

RESOLUTIONS
and
DECISIONS
adopted by the General Assembly
during its
FORTY-THIRD SESSION
Volume I
20 September – 22 December 1988

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

OFFICIAL RECORDS: FORTY-THIRD SESSION

SUPPLEMENT No. 49 (A/43/49)



UNITED NATIONS

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UNITED NATIONS

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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 20 September to 22 December 1988. Any further resolutions or decisions which the Assembly may adopt at its forty-third 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).

CONTENTS

Section	Page
I. Allocation of agenda items	1
* * *	
II. Resolutions adopted without reference to a Main Committee	11
III. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the First Committee	63
IV. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Special Political Committee	111
V. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Second Committee	131
VI. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Third Committee	163
VII. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Fourth Committee	229
VIII. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Fifth Committee	249
IX. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Sixth Committee	275
* * *	
X. Decisions	301
A. Elections and appointments	303
B. Other decisions	
1. Decisions adopted without reference to a Main Committee	312
2. Decisions adopted on the reports of the First Committee	314
3. Decisions adopted on the reports of the Special Political Committee	314
4. Decisions adopted on the reports of the Second Committee	315
5. Decisions adopted on the reports of the Third Committee	317
6. Decisions adopted on the reports of the Fourth Committee	318
7. Decisions adopted on the reports of the Fifth Committee	321
8. Decisions adopted on the reports of the Sixth Committee	322

ANNEXES

I. Composition of organs	323
II. Conventions, declarations and other instruments	327
III. Index of resolutions and decisions	331
IV. Check-list of resolutions and decisions	341

I. ALLOCATION OF AGENDA ITEMS¹

Plenary meetings

1. Opening of the session by the Chairman of the delegation of the German Democratic Republic (item 1).
2. Minute of silent prayer or meditation (item 2).
3. Credentials of representatives to the forty-third 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 (sections A and B(a)), VI (section C) and VII) (item 12).²
13. Report of the International Court of Justice (item 13).
14. Report of the International Atomic Energy Agency (item 14).³
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 a member of the International Court of Justice.⁴
16. Elections to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other elections (item 16):
 - (a) Election of members of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme;
 - (b) Election of twelve members of the World Food Council;
 - (c) Election of seven members of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination;
 - (d) Election of seventeen members of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law;
 - (e) Election of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees;

¹ At its 3rd, 31st, 37th, 40th and 85th plenary meetings, on 23 September, 13, 26 and 28 October and 22 December 1988, the General Assembly adopted the agenda and the allocation of agenda items for its forty-third session (see sect. X.B.1, decision 43/402). 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/43/250 and Corr.1, paras. 26-34) and adopted by the Assembly at its 3rd plenary meeting. For the numerical list of agenda items, see annex III.

² For chapter I, see also "Second Committee", item 1, "Third Committee", item 1, "Fourth Committee", item 4 and "Fifth Committee", item 14; for chapter II, see also "Second Committee" and "Third Committee"; and for chapter VI (section C) and chapter VII, see also "Second Committee", "Third Committee" and "Fifth Committee".

At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 23 September 1988, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee as set forth in its first report (A/43/250 and Corr.1, para. 33 (a) (i)), decided that, on Thursday morning, 27 October 1988, the plenary meeting would be devoted to the observance of the fortieth anniversary of the World Health Organization.

³ At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 23 September 1988, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee as set forth in its first report (A/43/250 and Corr.1, para. 33 (b) (i)), decided that the relevant paragraphs of the report of the International Atomic Energy Agency for 1987 (see A/43/488) would be drawn to the attention of the First Committee in connection with its consideration of agenda item 64.

⁴ At its 85th plenary meeting, on 22 December 1988, the General Assembly, on the proposal of the Secretary-General (A/43/248, para. 4), decided to include this item in its agenda as sub-item 15 (c) and to consider it directly in plenary meeting.

- (f) Election of the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme.
- 17. Appointments to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other appointments (item 17).⁵
 - (h) Appointment of a member of the Joint Inspection Unit;
 - (i) Appointment of the members of the Consultative Committee on the United Nations Development Fund for Women;
 - (j) Appointment of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia;
 - (k) Confirmation of the appointment of the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.
- 18. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (item 18).⁶
- 19. Admission of new Members to the United Nations (item 19).
- 20. Co-operation between the United Nations and the Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee (item 20).
- 21. Right of peoples to peace (item 21).
- 22. The situation in Central America: threats to international peace and security and peace initiatives (item 22).
- 23. The situation in Kampuchea (item 23).
- 24. Co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference (item 24).
- 25. Co-operation between the United Nations and the League of Arab States (item 25).
- 26. Co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity (item 26).
- 27. Co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of American States (item 27).
- 28. Co-operation between the United Nations and the Latin American Economic System (item 28).
- 29. Question of Namibia (item 29).⁷
- 30. The situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security (item 30).
- 31. Zone of peace and co-operation of the South Atlantic (item 31).
- 32. Question of the Comorian island of Mayotte (item 32).
- 33. Judgment of the International Court of Justice of 27 June 1986 concerning military and paramilitary activities in and against Nicaragua: need for immediate compliance (item 33).
- 34. Question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas) (item 34).⁸
- 35. Law of the sea (item 35).
- 36. Policies of *apartheid* of the Government of South Africa (item 36).⁹
- 37. Question of Palestine (item 37).
- 38. Fortieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (item 38).¹⁰

⁵ For sub-items (a) to (g), see "Fifth Committee", item 15.

⁶ At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 23 September 1988, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee as set forth in its first report (A/43/250 and Corr.1, para. 33 (a) (ii)), decided to refer to the Fourth Committee all the chapters of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (A/43/23) 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.

⁷ At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 23 September 1988, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee as set forth in its first report (A/43/250 and Corr.1, para. 33 (a) (iii)), 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.

⁸ At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 23 September 1988, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee as set forth in its first report (A/43/250 and Corr.1, para. 33 (a) (iv)), decided to consider the item directly in plenary meeting, on the understanding that bodies and individuals having an interest in the question would be heard in the Fourth Committee in conjunction with the consideration of the item in plenary meeting.

⁹ At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 23 September 1988, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee as set forth in its first report (A/43/250 and Corr.1, para. 33 (a) (v)), 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.

¹⁰ At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 23 September 1988, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee as set forth in its first report (A/43/250 and Corr.1, para. 33 (a) (vi)), decided that, on Thursday morning, 8 December 1988, the plenary meeting would be devoted to the commemoration of the fortieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

39. Critical economic situation in Africa: United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990 (item 39).
40. The situation in the Middle East (item 40).
41. Implementation of the resolutions of the United Nations (item 41).
42. Question of peace, stability and co-operation in South-East Asia (item 42).
43. 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 (item 43).
44. Launching of global negotiations on international economic co-operation for development (item 44).
45. Question of equitable representation on and increase in the membership of the Security Council (item 45).
46. Armed Israeli aggression against the Iraqi nuclear installations and its grave consequences for the established international system concerning the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and international peace and security (item 46).
47. Consequences of the prolongation of the armed conflict between Iran and Iraq (item 48).
48. Review of the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations (item 49).¹¹
49. Observer status for the Agency for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean in the General Assembly (item 142).
50. Promotion of peace, reconciliation and dialogue in the Korean peninsula (item 146).¹²
51. Emergency assistance to Jamaica (item 149).
52. Conservation of climate as part of the common heritage of mankind (item 148).¹³
53. Emergency assistance to the Sudan (item 150).¹⁴
54. Short-term, medium-term and long-term solutions to the problems of natural disasters in Bangladesh (item 151).¹⁵
55. Emergency assistance to Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama and other countries affected by hurricane Joan (item 152).¹⁶

First Committee

(DISARMAMENT AND RELATED INTERNATIONAL SECURITY QUESTIONS)

1. 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) (item 51).
2. Cessation of all nuclear-test explosions (item 52).
3. Urgent need for a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty (item 53).
4. Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East (item 54).

¹¹ At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 23 September 1988, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee as set forth in its first report (A/43/250 and Corr.1, para. 33 (f) (i)), decided to allocate the item to the Fifth Committee, on the understanding that the report 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 would be considered directly in plenary meeting. Such a decision would in no way prejudice the arrangements to be made for the future consideration of the item.

¹² At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 23 September 1988, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee as set forth in its first report (A/43/250 and Corr.1, para. 33 (a) (ix)), decided to consider the item directly in plenary meeting and decided that the observers of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Korea might participate in the consideration of the item, without setting a precedent in the future.

¹³ At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 23 September 1988, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee as set forth in its first report (A/43/250 and Corr.1, para. 33 (d) (ii)), decided to allocate the item to the Second Committee, on the understanding that the item would first be introduced at a plenary meeting before its consideration by the Second Committee.

¹⁴ At its 31st plenary meeting, on 13 October 1988, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee as set forth in its second report (A/43/250/Add.1, para. 1), decided to include the item in its agenda and to consider it directly in plenary meeting.

¹⁵ At its 31st plenary meeting, on 13 October 1988, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee as set forth in its second report (A/43/250/Add.1, para. 2), decided to include the item in its agenda and to consider it directly in plenary meeting.

¹⁶ At its 40th plenary meeting, on 28 October 1988, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee as set forth in its third report (A/43/250/Add.2, para. 2), decided to include the item in its agenda and to consider it directly in plenary meeting.

5. Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia (item 55).
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 (item 56).
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 (item 57).
8. Conclusion of effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons (item 58).
9. Prevention of an arms race in outer space (item 59).
10. Implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa (item 60).
11. 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 61).
12. Reduction of military budgets (item 62).
13. Chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons (item 63).
14. General and complete disarmament (item 64):³
 - (a) Contribution of the specialized agencies and other organizations and programmes of the United Nations system to the cause of arms limitation and disarmament;
 - (b) Prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of radiological weapons;
 - (c) Notification of nuclear tests;
 - (d) Conventional disarmament;
 - (e) Nuclear disarmament;
 - (f) Objective information on military matters;
 - (g) Implementation of General Assembly resolutions in the field of disarmament;
 - (h) Naval armaments and disarmament;
 - (i) Prohibition of the production of fissionable material for weapons purposes;
 - (j) Review of the role of the United Nations in the field of disarmament: report of the Disarmament Commission;
 - (k) Dumping of nuclear and industrial wastes in Africa.
15. Review and implementation of the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly (item 65):
 - (a) Review and implementation of the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly;
 - (b) Freeze on nuclear weapons;
 - (c) Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons;
 - (d) United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia;
 - (e) World Disarmament Campaign;
 - (f) Implementation of General Assembly resolution 42/39 H on a nuclear-arms freeze;
 - (g) United Nations disarmament fellowship, training and advisory services programme;
 - (h) United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa;
 - (i) United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America.
16. Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its fifteenth special session (item 66).
17. Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session (item 67):
 - (a) Report of the Disarmament Commission;
 - (b) Report of the Conference on Disarmament;
 - (c) Status of multilateral disarmament agreements;
 - (d) Advisory Board on Disarmament Studies;
 - (e) United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research;
 - (f) Review and appraisal of the implementation of the Declaration of the 1980s as the Second Disarmament Decade;
 - (g) Climatic effects of nuclear war, including nuclear winter;
 - (h) Economic and social consequences of the armaments race and its extremely harmful effects on world peace and security;

- (i) Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions of the tenth special session;
 - (j) Non-use of nuclear weapons and prevention of nuclear war;
 - (k) Cessation of the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament: report of the Conference on Disarmament;
 - (l) Prevention of nuclear war;
 - (m) Disarmament Week;
 - (n) Implementation of the recommendations and decisions of the tenth special session.
18. Implementation of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace (item 68).
 19. Israeli nuclear armament (item 69).
 20. Question of Antarctica (item 70).
 21. Strengthening of security and co-operation in the Mediterranean region (item 71).
 22. Review of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security (item 72):
 - (a) Need for result-oriented political dialogue to improve the international situation;
 - (b) Review of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security.
 23. Comprehensive system of international peace and security (item 73).
 24. Verification in all its aspects (item 139).
 25. Implementation of the conclusions of the Third Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and establishment of a preparatory committee for the Fourth Review Conference (item 141).
 26. Liability for the illegal transfer and/or use of prohibited weapons and weapons or substances which cause unnecessary human suffering (item 145).

Special Political Committee

1. Effects of atomic radiation (item 74).
2. International co-operation in the peaceful uses of outer space (item 75).
3. United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (item 76).
4. Report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories (item 77).¹⁷
5. Comprehensive review of the whole question of peace-keeping operations in all their aspects (item 78).
6. Questions relating to information (item 79).
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. Science and peace (item 140).
10. Policies of *apartheid* of the Government of South Africa (item 36).⁹

Second Committee

(ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL QUESTIONS)

1. Report of the Economic and Social Council (chapters I, II, III (sections B(b), F and G), IV, VI (sections A to C and E), VII and VIII) (item 12).¹⁸
2. Development and international economic co-operation (item 82):
 - (a) International development strategy for the fourth United Nations development decade;

¹⁷ See also sect. X.B.1, decision 43/402.

¹⁸ For chapter I, see also "Plenary meetings", item 12, "Third Committee", item 1, "Fourth Committee", item 4, and "Fifth Committee", item 14; for chapter II, see also "Plenary meetings" and "Third Committee"; for chapter IV (section E), see also "Fifth Committee"; for chapter III (section B (b)) and chapter VI (section A), see also "Third Committee"; for chapter VI (section C) and chapter VII, see also "Plenary meetings", "Third Committee" and "Fifth Committee"; for chapter VI (section E), see also "Fourth Committee"; and for chapter VIII, see also "Third Committee" and "Fifth Committee".

- (b) Trade and development;
 - (c) Food problems;
 - (d) New and renewable sources of energy;
 - (e) Development of the energy resources of developing countries;
 - (f) Long-term trends in social and economic development;
 - (g) Long-term strategy for sustainable and environmentally sound development.
3. External debt crisis and development (item 83).
 4. Operational activities for development (item 84):¹⁹
 - (a) Operational activities of the United Nations system;
 - (b) United Nations Development Programme;
 - (c) United Nations Population Fund;
 - (d) United Nations Children's Fund;
 - (e) World Food Programme.
 5. Training and research (item 85):
 - (a) United Nations Institute for Training and Research;
 - (b) United Nations University.
 6. Special economic and disaster relief assistance (item 86):
 - (a) Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator;
 - (b) Special programmes of economic assistance.
 7. Responsibility of States for the protection of the environment and prevention of environmental pollution as a result of the accumulation of toxic and radioactive wastes, and strengthening of international co-operation for the purpose of resolving the problem (item 143).
 8. Conservation of climate as part of the common heritage of mankind (item 148).¹³

Third Committee

(SOCIAL, HUMANITARIAN AND CULTURAL QUESTIONS)

1. Report of the Economic and Social Council (chapters I, II, III (sections B(b) to E and H), V, VI (sections A and C), VII and VIII) (item 12).²⁰
2. Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination (item 87).
3. Adverse consequences for the enjoyment of human rights of political, military, economic and other forms of assistance given to the racist and colonialist régime of South Africa (item 88).
4. Question of aging (item 89).
5. Policies and programmes involving youth (item 90).
6. Elimination of all forms of racial discrimination (item 91).
7. Implementation of the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons and the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons (item 92).
8. Crime prevention and criminal justice (item 93).
9. Elimination of all forms of discrimination against women (item 94).
10. Forward-looking strategies for the advancement of women to the year 2000 (item 95):
 - (a) Implementation of the Declaration on the Participation of Women in Promoting International Peace and Co-operation;
 - (b) Implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women;
 - (c) United Nations Development Fund for Women.¹⁹

¹⁹ At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 23 September 1988, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee as set forth in its first report (A/43/250 and Corr. 1, para. 33 (e) (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 item 84.

²⁰ For chapter I, see also "Plenary meetings", item 12, "Second Committee", item 1, "Fourth Committee", item 4, and "Fifth Committee", item 14; for chapter II, see also "Plenary meetings" and "Second Committee"; for chapter V, see also "Fifth Committee"; for chapter III (section B (b)) and chapter VI (section A), see also "Second Committee"; for chapter VI (section C) and chapter VII, see also "Plenary meetings", "Second Committee" and "Fifth Committee"; and for chapter VIII, see also "Second Committee" and "Fifth Committee".

11. 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 (item 96).
12. Elimination of all forms of religious intolerance (item 97).
13. Human rights and scientific and technological developments (item 98).
14. Question of a convention on the rights of the child (item 99).
15. International Covenants on Human Rights (item 100).
16. Reporting obligations of States parties to United Nations instruments on human rights (item 101).
17. Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (item 102):
 - (a) International Conference on the Plight of Refugees, Returnees and Displaced Persons in Southern Africa;
 - (b) Second International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa;
 - (c) Assistance to refugees, returnees and displaced persons of Central America.
18. International campaign against traffic in drugs (item 103):
 - (a) Draft convention against illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances;
 - (b) International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking;
 - (c) International campaign against drug abuse and illicit trafficking.
19. Alternative approaches and ways and means within the United Nations system for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms (item 104):
 - (a) Respect for the right of everyone to own property alone as well as in association with others and its contribution to the economic and social development of Member States;
 - (b) Impact of property on the enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms;
 - (c) Right to development;
 - (d) Development of public information activities in the field of human rights.
20. New international humanitarian order (item 105).
21. Torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment (item 106).
22. Families in the development process (item 107).
23. Responsibility of States to ban in their territory, and to refrain from instigating or supporting in the territory of other States, chauvinistic, racist and other manifestations that may cause discord between peoples and involvement of Governments and the mass media in combating such manifestations and in educating peoples and youth in the spirit of peaceful co-operation and international entente; and evaluation of the implementation of the Declaration on the Promotion among Youth of the Ideals of Peace, Mutual Respect and Understanding between Peoples (item 144).

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).
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 (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).
4. Report of the Economic and Social Council (chapters I and VI (section E)) (item 12).²¹
5. United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa (item 111).

²¹ For chapter I, see also "Plenary meetings", item 12, "Second Committee", item 1, "Third Committee", item 1, and "Fifth Committee", item 14; and for chapter VI (section E), see also "Second Committee".

6. Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories (item 112).
7. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (item 18).⁶
8. Question of Namibia (item 29).⁷
9. Question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas) (item 34).⁸

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;
 - (b) United Nations Development Programme;
 - (c) United Nations Children's Fund;
 - (d) United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East;
 - (e) United Nations Institute for Training and Research;
 - (f) Voluntary funds administered by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees;
 - (g) Fund of the United Nations Environment Programme;
 - (h) United Nations Population Fund;
 - (i) United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation.
2. Programme budget for the biennium 1988-1989 (item 114).
3. Programme planning (item 115).
4. Financial emergency of the United Nations (item 116).
5. Administrative and budgetary co-ordination of the United Nations with the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency (item 117):
 - (a) Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on administrative and budgetary co-ordination;
 - (b) Harmonization of the statutes, rules and practices of the administrative tribunals of the International Labour Organisation and of the United Nations.
6. Joint Inspection Unit (item 118).²²
7. Pattern of conferences (item 119).
8. Scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of the United Nations (item 120).
9. Personnel questions (item 121):
 - (a) Composition of the Secretariat;
 - (b) Respect for the privileges and immunities of officials of the United Nations and the specialized agencies and related organizations;
 - (c) Other personnel questions.
10. United Nations common system (item 122).
11. United Nations pension system (item 123).
12. Financing of the United Nations peace-keeping forces in the Middle East (item 124):
 - (a) United Nations Disengagement Observer Force;
 - (b) United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon.
13. Financing of the United Nations Iran-Iraq Military Observer Group (item 147).
14. Report of the Economic and Social Council (chapters I, IV (section E), V, VI (sections C and D), VII and VIII) (item 12).²³

²² At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 23 September 1988, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee as set forth in its first report (A/43/250 and Corr. 1, para. 33 (f) (iii)), 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.

²³ For chapter I, see also "Plenary meetings", item 12, "Second Committee", item 1, "Third Committee", item 1, and "Fourth Committee", item 4; for chapter IV (section E), see also "Second Committee"; for chapter V, see also "Third Committee"; for chapter VI (section C) and chapter VII, see also "Plenary meetings", "Second Committee" and "Third Committee"; and for chapter VIII, see also "Second Committee" and "Third Committee".

15. Appointments to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other appointments (item 17):²⁴
 - (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;
 - (f) Appointment of members of the International Civil Service Commission;
 - (g) Appointment of members and alternate members of the United Nations Staff Pension Committee.
16. Review of the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations (item 49).¹¹
17. Current financial crisis of the United Nations (item 50).²⁵

Sixth Committee

(LEGAL QUESTIONS)

1. Consideration of the draft articles on most-favoured-nation clauses (item 125).
2. Observer status of national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity and/or by the League of Arab States (item 126).
3. Status of the Protocols Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and relating to the protection of victims of armed conflicts (item 127).
4. Progressive development of the principles and norms of international law relating to the new international economic order (item 128).
5. Peaceful settlement of disputes between States (item 129).
6. Draft Code of Crimes against the Peace and Security of Mankind (item 130).
7. Report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its twenty-first session (item 131).
8. Consideration of effective measures to enhance the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives (item 132).
9. Report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Drafting of an International Convention against the Recruitment, Use, Financing and Training of Mercenaries (item 133).
10. Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its fortieth session (item 134).
11. Report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization (item 135).
12. Development and strengthening of good-neighbourliness between States (item 136).
13. Report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country (item 137).
14. Draft Body of Principles for the Protection of All Persons under Any Form of Detention or Imprisonment (item 138).

²⁴ For sub-items (h) to (k), see "Plenary meetings", item 17.

²⁵ At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 23 September 1988, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee as set forth in its first report (A/43/250 and Corr.1, para. 33 (f) (ii)), decided to allocate the item to the Fifth Committee, on the understanding that such a decision would in no way prejudice the arrangements to be made for the future consideration of the item.

II. RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED WITHOUT REFERENCE TO A MAIN COMMITTEE¹

CONTENTS

Resolution No.	Title	Item	Date of adoption	Page
43/1	Co-operation between the United Nations and the Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee (A/43/L.4 and Add.1)	20	17 October 1988	12
43/2	Co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference (A/43/L.2)	24	17 October 1988	12
43/3	Co-operation between the United Nations and the League of Arab States (A/43/L.7)	25	17 October 1988	13
43/4	Co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of American States (A/43/L.8/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Add.1)	27	17 October 1988	15
43/5	Co-operation between the United Nations and the Latin American Economic System (A/43/L.6)	28	17 October 1988	15
43/6	Observer status for the Agency for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean in the General Assembly (A/43/L.3)	142	17 October 1988	16
43/7	Emergency assistance to Jamaica (A/43/L.5 and Add.1)	149	18 October 1988	16
43/8	Emergency assistance to the Sudan (A/43/L.9 and Add.1)	150	18 October 1988	17
43/9	Short-term, medium-term and long-term solutions to the problems of natural disasters in Bangladesh (A/43/L.10/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Add.1)	151	18 October 1988	17
43/10	Credentials of representatives to the forty-third session of the General Assembly			
	Resolution A (A/43/715)	3	18 October 1988	18
	Resolution B (A/43/715/Add.1)	3	9 December 1988	18
43/11	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/43/L.14)	33	25 October 1988	18
43/12	Co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity (A/43/L.1)	26	25 October 1988	19
43/13	Pretoria's racial "municipal elections" (A/43/L.16)	36	26 October 1988	20
43/14	Question of the Comorian island of Mayotte (A/43/L.15)	32	26 October 1988	21
43/16	Report of the International Atomic Energy Agency (A/43/L.17)	14	28 October 1988	21
43/17	Emergency assistance to Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama and other countries affected by hurricane Joan (A/43/L.19)	152	28 October 1988	22
43/18	Law of the sea (A/43/L.18 and Add.1)	35	1 November 1988	23
43/19	The situation in Kampuchea (A/43/L.12 and Add.1)	23	3 November 1988	24
43/20	The situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security (A/43/L.20)	30	3 November 1988	25
43/21	The uprising (<i>intifadah</i>) of the Palestinian people (A/43/L.21 and Add.1)	77	3 November 1988	26
43/22	Right of peoples to peace (A/43/L.22 and Add.1)	21	11 November 1988	27
43/23	Zone of peace and co-operation of the South Atlantic (A/43/L.25 and Add.1)	31	14 November 1988	27
43/24	The situation in Central America: threats to international peace and security and peace initiatives (A/43/L.26)	22	15 November 1988	27
43/25	Question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas) (A/43/L.27 and Add.1)	34	17 November 1988	28
43/26	Question of Namibia (A/43/24, part two)			
	A. Situation in Namibia resulting from the illegal occupation of the Territory by South Africa	29	17 November 1988	29
	B. Implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978)	29	17 November 1988	33
	C. Programme of work of the United Nations Council for Namibia	29	17 November 1988	34
	D. Dissemination of information and mobilization of international public opinion in support of the immediate independence of Namibia	29	17 November 1988	35
	E. United Nations Fund for Namibia	29	17 November 1988	37
43/27	Mid-term review and appraisal of the implementation of the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990 (A/43/664 and Corr.1)	39	18 November 1988	39
43/45	Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (A/43/L.23 and Add.1)	18	22 November 1988	46
43/46	Dissemination of information on decolonization (A/43/L.24 and Add.1)	18	22 November 1988	48
43/47	International Decade for the Eradication of Colonialism (A/43/L.28/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Add.1)	18	22 November 1988	48
43/49	Report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country (A/43/L.43)	137 and 8	2 December 1988	49

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

Resolution No.	Title	Item	Date of adoption	Page
43/50	Policies of <i>apartheid</i> of the Government of South Africa			
	A. International solidarity with the liberation struggle in South Africa (A/43/L.30/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Add.1)	36	5 December 1988	49
	B. Military collaboration with South Africa (A/43/L.31 and Add.1)	36	5 December 1988	50
	C. Comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against the racist régime of South Africa (A/43/L.32 and Add.1)	36	5 December 1988	50
	D. Imposition, co-ordination and strict monitoring of measures against racist South Africa (A/43/L.33 and Add.1)	36	5 December 1988	51
	E. Relations between South Africa and Israel (A/43/L.34 and Add.1)	36	5 December 1988	51
	F. Programme of work of the Special Committee against <i>Apartheid</i> (A/43/L.35 and Add.1)	36	5 December 1988	52
	G. Special session of the General Assembly on <i>apartheid</i> and its destructive consequences in southern Africa (A/43/L.36 and Add.1)	36	5 December 1988	52
	H. Dissemination of information against the policies of <i>apartheid</i> of the régime of racist South Africa (A/43/L.37 and Add.1)	36	5 December 1988	52
	I. United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa (A/43/L.38 and Add.1)	36	5 December 1988	53
	J. Oil embargo against South Africa (A/43/L.41 and Add.1)	36	5 December 1988	53
	K. Concerted international action for the elimination of <i>apartheid</i> (A/43/L.42 and Add.1)	36	5 December 1988	54
43/54	The situation in the Middle East			
	Resolution A (A/43/L.44 and Add.1)	40	6 December 1988	56
	Resolution B (A/43/L.45 and Add.1)	40	6 December 1988	57
	Resolution C (A/43/L.46 and Add.1)	40	6 December 1988	58
43/90	Fortieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (A/43/L.47 and Add.1)	38	8 December 1988	59
43/174	Review of the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations in the economic and social fields (A/43/L.48)	49	9 December 1988	60
43/175	Question of Palestine			
	Resolution A (A/43/L.50 and Add.1)	37	15 December 1988	60
	Resolution B (A/43/L.51 and Add.1)	37	15 December 1988	61
	Resolution C (A/43/L.52 and Add.1)	37	15 December 1988	61
43/176	Question of Palestine (A/43/L.53 and Add.1)	37	15 December 1988	62
43/177	Question of Palestine (A/43/L.54 and Add.1)	37	15 December 1988	62

43/1. Co-operation between the United Nations and the Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 36/38 of 18 November 1981, 37/8 of 29 October 1982, 38/37 of 5 December 1983, 39/47 of 10 December 1984, 40/60 of 9 December 1985 and 41/5 of 17 October 1986,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on co-operation between the United Nations and the Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee,²

Having heard the statement made on 17 October 1988 by the Secretary-General of the Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee on the steps taken by the Committee to ensure continuing, close and effective co-operation between the two organizations,³

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

2. Notes with appreciation the continuing efforts of the Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee towards strengthening the role of the United Nations and its various organs, including the International Court of Justice, through programmes and initiatives undertaken by the Committee;

3. Notes with satisfaction the commendable progress achieved towards enhancing co-operation between the United Nations and the Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee in wider areas;

² A/43/640.

³ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Plenary Meetings*, 32nd meeting.

4. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session a report on co-operation between the United Nations and the Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee;

5. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session the item entitled "Co-operation between the United Nations and the Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee".

32nd plenary meeting
17 October 1988

43/2. 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,⁴

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,

⁴ A/43/498 and Add.1.

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 third general meeting between representatives of the secretariats of the United Nations and other organizations of the United Nations system and the secretariat of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, held at Geneva from 4 to 6 July 1988,⁵ in compliance with General Assembly resolution 42/4 of 15 October 1987,

Noting the encouraging progress made in the seven priority areas of co-operation as well as in the identification of other areas of co-operation,

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, 41/3 of 16 October 1986 and 42/4 of 15 October 1987,

1. Takes note with satisfaction of the report of the Secretary-General;⁴

2. Approves the conclusions and recommendations of the third general meeting between representatives of the secretariats of the United Nations and other organizations of the United Nations system and the secretariat of the Organization of the Islamic Conference;⁶

3. 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;

4. 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;

5. 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;

6. 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;

7. Recommends that a co-ordination meeting of the focal points of the lead agencies of the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference should be organized during 1989 at a time and place to be determined through consultations with the organizations concerned;

8. 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;

9. Also requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session on the state of co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference;

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

32nd plenary meeting
17 October 1988

43/3. 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 42/5 of 15 October 1987,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on co-operation between the United Nations and the League of Arab States,⁷

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,

Taking note with satisfaction of the second joint meeting of the representatives of the United Nations and other organizations of the United Nations system and the representatives of the League of Arab States and its specialized organizations, held at Geneva from 29 June to 1 July 1988, as called for in General Assembly resolution 42/5, to evaluate the progress achieved in their co-operation during the past five years,

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 Sum-

⁵ A/43/498/Add.1.

⁶ *Ibid.*, paras. 21-87.

⁷ A/43/509 and Add.1.

mit Conference, held at Amman from 25 to 27 November 1980,⁸

Taking note with appreciation that consultations have been initiated for the purpose of drafting an agreement of co-operation between the United Nations and the League of Arab States,

Having heard the statement of the Permanent Observer of the League of Arab States of 17 October 1988 on co-operation between the United Nations and the League of Arab States,⁹ and having noted the emphasis placed therein on follow-up actions and procedures on the recommendations in the political, social and cultural fields adopted at the meetings between the 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 1983⁹ and at Geneva from 29 June to 1 July 1988,¹⁰ 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 Tunis⁹ and the sectoral meeting on social development in the Arab region, held at Amman from 19 to 21 August 1985,¹¹ 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. *Also 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. *Further 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 appro-

priate action regarding the multilateral proposals adopted at the Amman meeting in 1985, and at the Geneva meeting in 1988, 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 associate whenever possible with organizations and institutions of the League of Arab States in the execution and implementation of development projects in the Arab region;

(d) To inform the Secretary-General, not later than 15 May 1989, 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 multilateral and bilateral proposals adopted at the Tunis, Amman and Geneva meetings;

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

9. *Decides* that, in order to intensify co-operation and for the purpose of review and appraisal of progress as well as to prepare comprehensive periodic reports, a general meeting between the United Nations system and the League of Arab States should take place once every three years and inter-agency sectoral meetings should be organized annually on areas of priority and wide importance in the development of the Arab States, the time and place to be determined by consultations between the United Nations and the League of Arab States;

10. *Recommends* that, in order to make the already existing co-operation comprehensive and meaningful, as well as to give it a legal and formal status, the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Secretary-General of the League of Arab States should take necessary steps to conclude an agreement of co-operation between the United Nations and the League of Arab States when the text of such an agreement is finalized by the two organizations, as called for in paragraph 10 of General Assembly resolution 42/5;

11. *Invites* the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Secretary-General of the League of Arab States to initiate consultations for the purpose of holding a preparatory meeting in 1989 between the Department of Disarmament Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat and the League of Arab States with a view to considering the possibility of holding a seminar on disarmament matters in the Arab region in 1990;

12. *Recommends* that the United Nations and the other organizations of the United Nations system should

⁸ See A/35/719-S/14289, annex.

⁹ A/38/299 and Corr.1, sect. V.

¹⁰ A/43/509/Add.1.

¹¹ See A/40/481/Add.1.

utilize Arab expertise to the extent possible in projects undertaken in the Arab region;

13. *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;

14. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session a progress report on the implementation of the present resolution;

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

32nd plenary meeting
17 October 1988

43/4. Co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of American States

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 42/11 of 28 October 1987, relating to the promotion of co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of American States,

Having examined the report of the Secretary-General on co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of American States,¹²

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 whose activities are 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 resolution AG/RES.880 (XVII-0/87) adopted on 14 November 1987 by the General Assembly of the Organization of American States¹³ on co-operation between the two organizations,

Underscoring the need to continue strengthening 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 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. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of American States, as well as his efforts to strengthen that co-operation;

2. *Invites* the Secretary-General to continue taking 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;

3. *Recommends* that a general meeting should be held between representatives of the Organization of American States and of the United Nations and other organizations of the United Nations system, on a date and at a place to be determined, for the purpose of holding consultations on projects, measures and procedures which will facilitate and broaden co-operation between those organizations;

4. *Recommends* that in 1989 local meetings should be promoted between resident representatives of the two organizations, in each country which is a member of both organizations, in consultation with the national authorities of those countries;

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

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

32nd plenary meeting
17 October 1988

43/5. Co-operation between the United Nations and the Latin American Economic System

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 42/12 of 28 October 1987 on co-operation between the United Nations and the Latin American Economic System,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on co-operation between the United Nations and the Latin American Economic System,¹⁴

Taking into account decision 282 of 20 September 1988 on co-operation between the United Nations and the Latin American Economic System, adopted at the fourteenth regular session of the Latin American Council, in which the conviction was expressed that General Assembly resolution 42/12 represents an important step towards further development of co-operation between the Latin American Economic System and the United Nations system,

Considering that the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean has developed close ties of co-operation with the Latin American Economic System and that, in the course of the last year, efforts have been successfully made at co-ordinating and mutually strengthening their activities,

Considering also that since 1976 the Permanent Secretariat of the Latin American Economic System has carried out various programmes with the support of the United Nations Development Programme in areas that are considered of priority for the economic development of the region,

¹² A/43/552 and Add.1.

¹³ Organization of American States, General Assembly, *Seventeenth Regular Session, Washington, D.C., November 9-14, 1987*, vol. I, *Proceedings* (OEA/Ser.P/XVII.0.2), p. 37.

¹⁴ A/43/433.

Considering further that the Latin American Economic System is developing joint activities with specialized agencies and other bodies and programmes of the United Nations system, such as the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, the World Meteorological Organization, the World Health Organization, the World Intellectual Property Organization, the United Nations Environment Programme, the United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations, the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator and the United Nations Institute for Training and Research,

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

2. *Expresses satisfaction* with decision 282 of the Latin American Council of the Latin American Economic System;

3. *Expresses its gratitude* for the constant efforts made by the Latin American Economic System in promoting co-operation among the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean, and consultation and co-ordination of their positions on subjects of vital importance to the region, as well as in enhancing their economic and social development;

4. *Welcomes with satisfaction* the dialogue which the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Latin American and Caribbean countries are holding on the occasion of the ordinary sessions of the Latin American Council of the Latin American Economic System;

5. *Urges* the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean to broaden and deepen its co-ordination and mutual support activities with the Latin American Economic System, as well as its participation in common efforts to harmonize action among the various regional and subregional entities in the economic field;

6. *Urges* the United Nations Development Programme to strengthen and broaden its support to the programme that the Permanent Secretariat of the Latin American Economic System is carrying out within the framework of the 1989-1991 work programme approved by the Latin American Council;

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

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General of the United Nations to promote, in close collaboration with the Permanent Secretary of the Latin American Economic System, the holding of a meeting in 1989 between their respective secretariats, with the aim of identifying those areas in which it will be possible to broaden co-operation between the United Nations system and the Latin American Economic System;

9. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to continue to take the necessary measures to strengthen and intensify co-operation between the United Nations system and the Latin American Economic System, and to inform the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session of the implementation of the present resolution.

32nd plenary meeting
17 October 1988

43/6. Observer status for the Agency for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean in the General Assembly

The General Assembly,

Noting the desire of the Agency for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean for co-operation between the United Nations and the Agency,

1. *Decides* to invite the Agency for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean 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.

32nd plenary meeting
17 October 1988

43/7. Emergency assistance to Jamaica

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 42/169 of 11 December 1987 on an international decade for natural disaster reduction,

Deeply distressed by the number of afflicted persons and the destruction wrought by hurricane Gilbert which, on 12 September 1988, struck the island of Jamaica,

Conscious of the efforts of the Government and people of Jamaica to save lives and alleviate the sufferings of the victims of the hurricane,

Noting the enormous effort that will be required to alleviate the grave situation caused by this natural disaster,

Conscious also of the prompt response being made by Governments, international agencies, non-governmental organizations and private individuals to provide emergency relief,

Recognizing that the magnitude of the disaster and its long-term effects will require, as a complement to the effort being made by the people and Government of Jamaica, a demonstration of international solidarity and humanitarian concern to ensure broad multilateral co-operation in order to meet the immediate emergency situation in the affected areas, as well as to undertake the process of reconstruction,

1. *Expresses its solidarity and support* to the Government and people of Jamaica;

2. *Expresses its appreciation* to the States, international agencies and non-governmental organizations that are providing emergency relief to that country;

3. *Calls upon* all States to contribute generously to the relief and reconstruction efforts in the affected areas;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in collaboration with the international financial institutions and the bodies and agencies of the United Nations system, to assist the Government of Jamaica in identifying the emergency, medium-term and long-term needs and in mobilizing resources, as well as to help with the task of reconstruction of the country undertaken by the Government.

33rd plenary meeting
18 October 1988

43/8. Emergency assistance to the Sudan

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 35/56 of 5 December 1980, the annex to which contains the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade, and 42/169 of 11 December 1987 on an international decade for natural disaster reduction,

Recalling also the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries,¹⁵ in particular the section concerning disaster assistance for least developed countries,

Deeply concerned by the extensive and unprecedented damage and devastation in the Sudan caused by torrential rain and floods in August 1988,

Extremely concerned about the destruction of hundreds of thousands of buildings and dwellings and by the fact that large sectors of the nation's infrastructure have been completely disrupted, in particular, roads, railway lines, water supplies, electricity supplies, hospitals and health centres, schools and other public utilities and communication systems,

Considering that over 120,000 hectares of cultivated land and over 7,000 small farmers' schemes were inundated, and about 600 villages and islands have completely disappeared and thereby over 1.5 million persons were left without shelter or food,

Fully cognizant of the economic difficulties already faced by the Sudan, particularly resulting from its high level of indebtedness and compounded further by a massive influx of refugees and 2 million displaced persons,

Recognizing that the Sudan has shouldered the major part of the burden in dealing with the disasters, but that, the magnitude of devastation and damage is far beyond the means and abilities of the Sudan alone to rectify,

Reaffirming the need for the international community to respond fully to requests for emergency humanitarian assistance as well as rehabilitation and reconstruction of a least developed country, facing grave and compounded disaster situations,

Noting with appreciation the response to date of various countries and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations in emergency relief operations,

Noting that the Secretary-General has sent an inter-agency mission to the Sudan to assess emergency conditions and that a United Nations Development Programme/World Bank multi-donor flood recovery programme mission is currently in the Sudan, at the request of its Government, to assess the impact of floods and to prepare a two-year reconstruction programme,

1. *Expresses its solidarity* with the Government and people of the Sudan in facing the complex disaster situations;

2. *Expresses its gratitude* to the States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations that rendered support and assistance to the Government of the Sudan in its relief and rehabilitation efforts;

3. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General for the steps he has taken to co-ordinate and mobilize relief and rehabilitation efforts;

4. *Calls upon* all States to contribute generously and respond urgently and effectively to the needs of relief operations, rehabilitation and reconstruction;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in close co-operation with the Government of the Sudan, to co-ordinate efforts of the United Nations system to help the Sudan in its emergency, rehabilitation and reconstruction efforts, to mobilize resources for the implementation of those programmes and to keep the international community informed of those needs;

6. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to apprise the Economic and Social Council at its first regular session of 1989 of his efforts and to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

33rd plenary meeting
18 October 1988

43/9. Short-term, medium-term and long-term solutions to the problems of natural disasters in Bangladesh

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 40/231 of 17 December 1985 following the disastrous cyclone that struck Bangladesh in 1985,

Recalling also its resolution 42/169 of 11 December 1987 on an international decade for natural disaster reduction,

Noting with concern the devastating consequences of the recent floods in Bangladesh, the worst in living memory, that have caused significant loss of life, unprecedented human suffering to tens of millions of stranded and homeless people subjected to hunger and water-borne disease and incalculable damage to crops, livestock, communications and infrastructure,

Taking note of the statement made on 10 October 1988 by the representative of Bangladesh,¹⁶ in which he elaborated the details of these concerns,

Deeply conscious of the macro-economic impact of such calamities, which constitutes an insurmountable burden on the economy and development plans of a least developed country like Bangladesh, causing irrecoverable setback in growth and necessitating extremely difficult adjustment, and that the cost of damage inflicted by such catastrophes often exceeds the net inflow of development assistance,

Recognizing the strenuous efforts of the Government and people of Bangladesh to save lives, to alleviate the suffering and hardship suffered by the victims of the floods and to initiate urgent recovery measures, including immediate relief and rehabilitation measures,

Recognizing also that the magnitude of the damage and devastation is beyond the ability of Bangladesh alone to rectify or to meet, requiring national efforts to be supplemented by sustained international financial and technical assistance over the long term,

Emphasizing in this connection the importance of measures noted in the report of the Secretary-General on special economic and disaster relief assistance to Bangladesh, submitted to the General Assembly at its forty-first session,¹⁷

¹⁵ 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.

¹⁶ See Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Plenary Meetings, 25th meeting.

¹⁷ A/41/396.

Aware that Bangladesh is particularly vulnerable to recurrent disasters that have the potential of becoming annual visitations of destruction far beyond its capacity either to control or to effectively mitigate,

Conscious of the fact that international assistance and investment over time are required to mitigate and prevent the consequences of such disasters,

Noting with appreciation the support and solidarity displayed by the countries of South Asia in assisting Bangladesh in the immediate aftermath of the floods,

Welcoming the efforts of the Government of Bangladesh, initiated at the highest level, to strengthen bilateral co-operation with concerned countries of the region through the establishment of task forces of experts to study and make recommendations for flood management and water flows and to find durable solutions to the problems in these areas,

Expressing the hope that these multiple bilateral approaches will strengthen co-operation, co-ordination and convergence of mutual interests leading to practical arrangements to promote solutions for the assessment, prediction, prevention and mitigation of natural disasters and to joint approaches for a permanent solution,

Recognizing the responsibility of the United Nations system to facilitate studies at the request of concerned Governments, including those of natural disasters of a geo-physical origin, to improve capacities of countries to mitigate the effects of natural disasters, to foster scientific and engineering endeavours to close critical gaps in knowledge, to disseminate existing and new information and to develop measures for prediction, prevention and mitigation of natural disasters through programmes of technical assistance and technology transfer,

Aware that considerable expertise and technical capabilities are available within the organizations of the United Nations system to strengthen preparedness and prevention capabilities of disaster-prone countries through the promotion of a long-term and effective solution of the problems caused by natural disasters,

1. *Expresses its gratitude* to Member States, international organizations within and outside the United Nations system, non-governmental organizations and individuals and groups that have so generously assisted the Government of Bangladesh in its immediate relief and rehabilitation efforts;

2. *Expresses its deep appreciation* to the Secretary-General for the urgent steps he has taken to mobilize humanitarian assistance and, through the appointment of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator as his Special Representative, to co-ordinate activities of the United Nations agencies in the field for purposeful and unified assistance by the international community;

3. *Appeals* to all Member States, specialized agencies in the field and other organs and bodies of the United Nations system, as well as international economic and financial institutions, to respond urgently and generously in sustaining development assistance to Bangladesh, particularly in its plans and programmes for longer-term rehabilitation and reconstruction;

4. *Requests* relevant organizations and bodies of the United Nations system and other multilateral organizations to take appropriate measures to provide assistance to Bangladesh to strengthen its capacity to assess, predict, prevent and mitigate natural disasters, particularly assistance for disaster preparedness and prevention programmes and to implement its plans and programmes for

seeking a long-term and effective solution of the problems caused by floods and other natural disasters;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General, through the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator and in co-operation with other relevant agencies of the United Nations system, to assist the Government of Bangladesh in preparing its own feasibility plan to meet such exigencies;

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

33rd plenary meeting
18 October 1988

43/10. Credentials of representatives to the forty-third session of the General Assembly

A

The General Assembly

Approves the first report of the Credentials Committee.¹⁸

33rd plenary meeting
18 October 1988

B

The General Assembly

Approves the second report of the Credentials Committee.¹⁹

76th plenary meeting
9 December 1988

43/11. 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 resolutions 41/31 of 3 November 1986 and 42/18 of 12 November 1987,

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",²⁰

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

¹⁸ A/43/715.

¹⁹ A/43/715/Add.1.

²⁰ Military and Paramilitary Activities in and against Nicaragua (Nicaragua v. United States of America), Merits, Judgment, *I.C.J. Reports* 1986, p. 14.

of America of military and other activities in and against Nicaragua,

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 the present resolution;

3. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fourth 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".

36th plenary meeting
25 October 1988

43/12. 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,²¹

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

Recalling also its resolutions S-13/2 of 1 June 1986, the annex to which contains the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990, and 42/163 of 8 December 1987 on the Programme,

Taking note of the relevant resolutions, decisions and declarations adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its forty-eighth ordinary session, held at Addis Ababa from 19 to 23 May 1988,²² and by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of that organization at its twenty-fourth ordinary session, held at Addis Ababa from 25 to 28 May 1988,²³

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 4 October 1988,²⁴

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 the policies of *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 the 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 the 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-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, as well as in the search for solutions to Africa's debt and debt-servicing burden, taking into account Africa's common position on its external debt, adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its third extraordinary session, held at Addis Ababa on 30 November and 1 December 1987,²⁵ and within the terms of the Medium-term Review of the Programme of Action, to consult the Organization of African Unity with a view to establishing a group of experts to undertake an in-depth assessment of the question of commodities of interest to Africa and the scope for export diversification;

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;²⁶

7. *Requests* all Member States, United Nations bodies, the specialized agencies and all other relevant organs of the United Nations, 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

²¹ A/43/497 and Add.1.

²² A/43/398, annex I.

²³ *Ibid.*, annex II.

²⁴ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Plenary Meetings*, 16th meeting.

²⁵ A/42/874, annex II.

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

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 efforts 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 Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the United Nations Institute for Training and Research for the assistance so far rendered to the 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;²⁷

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 infrastructure 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. *Congratulates* the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity for reactivating the machinery for co-operation of the two organizations and encourages them to further strengthen the said machinery;

18. *Requests* the Secretary-General of the United Nations to invite the representative of the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity to participate in the meetings of the United Nations Steering Committee and its Inter-Agency Task Force and working groups on the implementation of the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990;²⁸

19. *Also 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 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-fourth session on the implementation of the present resolution and on the development of co-operation between the Organization of African Unity and the organizations within the United Nations system.

