda item 12, document A/42/820/Add.2, para. 50.

<sup>38</sup> *Ibid.*, document A/42/803/Add.1, para. 113.

<sup>39</sup> For the composition of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme, see decision 41/310.

<sup>40</sup> *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 3 (A/42/3/Rev.1).*

<sup>41</sup> See also sect. X. A, decision 42/318.

<sup>42</sup> Economic and Social Council resolution 1987/94 of 4 December 1987. See also A/42/862.

agenda of its forty-third session the item entitled "Launching of global negotiations on international economic co-operation for development".

**42/459. Question of equitable representation on and increase in the membership of the Security Council**

At its 99th plenary meeting, on 21 December 1987, the General Assembly decided to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-third session the item entitled "Question of equitable representation on and increase in the membership of the Security Council".

**42/460. Suspension of the forty-second session**

At its 99th plenary meeting, on 21 December 1987, the General Assembly decided to retain on the agenda of its forty-second session the following agenda items:

- |           |   |
|-----------|---|
| Item 28:  | 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; |
| Item 34:  | The situation in Central America: threats to international peace and security and peace initiatives;  |
| Item 43:  | Current financial crisis of the United Nations;   |
| Item 46:  | Question of Cyprus;   |
| Item 47:  | Consequences of the prolongation of the armed conflict between Iran and Iraq;   |
| Item 136: | Report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country.   |

**2. Decisions adopted on the reports of the First Committee**

**42/407. General and complete disarmament**

At its 46th plenary meeting, on 21 October 1987, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the First Committee,<sup>43</sup> having noted the joint statement released by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America at the end of the meeting between the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Secretary of State of the United States of America held in Washington, D.C., from 15 to 17 September 1987, urged the Governments of those two 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 General Secretary Gorbachev and President Reagan, as it was agreed, and to make a similarly intensive effort to achieve a treaty on a 50 per cent reduction in their strategic offensive arms within the framework of the Geneva nuclear and space talks.

**42/412. Implementation of General Assembly resolution 41/54 on the immediate cessation and prohibition of nuclear-weapon tests**

At its 84th plenary meeting, on 30 November 1987, the General Assembly took note of the report of the First Committee.<sup>44</sup>

**3. Decisions adopted on the reports of the Special Political Committee**

**42/409. Policies of apartheid of the Government of South Africa**

At its 69th plenary meeting, on 16 November 1987, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Special Political Committee.<sup>45</sup>

**42/415. Question of the Malagasy islands of Glorieuses, Juan de Nova, Europa and Bassas da India**

At its 89th plenary meeting, on 2 December 1987, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Special Political Committee,<sup>46</sup> decided to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-third session the item entitled "Question of the Malagasy islands of Glorieuses, Juan de Nova, Europa and Bassas da India".

**42/416. Question of the composition of the relevant organs of the United Nations**

At its 89th plenary meeting, on 2 December 1987, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Special Political Committee,<sup>47</sup> decided to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-third session the item entitled "Question of the composition of the relevant organs of the United Nations".

<sup>43</sup> *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Annexes*, agenda item 62, document A/42/669, para. 10.

<sup>44</sup> *Ibid.*, agenda item 57, document A/42/746.

<sup>45</sup> *Ibid.*, agenda item 33, document A/42/765.

<sup>46</sup> *Ibid.*, agenda item 80, document A/42/704, para. 4.

<sup>47</sup> *Ibid.*, agenda item 81, document A/42/700, para. 5.

#### 4. Decisions adopted on the reports of the Second Committee

##### 42/427. Report of the Economic and Social Council

At its 96th plenary meeting, on 11 December 1987, the General Assembly, having considered part I of the report of the Second Committee,<sup>48</sup> took note of chapters I, II, III (sects. B, F to H and J to L), IV, VI, VII and VIII of the report of the Economic and Social Council.<sup>49</sup>

##### 42/428. Inclusion of Burma in the list of the least developed countries

At its 96th plenary meeting, on 11 December 1987, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Second Committee:<sup>49</sup>

(a) Took note of Economic and Social Council decision 1987/163 of 8 July 1987, in which the Council endorsed the conclusion and recommendation of the Committee for Development Planning regarding the inclusion of Burma in the list of the least developed countries;<sup>50</sup>

(b) Decided to include Burma in the list of the least developed countries.

##### 42/429. Net transfer of resources from developing to developed countries

At its 96th plenary meeting, on 11 December 1987, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Second Committee,<sup>49</sup> requested the Secretary-General, in preparing the report called for by the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 1987/93 of 9 July 1987, to include a section on the links between the level of a net overall transfer of real resources from developing to developed countries and the attainment of the growth target for developing countries set in the International Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade.<sup>51</sup>

##### 42/430. United Nations Fund for Population Activities: change of name

At its 96th plenary meeting, on 11 December 1987, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Second Committee,<sup>37</sup> 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 changes, nor will change, the present mandate, aims and purposes of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities or the role and functions of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme, the Economic and Social Council and the General 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.

##### 42/432. Implementation of section II of the annex to General Assembly resolution 32/197 on the restructuring of the economic and social sectors of the United Nations system

At its 96th plenary meeting, on 11 December 1987, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Second Committee,<sup>37</sup> decided:

(a) To transmit the draft resolution entitled "Implementation of section II of the annex to General Assembly resolution 32/197 on the restructuring of the economic and social sectors of the United Nations system"<sup>52</sup> to the Economic and Social Council and, through it, to 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, to be taken into account in its work;

(b) To consider this matter anew at its forty-third session in the light of the report 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.

##### 42/433. Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 41/201

At its 96th plenary meeting, on 11 December 1987, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Second Committee,<sup>37</sup> took note with satisfaction of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 41/201,<sup>53</sup> and decided:

(a) To request the Secretary-General to proceed with the implementation of the conclusions and recommendations contained therein, taking into account the views expressed during the forty-second session of the Assembly and paying special attention to developing a more effective capacity of 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 effective response by the United Nations system in the field of disaster and other emergency situations;

(b) To request the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1988 to consider the matter on the basis of the report of the Secretary-General, and to consider the matter at its forty-third session together with a progress report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the present decision.

##### 42/434. Documents relating to the report of the Economic and Social Council

At its 96th plenary meeting, on 11 December 1987, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Second Committee,<sup>37</sup> took note of the following documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on the role of the public sector in promoting the economic development of developing countries;<sup>54</sup>

<sup>48</sup> *Ibid.*, agenda item 12, document A/42/820.

<sup>49</sup> *Ibid.*, document A/42/820/Add.1, para. 22.

<sup>50</sup> *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1987, Supplement No. 10 (E/1987/23)*, para. 64.

<sup>51</sup> Resolution 35/56, annex.

<sup>52</sup> A/C.2/42/L.4. For the printed text, see decision 35/439, annex.

<sup>53</sup> A/42/657.

<sup>54</sup> A/42/138-E/1987/50.

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on an international year for the mobilization of financial and technological resources to increase food and agricultural production in Africa;<sup>55</sup>

(c) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the sixth joint progress report by the secretariats of the Economic Commission for Africa, the Organization of African Unity and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization on the implementation of the programme for the Industrial Development Decade for Africa;<sup>56</sup>

(d) Report of the Secretary-General on the Transport and Communications Decade in Africa;<sup>57</sup>

(e) Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of Economic and Social Council resolution 1986/7 on population questions;<sup>58</sup>

(f) Note by the Secretary-General on human resources development;<sup>59</sup>

(g) Report of the Secretary-General on co-ordination in the United Nations and the United Nations system.<sup>60</sup>

#### 42/435. Biennial programme of work for the Second Committee for 1988-1989

At its 96th plenary meeting, on 11 December 1987, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Second Committee<sup>37</sup> and in accordance with paragraph 5 of its resolution 39/217 of 18 December 1984, approved the biennial programme of work for the Second Committee for 1988-1989, annexed hereto.

#### ANNEX

##### Biennial programme of work for the Second Committee for 1988-1989<sup>61</sup>

1988

#### Item 1. Report of the Economic and Social Council<sup>62</sup>

- (a) *In-depth study of the United Nations intergovernmental structure and functions in the economic and social fields*

*Documentation:* Relevant chapter of the report of the Economic and Social Council (General Assembly resolution 41/213 of 19 December 1986)

- (b) *Transport and Communications Decade in Africa*

*Documentation:* Report of the Secretary-General on the Transport and Communications Decade in Africa (General Assembly resolution 32/160 of 19 December 1977)<sup>63</sup>

- (c) *Global strategy for shelter to the year 2000*

*Documentation:* Report of the special session of the Commission on Human Settlements on a Global Strategy for Shelter to the Year 2000 (General Assembly resolution 42/191 of 11 December 1987)<sup>63</sup>

<sup>55</sup> A/42/310-E/1987/88.

<sup>56</sup> A/42/559.

<sup>57</sup> A/42/288-E/1987/71.

<sup>58</sup> A/42/302-E/1987/81.

<sup>59</sup> A/42/335-E/1987/84.

<sup>60</sup> A/42/232-E/1987/68.

<sup>61</sup> The Second Committee will, in accordance with established practice and in pursuance of General Assembly decision 38/429, hold a general debate each year at the beginning of its work.

<sup>62</sup> The list of questions and documentation under this item is only indicative of requests for reports from the General Assembly. The list will be finalized only after the Economic and Social Council completes its work each year.

<sup>63</sup> Report submitted to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council.

- (d) *Indigenous entrepreneurs in economic development*

*Documentation:* Report of the Secretary-General on indigenous entrepreneurs in economic development (General Assembly resolution 41/182 of 8 December 1986)<sup>63</sup>

- (e) *Assistance to the Palestinian people*

*Documentation:* Report of the Secretary-General on assistance to the Palestinian people (Economic and Social Council resolution 1987/77 of 8 July 1987; General Assembly resolution 42/166 of 11 December 1987)<sup>63</sup>

- (f) *Permanent sovereignty over national resources in the occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories*

*Documentation:* Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of General Assembly decision 40/432 on Israeli economic practices in the occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories (General Assembly decision 40/432 of 17 December 1985 and Economic and Social Council resolution 1987/87 of 8 July 1987)<sup>63</sup>

- (g) *World Decade for Cultural Development*

*Documentation:* Report of the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization on the progress of the World Decade for Cultural Development (General Assembly resolution 41/187 of 8 December 1986)<sup>63</sup>

- (h) *Guidelines for international decades*

*Documentation:* Relevant chapter of the report of the Economic and Social Council (General Assembly resolution 42/171 of 11 December 1987)

#### Item 2. Development and international economic co-operation<sup>64</sup>

*Documentation:* Report of the Secretary-General on the current international monetary situation (see General Assembly decision 42/440 of 11 December 1987)

Draft resolution entitled "International ecological security" (see General Assembly decision 42/442 of 11 December 1987)

Note by the Secretary-General to the General Assembly regarding accession by the United Nations to the Convention on Early Notification of a Nuclear Accident and to the Convention on Assistance in the Case of a Nuclear Accident or Radiological Emergency<sup>65</sup> (see General Assembly decision 42/443 of 11 December 1987)

Draft resolution entitled "International conference on money and finance for development" (see General Assembly decision 42/437 of 11 December 1987)

- (a) *International development strategy for the fourth United Nations development decade (1991-2000)*

*Documentation:* Report of the Secretary-General on information for the preparation and elaboration of an international development strategy for the fourth United Nations development decade (General Assembly resolution 42/193 of 11 December 1987)<sup>63</sup>

- (b) *Trade and development*

*Documentation:* Report of the Trade and Development Board (General Assembly resolution 1995 (XIX) of 30 December 1964)<sup>63</sup>

Report of the Secretary-General on specific measures in favour of island developing countries (General Assembly resolution 41/163 of 5 December 1986)

Report of the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on the International Code

<sup>64</sup> In resolution 42/195 of 11 December 1987, the General Assembly decided to consider further the question of the consequences of the recent sharp fluctuations in the international financial and stock markets and their implications for the development of the developing countries in the light of the relevant discussions in the Trade and Development Board of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and other appropriate international organs and organizations.

<sup>65</sup> See International Atomic Energy Agency, *Final Document, Resolutions and Conventions adopted by the first special session of the General Conference, 24-26 September 1986*, sects. I-IV.



of Conduct on the Transfer of Technology (General Assembly resolution 42/172 of 11 December 1987)

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the resolution on the trade embargo against Nicaragua (General Assembly resolution 42/176 of 11 December 1987)

Draft resolution entitled "Commodities" (see General Assembly decision 41/436 of 5 December 1986)

Draft resolution entitled "Protectionism and structural adjustment" (see General Assembly decision 41/437 of 5 December 1986)

Report of the Secretary-General on the state of preparations for the United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries (General Assembly resolution 42/177 of 11 December 1987)

(c) *Food problems*

*Documentation:* Report of the World Food Council<sup>63</sup>

Oral report by the Secretary-General on the liberalization of international agricultural trade (Economic and Social Council resolution 1987/90 of 9 July 1987)<sup>63</sup>

(d) *New and renewable sources of energy*

*Documentation:* Report of the Committee on the Development and Utilization of New and Renewable Sources of Energy (General Assembly resolution 37/250 of 21 December 1982)<sup>63</sup>

(e) *Development of the energy resources of developing countries*

*Documentation:* Report of the Secretary-General on the development of the energy resources of developing countries (General Assembly resolution 37/251 of 21 December 1982)

(f) *Long-term trends in economic development*

*Documentation:* Report of the Secretary-General on the overall socio-economic perspective on the world economy to the year 2000 (General Assembly resolution 40/207 of 17 December 1985)<sup>63</sup>

(g) *A long-term strategy for sustainable and environmentally sound development*

*Documentation:* Progress report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the resolution on the report of the World Commission on Environment and Development (General Assembly resolution 42/187 of 11 December 1987)<sup>63</sup>

Item 3. *External debt crisis and development*<sup>66</sup>

*Documentation:* Report of the Secretary-General on the international debt situation (General Assembly resolution 42/198 of 11 December 1987)

Item 4. *Operational activities for development*

(a) *Operational activities of the United Nations system*

*Documentation:* Report of the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation on the operational activities for development of the United Nations system (General Assembly resolutions 35/81 of 5 December 1980, 41/171 of 5 December 1986 and 42/196 of 11 December 1987)<sup>63</sup>

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation by the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination of its decision in October 1986 to improve the overall functioning and efficiency of its subsidiary machinery for operational activities (General Assembly resolution 42/196 of 11 December 1987)<sup>63</sup>

(b) *United Nations Development Programme*

*Documentation:* Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme<sup>63</sup>

(c) *United Nations Population Fund*

*Documentation:* Relevant chapters of the report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Population Fund on the United Nations Population Award and Trust Fund

(d) *United Nations Children's Fund*

*Documentation:* Relevant chapter of the report of the Economic and Social Council

(e) *World Food Programme*

*Documentation:* Relevant chapter of the report of the Economic and Social Council

Item 5. *Training and research*

(a) *United Nations Institute for Training and Research*

*Documentation:* Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the resolution on the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (General Assembly resolution 42/197 of 11 December 1987)

(b) *United Nations University*

*Documentation:* Report of the Council of the United Nations University<sup>63</sup>

Item 6. *Special economic and disaster relief assistance*

*Documentation:* Progress report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of General Assembly decision 42/433 of 11 December 1987

Report of the Secretary-General on progress made in the preparations for the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction (General Assembly resolution 42/169 of 11 December 1987)

(a) *Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator*

*Documentation:* Report of the Secretary-General on the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator (General Assembly resolution 2816 (XXVI) of 14 December 1971 and Economic and Social Council resolution 1986/47 of 22 July 1986)<sup>63</sup>

(b) *Special programmes of economic assistance*

*Documentation:* Reports of the Secretary-General on individual countries and regions

Report of the Secretary-General presenting summary reports on countries with no separate individual reports in that year

1989<sup>67</sup>

Item 1. *Report of the Economic and Social Council*<sup>68</sup>

(a) *Development of human resources*

*Documentation:* Report of the Secretary-General on human resources development and the activities of the United Nations system in that field (Economic and Social Council resolution 1987/81 of 8 July 1987)<sup>63</sup>

(b) *Target for World Food Programme pledges for the period 1991-1992*

*Documentation:* Relevant chapter of the report of the Economic and Social Council

<sup>66</sup> It was the understanding of the Second Committee that the text of the draft resolution entitled "External debt crisis and development" which is reproduced in document A/C.2/42/L.9 will be made available to the Second Committee. For the printed text of the draft resolution, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fortieth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 84, document A/40/989/Add.14, para. 11.

<sup>67</sup> The programme of work and documentation list for 1989 will be updated in 1988, taking into account the relevant decisions of the General Assembly at its forty-third session.