36th plenary meeting
25 October 1988

43/13. Pretoria's racial "municipal elections"

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 38/11 of 15 November 1983, in which it stated its conviction that the "constitutional proposals" were aimed at depriving the indigenous African majority of all fundamental rights and further entrenching *apartheid* and accordingly rejected them,

Reaffirming that *apartheid* is a crime against humanity and a threat to international peace and security,

Gravely concerned that the so-called nation-wide municipal elections of 26 October 1988 are an extension of the "constitutional proposals" of 1983,

Welcoming the united resistance of the oppressed people of South Africa against these "municipal elections",

Alarmed that the Pretoria racist régime has declared illegal all advocacy against these "municipal elections" and further intensified repressive State violence, including the bombing of buildings that house the offices of anti-*apartheid* organizations as well as the mass arrest and detention of its opponents, in a bid to crush all resistance to these "municipal elections",

Reaffirming the legitimacy of the struggle of the oppressed people of South Africa for the elimination of *apartheid* and for the establishment of a society in which all the people of South Africa as a whole, irrespective of race, colour or creed, will enjoy equal and full political and other rights and participate freely in the determination of their destiny,

Firmly convinced that the holding of these "municipal elections" will further aggravate the already explosive situation inside *apartheid* South Africa,

²⁷ A/42/422, annex III.

²⁸ See A/42/560, paras. 121 and 122, and A/43/664 and Corr.1, para. 42.

1. Declares that the "municipal elections" are contrary to the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and that the enforcement of the "municipal elections" and their results will inevitably aggravate tension and conflict in South Africa and in southern Africa as a whole;

2. Rejects these "municipal elections" and all insidious manoeuvres by the racist minority régime of South Africa further to entrench white minority rule and *apartheid*;

3. Also rejects any so-called "negotiated settlement" based on the outcome of the "municipal elections" and other extensions of the "constitutional proposals" of 1983;

4. Solemnly declares that only the total eradication of *apartheid* and the establishment of a non-racial democratic society based on majority rule, through the full and free exercise of adult suffrage by all the people in a united and non-fragmented South Africa, can lead to a just and lasting solution of the explosive situation in South Africa;

5. Requests the Security Council, as a matter of urgency, to consider the serious implications of the so-called "municipal elections" and to take all necessary measures, in accordance with the Charter, to avert the further aggravation of tension and conflict in South Africa and in southern Africa as a whole.

37th plenary meeting
26 October 1988

43/14. 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, 41/30 of 3 November 1986 and 42/17 of 11 November 1987, in which, *inter alia*, it 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 also 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,²⁹

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. Also requests the Secretary-General to report on this matter to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session;

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

37th plenary meeting
26 October 1988

43/16. 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 1987,³⁰

Taking note of the statement of the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency of 27 October 1988,³¹ which provides additional information on the main developments in the Agency's activities during 1988,

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,

²⁹ A/43/648.

³⁰ International Atomic Energy Agency, *The Annual Report for 1987* (Austria, July 1988), (GC(XXXII)/835); transmitted to the members of the General Assembly by a note of the Secretary-General (A/43/488).

³¹ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Plenary Meetings*, 39th meeting.

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 Weapons³² 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 initiation of a project under the auspices of the Agency by the world's four major fusion partners for a conceptual design of an international thermonuclear experimental reactor,

Noting with appreciation the adoption of a joint protocol³³ relating to the application of the Vienna Convention on Civil Liability for Nuclear Damage and the Paris Convention on Third Party Liability in the Field of Nuclear Energy, which would have the effect of extending the existing civil liability régime and avoiding possible conflicts of the applicable law,

Bearing in mind resolutions (GC(XXXII)/RES/487 on Israeli nuclear capabilities and threat, GC(XXXII)/RES/489 on measures to strengthen international co-operation in nuclear safety and radiological protection, GC(XXXII)/RES/490 on dumping of nuclear wastes, GC(XXXII)/RES/491 on liability for nuclear damage, GC(XXXII)/RES/492 on the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, GC(XXXII)/RES/493 on the Convention on Early Notification of a Nuclear Accident and the Convention on Assistance in the case of a Nuclear Accident or Radiological Emergency, GC(XXXII)/RES/494 on the Agency's contribution to sustainable development and GC(XXXII)/RES/503 on South Africa's nuclear capabilities, adopted on 23 September 1988 by the General Conference of the Agency at its thirty-second 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 life, health and the environment; 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-third session of the General Assembly relating to the Agency's activities.

40th plenary meeting
28 October 1988

43/17. Emergency assistance to Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama and other countries affected by hurricane Joan

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 42/169 of 11 December 1987 on an international decade for natural disaster reduction and 35/56 of 5 December 1980, the annex to which contains the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade,

Deeply concerned by the large number of afflicted persons and also by the destruction caused by hurricane Joan, which between 22 and 25 October 1988 struck Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama and other countries of the region,

Aware of the efforts of the Governments and peoples of the region to save lives and alleviate the suffering of the victims of hurricane Joan,

Aware also of the enormous effort that will be required to alleviate the grave situation caused by this natural disaster,

Welcoming the prompt response of the Governments, the organs, organizations and specialized agencies of the United Nations system and also of the international and regional agencies, the non-governmental organizations and the private individuals that are providing emergency relief,

Recognizing that the magnitude of the disaster and its medium- and long-term effects will require, as a complement to the efforts being made by the peoples and Governments of Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama and other countries of the region, a demonstration of international solidarity and humanitarian concern to trigger broad multilateral co-operation in order to meet the immediate emergency situation in the affected areas and initiate the process of reconstruction,

1. Expresses its solidarity and support to Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama and other countries of the region affected by the natural disaster;
2. Expresses its gratitude to all the States of the international community, the international agencies and the non-governmental organizations that are providing emergency relief to the affected countries;
3. Urges all the States of the international community, as a matter of urgency, to contribute generously to the relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction efforts in the affected areas;
4. Expresses its appreciation to the Secretary-General for the steps taken to co-ordinate and mobilize the relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction efforts;
5. Requests the Secretary-General, in close collaboration with the Governments of Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama and the affected countries of the region, and the international financial institutions, organs, organizations and specialized agencies of the United Nations system to assist those countries in mobilizing the additional financial resources necessary for the implementation of the medium- and long-term plans and programmes of rehabilitation and reconstruction.

40th plenary meeting
28 October 1988

³² Resolution 2373 (XXII), annex.

³³ Joint Protocol Relating to the Application of the Vienna Convention and the Paris Convention, adopted on 21 September 1988 by the Conference on the Relationship between the Paris Convention and the Vienna Convention.

43/18. 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, 41/34 of 5 November 1986 and 42/20 of 18 November 1987, 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,³⁴ 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 applying 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 (hereinafter referred to as "the Area"), 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,³⁵

Noting with satisfaction the progress made in the Preparatory Commission since its inception, including the registration in 1987 as pioneer investors of Institut français de recherche pour l'exploitation de la mer (IFREMER), the Government of India, Deep Ocean Resources Development Co., Ltd. (DORD) and Yuzhmorgeologiya, whose applications were submitted by the Governments of France, India, Japan and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics respectively, bearing in mind that such registration entails both rights and obligations,

Noting also with satisfaction the designation by the Preparatory Commission of reserved areas for the Authority from the application areas submitted by the pioneer investors pursuant to resolution II,

Noting also that the Preparatory Commission has decided to hold its seventh regular session at Kingston from 27 February to 23 March 1989 and to hold a summer meeting in 1989,³⁶

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,

Noting with appreciation the important initiative of the Secretary-General in convening an inter-agency meeting on international and regional developments in ocean affairs and the law of the sea,³⁷

Deeply concerned at the current state of the marine environment,

Taking note of activities carried out in 1988 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,³⁸ as approved in General Assembly resolution 38/59 A, and the report of the Secretary-General,³⁹

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 14 of General Assembly resolution 42/20,

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 historic decisions of the Preparatory Commission of 17 August and 17 December 1987 to register the four pioneer investors sponsored respectively by India, France, Japan and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and to designate reserved areas for the Authority;

9. *Looks forward* to the early and satisfactory conclusion of the current consultations in the Preparatory Commission on the implementation of the obligations of the registered pioneer investors and the certifying States;

³⁴ 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.

³⁵ *Ibid.*, document A/CONF.62/121, annex I.

³⁶ A/43/718, para. 144.

³⁷ *Ibid.*, para. 218.

³⁸ A/38/570 and Corr.1 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1.

³⁹ A/43/718.

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. *Also expresses its appreciation* for the report of the Secretary-General prepared in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 42/20 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 Preparatory 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 seventh regular session at Kingston from 27 February to 23 March 1989 and to hold a summer meeting in 1989;

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

15. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to prepare for the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session a special report on recent developments related to the protection and preservation of the marine environment in the light of the relevant provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea;

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

41st plenary meeting
1 November 1988

43/19. 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, 41/6 of 21 October 1986 and 42/3 of 14 October 1987,

Recalling also the Declaration on Kampuchea⁴⁰ and resolution 1 (I)⁴¹ adopted by the International Conference on Kampuchea,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 42/3,⁴²

Deplores that foreign armed intervention and occupation continue and that foreign forces still remain in 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 Kampuchean forces under the leadership of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk,

Taking note of Economic and Social Council decision 1988/143 of 27 May 1988 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 also 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, with effective guarantees, that will provide for the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Kampuchea under effective international supervision and control, the creation of an interim administering authority, the promotion of national reconciliation among all Kampucheans under the leadership of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, the non-return to the universally condemned policies and practices of a recent past 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,

Recognizing that the Jakarta Informal Meeting held at Bogor, Indonesia, from 25 to 28 July 1988 was a significant development, which marked for the first time the participation of the parties directly involved and other concerned countries,⁴³

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, 41/6 and 42/3 and calls for their full implementation;

⁴⁰ Report of the International Conference on Kampuchea, New York, 13-17 July 1981 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.81.I.20), annex I.

⁴¹ *Ibid.*, annex II.

⁴² A/43/730.

⁴³ See A/43/493-S/20071. For the printed text, see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-third Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1988*, document S/20071, annex.

2. *Reiterates its conviction* that the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Kampuchea under effective international supervision and control, the creation of an interim administering authority, the promotion of national reconciliation among all Kampuchians under the leadership of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, the non-return to the universally condemned policies and practices of a recent past, the restoration and preservation of the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and neutral and non-aligned status of Kampuchea, the reaffirmation of 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, with effective guarantees, 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 1987-1988⁴⁴ 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 commitment* to reconvene the Conference at an appropriate time, in accordance with Conference resolution 1 (I), and its readiness to support any other conference of an international nature under the auspices of the Secretary-General;

6. *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;

7. *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;

8. *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 Kampuchians who are still in need, especially along the Thai-Kampuchean border and in the various encampments in Thailand;

9. *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;

10. *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;

11. *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;

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

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

44th plenary meeting
3 November 1988

43/20. 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",

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 also 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 situation in Afghanistan, which resulted from the violation of principles of the Charter of the United Nations and of the recognized norms of inter-State conduct,

Noting the conclusion at Geneva, on 14 April 1988, of the Agreements on the Settlement of the Situation Relating to Afghanistan⁴⁵ and the partial withdrawal of foreign troops in accordance with the agreed time-frame,

Aware of the continuing concern of the international community at the sufferings of the Afghan people and the magnitude of the social and economic problems posed to Pakistan and Iran by the presence on their soil of millions of Afghan refugees,

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

Conscious that a successful final political settlement of the Afghanistan problem would have a favourable impact on the international situation and provide an impetus for the resolution of other acute regional conflicts,

Expressing its appreciation to the Secretary-General and his Personal Representative for their efforts to bring about peace and security,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General⁴⁶ and the status of the process of political settlement,

1. *Welcomes* the conclusion at Geneva, on 14 April 1988, under United Nations auspices, of the Agreements on the Settlement of the Situation Relating to Afghanistan, which constitute an important step towards a comprehensive political solution of the Afghanistan problem;

2. *Expresses its deep appreciation* to the Secretary-General and his Personal Representative for their constant efforts to achieve a political solution of the Afghanistan problem;

⁴⁵ Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-third Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1988, document S/19835, annex I.

⁴⁶ A/43/720-S/20230. For the printed text, see Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-third Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1988, document S/20230.

⁴⁴ A/CONF.109/13.

3. *Calls* for the scrupulous respect for and faithful implementation of the Agreements by all parties concerned who should fully abide by their letter and spirit;

4. *Notes* the continuing process of withdrawal of foreign troops from Afghanistan and expresses its expectation that the withdrawal will be completed in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Agreements;

5. *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 Afghanistan problem;

6. *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;

7. *Calls upon* all parties concerned to work for the urgent achievement of a comprehensive political solution and the creation of the necessary conditions of peace and normalcy that would enable the Afghan refugees to return voluntarily to their homeland in safety and honour;

8. *Emphasizes* the need for an intra-Afghan dialogue for the establishment of a broad-based government to ensure the broadest support and immediate participation of all segments of the Afghan people;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General and his Representative to encourage and facilitate the early realization of a comprehensive political settlement in Afghanistan in accordance with the provisions of the Agreements and of the present resolution;

10. *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;

11. *Welcomes* the appointment of a special coordinator for channelling economic and humanitarian assistance to the people of Afghanistan;

12. *Calls upon* all States to provide adequate financial and material resources to the Co-ordinator for Humanitarian and Economic Assistance Programmes Relating to Afghanistan for the purposes of achieving the speedy repatriation and rehabilitation of the Afghan refugees, as well as for the economic and social reconstruction of the country;

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General to keep Member States and the Security Council informed of progress towards the implementation of the present resolution and to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session a report on the situation in Afghanistan, on progress achieved in the implementation of the Agreements and the political settlement relating to Afghanistan;

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

*45th plenary meeting
3 November 1988*

43/21. The uprising (*intifadah*) of the Palestinian people

The General Assembly,

Aware of the uprising (*intifadah*) of the Palestinian people since 9 December 1987 against Israeli occupation,

which has received significant attention and sympathy from world public opinion,

Deeply concerned at the alarming situation in the Palestinian territories occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, as well as in the other occupied Arab territories, as a result of the continued occupation by Israel, the occupying Power, and of its persistent policies and practices against the Palestinian people,

Reaffirming that the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,⁴⁷ is applicable to all the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem,

Recalling its relevant resolutions as well as Security Council resolutions 605 (1987) of 22 December 1987, 607 (1988) of 5 January 1988 and 608 (1988) of 14 January 1988,

Recognizing the need for increased support and aid for, and solidarity with, the Palestinian people under Israeli occupation,

Conscious of the urgent need to resolve the underlying problem through a comprehensive, just and lasting settlement, including a solution to the Palestinian problem in all its aspects,

1. *Condemns* Israel's persistent policies and practices violating the human rights of the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territories, including Jerusalem, and, in particular, such acts as the opening of fire by the Israeli army and settlers that result in the killing and wounding of defenceless Palestinian civilians, the beating and breaking of bones, the deportation of Palestinian civilians, the imposition of restrictive economic measures, the demolition of houses, collective punishment and detentions, as well as denial of access to the media;

2. *Strongly deplores* the continuing disregard by Israel, the occupying Power, of the relevant decisions of the Security Council;

3. *Reaffirms* that the occupation by Israel of the Palestinian territories since 1967, including Jerusalem, in no way changes the legal status of those territories;

4. *Demands* that Israel, the occupying Power, abide immediately and scrupulously by the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, and desist forthwith from its policies and practices that are in violation of the provisions of the Convention;

5. *Calls upon* all the High Contracting Parties to the Convention to take appropriate measures to ensure respect by Israel, the occupying Power, for the Convention in all circumstances, in conformity with their obligation under article 1 thereof;

6. *Invites* Member States, the organizations of the United Nations system, governmental, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, and the mass communications media to continue and enhance their support for the Palestinian people;

7. *Urges* the Security Council to consider the current situation in the occupied Palestinian territories, taking into account the recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary-General;⁴⁸

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to examine the present situation in the occupied Palestinian territories by all

⁴⁷ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, No. 973.

⁴⁸ *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-third Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1988*, document S/19443.

means available to him and to submit periodic reports thereon, the first such report no later than 17 November 1988.

*45th plenary meeting
3 November 1988*

43/22. Right of peoples to peace

The General Assembly,

Recalling its Declaration on the Right of Peoples to Peace, approved on 12 November 1984,⁴⁹

Referring to its resolutions 40/11 of 11 November 1985 and 41/10 of 24 October 1986,

Having in mind the Universal Declaration on Human Rights⁵⁰ which emphasizes that recognition of the inherent dignity and of the equal and inalienable rights of all members of the human family is the foundation of freedom, justice and peace in the world,

Recognizing the strong resolve of peoples to strengthen international peace and security and promote economic and social development,

Noting with satisfaction the positive events and trends in the field of disarmament, the resolution of crisis situations and the strengthening of international peace and security,

Reaffirming that the implementation of the right of peoples to peace constitutes a fundamental concern of each State,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Declaration on the Right of Peoples to Peace,⁵¹

- 1. Takes note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General;*
- 2. Reaffirms the lasting importance and validity of the Declaration on the Right of Peoples to Peace;*
- 3. Considers that the efforts of non-governmental organizations and world public opinion play an important role in the implementation of the Declaration;*
- 4. Invites all States and international organizations to continue their efforts towards the implementation of the Declaration at the national and international levels;*
- 5. Calls upon all States and relevant organizations of the United Nations system, as well as non-governmental organizations, to inform the Secretary-General about the measures taken to implement the Declaration;*
- 6. Requests the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session on the basis of replies received;*
- 7. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session an item entitled "Implementation of the Declaration on the Right of Peoples to Peace".*

*46th plenary meeting
11 November 1988*

43/23. 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 re-

gion situated between Africa and South America, the "Zone of peace and co-operation of the South Atlantic",

Affirming that the questions of peace and security and those of development are interrelated and inseparable, and considering that co-operation among all States, in particular those of the region, for peace and development is essential to promote the objectives of the zone of peace and co-operation of the South Atlantic,

Recalling also its resolution 42/16 of 10 November 1987, in which it urged States of the region to continue their actions aiming at fulfilling the goals of the declaration, specially through the adoption and implementation of specific programmes for this purpose,

Noting with appreciation the efforts of States of the zone towards fulfilling the goals of the declaration,

- 1. Takes note of the report submitted by the Secretary-General in accordance with resolution 42/16;⁵²*
- 2. Welcomes the holding of the first meeting of States of the Zone of Peace and Co-operation of the South Atlantic at Rio de Janeiro, from 25 to 29 July 1988, and takes note of the Final Document of the meeting;⁵³*
- 3. Commends initiatives by States of the zone to promote peace and regional co-operation in the South Atlantic;*
- 4. Calls upon all States to co-operate in the promotion of the objectives of peace and co-operation established in the declaration of the zone of peace and co-operation of the South Atlantic and to refrain from any action inconsistent with those objectives, particularly actions which aggravate or may create situations of tension and potential conflict in the region;*
- 5. Requests the relevant organizations, organs and bodies of the United Nations system to render all necessary assistance that States of the zone may seek in their joint efforts to implement the declaration of the zone of peace and co-operation of the South Atlantic;*
- 6. 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-fourth session, taking into account, *inter alia*, the views expressed by Member States;*
- 7. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fourth session the item entitled "Zone of peace and co-operation of the South Atlantic".*

*47th plenary meeting
14 November 1988*

43/24. 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, 41/37 of 18 November 1986 and 42/1 of 7 October 1987, 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 42/1,⁵⁴

⁴⁹ Resolution 39/11, annex.

⁵⁰ Resolution 217 A (III).

⁵¹ A/43/602.

⁵² A/43/576 and Add.1.

⁵³ A/43/512.

⁵⁴ A/42/127-S/18686. For the printed text, see *Official Records of the*

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 on "Procedures for the establishment of a firm and lasting peace in Central America" signed at Guatemala City on 7 August 1987 by the Presidents of the Republics of Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua, at the Esquipulas II summit meeting,⁵⁵ 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,

Recognizing the importance of the Joint Declaration of the Central American Presidents issued at San José on 16 January 1988,⁵⁶ whereby they undertook to fulfil immediately, unconditionally and unilaterally the obligations contained in the agreement concluded at the Esquipulas II summit meeting, which must necessarily be "subject to special verification",

Welcoming the recognition given by the Central American Presidents to the tremendous efforts made by the International Verification and Follow-up Commission in helping to implement the agreement concluded at the Esquipulas II summit meeting,

Bearing in mind the particular importance which the implementation of its resolution 42/231 of 12 May 1988 has for the improvement of the living standards of the Central American people,

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" and in issuing on 16 January 1988 at San José their Joint Declaration;

2. Expresses its strongest support for the agreement;

3. Exhorts the Governments to continue their efforts to achieve a firm and lasting peace in Central America and fervently hopes that the Central American Presidents at their next meeting will evaluate and give a new impetus to the process of fulfilling the undertakings assumed in the agreement concluded at the Esquipulas II summit meeting;

4. Urges the five Central American countries to adopt immediately formulae that will enable them to overcome

the obstacles impeding the advancement of the regional peace process;

5. Exhorts the five Central American countries, with the utmost urgency, to promote and supplement the agreed verification machinery, with the co-operation of regional or extra-regional States and bodies of recognized impartiality and technical capacity, which have shown a desire to collaborate in the Central American peace process;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to afford the fullest possible support to the Central American Governments in their efforts to achieve peace, especially by taking the measures necessary for the development and effective functioning of the essential verification machinery;

7. Appeals to the countries which are outside the region but which have links with it and interests in it to facilitate the implementation of the agreement concluded at the Esquipulas II summit meeting and to abstain from any action which may impede such implementation;

8. Urges the international community and international organizations to increase their technical, economic and financial co-operation with the Central American countries for the implementation of the activities supporting the goals and objectives of the Special Plan of Economic Co-operation for Central America, as stipulated in General Assembly resolution 42/231, and as a way of assisting the efforts being made by the countries of the region to achieve peace and development;

9. Also requests the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session on the implementation of the present resolution;

10. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fourth session the item entitled "The situation in Central America: threats to international peace and security and peace initiatives".

50th plenary meeting
15 November 1988

43/25. Question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas)⁵⁷

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas) and having received the report of the Secretary-General,⁵⁸

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

Security Council, Forty-second Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1987, document S/18686.

⁵⁵ 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.

⁵⁶ A/42/911-S/19447, annex. For the printed text, see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-second Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1987*, document S/19447, annex.

⁵⁷ See also sect. I, footnote 8, and sect. X.B.6, decision 43/409.

⁵⁸ A/43/799.

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. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth 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-fourth session the item entitled "Question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas)".

54th plenary meeting
17 November 1988

43/26. Question of Namibia⁵⁹

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,⁶⁰

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,⁶¹

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 1971,⁶²

Recalling also its resolutions 3111 (XXVIII) of 12 December 1973 and 31/146 and 31/152 of 20 December 1976, in 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 further 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 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,

Taking note of debates held by the Security Council from 28 to 30 October 1987 on the question of Namibia,⁶³ and of its resolution 601 (1987) of 30 October 1987,

Welcoming the final documents and communiqués of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its twenty-fourth ordinary session, held at Addis Ababa from 25 to 28 May 1988,²³ the Fifth Islamic Summit Conference, held at Kuwait from 26 to 29 January 1987,⁶⁴ the Conference of Foreign Ministers of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Nicosia from 7 to 10 September 1988,⁶⁵ the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its forty-seventh and forty-eighth ordinary sessions, held at Addis Ababa from 22 to 27 February 1988⁶⁶ and from 19 to 23 May 1988,²² respectively, the Seminar on the International Responsibility for Namibia's Independence, held at Istanbul, Turkey, from 21 to 25 March 1988,⁶⁷ and the Seminar on Efforts to Implement the United Nations Plan for the Independence of Namibia, held at Toronto, Canada, from 7 to 11 September 1988,⁶⁸

1. *Approves* the report of the United Nations Council for Namibia;⁶⁰

2. *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;

3. *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;

4. *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 legitimate struggle of the Namibian people by all means at their disposal, 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;

5. *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 I⁶⁹ to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949,⁷⁰ and demands that South Africa accord prisoner-of-war status to all captured freedom fighters as called for by the Geneva Convention relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War⁷¹ and the Additional Protocol thereto;

6. *Reiterates* that, in accordance with its resolution 2145 (XXI), Namibia is the direct responsibility of the United Nations until genuine self-determination and na-

⁵⁹ See *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-second Year*, 2755th to 2759th meetings.

⁶⁰ A/42/178-S/18753, annexes I and II.

⁶¹ See A/43/667-S/20212, annex.

⁶² See A/AC.131/292.

⁶³ See A/AC.131/279.