<sup>68</sup> The list of questions and documentation under this item is only indicative of requests for reports from the General Assembly. The list will be finalized only after the Economic and Social Council completes its work each year. Under this item the Second Committee will also have before it the report of the World Food Council. The Second Committee may wish to decide not to consider draft proposals on that report, except specific proposals requiring action by the General Assembly contained in the reports of the World Food Council or the Economic and Social Council.

(c) *International economic security*

*Documentation:* Report of the Secretary-General on international economic security (General Assembly resolution 42/165 of 11 December 1987)<sup>63</sup>

(d) *Protection against products harmful to health and the environment*

*Documentation:* Report of the Secretary-General on protection against products harmful to health and the environment (General Assembly resolution 39/229 of 18 December 1984)<sup>63</sup>

(e) *Patterns of consumption: qualitative aspects of development*

*Documentation:* Relevant section of the report of the Economic and Social Council (General Assembly resolution 40/179 of 15 December 1985 and Economic and Social Council resolution 1987/6 of 26 May 1987)

(f) *World Tourism Organization*

*Documentation:* Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Secretary-General of the World Tourism Organization on the further implementation of General Assembly resolution 40/172 (General Assembly resolution 42/167 of 11 December 1987)<sup>63</sup>

(g) *International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction*

*Documentation:* Report of the Secretary-General on the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction (General Assembly resolution 42/169 of 11 December 1987)<sup>63</sup>

Item 2. *Development and international economic co-operation*(a) *International development strategy for the fourth United Nations development decade (1991-2000)*(b) *Trade and development*

*Documentation:* Report of the Trade and Development Board (General Assembly resolution 1995 (XIX) of 30 December 1964)<sup>63</sup>

Report of the Secretary-General on economic measures as a means of political and economic coercion against developing countries (General Assembly resolution 42/173 of 11 December 1987)

Report of the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on specific action related to the particular needs and problems of land-locked developing countries (General Assembly resolution 42/174 of 11 December 1987)

(c) *Implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries*(d) *Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States*

*Documentation:* Comprehensive and analytical report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States (General Assembly resolution 40/182 of 17 December 1985 and Assembly decision 41/440 of 5 December 1986)<sup>63</sup>

(e) *Effective mobilization and integration of women in development*

*Documentation:* World survey on the role of women in development (General Assembly resolution 40/204 of 17 December 1985)<sup>63</sup>

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the reports by the organizations of the United Nations system on the measures taken or proposed to implement the system-wide medium-term plan for women and development (Economic and Social Council resolution 1987/86 of 8 July 1987)<sup>63</sup>

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the resolution on the effective mobilization and integration of women in development (General Assembly resolution 42/178 of 11 December 1987)<sup>63</sup>

(f) *Economic and technical co-operation among developing countries*

*Documentation:* Report of the High-level Committee on the Review of Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries (General Assembly resolution 33/134 of 19 December 1978)<sup>63</sup>

Report of the Secretary-General on strengthening and improving intergovernmental programming exercises for techni-

cal co-operation among developing countries (General Assembly resolution 42/179 of 11 December 1987)

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the resolution on technical co-operation among developing countries (General Assembly resolution 42/180 of 11 December 1987)

Report of the Secretary-General on co-operation between the United Nations and the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference (General Assembly resolution 42/181 of 11 December 1987)

(g) *Environment*

*Documentation:* Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme (General Assembly resolutions 42/185, 42/186 and 42/187 of 11 December 1987)<sup>63</sup>

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the resolution on the report of the World Commission on Environment and Development (General Assembly resolution 42/187 of 11 December 1987)<sup>63</sup>

Report of the Secretary-General to review and co-ordinate the efforts of all the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to pursue sustainable and environmentally sound development (General Assembly resolutions 42/186 and 42/187 of 11 December 1987)<sup>63</sup>

Note by the Secretary-General on international conventions and protocols in the field of the environment (General Assembly resolution 3436 (XXX) of 9 December 1975)

Report of the Secretary-General on the traffic in toxic and dangerous products and wastes (General Assembly resolution 42/183 of 11 December 1987)

Report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme on the implementation of the resolution on the protection of the ozone layer (General Assembly resolution 42/182 of 11 December 1987)<sup>63</sup>

(h) *Desertification and drought*

*Documentation:* Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the resolution on countries stricken by desertification and drought in Africa (General Assembly resolution 42/188 of 11 December 1987)<sup>63</sup>

Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on the implementation of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification and on the implementation of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification in the Sudano-Saharan region (General Assembly resolutions 32/172 of 19 December 1977, 33/88 of 15 December 1978 and 42/189 A and B of 11 December 1987)<sup>63</sup>

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the resolution on the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification (General Assembly resolutions 42/189 A, B and C of 11 December 1987)<sup>63</sup>

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the medium-term and long-term recovery and rehabilitation programme in the Sudano-Saharan region (General Assembly resolutions 3054 (XXVIII) of 17 October 1973 and 40/209 of 17 December 1985)<sup>63</sup>

(i) *Human settlements*

*Documentation:* Report of the Commission on Human Settlements (General Assembly resolution 32/162 of 19 December 1977 and Economic and Social Council resolution 1978/1 of 12 January 1978)<sup>63</sup>

Report of the Secretary-General on the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territories (General Assembly resolution 42/190 of 11 December 1987)<sup>63</sup>

(j) *Science and technology for development<sup>69</sup>*

*Documentation:* Report of the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development (General Assembly

<sup>69</sup> In accordance with General Assembly resolution 42/192 of 11 December 1987 on the tenth anniversary of the adoption of the Vienna Programme of Action on Science and Technology for Development, the general discussion on that question will be conducted at the forty-fourth session of the General Assembly in plenary meeting.

resolutions 34/218 of 19 December 1979 and 39/217 of 18 December 1984)<sup>63</sup>

Item 3. *Operational activities for development*

(a) *Operational activities of the United Nations system*

*Documentation:* Report of the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation for the comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development undertaken by the United Nations system (General Assembly resolutions 35/81 of 5 December 1980, 41/171 of 5 December 1986 and 42/196 of 11 December 1987)<sup>63</sup>

Report of the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation on developments related to the field office structure of the United Nations system (General Assembly resolution 42/196 of 11 December 1987)<sup>63</sup>

(b) *United Nations Development Programme*

*Documentation:* Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme<sup>63</sup>

(c) *United Nations Capital Development Fund*

*Documentation:* Relevant chapter of the report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme

(d) *United Nations technical co-operation activities*

*Documentation:* Report of the Secretary-General on United Nations technical co-operation activities

Relevant chapter of the report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme

(e) *United Nations Volunteers programme*

*Documentation:* Relevant chapter of the report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme

Item 4. *Special programmes of economic assistance*

*Documentation:* Reports of the Secretary-General on individual countries

Report of the Secretary-General presenting summary reports on countries with no separate individual reports in that year

**42/436. Development and international economic co-operation**

At its 96th plenary meeting, on 11 December 1987, the General Assembly took note of part one of the report of the Second Committee.<sup>70</sup>

**42/437. International conference on money and finance for development**

At its 96th plenary meeting, on 11 December 1987, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Second Committee,<sup>71</sup> decided to defer until its forty-third session consideration of the draft resolution entitled "International conference on money and finance for development".<sup>72</sup>

<sup>70</sup> *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Annexes, agenda item 82, document A/42/821.*

<sup>71</sup> *Ibid.*, document A/42/821/Add.1, para. 45.

<sup>72</sup> See A/C.2/42/L.52. For the printed text of the draft resolution, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Annexes, agenda item 82, document A/42/821/Add.1, para. 9.*

**42/438. Commodities and protectionism and structural adjustment**

At its 96th plenary meeting, on 11 December 1987, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Second Committee,<sup>71</sup> decided to defer until its forty-third session consideration of the draft resolutions entitled "Commodities"<sup>73</sup> and "Protectionism and structural adjustment".<sup>74</sup>

**42/439. International conference on money and finance for development**

At its 96th plenary meeting, on 11 December 1987, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Second Committee,<sup>71</sup> decided to take no action on the draft resolution entitled "International conference on money and finance for development".<sup>75</sup>

**42/440. International conference on money and finance**

At its 96th plenary meeting, on 11 December 1987, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Second Committee,<sup>71</sup> having taken note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General on the current international monetary situation,<sup>76</sup> requested him to continue to monitor the international monetary situation and prepare an updated version of his report thereon for submission to the General Assembly at its forty-third session.

**42/441. Preparation of summary records for the seventh session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development**

At its 96th plenary meeting, on 11 December 1987, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Second Committee,<sup>71</sup> approved the preparation of summary records for the seventh session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development for plenary meetings only, in accordance with Trade and Development Board decision 344 (XXXIII) of 3 April 1987.<sup>77</sup>

**42/442. International ecological security**

At its 96th plenary meeting, on 11 December 1987, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Second Committee,<sup>78</sup> decided to defer until its forty-third session consideration of the draft resolution entitled "International ecological security".<sup>79</sup>

<sup>73</sup> See A/C.2/42/L.5. For the printed text of the draft resolution, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fortieth Session, Annexes, agenda item 84, document A/40/989/Add.3, para. 66.*

<sup>74</sup> See A/C.2/42/L.6. For the printed text of the draft resolution, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-sixth Session, Annexes, agenda item 69, document A/36/694/Add.3, para. 41.*

<sup>75</sup> See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Annexes, agenda item 82, document A/42/821/Add.1, para. 18.*

<sup>76</sup> A/42/555.

<sup>77</sup> See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 15 (A/42/15), vol. I, chap. II, sect. A.*

<sup>78</sup> *Ibid.*, *Forty-second Session, Annexes, agenda item 82, document A/42/821/Add.5, para. 38.*

<sup>79</sup> A/C.2/42/L.34. For the printed text of the draft resolution, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Annexes, agenda item 82, document A/42/821/Add.5, para. 2.*

**42/443. Consideration of accession by the United Nations to the Convention on Early Notification of a Nuclear Accident and to the Convention on Assistance in the Case of a Nuclear Accident or Radiological Emergency**

At its 96th plenary meeting, on 11 December 1987, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Second Committee,<sup>78</sup> having considered the note by the Secretary-General<sup>80</sup> regarding accession by the United Nations to the Convention on Early Notification of a Nuclear Accident and to the Convention on Assistance in the Case of a Nuclear Accident or Radiological Emergency,<sup>65</sup> 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.

**42/444. New international human order: moral aspects of development**

At its 96th plenary meeting, on 11 December 1987, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Second Committee on the question.<sup>81</sup>

**42/445. Documents relating to development and international economic co-operation**

At its 96th plenary meeting, on 11 December 1987, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Second Committee,<sup>82</sup> took note of the following documents:

(a) Note by the Secretary-General on the development aspects of the reverse transfer of technology;<sup>83</sup>

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries;<sup>84</sup>

(c) Report of the Secretary-General on the problem of the remnants of war<sup>85</sup> and note by the Secretary-General<sup>86</sup> transmitting the reports of the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme on international conventions and protocols in the field of environment<sup>87</sup> and on shared natural resources and legal aspects of offshore mining and drilling;<sup>88</sup>

<sup>80</sup> A/C.2/42/6.

<sup>81</sup> *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Annexes*, agenda item 82, document A/42/821/Add.9.

<sup>82</sup> *Ibid.*, document A/42/821/Add.10, para. 17.

<sup>83</sup> A/42/317.

<sup>84</sup> A/42/576.

<sup>85</sup> A/42/514.

<sup>86</sup> A/C.2/42/L.3.

<sup>87</sup> UNEP/GC.14/18 and Corr.1 and Add.1.

<sup>88</sup> UNEP/GC.14/25.

(d) Report of the Secretary-General on the International Year of Shelter for the Homeless;<sup>89</sup>

(e) Note by the Secretary-General on a new international human order: moral aspects of development.<sup>90</sup>

**42/446. Operational activities for development**

At its 96th plenary meeting, on 11 December 1987, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Second Committee,<sup>91</sup> took note of the following documents:

(a) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Joint Inspection Unit entitled "Technical co-operation between the United Nations Development Programme and the regional economic commissions" and comments of the Secretary-General thereon;<sup>92</sup>

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on the role of qualified national personnel in the social and economic development of developing countries;<sup>93</sup>

(c) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Joint Inspection Unit entitled "Technical co-operation between the United Nations Development Programme and the regional economic commissions: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean";<sup>94</sup>

(d) Report of the Secretary-General on United Nations technical co-operation activities;<sup>95</sup>

(e) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme on the activities of the United Nations Development Fund for Women.<sup>96</sup>

**42/447. External debt crisis and development**

At its 96th plenary meeting, on 11 December 1987, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Second Committee,<sup>97</sup> decided that the draft resolution entitled "External debt crisis and development"<sup>98</sup> should be made available to the forty-third session.

<sup>89</sup> A/42/378.

<sup>90</sup> A/42/527.

<sup>91</sup> *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Annexes*, agenda item 83, document A/42/822, para. 14.

<sup>92</sup> See A/42/110 and Add.1.

<sup>93</sup> A/42/275-E/1987/76.

<sup>94</sup> See A/42/305.

<sup>95</sup> DP/1987/45 and Add.1-3.

<sup>96</sup> A/42/597/Rev.1.

<sup>97</sup> *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Annexes*, agenda item 85, document A/42/824, para. 14.

<sup>98</sup> A/C.2/42/L.9. For the printed text of the draft resolution, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fortieth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 84, document A/40/989/Add.14, para. 11.

## 5. Decisions adopted on the reports of the Third Committee

**42/413. National experience in promoting the co-operative movement**

At its 85th plenary meeting, on 30 November 1987, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Third Committee,<sup>99</sup> took note of the report of the Secretary-General entitled "National experience in promoting the co-operative movement".<sup>100</sup>

<sup>99</sup> *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Annexes*, agenda item 88, document A/42/770, para. 16.

<sup>100</sup> A/42/56-E/1987/7.

**42/421. Elaboration of a second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights aiming at the abolition of the death penalty**

At its 93rd plenary meeting, on 7 December 1987, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Third Committee<sup>101</sup> and pursuant to its resolution 39/137 of 14 December 1984, decided to continue its consideration of

<sup>101</sup> *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Annexes*, agenda item 101, document A/42/806, para. 27.

the question of elaborating a second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,<sup>102</sup> aiming at the abolition of the death penalty, at its forty-fourth session under the item entitled "International Covenants on Human Rights", in the light of action taken by the Commission on Human Rights and its Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities.

**42/422. Report of the Secretary-General on the draft convention against illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 41/127**

At its 93rd plenary meeting, on 7 December 1987, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Third Committee,<sup>103</sup> took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the draft convention against illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances<sup>104</sup> and the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 41/127.<sup>105</sup>

**42/423. Programme of work of the Third Committee**

At its 93rd plenary meeting, on 7 December 1987, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Third

Committee,<sup>38</sup> decided to defer until its forty-third session consideration of the draft decision entitled "Programme of work of the Third Committee".<sup>106</sup>

**42/424. Strengthening of international co-operation in the field of human rights**

At its 93rd plenary meeting, on 7 December 1987, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Third Committee,<sup>38</sup> 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",<sup>107</sup> as orally revised.

**42/425. Reports considered in connection with agenda item 12**

At its 93rd plenary meeting, on 7 December 1987, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Third Committee,<sup>38</sup> took note of the note by the Secretary-General on strategy and policies for drug control;<sup>108</sup> the report of the Secretary-General on human rights in southern Lebanon;<sup>109</sup> the note by the Secretary-General on the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Populations;<sup>110</sup> and the report of the Secretary-General on international co-operation in drug abuse control.<sup>111</sup>

<sup>106</sup> See A/C.3/42/L.8.

<sup>107</sup> A/C.3/42/L.89/Rev.1. For the printed text of the draft resolution, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Annexes*, agenda item 12, document A/42/803/Add.1, paras. 104 and 105.

<sup>108</sup> A/42/488.

<sup>109</sup> A/42/504.

<sup>110</sup> A/42/568.

<sup>111</sup> A/42/658.

**6. Decisions adopted on the reports of the Fourth Committee**

**42/408. Question of Namibia<sup>112</sup>**

At its 54th plenary meeting, on 4 November 1987, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Fourth Committee.<sup>113</sup>

**42/410. Question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas)<sup>114</sup>**

At its 72nd plenary meeting, on 17 November 1987, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Fourth Committee.<sup>115</sup>

**42/417. 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**

At its 92nd plenary meeting, on 4 December 1987, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fourth Committee,<sup>116</sup> adopted the following text:

"1. The General Assembly, having considered the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to an item on the agenda of the Special Committee entitled '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'<sup>117</sup> and recalling its decision 41/405 of 31 October 1986 on the question, deplores the fact that the colonial Powers concerned have taken no steps to implement the request that the Assembly has repeatedly addressed to them, most recently in paragraph 10 of its resolution 41/41 B of 2 December 1986, to withdraw immediately and unconditionally their military bases and installations from colonial Territories and to refrain from establishing new ones.