⁶⁴ A/AC.131/294.

⁶⁵ A/32/144, annex I.

⁷⁰ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, Nos. 970-973.

⁷¹ *Ibid.*, vol. 75, No. 972.

⁵⁹ See also sect. I, footnote 7, and sect. X.B.6, decision 43/408.

⁶⁰ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 24 (A/43/24)*.

⁶¹ *Ibid.*, Supplement No. 23 (A/43/23), chap. VIII.

⁶² *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.*

tional independence are achieved in the Territory and reaffirms the mandate of the United Nations Council for Namibia as the legal Administering Authority for Namibia until independence under its resolution 2248 (S-V) and subsequent resolutions of the General Assembly;

7. *Reaffirms* its decision that the United Nations Council for Namibia, in pursuance of its mandate, should proceed to establish its administration in Namibia with a view to terminating racist South Africa's illegal occupation of the Territory;

8. *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 and only with its direct and full participation can the genuine independence of Namibia be achieved;

9. *Solemnly reaffirms* that Namibia's 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, any attempt by South Africa to annex them is, therefore, illegal, null and void;

10. *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;

11. *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 that it has displayed in the political and diplomatic arena despite the most extreme provocations on the part of the racist Pretoria régime;

12. *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, as clearly demonstrated by the combined actions of workers, youth, students, parents, churches and various professional organizations during this critical phase of their struggle for national and social liberation;

13. *Reaffirms* that the United Nations plan for the independence of Namibia, embodied in Security Council resolutions 385 (1976) of 30 January 1976 and 435 (1978) of 29 September 1978, is the only internationally accepted basis for a peaceful settlement of the Namibian question and demands its immediate implementation without precondition or modification;

14. *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) of 13 November 1978, 532 (1983) of 31 May 1983, 539 (1983) of 28 October 1983, 566 (1985) of 19 June 1985 and 601 (1987), 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;

15. *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;

16. *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;

17. *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;

18. *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 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), 566 (1985) and 601 (1987) and of other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and of the Council;

19. *Strongly condemns* the Pretoria régime for the imposition of the so-called interim government in Namibia on 17 June 1985, declares this measure 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;

20. *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;

21. *Strongly rejects and condemns* the persistent attempts made by the Pretoria régime and its ally 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 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 that independent and sovereign State;

22. *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);

23. *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 that must be resolved in accordance with the provisions of the Charter and the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;

24. *Firmly condemns and rejects* the policy of "constructive engagement", which encourages the racist régime of South Africa to continue its defiance of the deci-

sions of the international community on Namibia, and its policy of *apartheid*, which is a crime against humanity;

25. *Strongly condemns* the continuing collaboration between South Africa and certain Western and other States 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;

26. *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;

27. *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;

28. *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 and intensify their efforts to force the racist régime to comply with the resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to Namibia and South Africa;

29. *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;

30. *Urges* Governments that 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;

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

32. *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 such assistance, in order to ensure that it will not prolong the illegal occupation of Namibia by the Pretoria régime and the colonial institutions in the Territory;

33. *Strongly condemns* South Africa for its use of mercenaries to suppress the Namibian people and to carry out its military attacks against independent African States, and reiterates its call upon all States to take legislative and other appropriate measures to prohibit the re-

cruitment, training, financing and transit of mercenaries for service in Namibia;

34. *Also strongly condemns* South Africa for its military buildup in Namibia, its imposition of military conscription of all Namibian males between seventeen and fifty-five years of age into the occupying colonial army, its forcible displacement of Namibians from their homes and its proclamation of a so-called security zone in Namibia, and declares that all such measures taken by racist South Africa are illegal, null and void;

35. *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;

36. *Demands* that South Africa account for all "disappeared" Namibians 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;

37. *Calls upon* Member States 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;

38. *Calls upon* the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to render sustained and increased material, financial 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;

39. *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;

40. *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;

41. *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;

42. *Denounces* the acts of aggression by the racist régime against Angola, Botswana, Mozambique, Zambia and Zimbabwe, declares that the Pretoria régime's policy of aggression and destabilization 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;

43. *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 the Pretoria régime's policies of aggression and subversion, and to defend themselves better against South Africa's persistent attempts to destabilize them;

44. *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 capabilities against acts of aggression by South Africa;

45. *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;

46. *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;

47. *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;

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

49. *Also 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;⁷²

50. *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;

51. *Endorses* the decision taken by the United Nations Council for Namibia⁷³ that it will, in the exercise of its rights under the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea,⁷⁴ proclaim an exclusive economic zone for Namibia, the outer limit of which shall be 200 miles, and states that any action for the implementation of that decision should be taken in consultation with the South West Africa People's Organization, the representative of the Namibian people;

52. *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,⁷⁴ 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;

53. *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;

54. *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;

55. *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;

56. *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;

57. *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;

58. *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;

59. *Reiterates* its approval of 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;

60. *Requests* the Governments of the Federal Republic of Germany, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, which operate the Urengo uranium-enrichment plant, to have Namibian uranium specifically excluded from the Treaty of Almelo,⁷⁵ which regulates the activities of Urengo;

61. *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 all its legislation;

⁷² *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-fifth Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1980, document S/14179.*

⁷³ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fortieth Session, Supplement No. 24 (A/40/24)*, para. 513.

⁷⁴ *Ibid.*, *Thirty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 24 (A/35/24)*, vol. I, annex II.

⁷⁵ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 795, No. 11326.

62. *Calls upon* all specialized agencies, in particular the International Monetary Fund, to ensure the termination of 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;

63. *Requests* all States that 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;

64. *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-fourth 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;

65. *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-fourth session of the Assembly on the measures taken by them in the implementation of those resolutions;

66. *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;

67. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General for his personal commitment to Namibia's independence 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;

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

54th plenary meeting
17 November 1988

B

IMPLEMENTATION OF SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION 435 (1978)

The General Assembly,

Noting that the Secretary-General has reported that all the necessary conditions for the implementation of

Security Council resolution 435 (1978) of 29 September 1978 have already been fulfilled,

Indignant that ten years after the adoption of Security Council resolution 435 (1978) the Namibian people have not yet exercised their right to self-determination and attained independence,

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 1983,⁷⁶ 6 June 1985,⁷⁷ 6 September 1985,⁷⁸ 26 November 1985,⁷⁹ 31 March 1987⁸⁰ and 27 October 1987⁸¹ concerning the implementation of Council resolution 435 (1978) and resolution 439 (1978) of 13 November 1978,

Recalling Security Council resolution 601 (1987) of 30 October 1987 by which the Council, *inter alia*, decided to authorize the Secretary-General to proceed to arrange a cease-fire between South Africa and the South West Africa People's Organization in order to undertake the administrative and other practical steps necessary for the emplacement of the United Nations Transition Assistance Group,

1. *Reiterates* that Security Council resolutions 385 (1976) of 30 January 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;

2. *Strongly condemns* racist South Africa for obstructing the implementation of Security Council resolutions 385 (1976), 435 (1978), 439 (1978), 532 (1983) of 31 May 1983, 539 (1983) of 28 October 1983, 566 (1985) of 19 June 1985 and 601 (1987);

3. *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;

4. *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;

5. *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, and 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;

⁷⁶ Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-eighth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1983, document S/16237.

⁷⁷ Ibid., Fortieth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1985, document S/17242.

⁷⁸ Ibid., Supplement for July, August and September 1985, document S/17442.

⁷⁹ Ibid., Supplement for October, November and December 1985, document S/17658.

⁸⁰ Ibid., Forty-second Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1987, document S/18767.

⁸¹ Ibid., Supplement for October, November and December 1987, document S/19234.

6. *Firmly rejects and condemns* the persistent attempts 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;

7. *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 Namibia in view of the threat to regional and international peace and security created by the racist régime of South Africa;

8. *Notes with satisfaction* the statement by the Security Council on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the adoption of resolution 435 (1978) in which the members of the Council, *inter alia*, strongly urged South Africa to comply forthwith with the resolutions and decisions of the Security Council, particularly resolution 435 (1978), and to co-operate with the Secretary-General in its immediate, full and definitive implementation;⁸²

9. *Expresses* its appreciation to the Secretary-General for his personal commitment to 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;

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

54th plenary meeting
17 November 1988

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,⁶⁰

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,

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. *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 all kinds of schemes through which South Africa attempts 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, 566 (1985) of 19 June 1985, and 601 (1987) of 30 October 1987;

(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;

3. *Decides* that the United Nations Council for Namibia shall hold extraordinary plenary meetings in Latin America or southern Africa and that such meetings shall be provided with verbatim records;

4. *Decides also* 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;

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

6. *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;

7. *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;

8. *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;

9. *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;

10. *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;

11. *Requests* the United Nations Council for Namibia, in its capacity as the legal Administering Authority for

⁸² See S/20208. For the printed text, see *Resolutions and Decisions of the Security Council, 1988*.

Namibia, to accede to any international conventions as it may deem appropriate in close consultation with the South West Africa People's Organization;

12. *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) Prepare and publish reports on the political, economic, military, legal and social situation in and relating to Namibia;

(c) 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;

(d) 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 1971,⁶² 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;

(e) Continue taking measures to ensure the full implementation of Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia,⁷⁴ including legal proceedings in the domestic courts of States, in accordance with paragraph 59 of resolution 43/26 A;

(f) 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;

(g) 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;

(h) 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;

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

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

(k) 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;

(l) Draw the attention of States, the specialized agencies and private corporations to Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia, with a view to ensuring their compliance with the Decree;

(m) 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 Na-

mibia by South African and other foreign economic interests, and to expose such activities, with a view to intensifying active support for the Namibian cause;

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

13. *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, in order to ensure appropriate representation of the people of Namibia at the United Nations through the South West Africa People's Organization;

14. *Decides also* 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;

15. *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;

16. *Also 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;

17. *Decides* that, in order to expedite the training of the 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 organizations 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;

18. *Takes note* of the consolidation of the Office of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia and the secretariat of the United Nations Council for Namibia and in this regard requests the Secretary-General, in consultation with the President of the United Nations Council for Namibia, to ensure that the Council is provided with adequate secretariat assistance to help it to continue to discharge fully and effectively all tasks and functions arising out of its mandate.

*54th plenary meeting
17 November 1988*

D

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

The General Assembly,

Gravely concerned at the total black-out of news on Namibia imposed by the illegal 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 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;

(d) 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;

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

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

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

(h) 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;

(i) 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;

(j) 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;

(k) 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;

(l) To produce and disseminate posters;

(m) 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;

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

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

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

(q) 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;

(r) 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;

(s) 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;

(t) 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;

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

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

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

2. *Also 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 during 1989;

3. *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 information offices established in several Western countries;

4. *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;

5. *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;

6. *Also 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*;

7. *Further 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;

8. *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 in consultation with the South West Africa People's Organization;

9. *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;

10. *Also 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;

11. *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 official 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 certain 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 War⁷¹ and the Additional Protocol thereto;

12. *Requests* Member States to broadcast programmes on their national radio and television networks and to publish material in their official news media 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;

13. *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;

14. *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;

15. *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;

16. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to provide the United Nations Council for Namibia with the work programme of the Department of Public Information for 1989 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;

17. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to direct the Department of Public Information to disseminate, in 1989, 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.

54th plenary meeting
17 November 1988

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,⁸³

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

⁸³ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 24 (A/43/24), part four, chap. III and chap. IV, sect. B.*

Recalling 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 also 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,⁸⁴

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-fourth 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 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 the 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 con-

nection, 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 dollars from the regular budget of the United Nations for 1989;

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 projects under 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 that 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. *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;

12. *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;

13. *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 attachment programme and to meet its financial requirements;

14. *Expresses its appreciation* to the United Nations Development Programme for its increased 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 under the Nationhood Programme and for the Institute, taking into consideration that Namibia remains a unique responsibility of the

⁸⁴ 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.

United Nations, and to exercise maximum flexibility and understanding in approving projects 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 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;

19. *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;

20. *Requests* the United Nations Council for Namibia, in consultation with the South West Africa People's Organization, to finalize and publish, at an early date, a demographic study of the Namibian population;

21. *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.

*54th plenary meeting
17 November 1988*

43/27. Mid-term review and appraisal of the implementation of the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution S-13/2 of 1 June 1986, the annex to which contains the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990,

Recalling also its resolution 42/163 of 8 December 1987,

Emphasizing that the African economic crisis is one that concerns the international community as a whole and that the accelerated implementation of the Programme of Action requires further effective action by all parties concerned,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the mid-term review of the implementation of the Programme of Action,⁸⁵

Taking note of the mid-term assessment of the implementation of the Programme of Action, prepared by the Permanent Steering Committee of the Organization of African Unity at its fourteenth ordinary session,⁸⁶

Taking note also of the contribution made by individual Governments, intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations to the work of the *Ad Hoc* Committee of the Whole of the General Assembly on the Review and Appraisal of the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990,

Taking note further of the report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee of the Whole,⁸⁷

1. *Adopts* the conclusions of the mid-term review and appraisal of the implementation of the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990, consisting of an assessment of the responses and measures to accelerate the implementation of the Programme of Action, as set forth in the annex to the present resolution;

2. *Decides* to conduct a final review and appraisal of the implementation of the Programme of Action at its forty-sixth session.

*56th plenary meeting
18 November 1988*

ANNEX

Mid-term review and appraisal of the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990 and recommendations for the acceleration of its implementation

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990, which was adopted by the General Assembly in response to the critical economic situation in Africa, is based on mutual commitment and co-operation between Africa and the international community.

2. In the Programme of Action, Africa committed itself to launch long-term programmes for self-sustaining socio-economic development and growth. The international community committed itself to assisting Africa in achieving this objective.

3. The African countries committed themselves to giving priority attention to necessary economic reform as mentioned in 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 1985,²⁶ as a basis for broad-based, sustained economic development: the rehabilitation and development of agriculture; other sectors supportive of agriculture; measures to combat drought and desertification; and the efficient development and utilization of human resources.

4. The international community recognized that the economic recovery and development efforts of African countries must be supplemented by complementary action on its part through intensified co-operation and substantially increased support. It also realized that lasting solutions to the serious exogenous constraints, over which Africa has no control, will have to be found, since their persistence will impede the efforts of the African countries. It therefore committed itself to making every effort to provide sufficient resources to support and supplement the African development effort. The international community further appreciated that Africa's efforts would be greatly facilitated if flows of external resources were predictable and assured and if the quality and modality of external assistance and co-operation were improved. It also recognized that, to bring about an improvement in the external economic environment, the international community should address and examine the external factors that aggravate the African situation, especially in terms of trade and the need to deal urgently with commodity issues and alleviate Africa's debt burden. The Programme of Action equally emphasizes the importance for the international community to increase official

⁸⁵ A/43/500 and Corr.1 and Add.1 and 2.

⁸⁶ A/43/596, annex.

⁸⁷ A/43/664 and Corr.1

development assistance to African countries and to improve its quality and effectiveness.

5. The Programme of Action provides an important framework for co-operation between Africa and the international community, and all parties wish to reaffirm their commitment to the Programme of Action. The continuing gravity of the economic situation in Africa requires that all partners take urgent and decisive actions to accelerate and ensure the effective implementation of the Programme of Action during its remaining period.

6. In the Programme of Action, the international community recognized the importance to African economic development of genuine peace and security, as well as of the strengthening of international co-operation.

7. The review of measures taken to implement the Programme of Action demonstrates that most African countries have adopted significant policy reforms to improve the overall management of their economies. The determination with which African countries are pursuing and strengthening these reforms is courageous and commendable, particularly since in many countries such measures involve severe social costs and political risks. Many countries have also faced continuing climatic problems and natural calamities. The political will demonstrated by African countries and the commendable reform and policy reorientation measures that have been put in place should be sustained. Appropriate reforms should be embarked upon by those countries that have not yet initiated the process. The Governments of African countries should also play a key role in the process of co-ordination of external assistance.

8. For its part, the international community has taken important initiatives in support of the African efforts, through the Special Programme of Assistance of the World Bank, the Enhanced Structural Adjustment Facility of the International Monetary Fund and new bilateral aid commitments. Resource commitments to Africa for the years 1988-1990 will increase and disbursements will assist countries implementing reforms. Furthermore, the international community has declared its intention to continue to support the efforts of African Governments to implement the Programme of Action.

9. The reform and restructuring that are being undertaken by African countries and the ongoing initiatives taken by the international community thus constitute an important beginning. However, the overall performance of the African economies remains unsatisfactory. Despite earnest efforts to carry out adjustments in their national economic policies, most African countries have found little reprieve from the harsh impact of climatic conditions and an unfavourable external economic environment. Internal constraints, and the adverse impact of exogenous factors to which African economies are highly susceptible, are impeding the reform process and are severely hampering African development.

10. Dealing with the African crisis is a priority concern for the international community and the United Nations. It is therefore a matter of urgency that the promising actions that have been taken by all parties concerned to implement the Programme of Action should be strengthened and accelerated. Sustained and unfaltering efforts made by African countries must be matched by substantial and urgent efforts by the international community to provide support to them at the required levels and to create an international environment favourable to the process of reform and restructuring.

II. ASSESSMENT OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS PROGRAMME OF ACTION FOR AFRICAN ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND DEVELOPMENT 1986-1990

A. Response of African countries

11. The Programme of Action was designed and adopted to provide an important framework for co-operation between Africa and the international community in fostering economic recovery and development on the African continent. The continuing gravity of the economic situation in Africa requires that all partners take urgent and decisive actions to accelerate and ensure the effective implementation of the Programme of Action during its remaining term.

1. Agricultural development

12. Agriculture, on which more than 75 per cent of Africa's people depend for their livelihood, has been a major area of sectoral reform. More countries have given higher priority to channelling resources to agriculture, with the particular aim of making progress towards food security and achieving increased agricultural production. As regards export crops, almost all countries have implemented price incentive measures, and some have adopted measures to liberalize marketing policies,

to increase the share of the export value retained by farmers and to bring prices into line with world market levels. A large number of African countries have instituted a wide range of measures to mitigate food emergencies. Approximately half the countries in the region now have various types of national emergency preparedness mechanisms, about eighteen countries have early warning systems and many have set up national food security arrangements.

13. The efforts of African countries to ensure food self-sufficiency and to increase their exports have been hindered, among other things, by the following factors:

(a) The recurrence and persistence of such phenomena as drought, locust infestation and floods;

(b) The decline of international commodity prices at a time when African Governments raised prices for producers;

(c) Competition from food exports that benefit from all kinds of direct or indirect support measures;

(d) The inflow of lower-priced agricultural products concurrently with the adoption by many African Governments of import liberalization policies.

2. Other sectors in support of agriculture

14. To enhance agricultural development, attention has been given to the rehabilitation and maintenance of infrastructure that supports agriculture. In particular, emphasis has been placed on the production of agricultural tools, small-scale irrigation equipment, fertilizer, pesticides and other chemicals. Within the general constraint of scarce foreign exchange, efforts have been made to modernize, rehabilitate and expand food-processing and other agro-based industries. Inadequate transportation facilities also remain a critical bottle-neck in many countries. Similarly, the agro-based manufacturing sector has stagnated or grown only marginally.

3. Drought and desertification

15. African countries are determined to reduce the effects of drought and desertification. The measures taken to that effect include the development of water sources, the building of small dams and the development of renewable sources of energy to replace fuelwood. Despite cyclones, floods and other calamities, the countries affected are resolutely determined to pursue activities to combat drought and desertification. Overall, the African countries are determined to fight against every new threat to their environment, including the dumping of industrial or toxic waste in the continent.

4. Human resources

16. African Governments have always considered that human resources development and planning are key to the economic recovery and development of the continent and that the efficient utilization of these resources should become a major objective of their national policies. Since the adoption of the Programme of Action, the majority of African countries have put particular emphasis on formulating national literacy and vocational training programmes, elaborating information systems, setting up project appraisal machinery and, in certain cases, improving educational systems. Adapting training and educational systems to the development objectives of the Programme of Action is difficult, among other reasons, because of budgetary constraints.

17. African countries have also adopted measures to promote the effective participation of the population in the development process. In so doing, they have put particular emphasis on the role of African women, not only as beneficiaries but also as agents of development. However, as underlined in the Khartoum Declaration, adopted on 8 March 1988 by the International Conference on the Human Dimension of Africa's Economic Recovery and Development,⁸⁸ internal and external constraints may counter the efforts undertaken by Africa to fully develop its human resources, especially in the high-priority fields of health and education.

18. Particular attention has been paid by some African countries to their population policies on the basis of the Kilimanjaro Programme of Action for African Population and Self-Reliant Development, adopted by the Second African Population Conference and endorsed by the Economic Commission for Africa in 1984.⁸⁹ A growing number of countries are putting in place national policies designed to harmonize population growth with economic and environmental capacities, and formulating

⁸⁸ A/43/430, annex I.

⁸⁹ E/CONF.76/6, annex V.

specific policies and action plans to address population issues in a long-run development perspective. Effective implementation of these policies, however, still faces immense problems, which include a lack of resources, in particular trained personnel, and a low level of public support. Future efforts must focus on overcoming these problems.

5. Policy reforms

19. Since the adoption of the Programme of Action, most African countries have adopted significant policy reforms to improve the overall management of their economies. About thirty countries are undertaking stabilization or structural adjustment programmes in conjunction with the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund. These efforts are intended to improve economic performance, bring about accelerated recovery within the context of the Programme of Action and lay the foundation for self-sustaining growth and development.

20. The determination with which most African countries are pursuing and strengthening economic policy reforms is courageous and commendable, particularly since in many countries such measures involve social costs and political risks. However, reforms have not been adopted by all Governments; nor are they being pursued with equal vigour in all countries. Policy reform takes time to have a demonstrable impact on economic performance. Available data on the achievement of structural adjustment programmes, while incomplete, suggest that economic reform is beginning to make a positive impact in a number of countries. Nevertheless, in some other countries the impact remains to be fully felt, and the overall economic situation in Africa remains critical. However, there is no doubt that improvement of the economic situation requires that appropriate reform policies and programmes be vigorously implemented and sustained, taking into account the need to improve them continuously.

21. Most African Governments have instituted policy reforms aimed at economic structural transformation and improvement of the overall management of their economies, especially in the following areas: (a) public investment management systems, institutions and practices; (b) public enterprises; (c) reform of public services to make them more oriented towards achieving national development goals; (d) lowering of budget deficits and reduction and redirection of public expenditure; (e) mobilization of domestic saving and increase in investment; (f) financial and debt management; (g) reduction and reversal, where possible, of foreign exchange leakage; (h) encouragement of the role of the productive private sector and market forces in the efficient allocation of resources; and (i) promotion of foreign trade in general and intra-African trade in particular.

22. Experience in the implementation of stabilization or structural adjustment programmes currently instituted has revealed substantial concerns to African Governments, bilateral donors, multilateral financial institutions and non-governmental organizations, notably:

- (a) African Governments need to play the central role in the design and formulation of structural adjustment programmes, including the development of "policy framework papers";
- (b) Projections of financial flows, including export earnings, have often been overly optimistic;
- (c) The short-term adjustment or stabilization targets of structural adjustment programmes should be integrated with long-term development objectives;
- (d) The importance attached to macro-economic indicators should not obscure the need to pay adequate attention to institutional, social and sectoral factors that are critical to the structural transformation of African economies. Supply responses are only partly tied to relative price levels. Market liberalization involves more than just the removal of controls. Strategies of sequencing, timing and complex institutional restructuring are critical to the success of market reform in Africa;

(e) To avoid straining the social, cultural and political framework and to be credible and sustainable, structural adjustment programmes must be designed so as to be sensitive to the internal conditions of the countries concerned. In implementing expenditure reductions as part of adjustment efforts, care should be taken to ensure that such reductions, especially those in basic health, nutrition, education and other social services are not made in areas where they would worsen the situation of the poorest and most vulnerable groups;

(f) Realignment of exchange rates and rises in producers' prices have not always generated the full expected benefits because of structural rigidities that continue to characterize the current stage of development of most African countries. In part this has occurred because African

countries have not had the human and financial resources fully to address these rigidities.

23. In spite of all the measures taken, the overall performance of the economies of African countries remains unsatisfactory. Domestic structural problems and adverse exogenous developments, to which the African countries are highly susceptible, have complicated the reform process by restraining overall economic growth. In certain cases, weaknesses in the management and co-ordination of external assistance at the level of recipient countries and of bilateral and multilateral assistance agencies had led to delays in the disbursement and utilization of external resources already available.