"2. In recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960 and all other relevant resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to military bases and installations in colonial and Non-Self-Governing Territories, the General Assembly reaffirms 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 on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples

<sup>112</sup> See also sect. II, resolutions 42/14 A to E.

<sup>113</sup> *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Annexes*, agenda item 36, document A/42/698.

<sup>114</sup> See also sect. II, resolution 42/19.

<sup>115</sup> *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Annexes*, agenda item 37, document A/42/731.

<sup>116</sup> *Ibid.*, agenda item 109, document A/42/639, para. 9.

<sup>117</sup> *Ibid.*, Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/42/23), chap. V.

and that it is the responsibility of the administering Powers to ensure that the existence of such bases and installations does 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. Furthermore, aware of the presence of military bases and installations of the administering Powers concerned and other countries in those Territories, the Assembly urges 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.

"3. The General Assembly reiterates its condemnation of all military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration that are detrimental to the rights and interests of the colonial peoples concerned, especially their right to self-determination and independence. The Assembly once again calls upon the colonial Powers concerned to terminate immediately and unconditionally such activities and eliminate such military bases in compliance with the relevant resolutions of the Assembly, in particular with paragraph 9 of the Plan of Action for the Full Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in the annex to Assembly resolution 35/118 of 11 December 1980.

"4. The General Assembly declares 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.

"5. The General Assembly notes with serious concern that, in southern Africa in general, and in and around Namibia in particular, a critical situation continues to prevail as a result of South Africa's continued illegal occupation of the Territory and its inhuman repression of the people of South Africa. The racist régime has resorted to desperate measures in order to suppress by force the legitimate aspirations of those peoples and, in its escalating war against them and their national liberation movements, struggling for freedom, justice and independence, the régime has repeatedly committed acts of armed aggression against neighbouring independent African States, particularly Angola, Botswana, Mozambique, Zambia and Zimbabwe, which have caused extensive loss of human lives and destruction of the economic infrastructure. The Assembly condemns in particular the repeated acts of aggression carried out by racist South Africa against Angola. It emphasizes the particular gravity of this violation of the Charter, carried out from illegally occupied Namibia. It declares the destabilization of Angola and the occupation of part of its territory to be an extension of the hegemonistic scheme of *apartheid* on which the continuing illegal occupation of Namibia is based.

"6. The General Assembly strongly condemns South Africa for its military buildup in Namibia, its persistent acts of aggression and subversion, particularly against Angola and Mozambique, its introduction of compulsory military service for Namibians, its proclamation of a so-called security zone in Namibia, its forced recruitment and training of Namibians for tribal

armies, its use of mercenaries to suppress the Namibian people and carry out its attacks against independent African States, in particular the front-line States, its illegal use of Namibian territory for acts of aggression against independent African States and its forcible displacement of Namibians from their homes. The Assembly calls upon all States to take effective measures to prevent the recruitment, training and transit of mercenaries for service in Namibia. It condemns the continued military, nuclear and intelligence collaboration between South Africa and certain countries, which constitutes a violation of the arms embargo imposed against South Africa by the Security Council in its resolution 418 (1977) of 4 November 1977, and which poses a threat to international peace and security. The Assembly urges that the Security Council consider, as a matter of urgency, the report of the Committee established under its resolution 421 (1977) of 9 December 1977<sup>118</sup> and that it adopt further measures to widen the scope of resolution 418 (1977) in order to make it more effective and comprehensive. The Assembly also calls for the scrupulous observance of Security Council resolution 558 (1984) of 13 December 1984 enjoining States to refrain from importing armaments from South Africa. The Assembly is particularly mindful in that regard of a series of resolutions adopted by the Council during 1985,<sup>119</sup> in which the Council strongly condemned the acts of armed aggression committed by the racist régime, and of the relevant documents adopted by the Organization of African Unity, the Extraordinary Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries on the question of Namibia, held at New Delhi from 19 to 21 April 1985,<sup>120</sup> the Meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Heads of Delegation of the Non-Aligned Countries to the Forty-first Session of the General Assembly held in New York on 2 October 1986,<sup>121</sup> the Eighth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Harare from 1 to 6 September 1986<sup>122</sup> and the extraordinary plenary meetings of the United Nations Council for Namibia, held at Luanda from 18 to 22 May 1987.<sup>123</sup>

"7. The General Assembly demands the urgent dismantling of all military bases in the international Territory of Namibia and calls for the immediate cessation of the war of oppression waged by the racist minority régime against the people of Namibia and their national liberation movement, the South West Africa People's Organization, their sole and authentic representative. Reaffirming the legitimacy of the struggle of the people of Namibia to achieve their freedom and independence, the Assembly appeals to all States to render sustained and increased moral and political support, as well as assistance in all fields, to the South West Africa People's Organization to enable it to intensify its struggle for the liberation of Namibia.

"8. The General Assembly considers that the acquisition of nuclear weapons capability by the racist régime

<sup>118</sup> *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-fifth Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1980*, document S/14179.

<sup>119</sup> Security Council resolutions 567 (1985) of 20 June 1985, 568 (1985) of 21 June 1985, 571 (1985) of 20 September 1985, 574 (1985) of 7 October 1985, 577 (1985) of 6 December 1985 and 580 (1985) of 30 December 1985.

<sup>120</sup> A/40/307-S/17184 and Corr.1, annex. See also *Official Records of the Security Council, Fortieth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1985*, document S/17114.

<sup>121</sup> A/41/703-S/18395, annex.

<sup>122</sup> A/41/697-S/18392, annex.

<sup>123</sup> *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 24 (A/42/24)*, part two, chap. III, para. 203.

of South Africa, with its infamous record of violence and aggression, constitutes a further effort on its part to terrorize and intimidate independent States in the region into submission while also posing a threat to all mankind. The Assembly condemns the continuing support to the racist régime of South Africa in the military and nuclear fields. In this context, the Assembly expresses its concern at the grave consequences for international peace and security of the collaboration between the racist régime of South Africa and certain Western Powers, Israel and other countries in the military and nuclear fields. It calls upon the States concerned to end all such collaboration and, in particular, to halt the supply to South Africa of equipment, technology, nuclear materials and related training, which increases its nuclear capability.

"9. The General Assembly, noting that the militarization of Namibia has led to the forced conscription of Namibians, to a greatly increasing flow of refugees and to a tragic disorganization of the family life of the Namibian people, strongly condemns the forcible and wholesale displacement of Namibians from their homes for military and political purposes and the introduction of compulsory military service for Namibians and declares that all measures by the illegal occupation régime to enforce military conscription in Namibia are null and void. In this connection, the Assembly urges all Governments, the specialized agencies and other intergovernmental organizations to provide increased material assistance to the thousands of refugees who have been forced by the *apartheid* régime's oppressive policies in Namibia and South Africa to flee into the neighbouring States.

"10. The General Assembly, in recalling its resolutions ES-8/2 of 14 September 1981 and S-14/1 of 20 September 1986, by which it strongly urged States to cease forthwith, individually and collectively, all collaboration with the racist régime of South Africa in order totally to isolate it politically, economically, militarily and culturally, strongly condemns the continuing collaboration of certain countries with the racist régime in the political, economic, military and nuclear fields. The Assembly expresses its conviction that continuing military 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, is also in violation of the arms embargo imposed against South Africa under Security Council resolution 418 (1977). It calls for the termination forthwith of all such collaboration as it undermines international solidarity against the *apartheid* régime and helps to perpetuate that régime's illegal occupation of Namibia.

"11. The General Assembly deprecates the continued alienation of land in colonial Territories for military installations. The large-scale utilization of local economic and manpower resources for this purpose diverts resources that could be more beneficially utilized in promoting the economic development of the Territories concerned and is thus contrary to the interests of their populations.

"12. The General Assembly requests the Secretary-General to continue, through the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat, an intensified campaign of publicity with a view to informing world public opinion of the facts concerning the military activities and arrangements in colonial Territories which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting

of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in Assembly resolution 1514 (XV).

"13. The General Assembly requests the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples to continue to examine this question and to report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-third session."

#### 42/418. Question of Gibraltar

At its 92nd plenary meeting, on 4 December 1987, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fourth Committee,<sup>124</sup> adopted the following text as representing the consensus of the members of the Assembly:

"The General Assembly, recalling its decision 41/407 of 31 October 1986, recalling at the same time that the Brussels statement,<sup>125</sup> agreed on by the Governments of Spain and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland on 27 November 1984, reads as follows:

"(c) The establishment of a negotiating process aimed at overcoming all the differences between them over Gibraltar and at promoting co-operation on a mutually beneficial basis on economic, cultural, touristic, aviation, military and environmental matters. Both sides accept that the issues of sovereignty will be discussed in that process. The British Government will fully maintain its commitment to honour the wishes of the people of Gibraltar as set out in the preamble of the 1969 Constitution";

"takes note of the fact that the Ministers for Foreign Affairs met at Madrid on 5 and 6 December 1985 and in London on 13 and 14 January 1987 as part of this process, and urges both Governments to continue the negotiating process with the object of reaching a definitive solution to the problem of Gibraltar in the light of relevant resolutions of the Assembly and in the spirit of the Charter of the United Nations."

#### 42/419. Question of Pitcairn

At its 92nd plenary meeting, on 4 December 1987, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fourth Committee,<sup>124</sup> adopted the following text as representing the consensus of the members of the Assembly:

"The General Assembly, having examined the relevant chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,<sup>126</sup> reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of Pitcairn to self-determination in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. The Assembly further reaffirms the responsibility of the administering Power to promote the economic and social development of the Territory. The Assembly urges the administering Power to continue to respect the very individual life-style that the people of the Territory have chosen and to preserve, promote and protect it. The Assembly requests the Special Committee to continue to examine the question at its next ses-

<sup>124</sup> *Ibid.*, Forty-second Session, Annexes, agenda item 18, document A/42/730, para. 23.

<sup>125</sup> A/39/732, annex.

<sup>126</sup> *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/42/23), chap. IX.*

sion and to report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-third session."

#### 42/420. Question of St. Helena

At its 92nd plenary meeting, on 4 December 1987, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fourth Committee,<sup>127</sup> having examined the relevant chapters of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,<sup>128</sup> reaffirmed the inalienable right of the people of St. Helena to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960. The Assembly urged the administering Power, in consultation with the Legislative Council and other representatives of the people of St. Helena, to continue to take all necessary steps to ensure the speedy implementation of the Declaration in respect of the Territory and, in that connection, reaffirms the importance of promoting an awareness among the people of St. Helena of the possibilities open to them in the exercise of their right to self-determination.

<sup>127</sup> *Ibid.*, Forty-second Session, Annexes, agenda item 18, document A/42/730, para. 24.

<sup>128</sup> *Ibid.*, Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/42/23), chaps. III and IX.

#### 7. Decisions adopted on the reports of the Fifth Committee

##### 42/451. Report of the Economic and Social Council

At its 99th plenary meeting, on 21 December 1987, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee,<sup>129</sup> took note of chapters I, IV (sect. I), V (sect. A), VI (sects. C and E), VII and VIII of the report of the Economic and Social Council.<sup>40</sup>

##### 42/452. Use of experts, consultants and participants in *ad hoc* expert groups

At its 99th plenary meeting, on 21 December 1987, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee:<sup>130</sup>

(a) Took note of the reports of the Secretary-General on the use of experts, consultants and participants in *ad hoc* expert groups;<sup>131</sup>

(b) Decided to revert to this subject at its forty-third session in the light of the report of the Secretary-General on the use of consultants and participants in *ad hoc* expert groups in the United Nations in 1986-1987.<sup>132</sup>

##### 42/453. Organization and methods for official travel

At its 99th plenary meeting, on 21 December 1987, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee:<sup>130</sup>

<sup>129</sup> *Ibid.*, Forty-second Session, Annexes, agenda item 12, document A/42/888, para. 4.

<sup>130</sup> *Ibid.*, agenda item 114, document A/42/880, para. 10.

<sup>131</sup> 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.

<sup>132</sup> A/C.5/42/25.

The Assembly expressed the view that the administering Power should continue to implement infrastructure and community development projects aimed at improving the general welfare of the community, including the critical unemployment situation, and to encourage local initiative and enterprise, particularly in the areas of fisheries development, forestry, handicrafts and agriculture. The Assembly, in view of the serious developments in South Africa, noted with concern the trade and transportation dependency of the Territory on South Africa. The Assembly reaffirmed that continued development assistance from the administering Power, together with any assistance that the international community might be able to provide, constituted an important means of developing the economic potential of the Territory and of enhancing the capacity of its people to realize fully the goals set forth in the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations. The Assembly noted with deep concern the continued presence of military facilities on the dependency of Ascension Island and, in that regard, recalled all the United Nations resolutions and decisions concerning military bases and installations in colonial and Non-Self-Governing Territories. The Assembly urged the administering Power to take all the necessary measures not to involve the Territory in any offensive acts or interference against neighbouring States by the racist régime of South Africa. The Assembly considered that the possibility of dispatching a United Nations visiting mission to St. Helena at an appropriate time should be kept under review, and requested the Special Committee to continue to examine the question of St. Helena at its next session, and to report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-third session.

(a) Took note of the follow-up report of the Joint Inspection Unit on organization and methods for official travel<sup>133</sup> and the related comments of the Secretary-General<sup>134</sup> and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;<sup>135</sup>

(b) Concurred with the observations of the Advisory Committee;

(c) Requested the Secretary-General to report on developments in this matter to the General Assembly at its forty-third session.

##### 42/454. Administrative and budgetary co-ordination of the United Nations with the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency

At its 99th plenary meeting, on 21 December 1987, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee:<sup>136</sup>

(a) Took note with appreciation of the reports of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on the administrative and budgetary co-ordination of the United Nations with the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency;<sup>137</sup>

(b) Requested the Secretary-General to refer those reports to the executive heads of the organizations of the United Nations system, through the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination;

(c) Decided to transmit the reports of the Advisory

<sup>133</sup> See A/41/121.

<sup>134</sup> A/41/121/Add.1, annex.

<sup>135</sup> A/42/790, sect. I.

<sup>136</sup> *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Annexes*, agenda item 118, document A/42/883, para. 10.

<sup>137</sup> A/41/671 and A/42/683.



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 information.

#### 42/455. Reports of the Joint Inspection Unit and documentation related to the Unit

At its 99th plenary meeting, on 21 December 1987, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee,<sup>138</sup> took note of the following documents:

(a) Report of the Joint Inspection Unit on its activities during the period from 1 July 1985 to 30 June 1986;<sup>139</sup>

(b) Notes submitted by the Secretary-General transmitting to the members of the Assembly the work programmes of the Unit for 1986<sup>140</sup> and for 1987;<sup>141</sup>

(c) Reports of the Secretary-General submitted to the Assembly at its forty-first<sup>142</sup> and forty-second<sup>143</sup> sessions on the implementation of the recommendations of the Unit;

(d) Report of the Unit entitled "The changing use of computers in organizations of the United Nations system at Geneva: management issues",<sup>144</sup> the related comments of the executive heads of the organizations concerned<sup>145</sup> and those of the Secretary-General;<sup>146</sup>

(e) Report of the Unit entitled "Some reflections on reform of the United Nations",<sup>147</sup> a related note by the Secretary-General<sup>148</sup> and the related comments of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination;<sup>149</sup>

(f) Report of the Unit entitled "Status of internal evaluation in organizations of the United Nations system",<sup>150</sup> the related comments of the Secretary-General<sup>151</sup> and those of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination;<sup>152</sup>

(g) Report of the Unit entitled "Third report on evaluation in the United Nations system: integration and use",<sup>153</sup> the related comments of the Secretary-General<sup>154</sup> and those of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination;<sup>155</sup>

(h) Report of the Unit entitled "Management of interpretation services in the United Nations system",<sup>156</sup> the related comments of the Secretary-General<sup>157</sup> and those of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination;<sup>158</sup>

(i) Report of the Unit entitled "Cash management in the United Nations and four specialized agencies (FAO, ILO, UNESCO, WHO)",<sup>159</sup> and the related comments of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination.<sup>160</sup>

#### 42/456. Amendments to the Staff Rules

At its 99th plenary meeting, on 21 December 1987, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee,<sup>159</sup> having noted the need periodically to review the Staff Rules and to report annually to the General Assembly the full text of provisional Staff Rules and amendments, decided to take note of the report of the Secretary-General on amendments to the Staff Rules.<sup>160</sup>

<sup>138</sup> *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Annexes*, agenda item 119, document A/42/884, para. 10.