24. Domestic impediments include the effects of recurrent drought and other natural calamities such as cyclones, floods and locust and grasshopper infestation in some areas, infrastructural and institutional deficiencies, marketing problems, low capacity for domestic resource mobilization, strong dependency of export income on a limited number of commodities, excessive dependence on imports of consumer goods and production inputs, human resources and population factors, refugee flows, shortage of skilled labour and armed conflicts. The external constraints include weak demand for African exports, low commodity prices, inadequate and stagnating foreign real resource flows, and a high debt and debt-servicing burden. Indeed, these constraints, coupled with natural calamities, continue to be major obstacles to economic recovery and development in the region.

25. In southern Africa, the situation continues to be adversely affected by the policies of political and economic destabilization and acts of aggression pursued by the South African regime against the front-line and neighbouring States. The violence inherent in the system of *apartheid* has resulted in loss of human lives, the destruction of social and economic infrastructures, the diversion of substantial resources and efforts away from economic development to defence spending, the disruption of economic development and an increase in refugees and displaced persons throughout the region. The United Nations has estimated that losses for the member countries of the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference for the period 1980-1986 amounted to 25 billion to 30 billion United States dollars. These factors have been the main reasons for the sharp decline of economic growth and have consequently undermined development efforts in the region, including the implementation of the Programme of Action.

6. Implementation at the regional and subregional levels

26. At the regional and subregional levels, a number of concrete actions have been taken to promote recovery and development, in particular, as related to the formulation and implementation of joint programmes in the key economic sectors and the strengthening of mechanisms for these efforts. The search for agreements between neighbouring countries on food supplies aimed at ensuring a better complementarity between surplus and deficit zones has progressed. Other important actions have included the establishment of regional networks for crop protection and of mechanisms for co-operation among national early warning systems. In 1987 and 1988, a number of key intra-African conferences were convened to review and promote the implementation of the Programme of Action. The major constraints on subregional and regional co-operation have been associated with infrastructural bottlenecks and scarce external financial support to date.

B. Response of the international community

1. Response of other countries

(a) Resource flows

27. In support of the goals of the Programme of Action, the international community has made commitments to provide an increased level of financial assistance to African countries, both bilaterally and multilaterally. Net resource flows to Africa increased from 17.9 billion dollars in 1985 to 19.9 billion dollars in 1986 and 22.9 billion dollars in 1987 in nominal terms. However, measured in real terms, resource flows were lower in 1986 and 1987 than in 1985.

28. Official development assistance has been a steady and vital source of funding for Africa, accounting for over 73 per cent of net resource flows to the region. Total bilateral disbursements of development assistance to African countries remained relatively constant in real terms in 1986 and 1987. Many donors made substantial increases in their bilateral assistance to African countries. Official development assistance reported by the member countries of the Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development,

the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries and the multilateral institutions increased in current dollars. In sub-Saharan Africa, it rose from 11.7 billion dollars in 1986 to 13.3 billion dollars in 1987, but that reflects no increase when measured at 1986 prices and exchange rates. According to the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, export credits to sub-Saharan Africa are estimated to have fallen from 0.8 million dollars in 1985 to 0.4 million dollars in 1986 and to 0 in 1987. The limited data available suggest that other private commercial flows remained unchanged. Member countries of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance continued their economic assistance to Africa.

29. The multilateral institutions, with the support of bilateral donors, are playing an important role in international efforts to increase financial flows to Africa. Disbursement from the International Development Association rose from 0.9 billion dollars in fiscal year 1985 to 1.2 billion dollars in 1986 and 1.6 billion dollars in 1987. The World Bank initiated a Special Programme of Assistance for the low-income heavily indebted African countries that combines additional disbursement from the International Development Association with additional co-financing by bilateral donors. It is estimated that the programme will increase resource flows to sub-Saharan Africa by about 3 billion dollars over the period 1988-1990. In 1986 and 1987, there was a substantial net transfer of resources from Africa to the International Monetary Fund. In response to the economic situation in African countries, the Fund undertook several initiatives. In particular, its members reached agreement on an Enhanced Structural Adjustment Facility that will increase the concessional resources available to low-income countries by 6 billion special drawing rights over the period 1988-1990. The African Development Bank reached agreement on a trebling of its authorized capital and on a 50-per-cent increase in the African Development Fund. That has enabled it to increase commitments from 2 billion dollars in 1984-1985 to 3.8 billion dollars in 1986-1987. Net disbursements by the International Fund for Agricultural Development increased from 50 million dollars in 1983 to 85 million dollars in 1986. Those new multilateral flows, supported by bilateral donors, constitute a major new commitment of resources to Africa in support of the continent's efforts to achieve sustainable and growth-oriented development. Many parties, in particular the African countries, have expressed dissatisfaction with the methods by which conditionality for adjustment are developed. Efforts are under way to increase the participation of all parties to resolve those differences and such efforts should be reinforced.

30. The contribution of resources has been largely undermined by the growth in debt-service obligations and the decrease in export earnings, resulting in a marked deterioration of the external financial position of many African countries. Various estimates have been made of Africa's external resource requirements. The Advisory Group on Financial Flows to Africa, which, contrary to its mandate, considered the needs of only sub-Saharan Africa excluding Nigeria, estimated the requirements to be at least 5 billion dollars per annum above their level in 1986-1987. Other estimates differ from that, depending on the country coverage, assumptions and methodology used, but in general suggest that assistance flows should be increased in support of the Programme of Action. Increased flows should be forthcoming within the period of the Programme of Action when disbursements from new multilateral initiatives and bilateral commitments are fully implemented.

(b) *Trade and commodities*

31. In many parts of the developing world and in Africa in particular, the recent growth of the global economy has not yet resulted in a gathering of momentum in the development process. Most African countries have found it difficult to increase their export earnings, although those earnings are a critical factor in their economic recovery and development. Protectionism remains a constraint to efforts by African countries to expand their trade. Non-tariff measures against exports from African countries, some of which are applied progressively to processed commodities, are an impediment to the expansion of the region's exports. There remains scope for dismantling the non-tariff barriers that impede access by African countries to the markets of industrialized countries. The Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations, agreed upon since the adoption of the Programme of Action, will provide an opportunity to address some of the difficulties that Africa faces in the area of international trade.

32. In spite of the recent improvement in some commodity prices, Africa's financial problems have been aggravated by the continuing decline of many commodity prices. Moreover, those prices continue to be at historically very low levels. This has been induced by a complex array of market forces, often beyond the control of African countries. A majority of these countries depend on no more than three export commodities for

the bulk of their foreign exchange earnings, which serve as the principal source of external resources for development. Africa's total commodity earnings fell by 18 billion dollars in 1986 and in 1987 remained below their 1985 level. It was agreed in the Programme of Action to deal urgently with commodity issues in the framework of an overall approach taking into account the special interests of the African countries. The matter was discussed at the seventh session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development. Changing global conditions have contributed to Africa's significant losses in foreign exchange from falling export earnings; this problem can be addressed only through a long-term and overall approach, including efforts to increase the capacity of African countries to process, market, distribute and transport non-traditional exports. Moreover, there has been an overall deterioration in the terms of trade of sub-Saharan African countries. Over the short and medium terms, a major sustained improvement in commodity prices is not expected. However, aid, debt-relief and direct foreign investment can only supplement trade in that respect.

33. Existing arrangements to provide compensatory financing for shortfalls in commodity earnings, such as the Stabex and Sysmin arrangements of the European Economic Community and the Compensatory Financing Facility of the International Monetary Fund, have been important but insufficient in themselves to deal with the magnitude and nature of the difficulties that Africa faces in commodity export markets. The speedy activation of the Common Fund for Commodities, in particular, its Second Account, may help to overcome these difficulties. The new Compensatory and Contingency Financing Facility of the International Monetary Fund will also be available to help to offset fluctuations in export earnings for those countries that are able to meet the conditions for its use.

(c) *Debt*

34. The external indebtedness of African countries has become one of the important factors constraining recovery and development in the continent, since debt servicing draws substantially on scarce financial resources that otherwise could be used for development purposes in the region. Debt service obligations were equivalent to 29 per cent of export earnings in 1985, 43 per cent in 1986 and 39 per cent in 1987. Debt service payments in these years were equivalent to 29 per cent, 29 per cent and 25 per cent of export earnings respectively.

35. The economic situation of many of the countries of the region and their low levels of income make the debt burden particularly heavy. Most outstanding debt is to official bilateral and multilateral agencies. These agencies have responded with a number of initiatives to lighten the debt burden, particularly of the low-income African countries. Efforts have also been initiated to address the debt problems of African middle-income countries. The economic recovery and development of Africa calls for continued efforts in this area.

36. A number of bilateral donors have converted official development assistance loans to some African countries into grants - a process that began in 1978. Conversions to date affect only one sixth of Africa's official development assistance debt but cover more than half of that of the least developed countries of the region. Commitments have been made by a number of donors to make further conversions, and proposals have been made to further reduce the stock of debt. Progress has been made in providing lengthened grace and maturity periods in rescheduling in the Paris Club. Rescheduling does not reduce the stock of debt. Proposals are under discussion to provide additional relief. African countries have expressed three concerns regarding the process of rescheduling: the lack of a medium-term and long-term perspective; rescheduling terms that are not adapted to debtors' capacity to pay; and the excessive duration of the rescheduling process itself.

37. Africa's continuing search for solutions to the problems of its external indebtedness prompted African Governments to hold an extraordinary summit meeting at Addis Ababa from 30 November to 1 December 1987 devoted to Africa's external debt. This meeting resulted in the adoption of Africa's common position²⁵ on external indebtedness. The economic summit meeting of the seven largest industrialized countries, held at Toronto from 19 to 21 June 1988,⁹⁰ addressed Africa's debt and development problems. The summit achieved consensus on rescheduling official debt of the poorest developing countries that are undertaking internationally approved adjustment programmes, allowing official creditors to choose among several options. The likely overall impact of these measures is difficult to quantify because it is not clear yet what the total amount of relief would be. It is the shared responsibility of all parties

⁹⁰ A/43/435-S/19974, annexes.

concerned to develop lasting and durable solutions to the problems of Africa's external indebtedness.

(d) *Quality and modalities of external assistance*

38. Some progress has been made in improving the quality and modalities of external assistance, notably by improving the quality of bilateral flows; increasing the pace of disbursement; increasing the concessionality of assistance; and strengthening the co-ordination of donor programmes, notably through the expansion and improvement of consultative groups and United Nations Development Programme round-table meetings and through the introduction of "policy framework papers". Nevertheless, considerable scope remains for future improvement, particularly in relation to quick disbursement, wherever appropriate.

(e) *Structural adjustment programmes*

39. An important consideration relates to the developmental framework within which external assistance is provided. The implementation of structural adjustment programmes has given rise to general concerns, such as human, social and political consequences, as well as long-term financing needs for Africa's economic recovery and development efforts. These concerns have resulted in a dialogue on the nature and content of adjustment programmes. This has led to greater understanding and increased awareness of the need to ensure that such programmes form an integral part of a longer-term strategy for economic growth, incorporate a human dimension and do not have an adverse impact on vulnerable groups and would take due account of the specific economic situation and national development priorities of each country. This is now being reflected in actions by African Governments and donor agencies.

40. The efforts of the African countries to achieve sustained growth and development through structural reform are seriously constrained by the adverse external environment as it relates to the situation in Africa, in particular, with respect to export earnings, the debt service burden and concessional finance.

2. *Response of the United Nations system*

41. The organizations of the United Nations system were invited to attach high priority to Africa in their global operations, taking into account the priorities of the Programme of Action. These organizations are now devoting more than 35 per cent of their resources to Africa, with expenditures amounting to more than 1 billion dollars annually.

42. The Secretary-General has taken important actions to sensitize the international community to the serious economic situation in Africa, to ensure a co-ordinated response by the United Nations system to the implementation of the Programme of Action and to monitor and report on the implementation of the Programme of Action. Although the contributions of the organizations of the United Nations system were diversified and useful, they were, however, insufficient. In view of the deterioration in Africa's financial situation after the Programme of Action was adopted, the Secretary-General appointed a high-level Advisory Group on Financial Flows to Africa; its report was issued in February 1988.⁹¹ The Secretary-General also established a United Nations Steering Committee with the participation of all relevant bodies of the United Nations to co-ordinate and monitor their response to the Programme of Action. In addition, an inter-agency task force, which acts as the operational arm of the Steering Committee, has been established under the chairmanship of the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa.

3. *South-South co-operation*

43. Progress in co-operation between African countries and other developing countries has been registered in a number of areas, such as trade, finance, technology and technical assistance. Some countries have contributed through bilateral assistance and programmes of technical co-operation among developing countries. In the field of trade, the first round of negotiations of the global system of trade preferences among developing countries was completed at the ministerial meeting on the Global System of Trade Preferences among Developing Countries of the Group of Seventy-seven held at Belgrade from 11 to 13 April 1988. The participants in the global system signed a contractual document that seeks to facilitate their trade relations. The potential for South-South co-operation is considerable, and every effort should be made by the interna-

tional community to support the expansion and intensification of such co-operation.

4. *Non-governmental organizations*

44. Most non-governmental organizations, both African and non-African, are contributing to Africa's economic recovery and development through effective programmes at the grass-roots level. Significant resources are mobilized by non-governmental organizations, from both the general public and official aid institutions, for economic and social projects and programmes as well as for humanitarian activities. These efforts support the goals of the Programme of Action and deserve to be commended. One development has been the emergence and growing presence of the community of indigenous African non-governmental organizations as important actors in Africa's development effort. They are engaging in closer dialogue with African Governments, official development agencies and non-African non-governmental organizations in order further to clarify and define their own role in Africa's recovery and development. They are contributing their own experience to the implementation of development policies, especially those oriented towards the poorest groups.

III. MEASURES FOR ACCELERATING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS PROGRAMME OF ACTION FOR AFRICAN ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND DEVELOPMENT 1986-1990

A. *Role of the African countries*

1. *Agricultural development*

45. In the course of implementing the Programme of Action, African countries should continue to concentrate their efforts on agriculture and its supporting sectors, the rehabilitation and development of agro-industries, the fight against drought, desertification and pests, and on the other sectoral priorities identified in the Programme.

46. It is important that development programmes give due recognition to the factors critical to increased agricultural production. These factors include investment in appropriate technology, research and development and agricultural inputs. African countries should intensify their efforts to establish early warning systems and national food security arrangements, diversify exports, improve export performance and maintain the incomes of farmers at appropriate levels.

47. The traditional role of women as producers of a significant proportion of food should be protected and strengthened when new agricultural production methods are introduced. More attention must be given to ensure that women have access to agricultural extension services, credit, land titles and, not least, new technologies.

2. *Other sectors in support of agriculture*

48. Increased attention and financial resources should be directed to the rehabilitation and maintenance of productive infrastructures in the sectors that support agriculture, including transport and communications. Emphasis should continue to be placed on the production of agricultural tools, small-scale irrigation equipment, spare parts, fertilizers, pesticides and other chemicals. Greater attention should be given to rehabilitating, modernizing and expanding food-processing and other agro-based industries, by mobilizing the resources needed as well as providing training and credit in rural areas and promoting entrepreneurial development programmes.

3. *Drought and desertification*

49. The environment and natural resources should become important considerations in development co-operation. Environmental activities must go hand in hand with efforts to enhance economic growth and combat poverty, as there is a clear link between economic well-being and the quality of the environment. Better management of the natural resource base is a major factor in moving towards sustainable development. Action should be intensified to improve the economic situation and combat more effectively environmental degradation arising, in particular, from drought, desertification, deforestation, floods, locust and grasshopper infestation and the dumping of toxic and industrial wastes.

4. *Human resources*

50. Since many internal constraints are linked to weaknesses in education, training and management systems and since human resources play a key role in the long-term development prospects of the continent, the effective development and utilization of human resources of the region must be made a major objective of national policy. In consequence,

⁹¹ See *Financing Africa's Recovery*, Report and Recommendations of the Advisory Group on Financial Flows to Africa, United Nations, February 1988.

the African countries should place greater emphasis on population policies and programmes, including the Kilimanjaro Programme of Action.⁸⁹

51. The participation of people in the recovery and development process should continue to be broadened and made more effective, particularly through promoting increased access to development resources and benefits, creating favourable conditions for decentralized decision-making, encouraging greater entrepreneurship at all levels and promoting individual initiative and private enterprise.

52. African countries and their development partners should give particular importance to human resources development, especially by integrating the human dimension in the design and implementation of structural adjustment programmes. As stated in the Programme of Action, the role and contribution of women in the development process are of crucial importance. However, women often remain at the periphery of economic systems and decision-making processes. There is thus an urgent need to strengthen the participation of women in all areas of the economy and at all levels of development planning and implementation. Moreover, African countries should allocate substantial resources to make it possible for women to participate more fully as active economic agents in development programmes, especially in rural areas.

5. Policy reforms

53. African countries should continue to pursue the balanced development of all sectors of their economy. Particular attention should be given to domestic economic management, the effective mobilization and utilization of domestic resources, in particular through the encouragement of savings, and action to contain or reverse capital flight with the support of the international community and to provide an environment conducive to direct investment. Special attention should be given to the rationalization of public investment policies, the development and effective implementation of appropriate human resources and population policies, industrial development, the improvement of international competitiveness and the diversification of production.

54. Structural adjustment programmes should be designed in such a way as to mitigate their adverse socio-economic effects, ensure that the human dimension is integrated in them, further improve the well-being of the poor and disadvantaged in African societies, notably through re-directing social and developmental expenditures, and make short-term stabilization and adjustment measures compatible with and built into long-term structural transformation.

55. Bearing in mind that they have the central role to play in the design and implementation of their adjustment programmes, African Governments, with the support of their development partners, should give particular attention to the following so that adjustment programmes are based on a realistic and pragmatic approach of the problems of each country:

(a) In designing economic structural adjustment programmes, the following should be taken into account:

- (i) The need for adjustment programmes to be realistic and consistent with projected financial resources and the external and internal environment;
- (ii) Harmonization of the programme with long-term objectives and strategies, with particular, continued emphasis on self-sustaining economic development and growth;
- (iii) Provision of compensatory programmes to minimize the adverse effects of redeployment of labour and the social costs of adjustment to the poor;
- (iv) Social infrastructure and human resource development, including environmental, cultural and political concerns;
- (v) A pragmatic approach to the respective roles of the public and private sectors;

(b) Social indicators need to be developed to monitor the impact of these programmes on the population;

(c) African countries should increase their efforts in the search for a viable conceptual and practical framework for economic structural adjustment programmes in keeping with the long-term development objectives and strategies at the national, subregional and regional levels;

(d) It is essential that the process of reform be implemented as soon as possible by those countries that have not yet done so and sustained and supported by those that have already started it.

6. Trade

56. African countries need to make special efforts in order to make African products more competitive in international markets, and to adopt appropriate policies and reinforce mechanisms to expand and diversify their exports.

57. Decisions on diversification are primarily the responsibility of African countries. These decisions should take into account the agricultural, industrial and other development objectives. Horizontal and vertical diversification of their economies, as well as increased participation in the processing, marketing and distribution of their commodities are long-term development objectives towards which African countries need to make further efforts in the context of intensified international co-operation between producers and consumers.

58. Adequate structures should be established or improved in order to promote the transfer, adoption, adaptation and the application of appropriate technologies, the development of communication infrastructure and the improvement of marketing networks and thus form a solid base for reinforcing the efficiency of exports.

59. African Governments should enhance their participation in all major international trade negotiations, notably the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations, so as to better achieve a reduction in tariff and non-tariff barriers that have a negative impact on their ability to export.

7. Economic co-operation and integration

60. For the effective implementation of the Programme of Action, African countries should intensify their efforts towards economic co-operation and integration in accordance with the objectives of the Lagos Plan of Action for the Implementation of the Monrovia Strategy for the Economic Development of Africa, adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its second extraordinary session, held at Lagos on 28 and 29 April 1980.⁹² Among the measures that should be taken are the following:

(a) Strengthening and rationalization of existing subregional groupings, the creation, as appropriate, of new ones and their effective utilization for co-ordinated planning and development at the subregional level;

(b) Implementation of measures for the co-ordination of economic and social policies subregionally, as well as for joint planning and development of multicountry projects in key economic sectors;

(c) Promotion of intra-African trade in primary and processed commodities;

(d) Promotion of domestic policies that encourage the movement of goods, skills and capital among the African countries.

8. Peace and stability

61. Every effort must be made to achieve political settlements of international and regional conflicts so that scarce resources can be directed towards economic recovery and development. In this context, African countries should, with the support of the international community, intensify their efforts to end the acts of aggression and destabilization of the apartheid régime in South Africa, which is the single most destructive form of conflict in the region.

B. Role of the international community

1. Role of other countries

(a) Resource flows

62. Financial flows to Africa, in particular concessional flows, should be increased substantially, especially to sub-Saharan African countries, and provided on a continuous, predictable, assured and fast-disbursing basis, as appropriate. Such an increase in resources for Africa would be facilitated if all developed countries allocated 0.7 per cent of their gross domestic product to official development assistance.

63. Most resource flows to Africa will continue to be provided through official bilateral assistance and by multilateral institutions, but flows of private capital should also be encouraged. The following actions are particularly relevant:

(a) Donor countries, particularly those whose assistance to Africa has decreased in the past two years or is at a low level, should aim to increase their official development assistance to Africa in real terms. These

⁹² A/S-11/14, annex I.

resources should be provided on a sustained and fast-disbursing basis and directed to the priorities of recovery and development:

(b) Bilateral co-financing funds pledged under the World Bank's Special Programme of Assistance for low-income, debt-distressed countries should be made available as soon as possible, and donors should expedite the disbursement of the resources that they have agreed to provide for this purpose;

(c) The agreed commitments to an increase in the capital of the World Bank, to the fifth replenishment of the African Development Fund and to the eighth replenishment of the International Development Association should be fulfilled without delay. In addition, negotiations on the third replenishment of the International Fund for Agricultural Development should be concluded promptly, and those on a ninth replenishment of the International Development Association should be undertaken as soon as possible;

(d) Efforts should be continued to improve the quality of bilateral flows, particularly through more rapid disbursement of assistance already pledged and increased concessionality, meeting the recurrent local costs of programmes and projects, using local equipment, indigenous competence and expertise and improving procedures, guidelines and formats for the procurement of equipment;

(e) The co-ordination of donor programmes, undertaken in close co-operation with the recipient countries, should be improved further. The important role of the consultative groups and round-table meetings in this regard should be enhanced.

(b) Trade and commodities

64. An increase in Africa's export earnings and a reduction in the adverse impact on African economies of year-to-year fluctuations in those earnings would both contribute to the attainment of sustained non-inflationary growth and assist African countries in their efforts to implement the Programme of Action. These improvements in export earnings would be facilitated by an international environment more favourable to African exports and by continued efforts to diversify exports.

65. Particular attention should be given to the following:

(a) The mid-term review of the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations scheduled for December 1988 should give a new impulse to the negotiations in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, in which the concerns of African countries should be given particular attention. All countries involved in the Uruguay Round should endeavour to improve the international trading environment, particularly as it concerns African exports. This applies especially to measures affecting processed and non-traditional exports because these offer the greatest hope for Africa to increase and diversify its export base in the longer run. There is need for greater liberalization of trade in agricultural products, and special attention should be given to the provisions of existing régimes concerning trade in tropical products of interest to African countries. In this connection, the Uruguay Round should be used to develop improved discipline and rules, addressing the problems of market access, subsidies that directly or indirectly affect trade and the harmonization of health and sanitary standards;

(b) Ongoing initiatives to make the Common Fund for Commodities fully operational should be completed in the shortest possible time, bearing in mind that a number of developmental programmes have already been approved or considered by producers and consumers, for possible financing under its Second Account;

(c) Programmes for the stabilization of export earnings of African countries, along the lines of the Stabex and Sysmin, should be considered by other countries;

(d) The Compensatory and Contingency Financing Facility of the International Monetary Fund should have an enhanced role in responding to Africa's short-term external contingency needs;

(e) Within the context of the Programme of Action, the Secretary-General of the United Nations should consult with the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, other relevant organizations and interested Governments with a view to establishing a group of experts to undertake an in-depth assessment of the question of African commodities and the scope for export diversification.