<sup>139</sup> *Ibid.*, *Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 34* (A/41/34).

<sup>140</sup> A/41/137.

<sup>141</sup> A/42/133.

<sup>142</sup> A/41/658.

<sup>143</sup> A/42/526.

<sup>144</sup> See A/40/410.

<sup>145</sup> See A/40/410/Add.1.

<sup>146</sup> A/41/686, annex.

<sup>147</sup> See A/40/988 and Corr.1.

<sup>148</sup> A/40/988/Add.1.

<sup>149</sup> A/41/639, annex.

<sup>150</sup> A/41/201, annex.

<sup>151</sup> A/41/409, annex.

<sup>152</sup> A/41/304, annex.

<sup>153</sup> A/41/202, annex.

<sup>154</sup> See A/41/648.

<sup>155</sup> A/42/95, annex I.

<sup>156</sup> A/42/672, annex.

<sup>157</sup> See A/41/649.

<sup>158</sup> A/41/649/Add.1, annex.

<sup>159</sup> *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Annexes*, agenda item 122, document A/42/885, para. 20.

<sup>160</sup> A/C.5/42/3.

### 8. Decisions adopted on the reports of the Sixth Committee

#### 42/426. Draft Body of Principles for the Protection of All Persons under Any Form of Detention or Imprisonment

At its 94th plenary meeting, on 7 December 1987, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Sixth Committee,<sup>161</sup>

(a) Took note with appreciation 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<sup>162</sup> and of the progress achieved by the Working Group during the forty-second session of the Assembly;

(b) 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 for the Protection of All Persons under Any Form of Detention or Imprisonment during that session;

(c) Requested the Secretary-General to circulate to Member States the report of the open-ended Working Group established at the forty-second session;

(d) Decided to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-third session the item entitled "Draft Body of Principles for the Protection of All Persons under Any Form of Detention or Imprisonment".

<sup>161</sup> *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Annexes*, agenda item 139, document A/42/819, para. 11.

<sup>162</sup> A/C.6/42/L.12.



## ANNEX I

## COMPOSITION OF ORGANS

This list provides a reference to the composition of the Security Council, the Economic and Social Council, the Trusteeship Council and the International Court of Justice, and of organs established by the General Assembly. The composition of an organ will be found in the volume of resolutions and decisions for the session indicated on the page of that volume given in the right-hand column.

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<i>Ad Hoc</i> Committee on International Terrorism . . . . .	27	119
<i>Ad Hoc</i> Committee on the Drafting of an International Convention against the Recruitment, Use, Financing and Training of Mercenaries . . . . .	42	308
<i>Ad Hoc</i> Committee on the Implementation of the Collective Security Provisions of the Charter of the United Nations <sup>a</sup> . . . . .	38	92
<i>Ad Hoc</i> Committee on the Indian Ocean <sup>b</sup> . . . . .	39	321
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Advisory Commission of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (members appointed by the General Assembly) . . . . .	27	29
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Committee against Torture <sup>e</sup> . . . . .		
Committee for Programme and Co-ordination . . . . .	42	311
Committee for the United Nations Population Award <sup>f</sup> . . . . .	36	135
Committee of Trustees of the United Nations Fund for South Africa . . . . .	20	18
Committee on Applications for Review of Administrative Tribunal Judgments <sup>g</sup> . . . . .	10	31
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<sup>a</sup> See also resolution 40/159.

<sup>b</sup> See also resolution 42/43.

<sup>c</sup> See also decisions 36/424 and 39/430.

<sup>d</sup> See also A/39/662, para. 1.

<sup>e</sup> On 26 November 1987, the States Parties to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (resolution 39/46, annex), in accordance with article 17 of the Convention, elected the following persons as members of the Committee against Torture:

- (a) For a two-year term beginning on 1 January 1988:
  - Mr. Alexis Dipanda Mouelle (Cameroon),
  - Mr. Yuri Khitrin (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics),
  - Mr. Dimitar Mikhailov (Bulgaria),
  - Mr. Bent Sørensen (Denmark),
  - Mr. Joseph Voyame (Switzerland).
- (b) For a four-year term beginning on 1 January 1988:
  - Mr. Alfredo Bengzon (Philippines),
  - Mr. Peter Thomas Burns (Canada),
  - Ms. Christine Chanet (France),
  - Ms. Socorro Diaz Palacios (Mexico),
  - Mr. Ricardo Gil Lavedra (Argentina).

<sup>f</sup> See also Economic and Social Council decision 1982/188; and A/41/503 and Corr.1 and 2, para. 2.

<sup>g</sup> Composed of the Member States represented on the General Committee of the General Assembly at the forty-second session (see sect. X.A, decisions 42/302, 42/303 and 42/304).

<sup>h</sup> See also resolution 42/207 A.

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Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women <sup>i</sup>		
Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination <sup>j</sup>		
Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People .....	31, vol. I	195
Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space <sup>k</sup> .....	35	89
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<sup>i</sup> Established in accordance with article 17 of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (see resolution 34/180). For the composition of the Committee, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 38 (A/42/38), annex III*.

<sup>j</sup> Established in accordance with article 8 of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (see resolution 2106 A (XX)). For the composition of the Committee, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 18 (A/42/18), sect. I.C*.

<sup>k</sup> See also *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 20 (A/42/20), para. 5*.

<sup>l</sup> Previously known as the Committee on Disarmament (see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 27 (A/38/27 and Corr.1), para. 21*).

<sup>m</sup> See sect. X.A, decisions 42/302, 42/303 and 42/304.

<sup>n</sup> See also decision 42/448.

<sup>o</sup> See also *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 39 (A/42/39 and Corr.1), sect. II.B*.

<sup>p</sup> *Ibid.*, *Thirty-first Session, Supplement No. 37 (A/31/37), para. 3*.

<sup>q</sup> See also *Official Records of the Trade and Development Board, Thirty-first Session, Supplement No. 1A (TD/B/1077), vol. II, annex V*.

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<sup>r</sup> See also *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-second Year, Special Supplement No. 1*, para. 1.

<sup>s</sup> See also resolution 1344 (XIII).



## ANNEX II

## CONVENTIONS, DECLARATIONS AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS

This list provides a reference to the conventions, declarations and other instruments the texts of which appear in the volumes of resolutions and decisions.

<i>Title</i>	<i>Resolution No.</i>
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Agreement between the United Nations and the United States of America regarding the Headquarters of the United Nations .....	169 (II)
Agreement between the United Nations and the World Intellectual Property Organization .....	3346 (XXIX)
Agreement Governing the Activities of States on the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies .....	34/68
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Convention on Consent to Marriage, Minimum Age for Marriage and Registration of Marriages .....	1763 A (XVII)
Convention on International Liability for Damage Caused by Space Objects .....	2777 (XXVI)
Convention on Registration of Objects Launched into Outer Space .....	3235 (XXIX)
Convention on Special Missions and Optional Protocol concerning the Compulsory Settlement of Disputes .....	2530 (XXIV)
Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women .....	34/180
Convention on the International Right of Correction .....	630 (VII)
Convention on the Nationality of Married Women .....	1040 (XI)
Convention on the Non-Applicability of Statutory Limitations to War Crimes and Crimes against Humanity .....	2391 (XXIII)
Convention on the Political Rights of Women .....	640 (VII)
Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents .....	3166 (XXVIII)
Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide .....	260 A (III)
Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies .....	179 (II)
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Convention on the Prohibition of Military or Any Other Hostile Use of Environmental Modification Techniques .....	31/72
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Declaration of Principles Governing the Sea-Bed and the Ocean Floor, and the Subsoil Thereof, beyond the Limits of National Jurisdiction .....	2749 (XXV)
Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace .....	2832 (XXVI)
Declaration of the 1980s as the Second Disarmament Decade .....	35/46
Declaration of the Rights of the Child .....	1386 (XIV)
Declaration on International Co-operation for Disarmament .....	34/88

Title	Resolution No.
Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations	2625 (XXV)
Declaration on the Right to Development	41/128
Declaration on Social and Legal Principles relating to the Protection and Welfare of Children, with Special Reference to Foster Placement and Adoption Nationally and Internationally	41/85
Declaration on Social Progress and Development	2542 (XXIV)
Declaration on South Africa	34/93 O
Declaration on Territorial Asylum	2312 (XXII)
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## ANNEX IV

## CHECK-LIST OF RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS

This check-list includes all the resolutions and decisions adopted by the General Assembly during its forty-second session, from 15 September to 21 December 1987. The column "Voting result" indicates the number of votes in favour, the number of votes against and the number of abstentions for those resolutions and decisions which were adopted by a formal vote. Unless otherwise indicated, all the votes were recorded votes. The details of the voting, which are available only for recorded votes, appear in the verbatim record of the relevant plenary meeting (see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Plenary Meetings*); a complete tabulation of those results by Member State will be found in the annex to the *Index to proceedings of the General Assembly* (ST/LIB/SER.B/A.40).

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Resolution No.	Title	Item	Plenary meeting	Date of adoption	Voting result	Page
42/1	The situation in Central America: threats to international peace and security and peace initiatives	34	28th	7 October 1987		14
42/2	Credentials of representatives to the forty-second session of the General Assembly					
	Resolution A	3	36th	13 October 1987		15
	Resolution B	3	96th	11 December 1987		15
42/3	The situation in Kampuchea	24	39th	14 October 1987	117-21-16	15
42/4	Co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference	22	40th	15 October 1987		16
42/5	Co-operation between the United Nations and the League of Arab States	23	40th	15 October 1987	153-2-0	17
42/6	Report of the International Atomic Energy Agency	14	43rd	20 October 1987		18
42/7	Return or restitution of cultural property to the countries of origin	20	47th	22 October 1987	103-0-15	18
42/8	Prevention and control of acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS)	12	48th	26 October 1987		19
42/9	Co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity	25	51st	28 October 1987		20
42/10	Observer status for the African Development Bank in the General Assembly	140	51st	28 October 1987		21
42/11	Co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of American States	142	51st	28 October 1987		22
42/12	Co-operation between the United Nations and the Latin American Economic System	143	51st	28 October 1987		22
42/13	Achievements of the International Year of Peace	26	52nd	28 October 1987		23
42/14	Question of Namibia					
	A. Situation in Namibia resulting from the illegal occupation of the Territory by South Africa	36	59th	6 November 1987	131-0-24	24
	B. Implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978)	36	59th	6 November 1987	130-0-24	30
	C. Programme of work of the United Nations Council for Namibia	36	59th	6 November 1987	149-0-6	32
	D. Dissemination of information and mobilization of international public opinion in support of the immediate independence of Namibia	36	59th	6 November 1987	133-0-22	34
	E. United Nations Fund for Namibia	36	59th	6 November 1987	149-0-5	36
42/15	The situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security	31	62nd	10 November 1987	123-19-11	38
42/16	Zone of peace and co-operation of the South Atlantic	27	63rd	10 November 1987	122-1-8	38
42/17	Question of the Comorian island of Mayotte	29	64th	11 November 1987	128-1-22	39
42/18	Judgment of the International Court of Justice of 27 June 1986 concerning military and paramilitary activities in and against Nicaragua: need for immediate compliance	30	68th	12 November 1987	94-2-48	39
42/19	Question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas)	37	72nd	17 November 1987	114-5-36	40

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42/21	Application of the Republic of Nauru to become a party to the Statute of the International Court of Justice . . . . .	144	73rd	18 November 1987		41
42/22	Declaration on the Enhancement of the Effectiveness of the Principle of Refraining from the Threat or Use of Force in International Relations . . . . .	131	73rd	18 November 1987		287
42/23	Policies of <i>apartheid</i> of the Government of South Africa					
	A. International solidarity with the liberation struggle in South Africa . . . . .	33	77th	20 November 1987	129-3-22	42
	B. Application of co-ordinated and strictly monitored measures against South Africa . . . . .	33	77th	20 November 1987	128-3-24	42
	C. Comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against the racist régime of South Africa . . . . .	33	77th	20 November 1987	126-11-17	43
	D. Relations between Israel and South Africa . . . . .	33	77th	20 November 1987	103-29-23	43
	E. Programme of work of the Special Committee against <i>Apartheid</i> . . . . .	33	77th	20 November 1987	145-1-10	44
	F. Oil embargo against South Africa . . . . .	33	77th	20 November 1987	138-4-12	44
	G. Concerted international action for the elimination of <i>apartheid</i> . . . . .	33	77th	20 November 1987	149-2-4	45
	H. United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa . . . . .	33	77th	20 November 1987		46
42/24	United Nations Conference for the Promotion of International Co-operation in the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy . . . . .	40	83rd	27 November 1987		46
42/25	Implementation of General Assembly resolution 41/45 concerning the signature and ratification of Additional Protocol I of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco) . . . . .	48	84th	30 November 1987	147-0-7	60
42/26	Cessation of all nuclear-test explosions					
	Resolution A . . . . .	49	84th	30 November 1987	137-3-14	61
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42/27	Urgent need for a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty . . . . .	50	84th	30 November 1987	143-2-8	62
42/28	Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East . . . . .	51	84th	30 November 1987		63
42/29	Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia . . . . .	52	84th	30 November 1987	114-3-36	64
42/30	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 . . . . .	53	84th	30 November 1987		64
42/31	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 . . . . .	54	84th	30 November 1987	112-18-20	65
42/32	Conclusion of effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons . . . . .	55	84th	30 November 1987	151-0-3	66
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42/36	Reduction of military budgets . . . . .	60	84th	30 November 1987		71
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	C. Measures to uphold the authority of the 1925 Geneva Protocol and to support the conclusion of a chemical weapons convention . . . . .	61	84th	30 November 1987		73
42/38	General and complete disarmament					
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	B. Prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of radiological weapons . . . . .	62 (a)	84th	30 November 1987		74
	C. Notification of nuclear tests . . . . .	62 (h)	84th	30 November 1987	147-1-8	74
	D. Bilateral nuclear-arms negotiations . . . . .	62	84th	30 November 1987	143-0-13	75



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F.	Prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of radiological weapons . . . . .	62 (a)	84th	30 November 1987	119-2-32	76
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L.	Prohibition of the production of fissionable material for weapons purposes . . . . .	62 (f)	84th	30 November 1987	149-1-6	79
M.	Compliance with arms limitation and disarmament agreements . . . . .	62	84th	30 November 1987		79
N.	Conventional disarmament on a regional scale . . . . .	62 (g)	84th	30 November 1987	154-0-0	80
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42/41	World Disarmament Conference . . . . .	65	84th	30 November 1987		87
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B.	Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session . . . . .	66 (f)	84th	30 November 1987	137-1-14	88
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J.	United Nations disarmament studies . . . . .	66 (h)	84th	30 November 1987		93
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42/44	Israeli nuclear armament . . . . .	68	85th	30 November 1987	97-2-52	96
42/45	Relationship between disarmament and development . . . . .	69	85th	30 November 1987		97

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42/47	Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination	87	85th	30 November 1987		176
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42/49	Achievement of social justice	88	85th	30 November 1987		179
42/50	National experience in achieving far-reaching social and economic changes for the purpose of social progress	88	85th	30 November 1987	144-1-10	180
42/51	Implementation of the International Plan of Action on Aging and related activities	89	85th	30 November 1987		180
42/52	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	90	85th	30 November 1987	156-1-0	181
42/53	Opportunities for youth	90	85th	30 November 1987		182
42/54	Implementation of the guidelines for further planning and suitable follow-up in the field of youth	90	85th	30 November 1987		182
42/55	Channels of communication between the United Nations and youth and youth organizations	90	85th	30 November 1987		183
42/56	Status of the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of <i>Apartheid</i>	92	85th	30 November 1987	128-1-27	184
42/57	Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination	92	85th	30 November 1987		185
42/58	Implementation of the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons and United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons	93	85th	30 November 1987		185
42/59	Crime prevention and criminal justice	94	85th	30 November 1987		187
42/60	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women	95	85th	30 November 1987		188
42/61	Participation of women in promoting international peace and co-operation	96	85th	30 November 1987		189
42/62	Implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women	96	85th	30 November 1987		190
42/63	United Nations Development Fund for Women	96	85th	30 November 1987		191
42/64	The role of women in society	96	85th	30 November 1987		192
42/65	International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women	97	85th	30 November 1987		193
42/66	Question of Palestine					
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42/67	Effects of atomic radiation	74	89th	2 December 1987		105
42/68	International co-operation in the peaceful uses of outer space	76	89th	2 December 1987		106
42/69	United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East					
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	K. University of Jerusalem "Al-Quds" for Palestine refugees	79	89th	2 December 1987	151-2-1	113
42/70	Financing of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force					
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42/72	Dissemination of information on decolonization . . . . .	18	92nd	4 December 1987	135-2-6	51
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