(c) External debt

66. Many countries have taken measures to reduce the burden of Africa's external debt, and such action should be continued, in order to limit the burden that debt imposes on recovery, reform and development of the African countries. Debt rescheduling should be supplemented by other multilateral and bilateral measures. Every effort should be made by

the international community to find lasting, durable and growth-oriented solutions that cover various categories of debt, various creditors and various debtor countries and that respond to Africa's development needs. Recognizing the major contribution that progress in this area would make to the success of the Programme of Action, ongoing initiatives, including those agreed upon at the economic summit meeting held at Toronto from 19 to 21 June 1988,⁹⁰ should be pursued urgently, with the following being taken into account:

(a) Official bilateral debt

- (i) Non-concessional officially guaranteed debt and debt-service payments of low-income African countries should be re-scheduled on more generous terms;
- (ii) Creditor countries' efforts to write off or otherwise remove the burden of official development assistance loans, *inter alia*, by repayment in local currencies, of low-income countries pursuing structural adjustment programmes, should be continued;
- (iii) In addition, donor countries should increase the grant element in their future assistance to poorer African countries.

(b) Multilateral debt

- (i) Every effort should be made to ensure the speedy and full implementation of the initiatives of international financial institutions, especially the Enhanced Structural Adjustment Facility of the International Monetary Fund, in order to ensure that necessary concessional resource flows are available to low-income countries in Africa that are undertaking structural adjustment;
- (ii) The proposal to establish a mechanism, financed by voluntary contributions, to alleviate, on a concessional basis, the outstanding World Bank debt of low-income countries that are pursuing reform measures should also be considered urgently.

(c) Commercial loans and credits

Various new methods of reducing the commercial debt of developing countries have been developed. The application of these methods to ease the commercial debt of African countries should be promoted.

67. The common position of Africa on addressing the problem of the continent on external debt adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its third extraordinary session, held at Addis Ababa on 30 November and 1 December 1987,²⁵ should be taken account of and seriously considered by the international community.

(d) Supporting reform within a broad development framework

68. African countries have the responsibility for formulating and implementing the economic reforms that form part of the process of recovery and longer-term development. In supporting these reforms, Africa's international partners should keep in mind this imperative for longer-term economic and social development. In this context, the human dimension should be a central concern. Intensified efforts should be made by all parties to develop and use appropriate indicators to measure and monitor closely the improvement of conditions of human well-being as reforms proceed. Instruments should also be developed to provide early warning of deteriorating human conditions.

2. Economic co-operation and integration

69. Special efforts should be made by the international community to support ongoing efforts of African countries to strengthen co-operation and the rapid achievement of economic integration in the region. International assistance to national projects should be complemented by greater support for regional and subregional projects, particularly in the priority sectors.

3. Impact of destabilization policies of South Africa

70. Recovery and development efforts in the countries of the southern African subregion continue to be frustrated by acts of aggression and destabilization by the South African régime. The international community as a whole should exert greater pressure on the *apartheid* régime to abolish its abhorrent policies and immediately stop its acts of destabilization and aggression in the region. In the absence of an end to these acts of destabilization, increased assistance should be given to the member countries of the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference in order to compensate for the costs of destabilization, to allow these countries to implement their recovery and development programmes ef-

fectively and to strengthen co-operation among them so that they can reduce their dependence on South Africa. Furthermore, provisions of relief assistance should be expanded to include the rehabilitation of populations affected by emergency situations in order to restore, *inter alia*, their productive capacities. In particular, contributions to the Action for Resisting Invasion, Colonialism and *Apartheid* Fund and United Nations funds and other means to support the victims of *apartheid* and the front-line States should be continued and be increased, where possible.

4. Human resources

71. Responsibility for the development, planning and utilization of their human resources falls first and foremost on the African countries. The international community should support their efforts by providing the necessary financial and technical assistance to promote their human resources development.

5. South-South co-operation

72. South-South co-operation in supporting the implementation of the Programme of Action should be enhanced. Action already initiated in the agricultural sector should be intensified, and additional projects should be identified to assist African countries, either individually or collectively, in improving the production of staple food items. Particular emphasis should be placed on technological co-operation, especially in agro-related and consumer-goods industries, to enable Africa to benefit from the expertise and experience of other, more advanced developing countries. The same obtains for the exchange of experience and skills in the development of human resources. To achieve these objectives, individual countries and subregional and regional groupings in Africa and other developing regions should agree on specific plans of action, with time-bound and sectoral targets.

6. Support by the United Nations system

73. Co-operation and co-ordination among the various organizations of the United Nations system in the implementation and monitoring of the Programme of Action should be further strengthened. In order to ensure the capacity of the Secretary-General to carry out his responsibilities with regard to the Programme of Action, the secretariats of the United Nations Steering Committee and of the Inter-Agency Task Force should be given appropriate support for the duration of the Programme. Adequate funding, both budgetary and extrabudgetary, should be provided for this purpose.

74. At the national level, further efforts to improve co-ordination within the United Nations system should be taken in the context of the country-programming framework of the United Nations and the role of the resident co-ordinator. In the programmes of the United Nations system, particular emphasis should be placed on the priority sectors for the recovery and development of Africa.

75. In view of the important role of non-governmental organizations in mobilizing and making the public more aware as regards development, the United Nations system should increase its co-operation with non-governmental organizations for the implementation of the Programme of Action.

43/45. 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,*⁹³

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, and 35/118 of 11 December 1980, the annex to which contains the Plan of Action for the Full Implementation of the Decla-

ration, 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 resolution 42/71 of 4 December 1987, 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,⁹⁴ and the Declaration of the International Conference for the Immediate Independence of Namibia and the Programme of Action on Namibia adopted by the Conference,⁹⁵

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 Powers has had on the work of the Special Committee, depriv-

⁹⁴ *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.

⁹⁵ *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 III, chaps. I and II.

⁹³ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/43/23).*

ing 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,

Mindful that the year 1990 will mark the thirtieth anniversary of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,

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 Rights⁹⁰ 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 1988, including the programme of work envisaged for 1989;⁹⁶

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 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 manifestations of colonialism and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth 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;

(f) To prepare and submit to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session, preparatory to the commemoration of the thirtieth anniversary of the Declaration in 1990 and in order to further enhance the process of decolonization, recommendations on appropriate programmes of activities to be undertaken by the United Nations, Member States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations in the course of the commemorative year;

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

⁹⁶ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/43/23), chap. I, sect. J.

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 1989 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.

59th plenary meeting
22 November 1988

43/46. 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,⁹⁷

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 42/72 of 4 December 1987,

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 ef-

forts 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*:

(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-fourth session.

59th plenary meeting
22 November 1988

43/47. International Decade for the Eradication of Colonialism

The General Assembly,

Recalling that the year 1990 will mark the thirtieth anniversary of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,

Bearing in mind the related recommendation contained in the Final Document adopted by the Conference of For-

⁹⁷ *Ibid.*, chap. II.

eign Ministers of Non-Aligned Countries,⁹⁸ held at Nico-
sia from 7 to 10 September 1988,

Bearing in mind also the important contribution of the United Nations in the field of decolonization, in particular through the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,

1. *Declares* the period 1990-2000 as the International Decade for the Eradication of Colonialism;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session a report that would enable the Assembly to consider and adopt an action plan aimed at ushering in the twenty-first century, a world free from colonialism.

59th plenary meeting
22 November 1988

43/49. Report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 43/48 of 30 November 1988, in which, *inter alia*, it urged the host country to abide scrupulously by the provisions of the Agreement between the United Nations and the United States of America regarding the Headquarters of the United Nations, dated 26 June 1947⁹⁹ and to reconsider and reverse its decision to deny the visa requested for Mr. Yasser Arafat, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 1 December 1988¹⁰⁰ in which it is stated that the host country informed him that "we see no basis for changing our decision",

Affirming the right of persons mentioned in section 11 of the Agreement to enter the United States of America without any impediment for the purpose of transit to or from the headquarters district,

1. *Deplores* the failure of the host country to respond favourably to the request of the General Assembly contained in its resolution 43/48;

2. *Decides*, in the present compelling circumstances and without prejudice to normal practice, to consider the question of Palestine, item 37 of the agenda of the forty-third session of the General Assembly, in plenary, at the United Nations Office at Geneva during the period from 13 to 15 December 1988;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to make the necessary arrangements for the implementation of the present resolution, and authorizes him to adjust the schedule of meetings at the United Nations Office at Geneva during those days as required.

67th plenary meeting
2 December 1988

43/50. Policies of apartheid of the Government of South Africa¹⁰¹

A

INTERNATIONAL SOLIDARITY WITH THE LIBERATION STRUGGLE IN SOUTH AFRICA

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 42/23 A of 20 November 1987,

Having considered the report of the Special Committee against Apartheid,¹⁰² in particular paragraphs 183 to 194,

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, exemplified by the continuous extension of the state of emergency, the imposition of severe restrictions on peaceful anti-apartheid organizations and individuals, the increasing number of arbitrary detentions, trials, torture and killings, including those of women and children, the increased use of vigilante groups and the stifling of the press,

Noting with serious concern the racist régime's continuing acts of aggression and destabilization against neighbouring independent African States, including assassinations and abductions of freedom fighters in those States and elsewhere, and the continuing illegal occupation of Namibia,

1. *Reaffirms* its full support to the majority of the South African people in their struggle, under the leadership of their national liberation movements, the African National Congress of South Africa and the Pan Africanist Congress of Azania, to eradicate apartheid totally, so that all the people of South Africa as a whole, irrespective of race, colour or creed, may enjoy equal and full political and other rights, and participate freely in the determination of their destiny;

2. *Reaffirms also* the legitimacy of the struggle of the people of South Africa and their right to choose the necessary means, including armed struggle, to attain the eradication of apartheid, and the establishment of a free, democratic, unfragmented and non-racial South Africa;

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

(a) Stop the execution of political prisoners at present on death row;

(b) Recognize prisoner-of-war status of captured freedom fighters in accordance with the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949⁷⁰ and Additional Protocol I of 1977 thereto;⁶⁹

4. *Demands again:*

(a) The lifting of the state of emergency;

(b) The immediate and unconditional release of Nelson Mandela and all other political prisoners and detainees;

(c) The lifting of the ban on all political organizations and opponents of apartheid;

(d) The safe return of all political exiles;

(e) The withdrawal of the régime's troops from black townships;

⁹⁸ A/43/667-S/20212, annex, sect. I, para. 239.

⁹⁹ See resolution 169 (II).

¹⁰⁰ A/43/909.

¹⁰¹ See also sect. I, footnote 9, and sect. X.B.3, decision 43/414.

¹⁰² *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 22 (A/43/22).*

(f) The repeal of restrictions on the freedom of the press;

(g) The end of the policy of bantustanization and forced population removals;

(h) The end of military and paramilitary activities aimed at the neighbouring countries;

5. *Demands in particular* that all detained children be unconditionally released and that the abhorrent practice of applying repressive measures to children and minors cease immediately;

6. *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;

7. *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;

8. *Also appeals* to all States, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to step up material, financial and other forms of support to the front-line and other neighbouring independent States;

9. *Urges* all countries 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 national liberation movements fighting the *apartheid* régime and to the front-line and other neighbouring independent States;

10. *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;

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

68th plenary meeting
5 December 1988

B

MILITARY COLLABORATION WITH SOUTH AFRICA

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions and those of the Security Council on the arms embargo, as well as other resolutions on collaboration with South Africa,

Taking note of the report of the Special Committee against *Apartheid*, including annex I thereof,¹⁰²

Considering that the full implementation of an arms embargo against South Africa is an essential element of international action against *apartheid*,

Taking note of the statement adopted on 18 December 1987 by the Security Council Committee established by resolution 421 (1977) of 9 December 1977 concerning the question of South Africa, which “noted with alarm and great concern that large quantities of arms and military

equipment, including highly sophisticated *matériel*, were still reaching South Africa directly or via clandestine routes”,¹⁰³

Regretting that some countries surreptitiously continue to deal in arms with South Africa and allow South Africa to participate in international arms exhibitions,

1. *Strongly urges* those States which directly or indirectly infringe the arms embargo and continue to collaborate with South Africa in the military, nuclear, and military intelligence and technology fields, in particular certain Western States and Israel, to terminate forthwith such acts;

2. *Urges* the Security Council to consider immediate steps to ensure the scrupulous and full implementation of the arms embargo imposed by the Council in resolution 418 (1977) of 4 November 1977 and its effective monitoring;

3. *Requests* the Special Committee against *Apartheid* to keep the matter under constant review and to report thereon to the General Assembly and the Security Council as appropriate.

68th plenary meeting
5 December 1988

C

COMPREHENSIVE AND MANDATORY SANCTIONS AGAINST THE RACIST RÉGIME OF SOUTH AFRICA

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 42/23 C of 20 November 1987,

Recalling also its earlier 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*,¹⁰² in particular paragraphs 188 to 194,

Noting with satisfaction the entering into force on 3 April 1988 of the International Convention against *Apartheid* in Sports,¹⁰⁴

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 continuing violation of the arms embargo against South Africa,

Noting with grave concern that some Member States and transnational corporations have continued economic relations with South Africa, while some others have begun to exploit opportunities created by sanctions imposed by other States thus substantially increasing their trade with 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;

¹⁰³ See *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-second Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1987*, document S/19396, annex.

¹⁰⁴ Resolution 40/64 G, annex.

2. *Encourages* States that have not yet done so to accede to the International Convention against *Apartheid* in Sports, and calls upon all States to support the work of the Commission against *Apartheid* in Sports;

3. *Calls upon* those States which have increased their trade with South Africa and, particularly, Japan, which recently emerged as the most important trading partner of South Africa, to sever trade relations with South Africa;

4. *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;

5. *Urgently requests* the Security Council, therefore, to consider 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 calls upon those Governments which 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;

6. *Appeals* to the Governments of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America to co-operate in the imposition of comprehensive, mandatory sanctions by the international community against racist South Africa as a means for achieving peaceful change in that country;

7. *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.

68th plenary meeting
5 December 1988

D

IMPOSITION, CO-ORDINATION AND STRICT MONITORING OF MEASURES AGAINST RACIST SOUTH AFRICA

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions on sanctions against South Africa,

Taking note of the report of the Special Committee against *Apartheid*,¹⁰² in particular paragraphs 191 to 194, and of the Secretary-General's report on implementation of national measures adopted against South Africa,¹⁰⁵

Considering that measures taken by States individually and some collectively, while commendable, vary in coverage and degree of enforcement, which allows for the exploitation of existing gaps and loopholes,

Concerned at the increasing number of States that exploit the trade gaps created by the imposition of these measures,

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

impose effective sanctions against South Africa and, in particular:

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

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

(c) To prohibit the import of coal, gold, other minerals and agricultural products from South Africa and Namibia;

(d) To induce transnational corporations, banks and financial institutions to withdraw effectively from South Africa by ceasing equity and non-equity investment, transfer of technology and know-how, and provision of credit and loans;

(e) To sever all air, sea and other transport links with South Africa;

(f) To prevent, through appropriate measures, their citizens from serving in South Africa's armed forces and other sensitive sectors;

(g) To take appropriate measures to ensure the effectiveness of the sports and cultural boycott of the racist régime of South Africa;

2. *Also urges* all States to monitor strictly the implementation of the above measures and adopt when necessary legislation providing for penalties on individuals and enterprises violating those measures;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session on new legislative and/or comparable measures adopted and implemented by States against South Africa, especially in areas in which the South African economy depends on the outside world.

68th plenary meeting
5 December 1988

E

RELATIONS BETWEEN SOUTH AFRICA AND ISRAEL

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 42/23 D of 20 November 1987,

Having considered the report of the Special Committee against *Apartheid*,¹⁰² particularly annex I on recent developments concerning relations between South Africa and Israel,

1. *Calls upon* Israel to abide by the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council by terminating forthwith all forms of military, nuclear, intelligence, economic and other collaboration, particularly its long-term contracts for military supplies, with South Africa;

2. *Requests* the Special Committee against *Apartheid* to continue to monitor the relations between South Africa and Israel and keep them under constant review, including the implementation of the measures adopted by Israel, and report to the General Assembly and the Security Council as appropriate.

68th plenary meeting
5 December 1988

¹⁰⁵ A/43/786.

F

PROGRAMME OF WORK OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE
AGAINST APARTHEID

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Special Committee against Apartheid,¹⁰²

1. *Commends* the Special Committee against Apartheid for its work in the discharge of its responsibilities in promoting international action against apartheid;

2. *Takes note* of the report of the Special Committee and endorses the recommendations contained in paragraph 194 of the report relating to its programme of work;

3. *Decides* to make a special allocation of 400,000 dollars to the Special Committee for 1989 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 their activities against apartheid, and in particular 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.

68th plenary meeting
5 December 1988

G

SPECIAL SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY ON APARTHEID AND ITS DESTRUCTIVE CONSEQUENCES IN SOUTHERN AFRICA

The General Assembly,

Gravely concerned at the escalating repression mounted against the opponents of apartheid in South Africa,

Further concerned about the racist régime's continued aggression against the front-line States and its destructive consequences,

Taking note of the Declaration of the Conference of Foreign Ministers of Non-Aligned Countries held at Nicosia from 7 to 10 September 1988,⁶⁵

Indignant at the continued non-implementation of the General Assembly and Security Council resolutions by South Africa,

1. *Decides* to hold a special session of the General Assembly on apartheid and its destructive consequences in southern Africa before its forty-fourth session, on a date to be determined by the Secretary-General in consultation with the Special Committee against Apartheid;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to make the necessary administrative arrangements towards the convening of the special session.

68th plenary meeting
5 December 1988

H

DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION AGAINST THE POLICIES
OF APARTHEID OF THE RÉGIME OF RACIST SOUTH AFRICA

The General Assembly,

Recalling and reaffirming the legislative mandate of its resolutions 32/105 H of 14 December 1977, paragraph 4, and 33/183 I of 24 January 1979, in which it requested the Secretary-General to undertake, in co-operation with Member States, a regular programme of radio broadcasts directed at South Africa,

Recalling also its resolutions 13 (I) of 13 February 1946, 595 (VI) of 4 February 1952, 1335 (XIII) of 13 December 1958, 1405 (XIV) of 1 December 1959, 3535 (XXX) of 17 December 1975, 32/105 B of 14 December 1977, 33/115 of 18 December 1978, 34/181 and 34/182 of 18 December 1979, 35/201 of 16 December 1980, 36/149 of 16 December 1981 and 40/64 D of 10 December 1985, in which it requested the Secretary-General to intensify and expand radio programmes for broadcast to southern Africa,

Strongly convinced of the need to intensify and expand activities aimed at mobilizing world public opinion against the evil system of apartheid in South Africa,

Mindful of the important role of the United Nations and its specialized agencies in the dissemination of information against apartheid, as enshrined in the relevant General Assembly resolutions,

Bearing in mind the malicious propaganda activities of the racist régime of South Africa, which continues to commit numerous acts of military aggression and destabilization against the front-line States and other neighbouring States in the region, and the imperative need to effectively counter these activities,

Alarmed at the planned reduction in the establishment of the Anti-Apartheid Programmes Section of the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat,

Concerned at the continuous reduction in programme output over the years, and distressed at the prospect of the Department of Public Information's proposal to further reduce radio programmes directed at the people of South Africa and Namibia at this crucial period when the racist régime has escalated its disinformation campaign and mass media black-out,

Bearing in mind resolution 41/213 of 19 December 1986 regarding the restructuring of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations and, in particular, the need to ensure that reforms are implemented with flexibility and not have a negative impact on mandated and priority programmes,

Noting with appreciation that the Secretary-General has initiated radio programmes in co-operation with Member States whose broadcasts can be heard in southern Africa in the main languages spoken in South Africa, which are English, Afrikaans, Sesotho, Setswana, Xhosa and Zulu,

Taking into consideration that radio is the commonly and widely used as well as easily accessible medium of communication in the region,

1. *Urges* the Secretary-General to:

(a) Intensify, increase and expand these radio broadcasts as well as the production of audio-visual material and to maintain, without interference, the unique linguistic features and characteristics of these programmes;

(b) Provide all appropriate technical and financial assistance to radio stations of those Member States which

are broadcasting or willing to broadcast to South Africa, in order to enable their radio transmitters to be heard inside South Africa;

(c) Ensure regular monitoring and evaluation of the impact of these programmes;

(d) Retain and commensurately increase the personnel in these programmes in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, in particular, resolution 42/220 of 21 December 1987;

(e) Further strengthen and enhance these radio programmes by engaging, at the upper echelons of the Secretariat and senior policy-making and supervisory levels, personnel from the region who will readily understand, interpret and be responsive to developments in the region;

(f) Maintain these radio programmes as an exclusively separate entity for purposes of enhancing their effectiveness;

2. *Appeals* to all Governments, non-governmental organizations and the specialized agencies to co-operate with the Secretary-General in order to ensure the widest possible dissemination of information against *apartheid*, in particular, these radio programmes;

3. *Expresses its appreciation* to those Member States and international organizations which have provided the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat with their broadcasting facilities, as well as their contribution to the Trust Fund for Publicity against *Apartheid*, and request those which have not done so to do the same;

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

68th plenary meeting
5 December 1988

I

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 42/23 H of 20 November 1987,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa,¹⁰⁶ to which is annexed the report of the Committee of Trustees of the Trust Fund,

Gravely concerned at the continued nation-wide state of emergency and security regulations which criminalize and stifle political dissent and protest,

Increasingly alarmed by the continued detentions without trials, forced removals, bannings, restriction orders, political trials, death sentences imposed on opponents of *apartheid*, harassment of trade unions, church and other organizations and individuals involved in peaceful protest and dissent,

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 alleviate their plight and sustain their efforts,

Strongly convinced that increased contributions to the Trust Fund and to the voluntary agencies concerned are

necessary to enable them to meet the extensive 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 Trust Fund 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.

68th plenary meeting
5 December 1988

J

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,¹⁰⁷

Recalling its resolutions on an oil embargo against South Africa, in particular resolution 42/23 F of 20 November 1987,

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 people 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;¹⁰⁷

2. *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, financing of and investment in 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

¹⁰⁶ A/43/682.

¹⁰⁷ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 44 and corrigendum (A/43/44 and Corr.1).

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 or oil-from-gas 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, and to publicize cases of successful prosecutions in conformity with their national laws;

(j) To gather, exchange and disseminate information regarding violations of the oil embargo, including ways and means to prevent such violations, and to take concerted measures against violators;

4. *Decides* to hold hearings in April 1989 on the strengthening of the oil embargo against South Africa, to be organized by the Intergovernmental Group in co-operation with the Special Committee against *Apartheid*;

5. *Requests* the Intergovernmental Group to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution, including proposals for strengthening the mechanism to monitor the supply and shipment of oil and petroleum products to South Africa;

6. *Requests* all States to extend their co-operation to the Intergovernmental Group in the implementation of the present resolution;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide the Intergovernmental Group with all necessary assistance for the implementation of the present resolution.

68th plenary meeting
5 December 1988

K

CONCERTED INTERNATIONAL ACTION FOR THE ELIMINATION OF *APARTHEID*

The General Assembly,

Alarmed by the continuous aggravation of the situation in South Africa caused by the policy of *apartheid*, and in particular by the extension and further tightening 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 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,

Considering sanctions to be the most effective peaceful means available to the international community to increase pressure on the South African authorities,

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,

Noting, in this respect, the efforts undertaken by the Intergovernmental Group to Monitor the Supply and Shipment 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 resorted to economic reprisals and aggression against, and destabilization of, neighbouring States,

Alarmed by the seriously deteriorating situation of millions of refugees, returnees and displaced persons in southern Africa caused by these policies and actions,

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* that deprives the majority of the South African population of their dignity, 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 other individuals who are opposing 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 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 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. *Also 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;

(g) Other measures within the economic and commercial fields;

8. *Recognizes* the pressing need, existing and potential, of South Africa's neighbouring States for economic assistance, as a complement and not as an alternative to sanctions against South Africa, and appeals to all States, organizations and institutions:

(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. *Welcomes* the Oslo Declaration and Plan of Action adopted by the International Conference on the Plight of Refugees, Returnees and Displaced Persons in Southern Africa,¹⁰⁸ which was held at Oslo from 22 to 24 August 1988;

10. *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*;

11. *Commends* the States that have already adopted voluntary measures against the *apartheid* régime of South Africa in accordance with General Assembly resolution 42/23 G of 20 November 1987 and invites those which have not yet done so to follow their example;

12. *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;

13. *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;⁵⁰

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

68th plenary meeting
5 December 1988

¹⁰⁸ A/43/717 and Corr.1, appendix.

43/54. The situation in the Middle East

A

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, 41/162 A to C of 4 December 1986 and 42/209 A to D of 11 December 1987,

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 and other relevant resolutions,

Taking note of the reports of the Secretary-General of 31 March 1988,¹⁰⁹ 30 September 1988,¹¹⁰ 11 October 1988,¹¹¹ and 28 November 1988,¹¹²

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 1982,¹¹³ which were confirmed by subsequent Arab summit conferences, including the Arab Summit Conference held at Algiers from 7 to 9 June 1988,¹¹⁴ 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 territory occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, and the other occupied Arab territories 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 1949,⁴⁷ to the Palestinian territory occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, and the other occupied Arab territories,

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 the Palestinian territory occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, and the other occupied Arab territories,

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 the Palestinian territory occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, and the 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;

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 territory occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, and the other occupied Arab territories, 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

¹⁰⁹ A/43/272-S/19719. For the printed text, see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-third Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1988*, document S/19719.

¹¹⁰ A/43/691-S/20219. For the printed text, see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-third Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1988*, document S/20219.

¹¹¹ A/43/683 and Add.1.

¹¹² A/43/867-S/20294. For the printed text, see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-third Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1988*, document S/20294.

¹¹³ 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.

¹¹⁴ A/43/407-S/19938, annex.

12 December 1985, 41/43 A to D of 2 December 1986 and 42/66 A to D of 2 December 1987;

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 1982,¹¹³ and reiterated by the Extraordinary Summit Conference of the Arab States, held at Casablanca, Morocco, from 7 to 9 August 1985,¹¹⁵ 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 territory occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, and the other occupied Arab territories, 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 territory and outside this territory 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 practices, 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 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 territory occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, and

the other occupied Arab territories, 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 convening the International Peace Conference on the Middle East, under the auspices of the United Nations, with the participation of the five permanent members of the Security Council and all parties to the conflict, including the Palestine Liberation Organization, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, on an equal footing, and that the Conference should be effective with full authority, in order to achieve a comprehensive and just solution based on the withdrawal of Israel from the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and the other occupied Arab territories, and the attainment of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people in accordance with United Nations resolutions relevant to the question of Palestine and the situation in the Middle East;

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-fourth session a comprehensive report covering the developments in the Middle East in all their aspects.

71st plenary meeting
6 December 1988

B

The General Assembly,

Having discussed the item entitled "The situation in the Middle East",

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General of 28 November 1988,¹¹²

Recalling Security Council resolution 497 (1981) of 17 December 1981,

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, 41/162 B of 4 December 1986 and 42/209 C of 11 December 1987,

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, eco-

¹¹⁵ A/40/564 and Corr.1, annex.

conomic, military or otherwise, may serve as a justification for aggression”.

Reaffirming the fundamental principle 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 1949,⁴⁷ to the Palestinian territory occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, and the other occupied Arab territories,

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 also 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, 41/162 B and 42/209 C;

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 territory occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, and of the other occupied Arab territories, 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 1907,¹¹⁶ 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 Palestinian territory occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, and the other 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 the Palestinian territory occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, and the other occupied Arab territories, 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-fourth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

71st plenary meeting
6 December 1988

C

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 December 1983, 39/146 C of 14 December 1984, 40/168 C of 16 December 1985, 41/162 C of 4 December 1986 and 42/209 D of 11 December 1987, 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

¹¹⁶ Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, *The Hague Conventions and Declarations of 1899 and 1907* (New York, Oxford University Press, 1915), p. 100.

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 28 November 1988,¹¹²

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-fourth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

*71st plenary meeting
6 December 1988*

43/90. Fortieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming on the occasion of the fortieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights⁵⁰ its significance as a source of inspiration for national and international efforts for the protection and promotion of human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Welcoming the progress made so far in the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms since the proclamation of the Declaration,

Recalling that Member States have pledged themselves to achieve, in co-operation with the United Nations, the promotion of universal respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Recalling also the obligations of Member States under the Charter of the United Nations to respect the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples as a basis for the creation of conditions of stability and well-being, which are necessary for peaceful and friendly relations among nations,

Acknowledging that, despite efforts made by the international community to promote and protect human rights, there is a need for constant vigilance by the international community in this field,

Recalling the responsibility of the international community to promote understanding, friendship and peaceful co-operation among peoples, and to ensure that everyone enjoys the inherent right to life, liberty and security of person,

Recalling the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights¹¹⁷ and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,¹¹⁷ and reaffirming 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 the promotion and protection of the other,

Underlining the importance of the teaching of human rights at all levels,

1. *Stresses* the important role of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in encouraging Member States to enshrine the principles of the inherent dignity and of the equal and inalienable rights of all members of the human family in national constitutions and laws;

2. *Notes with satisfaction* the progress made so far in the field of human rights, including standard setting and codification, since the proclamation of the Declaration and reaffirms its commitment to further progress in this respect;

3. *Expresses grave concern* at mass and flagrant violations of human rights, including those stemming from racism, all forms of racial discrimination and *apartheid*, and at all violations of human rights that continue to take place in many parts of the world;

4. *Affirms* the responsibility of the United Nations in protecting and promoting human rights and fundamental freedoms and expresses the determination of the United Nations to deal, through appropriate United Nations bodies, with violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms;

5. *Urges* all States to observe the rights and freedoms set forth in the Declaration and appeals to those States which have not yet done so to consider ratifying or acceding to the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide,¹¹⁸ the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination,¹¹⁹ the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights,¹¹⁷ the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Optional Protocol thereto,¹¹⁷ the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of *Apartheid*,¹²⁰ the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women,¹²¹ and the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment;¹²²

6. *Reaffirms* the importance of the observance and effective implementation of universally recognized standards in the field of human rights as contained in international human rights instruments;

7. *Invites* the Commission on Human Rights to consider a programme of action in the field of human rights, including:

(a) Measures to promote the universal ratification of or accession to United Nations instruments in the field of human rights and to strengthen United Nations machinery for the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms enshrined in the Declaration;

(b) Activities to develop human rights institutions and infrastructures, drawing upon the assistance of the United Nations programme of advisory services in the field of human rights, including the Voluntary Fund for Advisory Services and Technical Assistance in the Field of Human Rights, and drawing also upon the relevant capabilities of the specialized agencies in this field, and other available multilateral and bilateral assistance;

(c) Activities in the area of public information as may be determined by the Commission in considering the world campaign for human rights;

(d) Measures to enhance national and existing regional institutions for the promotion of human rights, through

¹¹⁸ Resolution 260 A (III), annex.

¹¹⁹ Resolution 2106 A (XX), annex.

¹²⁰ Resolution 3068 (XXVIII), annex.

¹²¹ Resolution 34/180, annex.

¹²² Resolution 39/46, annex.

¹¹⁷ See resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

appropriate educational, judicial, legal and other channels, including direct contact among them;

8. *Invites* Member States, the specialized agencies and intergovernmental organizations to draw upon the contributions of non-governmental organizations concerned with the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms for the achievement of the above programme of action;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session a report on the activities undertaken in pursuance of the present resolution;

10. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-eighth session an item entitled "Forty-fifth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights".

*75th plenary meeting
8 December 1988*

43/174. Review of the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations in the economic and social fields

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 32/197 of 20 December 1977 on the restructuring of the economic and social sectors of the United Nations system, 41/213 of 19 December 1986 on the review of the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations, 42/170 of 11 December 1987 on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 41/213 in the economic and social fields, and 42/211 of 21 December 1987 on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 41/213,

Recalling also Economic and Social Council resolution 1988/77 of 29 July 1988 on the revitalization of the Council,

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,

Emphasizing also that the work of the United Nations should be enhanced and streamlined in order to make the United Nations more effective and responsive to the needs of Member States, particularly developing countries,

Conscious of the fact that the reform of the economic and social sectors of the United Nations is a continuing process aimed at strengthening the effectiveness of the United Nations in dealing with those issues and requires further attention,

Taking note of the report 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 Fields¹²³ and its Secretariat support structures, and recognizing that, although the Special Commission had conducted the in-depth study entrusted to it, the Special Commission was unable to reach agreed recommendations,

1. *Stresses* the common interest of all countries in the effective functioning of the United Nations in the economic and social fields so that it is more responsive not only to current issues, but also to emerging problems and issues, particularly those related to the development of developing countries;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to consult with all Member States and seek their views on ways and means of achieving a balanced and effective implementation of recommendations 2 and 8 of the Group of High-level Intergovernmental Experts to Review the Efficiency of the Administrative and Financial Functioning of the United Nations,¹²⁴ taking into consideration all relevant reports, including the report 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, as well as the outcome of the discussions in 1989 on the revitalization of the Economic and Social Council, and to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session a detailed report in order to enable Member States to consider and take appropriate action with a view to enhancing the effectiveness of the intergovernmental structure and its Secretariat support structures as well as programme delivery in the economic and social fields;

3. *Decides* to consider, at its forty-fourth session, the report of the Secretary-General called for in paragraph 2 above, and his final report on the implementation of resolution 41/213, under the item entitled "Review of the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations".

*76th plenary meeting
9 December 1988*

43/175. 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, 41/43 A of 2 December 1986 and 42/66 A of 2 December 1987,

Having considered the report of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People,¹²⁵

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 141 to 148 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

¹²³ E/1988/75.

¹²⁴ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 49 (A/41/49)*.

¹²⁵ *Ibid.*, Forty-third session, Supplement No. 35 (A/43/35).

well as the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Achievement of Palestinian Rights¹²⁶ 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-fourth 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.

82nd plenary meeting
15 December 1988

B

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People,¹²⁵

Taking note, in particular, of the relevant information contained in paragraphs 96 to 128 of that report,

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, 41/43 B of 2 December 1986 and 42/66 B of 2 December 1987,

Recalling that 1989 is the thirtieth anniversary of the Declaration of the Rights of the Child¹²⁷ and the tenth anniversary of the International Year of the Child,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the action taken by the Secretary-General in compliance with General Assembly resolution 42/66 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 dis-

charge 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, paragraph 3 of resolution 40/96 B and paragraph 2 of resolution 42/66 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 direct the Division for Palestinian Rights to pay particular attention to the plight of Palestinian children in the occupied Palestinian territories in its programme of work for 1989;

4. *Further 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;

5. *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;

6. *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.

82nd plenary meeting
15 December 1988

C

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People,¹²⁵

Taking note, in particular, of the information contained in paragraphs 129 to 140 of that report,

Recalling its resolution 42/66 C of 2 December 1987,

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 42/66 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 in 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;

¹²⁶ 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.

¹²⁷ Resolution 1386 (XIV).

(c) To expand its audio-visual material on the question of Palestine, including the production of special series of radio programmes and television broadcasts;

(d) To organize fact-finding news missions to the area for journalists;

(e) To organize regional and national encounters for journalists.

82nd plenary meeting
15 December 1988

43/176. Question of Palestine

The General Assembly,

Having considered the reports of the Secretary-General of 31 March 1988¹⁰⁹ and 30 September 1988,¹¹⁰

Having noted with appreciation the statement made on 13 December 1988 by the Chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization,¹²⁸

Stressing that achieving peace in the Middle East would constitute a significant contribution to international peace and security,

Aware of the overwhelming support for the convening of the International Peace Conference on the Middle East,

Noting with appreciation the endeavours of the Secretary-General to achieve the convening of the Conference,

Welcoming the outcome of the nineteenth Extraordinary Session of the Palestine National Council as a positive contribution towards a peaceful settlement of the conflict in the region,

Aware of the ongoing uprising (*intifadah*) of the Palestinian people since 9 December 1987, aimed at ending Israeli occupation of Palestinian territory occupied since 1967,

1. *Affirms* the urgent need to achieve a just and comprehensive settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict, the core of which is the question of Palestine;

2. *Calls for* the convening of the International Peace Conference on the Middle East, under the auspices of the United Nations, with the participation of all parties to the conflict, including the Palestine Liberation Organization, on an equal footing, and the five permanent members of the Security Council, based on Security Council resolutions 242 (1967) of 22 November 1967 and 338 (1973) of 22 October 1973 and the legitimate national rights of the Palestinian people, primarily the right to self-determination;

3. *Affirms* the following principles for the achievement of comprehensive peace:

(a) The withdrawal of Israel from the Palestinian territory occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, and from the other occupied Arab territories;

(b) Guaranteeing arrangements for security of all States in the region, including those named in resolution 181 (II) of 29 November 1947, within secure and internationally recognized boundaries;

(c) Resolving the problem of the Palestine refugees in conformity with General Assembly resolution 194 (III) of 11 December 1948, and subsequent relevant resolutions;

¹²⁸ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Plenary Meetings*, 78th meeting.

(d) Dismantling the Israeli settlements in the territories occupied since 1967;

(e) Guaranteeing freedom of access to Holy Places, religious buildings and sites;

4. *Notes* the expressed desire and endeavours to place the Palestinian territory occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, under the supervision of the United Nations for a limited period, as part of the peace process;

5. *Requests* the Security Council to consider measures needed to convene the International Peace Conference on the Middle East, including the establishment of a preparatory committee, and to consider guarantees for security measures agreed upon by the Conference for all States in the region;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue his efforts with the parties concerned, and in consultation with the Security Council, to facilitate the convening of the Conference, and to submit progress reports on developments in this matter.

82nd plenary meeting
15 December 1988

43/177. Question of Palestine

The General Assembly,

Having considered the item entitled "Question of Palestine",

Recalling its resolution 181 (II) of 29 November 1947, in which, *inter alia*, it called for the establishment of an Arab State and a Jewish State in Palestine,

Mindful of the special responsibility of the United Nations to achieve a just solution to the question of Palestine,

Aware of the proclamation of the State of Palestine by the Palestine National Council in line with General Assembly resolution 181 (II) and in exercise of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people,

Affirming the urgent need to achieve a just and comprehensive settlement in the Middle East which, *inter alia*, provides for peaceful coexistence for all States in the region,

Recalling its resolution 3237 (XXIX) of 22 November 1974 on the observer status for the Palestine Liberation Organization and subsequent relevant resolutions,

1. *Acknowledges* the proclamation of the State of Palestine by the Palestine National Council on 15 November 1988;

2. *Affirms* the need to enable the Palestinian people to exercise their sovereignty over their territory occupied since 1967;

3. *Decides* that, effective as of 15 December 1988, the designation "Palestine" should be used in place of the designation "Palestine Liberation Organization" in the United Nations system, without prejudice to the observer status and functions of the Palestine Liberation Organization within the United Nations system, in conformity with relevant United Nations resolutions and practice;

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

82nd plenary meeting
15 December 1988

III. RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED ON THE REPORTS OF THE FIRST COMMITTEE¹

CONTENTS

<i>Resolution No.</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Item</i>	<i>Date of adoption</i>	<i>Page</i>
43/62	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) (A/43/830)	51	7 December 1988	64
43/63	Cessation of all nuclear-test explosions (A/43/831)			
	Resolution A	52	7 December 1988	65
	Resolution B	52	7 December 1988	66
43/64	Urgent need for a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty (A/43/832)	53	7 December 1988	66
43/65	Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East (A/43/833)	54	7 December 1988	67
43/66	Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia (A/43/834)	55	7 December 1988	68
43/67	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 (A/43/835)	56	7 December 1988	68
43/68	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 (A/43/836)	57	7 December 1988	69
43/69	Conclusion of effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons (A/43/837)	58	7 December 1988	69
43/70	Prevention of an arms race in outer space (A/43/838)	59	7 December 1988	70
43/71	Implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa (A/43/839)			
	A. Implementation of the Declaration	60	7 December 1988	72
	B. Nuclear capability of South Africa	60	7 December 1988	73
43/72	Prohibition of the development and manufacture of new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons (A/43/840)	61	7 December 1988	74
43/73	Reduction of military budgets (A/43/841)	62	7 December 1988	74
43/74	Chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons (A/43/855)			
	A. Measures to uphold the authority of the 1925 Geneva Protocol and to support the conclusion of a chemical weapons convention	63	7 December 1988	75
	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	63	7 December 1988	76
	C. Chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons	63	7 December 1988	77
43/75	General and complete disarmament (A/43/856)			
	A. Bilateral nuclear-arms negotiations	64	7 December 1988	78
	B. Relationship between disarmament and development	64	7 December 1988	78
	C. Prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of radiological weapons	64 (b)	7 December 1988	78
	D. Conventional disarmament	64 (d)	7 December 1988	79
	E. Nuclear disarmament	64 (e)	7 December 1988	79
	F. Conventional disarmament	64 (d)	7 December 1988	80
	G. Objective information on military matters	64 (f)	7 December 1988	80
	H. Implementation of General Assembly resolutions in the field of disarmament	64 (g)	7 December 1988	81
	I. International arms transfers	64	7 December 1988	81
	J. Prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of radiological weapons	64 (b)	7 December 1988	82
	K. Prohibition of the production of fissionable material for weapons purposes	64 (i)	7 December 1988	83
	L. Naval armaments and disarmament	64 (h)	7 December 1988	83
	M. Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Prohibition of the Emplacement of Nuclear Weapons and Other Weapons of Mass Destruction on the Sea-Bed and the Ocean Floor and in the Subsoil Thereof	64	7 December 1988	83
	N. Comprehensive United Nations study on nuclear weapons	64	7 December 1988	84
	O. Bilateral nuclear-arms negotiations	64	7 December 1988	84
	P. Confidence- and security-building measures and conventional disarmament in Europe	64	7 December 1988	85
	Q. Prohibition of the dumping of radioactive wastes for hostile purposes	64	7 December 1988	85
	R. Review of the role of the United Nations in the field of disarmament	64 (j)	7 December 1988	86

¹ For the decisions adopted on the reports of the First Committee, see sect. X.B.2.

Resolution No.	Title	Item	Date of adoption	Page
	S. Conventional disarmament on a regional scale	64	7 December 1988	86
	T. Dumping of radioactive wastes	64 (k)	7 December 1988	87
43/76	Review and implementation of the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly (A/43/857)			
	A. Disarmament and international security	65	7 December 1988	88
	B. Nuclear-arms freeze	65 (b)	7 December 1988	88
	C. World Disarmament Campaign	65 (e)	7 December 1988	89
	D. United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa	65 (h)	7 December 1988	90
	E. Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons	65 (c)	7 December 1988	90
	F. United Nations disarmament fellowship, training and advisory services programme	65 (g)	7 December 1988	91
	G. United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia	65 (d)	7 December 1988	91
	H. United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America	65 (i)	7 December 1988	92
43/77	Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its fifteenth special session (A/43/858)			
	A. Scientific and technological developments and their impact on international security	66	7 December 1988	92
	B. Third special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament	66	7 December 1988	93
43/78	Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session (A/43/859)			
	A. Report of the Disarmament Commission	67 (a)	7 December 1988	93
	B. Non-use of nuclear weapons and prevention of nuclear war	67 (j)	7 December 1988	94
	C. International co-operation for disarmament	67	7 December 1988	95
	D. Climatic effects of nuclear war, including nuclear winter	67 (g)	7 December 1988	95
	E. Cessation of the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament	67 (k)	7 December 1988	95
	F. Prevention of nuclear war	67 (l)	7 December 1988	96
	G. Disarmament Week	67 (m)	7 December 1988	96
	H. Guidelines for confidence-building measures	67	7 December 1988	97
	I. Report of the Conference on Disarmament	67 (b)	7 December 1988	98
	J. Economic and social consequences of the armaments race and its extremely harmful effects on world peace and security	67 (h)	7 December 1988	98
	K. Comprehensive programme of disarmament	67	7 December 1988	98
	L. Consideration of the declaration of the 1990s as the Third Disarmament Decade	67	7 December 1988	99
	M. Report of the Conference on Disarmament	67 (b)	7 December 1988	99
43/79	Implementation of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace (A/43/860)	68	7 December 1988	100
43/80	Israeli nuclear armament (A/43/861)	69	7 December 1988	101
43/81	Verification in all its aspects (A/43/894)			
	A. Compliance with arms limitation and disarmament agreements	139	7 December 1988	101
	B. Study on the role of the United Nations in the field of verification	139	7 December 1988	102
43/82	Implementation of the conclusions of the Third Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and establishment of a Preparatory Committee for the Fourth Review Conference (A/43/895)	141	7 December 1988	103
43/83	Question of Antarctica (A/43/911)			
	Resolution A	70	7 December 1988	103
	Resolution B	70	7 December 1988	104
43/84	Strengthening of security and co-operation in the Mediterranean region (A/43/912)	71	7 December 1988	104
43/85	Strengthening of regional and international peace and security (A/43/913)	72	7 December 1988	105
43/86	Need for a result-oriented political dialogue to improve the international situation (A/43/913)	72	7 December 1988	106
43/87	Tenth anniversary of the adoption of the Declaration on the Preparation of Societies for Life in Peace (A/43/913)	72	7 December 1988	106
43/88	Review of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security (A/43/913)	72	7 December 1988	107
43/89	Comprehensive approach to strengthening international peace and security in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations (A/43/914)	73	7 December 1988	108

43/62. Implementation of General Assembly resolution 42/25 concerning the signature and ratification of Additional Protocol I of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco)

The 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, 41/45 of 3 December 1986 and 42/25 of 30 November 1987 concerning the signature and ratification of Additional Protocol I of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco),²

² United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 634, No. 9068.

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 *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, notwithstanding 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-fourth session an item entitled "Implementation of General Assembly resolution 43/62 concerning the signature and ratification of Additional Protocol I of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco)".

73rd plenary meeting
7 December 1988

43/63. 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,³

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 Water⁴ 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,⁵ 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,

Noting that the Third Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, in its Final Declaration⁶ adopted on 21 September 1985, called upon the nuclear-weapon States parties to the Treaty to resume trilateral negotiations in 1985 and upon 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 Stockholm Declaration,⁷ adopted on 21 January 1988, that "Any agreement that leaves room for continued testing would not be acceptable",

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,⁸

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* all nuclear-weapon States, in particular 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 seek to achieve the early discontinuance of all test explosions of nuclear weapons for all time and to expedite negotiations to this end;

5. *Appeals* to all States members of the Conference on Disarmament to promote the establishment by the Conference at the beginning of its 1989 session of an *ad hoc* committee with the objective of carrying out the multilateral negotiation of a treaty on the complete cessation of nuclear-test explosions;

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;

⁴ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 480, No. 6964.

⁵ Resolution 2373 (XXII), annex.

⁶ *Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, Final Document, Part I (NPT/CONF.111/64/I)* (Geneva, 1985), annex I.

⁷ A/43/125-S/19478, annex.

⁸ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 27 (A/42/27)*, para. 31.

³ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-ninth Session, Plenary Meetings*, 97th meeting, para. 302.

7. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fourth session the item entitled "Cessation of all nuclear-test explosions".

73rd plenary meeting
7 December 1988

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,⁴ 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 Weapons⁵ 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 Declaration⁶ 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. *Welcomes* the submission to the Depositary Governments of the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water of an amendment proposal for consideration at a conference of the parties to the Treaty convened for that purpose in accordance with article II of the Treaty;

2. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fourth session an item entitled "Amendment of the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water".

73rd plenary meeting
7 December 1988

43/64. 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 also 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 further that an end to 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 their further proliferation and to contribute, along with other concurrent efforts to reduce nuclear arms, to the eventual elimination of nuclear weapons,

Welcoming the ongoing negotiations between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America in accordance with their joint statement of 17 September 1987, and noting the significant developments on improved verification arrangements to facilitate the ratification of the Treaty between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the Limitation of Underground Nuclear Weapon Tests,⁹ signed on 3 July 1974, and the Treaty between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on Underground Nuclear Explosions for Peaceful Purposes,¹⁰ signed on 28 May 1976,

Welcoming also the conclusion on 8 December 1987 of the historic Treaty between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the Elimination of Their Intermediate-Range and Shorter-Range Missiles¹¹ and the agreement in principle on and progress made towards an agreement for 50 per cent reductions in the strategic nuclear forces of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America,

Recalling the proposals by the leaders of the Six-Nation Initiative¹² to promote an end to nuclear testing,

Convinced that the most effective way to achieve the discontinuance of all nuclear tests by all States in all environments for all time is through the conclusion, at an early date, of a verifiable, comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty that will attract 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 intensify its consideration of item 1 of its agenda entitled "Nuclear-test ban" and initiate substantive work on all aspects of a nuclear-test-ban treaty at the beginning of its 1989 session;

(b) States members of the Conference on Disarmament, in particular the nuclear-weapon States, and all

⁹ *Ibid.*, Twenty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 27, (A/9627), annex II, document CCD/431.

¹⁰ *The United Nations Disarmament Yearbook*, vol. 1: 1976 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.77.IX.2), appendix III.

¹¹ *Ibid.*, vol. 12: 1987 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.88.IX.2), appendix VII.

¹² 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), the Mexico Declaration issued on 7 August 1986 (A/41/518-S/18277, annex I), and the Stockholm Declaration issued on 21 January 1988 (A/43/125-S/19478, annex).

other States should co-operate in order to facilitate and promote such work;

(c) The nuclear-weapon States, especially those that possess the most important nuclear arsenals, should agree promptly to appropriate verifiable and militarily significant interim measures, with a view to realizing a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty;

(d) Those nuclear-weapon States that have not yet done so should adhere to the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water;⁴

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 work on the routine exchange and use of wave-form data, and other relevant initiatives or experiments 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-fourth session on progress made;

5. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fourth session the item entitled "Urgent need for a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty".

73rd plenary meeting
7 December 1988

43/65. 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, 41/48 of 3 December 1986 and 42/28 of 30 November 1987 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,¹³

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 declarations 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 also 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,¹⁴

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;⁵

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 paragraph 63 (d) of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, and to deposit those declarations with the Security Council;

4. *Also invites* those countries, pending the establishment of the zone, not to develop, produce, test or otherwise acquire nuclear weapons or permit the stationing on their territories, or territories under their control, of nuclear weapons or nuclear explosive devices;

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 the 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;¹⁴

7. *Takes note* of the above-mentioned report;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to undertake a study on effective and verifiable measures which would facilitate the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East, taking into account the circumstances and characteristics of the Middle East, as well as the views

¹³ Resolution S-10/2.

¹⁴ A/43/484.

and the suggestions of the parties of the region, and to submit this study to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session;

9. *Requests* parties of the region to submit to the Secretary-General their views and suggestions with respect to the measures called for in paragraph 8 above;

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

11. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fourth session the item entitled "Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East".

73rd plenary meeting
7 December 1988

43/66. 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, 41/49 of 3 December 1986 and 42/29 of 30 November 1987 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,¹³ regarding the establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones, including in the region of South Asia,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General,¹⁵

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-fourth session;

6. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fourth session the item entitled "Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia".

73rd plenary meeting
7 December 1988

43/67. 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, 41/50 of 3 December 1986 and 42/30 of 30 November 1987,

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,¹⁶ together with the Protocol on Non-Detectable Fragments (Protocol I),¹⁶ the Protocol on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Mines, Booby Traps and Other Devices (Protocol II)¹⁶ and the Protocol on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Incendiary Weapons (Protocol III),¹⁶

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,¹⁷

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. *Also 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;

¹⁶ See *The United Nations Disarmament Yearbook*, vol. 5: 1980 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.81.IX.4), appendix VII.

¹⁷ A/43/589.

¹⁵ A/43/505.

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 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-fourth 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".

73rd plenary meeting
7 December 1988

43/68. 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,

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 war,

Considering that, until complete nuclear disarmament is achieved on a universal basis, it is imperative for the international community to develop effective arrangements to ensure the security of non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons,

Noting the general desire to conclude effective international measures to that end at an early date,

Noting also the unilateral declarations on the security of non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons, made by all nuclear-weapon States,

Desirous of promoting the implementation of paragraph 59 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,¹³ the first special session devoted to disarmament,

Recognizing that effective measures of such security assurances to non-nuclear-weapon States would constitute an important contribution to the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons,

Aware of the in-depth negotiations on this subject in the Conference on Disarmament during the past ten years,

Recalling the relevant parts of the special report of the Committee on Disarmament¹⁸ submitted to the General

Assembly at its twelfth special session,¹⁹ the second special session devoted to disarmament, and of the special report of the Conference on Disarmament submitted to the Assembly at its fifteenth special session,²⁰ the third special session devoted to disarmament, as well as of the annual report of the Conference on its 1988 session,²¹

Welcoming the unanimous support in the Conference on Disarmament for continuing the search for a common approach to the substance of negative security assurances and, in particular, to a "common formula", which could be included in a legally binding instrument,

Recognizing the need for a fresh look at the issue, in particular by the nuclear-weapon States, in order to overcome the difficulties encountered at the negotiations in previous years,

Taking note of the proposals on this subject submitted to the Conference on Disarmament,²¹

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* the urgent need, pending the achievement of complete nuclear disarmament, to reach an early agreement on effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons;

2. *Recommends* that the Conference on Disarmament pursue intensive negotiations in its *Ad Hoc* Committee on Effective International Arrangements to Assure Non-Nuclear-Weapon States against the Use or Threat of Use of Nuclear Weapons at the beginning of its 1989 session, with a view to reaching such an agreement, taking into account the widespread support in the Conference for the conclusion of an international convention;

3. *Appeals* to all States, in particular the nuclear-weapon States, to demonstrate willingness and to exercise the flexibility necessary to reach agreement on a common approach to, including the possibility of a common formula in, an international instrument or instruments of a legally binding character, to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons;

4. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fourth session the item entitled "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".

73rd plenary meeting
7 December 1988

43/69. 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,

¹⁹ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twelfth Special Session, Supplement No. 2 (A/S-12/2), sect. III.C.

²⁰ Ibid., Fifteenth Special Session, Supplement No. 2 (A/S-15/2), sect. III.F.

²¹ Ibid., Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 27 (A/43/27), sect. III.F.

¹⁸ The Committee on Disarmament was redesignated the Conference on Disarmament as from 7 February 1984.

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,¹³ 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 also 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, 41/52 of 3 December 1986 and 42/32 of 30 November 1987,

Recalling further 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 Disarmament¹⁸ urgently to negotiate with a view to reaching agreement on effective international 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,²² with a view to reaching agreement on this item,

Taking note of 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 1986,²³ as well as the relevant recommendations of the Organization of the Is-

lamic Conference reiterated in the Final Communiqué of the Seventeenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held at Amman from 21 to 25 March 1988,²⁴ 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,

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 that could be included in an international instrument of a legally binding character;

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-fourth 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".

73rd plenary meeting
7 December 1988

43/70. 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,

²² Official Records of the General Assembly, Fortieth Session, Supplement No. 27 and corrigendum (A/40/27 and Corr.1), sect. III.F.

²³ See A/41/697-S/18392, annex, sect. I, para. 49.

²⁴ See A/43/393-S/19930, annex I.

Reaffirming also 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 the obligation of all States, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, to refrain from the threat or use of force, including in their space activities,

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,²⁵ have undertaken, in article III, to carry on 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,¹³ 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,

Bearing in mind 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, 41/53 of 3 December 1986 and 42/33 of 30 November 1987 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 1986,²⁶

Recognizing the importance and urgency of preventing an arms race in outer space and the readiness of all States to contribute to that common objective,

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,

Encouraged by the widespread interest expressed by Member States in the course of 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 recommendations²⁷ made to the competent organs of the United Nations, in particular the General Assembly, and also to the Committee on Disarmament,¹⁸

Noting also that in 1988 the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Prevention of an Arms Race in Outer Space, taking into account its previous efforts since its establishment, undertook the examination and identification of various issues, existing agreements and existing proposals, as well as future initiatives relevant to the prevention of an arms race in outer space,²⁸ and that this contributed to a better understanding of a number of problems and to a clearer perception of the various positions,

Convinced that additional measures should be examined in the search for effective and verifiable bilateral and multilateral agreements in order to prevent an arms race in outer space,

Emphasizing the paramount importance of strict compliance with existing arms limitation and disarmament agreements relevant to outer space, and with the existing legal régime concerning the use of outer space,

Emphasizing also the necessity of maintaining the effectiveness of relevant existing treaties, and in this context reaffirming the vital importance of strict compliance with the Treaty on the Limitation of Anti-Ballistic Missile Systems,²⁹

Recognizing that bilateral negotiations between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America could facilitate the multilateral negotiations for the prevention of an arms race in outer space in accordance with paragraph 27 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session,

Noting the importance in this context of bilateral negotiations between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America that have continued since 1985, including at their summit meetings in Washington and Moscow on a complex of questions concerning space and nuclear arms,

Hopeful that concrete results would emerge from these negotiations as soon as possible,

Emphasizing the mutually complementary nature of bilateral and multilateral efforts in the field of preventing an arms race in outer space,

Taking note of that part of the report of the Conference on Disarmament relating to this question,³⁰

Welcoming the re-establishment of an *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Prevention of an Arms Race in Outer Space during the 1988 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,

1. *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;

2. *Recognizes*, as stated in the report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee of the Conference on Disarmament, that the legal régime applicable to outer space by itself does not guarantee the prevention of an arms race in outer space, that this legal régime plays a significant role in the prevention of an arms race in that environment, the need to consolidate and reinforce that régime and enhance its effective-

²⁵ Resolution 2222 (XXI), annex.

²⁶ A/41/697-S/18392, annex, paras. 36-39.

²⁷ 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.

²⁸ See Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 27 (A/43/27), para. 80.

²⁹ United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 944, No. 13446.

³⁰ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 27 (A/43/27), sect. III.E.

tiveness, and the importance of strict compliance with existing agreements, both bilateral and multilateral;³¹

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 of maintaining international peace and security and promoting international co-operation and understanding;

5. *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;

6. *Requests* the Conference on Disarmament to consider as a matter of priority the question of preventing an arms race in outer space;

7. *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 and initiatives, including those presented in the *Ad Hoc* Committee at the 1988 session of the Conference and at the forty-third session of the General Assembly;

8. *Further requests* the Conference on Disarmament to re-establish an *ad hoc* committee with an adequate mandate at the beginning of its 1989 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;

9. *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;

10. *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;

11. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the question of the prevention of an arms race in outer space,³² submitted in accordance with resolution 42/33 of 30 November 1987;

12. *Requests* the Conference on Disarmament to report on its consideration of this subject to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session;

13. *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-third session;

14. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fourth session the item entitled "Prevention of an arms race in outer space".

73rd plenary meeting
7 December 1988

43/71. 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 Africa³³ 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, 41/55 A of 3 December 1986 and 42/34 A of 30 November 1987, 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.1³⁴ 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",³⁵ undertaken in co-operation with the Department of Disarmament Affairs of the Secretariat and in consultation with the Organization of African Unity, as well as of the report of the Disarmament Commission,³⁶

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 1988, failed once again to reach a consensus on this important item on its agenda,

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

³¹ *Ibid.*, para. 80 (para. 48 of the quoted text).

³² A/43/506 and Corr.1 and Add.1 and 2.

³³ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twentieth Session, Annexes, agenda item 105, document A/5975.*

³⁴ See A/42/699, annex I.

³⁵ A/39/470.

³⁶ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 42 (A/43/42).*

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-fourth session the item entitled "Implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa".

73rd plenary meeting
7 December 1988

B

NUCLEAR CAPABILITY OF SOUTH AFRICA

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on South Africa's nuclear capability,³⁷

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, 41/55 B of 3 December 1986 and 42/34 B of 30 November 1987,

Bearing in mind the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa³⁸ 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,³⁹ 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 danger-

ous 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.1³⁴ 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/468³⁸ 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",³⁵ 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 1988, 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,

Deeply indignant at the persistent policy of hostility by the racist régime of South Africa as demonstrated by its constant encroachment into the territory of Angola, which constitutes an act of aggression against the sovereignty and territorial integrity of that country,

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 the decision of the Organization of African Unity for the denuclearization of Africa,³⁹

Stressing the need to preserve peace and security in Africa by ensuring that the continent is a nuclear-weapon-free zone,

³⁷ A/43/701.

³⁸ See International Atomic Energy Agency, *Resolutions and Other Decisions of the General Conference, Thirtieth Regular Session, 29 September-3 October 1986*.

³⁹ See resolution S-10/2, para. 63 (c).

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. *Also 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 1989 South Africa's nuclear capability, taking into account, *inter alia*, the findings of the report of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research on South Africa's nuclear capability;
10. *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;
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-fourth session.

73rd plenary meeting
7 December 1988

43/72. 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,

Bearing in mind paragraph 77 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,¹³

Determined to prevent the emergence 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 1948,⁴⁰

Noting that in the course of its 1988 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 account the section of the report of the Conference on Disarmament relating to this question,⁴¹

1. *Reaffirms* that effective measures should be undertaken to prevent the emergence of new types of weapons of mass destruction;
2. *Requests* the Conference on Disarmament, in the light of its existing priorities, to keep under review, with expert assistance, as appropriate, the questions 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 recommendation of the Conference on Disarmament, to give favourable consideration to these recommendations;
4. *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-third session;
5. *Requests* the Conference on Disarmament to submit a report on results achieved to the General Assembly for consideration at its forty-fourth session;
6. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth 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".

73rd plenary meeting
7 December 1988

43/73. 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

⁴⁰ The definition was adopted by the Commission for Conventional Armaments (see S/C.3/32/Rev.1).

⁴¹ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 27 (A/43/27), sect. III.G.*

General Assembly,¹³ 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,⁴²

Recalling also that in the Declaration of the 1980s as the Second 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,⁴³

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 with the exception of one outstanding paragraph on which it was generally felt that further consideration was needed.⁴⁴

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 consideration of the item entitled "Reduction of military budgets" and, in this context, to conclude, at its 1989 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 its forty-fourth session;

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 co-operate 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-fourth session the item entitled "Reduction of military budgets".

73rd plenary meeting
7 December 1988

43/74. Chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons

A

MEASURES TO UPHOLD THE AUTHORITY OF THE 1925 GENEVA PROTOCOL AND TO SUPPORT THE CONCLUSION OF A CHEMICAL WEAPONS CONVENTION

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 42/37 C of 30 November 1987,

Recalling also the rules and principles of international humanitarian law applicable in armed conflict,

Reaffirming its dedication to protecting humanity from chemical and biological warfare,

Expressing deep dismay at the use of chemical weapons in violation 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 1925,⁴⁵ and of other rules of customary international law, at indications of their emergence in an increasing number of national arsenals and at the growing risk that they may be used again,

Recalling the provisions of the 1925 Geneva Protocol and other relevant rules of customary international law,

Recalling also the necessity for 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 1972,⁴⁶

⁴² *Ibid.*, Twelfth Special Session, Annexes, agenda items 9 to 13, document A/S-12/32, para. 62.

⁴³ See resolution 35/46, annex, para. 15.

⁴⁴ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 42 (A/41/42)*, para. 28 (para. 8 of the quoted text).

⁴⁵ League of Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. XCIV (1929), No. 2138.

⁴⁶ Resolution 2826 (XXVI), annex.

Bearing in mind the resolutions of the Security Council on chemical weapons adopted during 1988,

Noting that prompt and impartial investigation of reports of possible use of chemical and bacteriological weapons would further enhance the authority of the Geneva Protocol,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General⁴⁷ on the meeting of the group of qualified experts established in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 42/37 C to develop further the technical guidelines and procedures available to the Secretary-General for the timely and efficient investigation of reports of the possible use of chemical and bacteriological (biological) or toxin weapons,

Recalling that, in its resolution 620 (1988) of 26 August 1988, the Security Council decided to consider immediately, taking into account the investigations of the Secretary-General, appropriate and effective measures in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations,

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 Geneva Protocol,

1. *Renews its call* to all States to observe strictly 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, and condemns vigorously all actions that violate this obligation;

2. *Calls upon* all States that have not yet done so to accede to the 1925 Geneva Protocol;

3. *Urges* the Conference on Disarmament to pursue as a matter of continuing urgency its negotiations on a convention on the prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of all chemical weapons and on their destruction;

4. *Calls upon* all States to be guided in their national policies by the need to curb the spread of chemical weapons pending the conclusion of such a convention;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to carry out promptly 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 Geneva Protocol or other 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, in accordance with the procedures established by the General Assembly in its resolution 42/37 C;

6. *Also requests* the Secretary-General, pursuant to resolution 42/37 C, with the assistance of the group of qualified experts provided by interested Member States, to continue his efforts 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, and to report to Member States as soon as possible;

7. *Requests* Member States and the relevant international organizations to co-operate fully with the Secretary-General in the above-mentioned work;

8. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fourth session the item entitled "Chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons".

73rd plenary meeting
7 December 1988

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 of the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction⁴⁸ 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,⁴⁹

Pursuing its resolution 42/37 B, and 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 report⁴⁹ 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;

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;

⁴⁷ A/43/690 and Add.1.

⁴⁸ BWC/CONF.II/13, part II.

⁴⁹ BWC/CONF.II/EX/2.

3. *Notes with satisfaction* that the second such exchange of information and data has commenced, and calls upon States that have not yet exchanged information and data to do so;

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 States that have not ratified or acceded to the Convention to do so without delay, thus contributing to the achievement of universal adherence to the Convention and to international confidence.

73rd plenary meeting
7 December 1988

C

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,

Reaffirming the urgent necessity, particularly following recent United Nations reports, 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 1925,⁴⁵ and taking note with satisfaction of the proposal to convene a conference to that effect,

Reaffirming also the urgent necessity of the adherence by all States to the Convention of the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction,⁴⁶ signed in London, Moscow and Washington on 10 April 1972,

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 1986,⁵⁰ and, in particular, of article IX of the Final Declaration of the Conference,⁴⁸

Having considered the report of the Conference on Disarmament,⁵¹ which incorporates, *inter alia*, the report of its *Ad Hoc* Committee on Chemical Weapons,⁵² and noting that following the precedents set over the past four years, consultations are continuing during the inter-session 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,

Expressing the hope that the conference referred to above will also give a strong impetus to that end,

Conscious of the need to share data relevant to the negotiations on a future convention banning all chemical weapons on a global basis and of the fact that the provision of such data would be an important confidence-building measure,

Noting the bilateral and other discussions, including the ongoing exchange of views between the Union of the 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 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,

1. *Takes note with satisfaction* of the work of the Conference on Disarmament during its 1988 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 1988, 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 1989 session, 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 1989 session;

4. *Requests* the Conference on Disarmament to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session on the results of its negotiations;

5. *Encourages* 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, and universal adherence to, a convention on the prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of all chemical weapons and on their destruction;

6. *Recognizes* the importance of declarations made by States on whether or not they possess chemical weapons and of further international exchanges of data in connection with the negotiations on a multilateral convention on the complete and effective prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of chemical weapons and on their destruction;

7. *Welcomes* the offer by the French Government to convene in Paris from 7 to 11 January 1989 a conference of the States parties to the Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous and Other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare, and of other interested States;

8. *Expresses* the hope that all States will contribute actively to the objectives of the conference.

73rd plenary meeting
7 December 1988

⁵⁰ BWC/CONF.II/13.

⁵¹ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 27 (A/43/27).

⁵² *Ibid.*, para. 77.

43/75. General and complete disarmament**A****BILATERAL NUCLEAR-ARMS NEGOTIATIONS**

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 40/18 of 18 November 1985, 41/86 N of 4 December 1986 and 42/38 D of 30 November 1987,

Recalling also the Harare Appeal on Disarmament,⁵³ adopted by the Eighth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Harare from 1 to 6 September 1986, the Havana Appeal,⁵⁴ adopted by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Non-Aligned Countries at the special ministerial meeting devoted to disarmament issues held at Havana from 26 to 30 May 1988, and the final documents of the Conference of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Non-Aligned Countries held at Nicosia from 7 to 10 September 1988,⁵⁵

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,

Also 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,

Further convinced 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,

Welcoming the ratification and commencement of implementation by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America of the Treaty on the Elimination of Their Intermediate-Range and Shorter-Range Missiles,¹¹

Affirming that bilateral and multilateral negotiations on disarmament should facilitate and complement each other and that progress at the bilateral level should not be used to postpone or prohibit action at the multilateral level,

1. *Calls upon* the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America to exert every effort to achieve the goal they set themselves of a treaty on a 50 per cent reduction in strategic offensive arms as part of the process leading to the complete elimination of nuclear weapons;

2. *Also calls upon* the two Governments to intensify their efforts with the objective of achieving agreements in other areas, in particular the issue of 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 General Assembly and the Conference on Disarma-

ment duly informed of progress made in their negotiations.

*73rd plenary meeting
7 December 1988*

B**RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN DISARMAMENT AND DEVELOPMENT**

The General Assembly,

Recalling the provisions of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly¹³ related to the relationship between disarmament and development,

Recalling also the adoption on 11 September 1987 of the Final Document of the International Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development,⁵⁶

1. *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 on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development,⁵⁷ and to submit a report to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session;

2. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fourth session an item entitled "Relationship between disarmament and development".

*73rd plenary meeting
7 December 1988*

C**PROHIBITION OF THE DEVELOPMENT, PRODUCTION, STOCKPILING AND USE OF RADIOLOGICAL WEAPONS**

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 42/38 B of 30 November 1987,

1. *Takes note* of the part of the report of the Conference on Disarmament on its 1988 session and that of the special report of the Conference on Disarmament that deal with the question of radiological weapons, in particular the reports of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on Radiological Weapons;⁵⁸

2. *Recognizes* that the *Ad Hoc* Committee in 1988 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 1989 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 fu-

⁵³ See A/41/697-S/18362, annex, sect. I.

⁵⁴ A/S-15/27 and Corr.1, annex II.

⁵⁵ A/43/667-S/20212, annex.

⁵⁶ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.87.IX.8.

⁵⁷ *Ibid.*, para. 35.

⁵⁸ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 27 (A/43/27)*, para. 86; and *ibid.*, *Fifteenth Special Session, Supplement No. 2 (A/S-15/2)*, para. 93.

ture work, the result of which should be submitted to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to 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-third session;

6. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fourth session the item entitled "Prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of radiological weapons".

73rd plenary meeting
7 December 1988

D

CONVENTIONAL DISARMAMENT

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 42/38 E of 30 November 1987,

Welcoming the wide support expressed by Member States for greater attention to be given to conventional disarmament,

Also welcoming the increased awareness of the implications of many aspects of the conventional arms buildup, both in its qualitative and its quantitative aspect,

Taking into account that conventional disarmament is a necessary part of the disarmament process,

Recalling the central role of the United Nations in the field of disarmament,

Having examined the reports of the Disarmament Commission to the General Assembly at its fifteenth special session⁵⁹ and at its forty-third session,³⁶

1. *Maintains* that the United Nations should continue to encourage and facilitate disarmament efforts in all fields;

2. *Requests* the Disarmament Commission to continue at its 1989 session the substantive consideration of issues related to conventional disarmament and to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session with a view to facilitating possible measures in the fields of conventional arms reduction and disarmament;

3. *Also requests* the Disarmament Commission for this purpose to include in the agenda for its 1989 session an item entitled "Substantive consideration of issues related to conventional disarmament";

4. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fourth session the item entitled "Conventional disarmament".

73rd plenary meeting
7 December 1988

E

NUCLEAR DISARMAMENT

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 41/59 F of 3 December 1986 and 42/38 H of 30 November 1987,

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,¹³ and, in particular, 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"⁶⁰ 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,

Believing that the qualitative aspect of the arms race needs to be addressed along with its quantitative aspect,

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 further reducing nuclear weapons,

1. *Welcomes* the signing and ratification of the Treaty between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the Elimination of Their Intermediate-Range and Shorter-Range Missiles,¹¹ and calls upon the two States strictly to observe and fully to implement the Treaty;

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-fourth session the item entitled "Nuclear disarmament".

73rd plenary meeting
7 December 1988

⁵⁹ *Ibid.*, Fifteenth Special Session, Supplement No. 3 (A/S-15/3).

⁶⁰ See A/40/1070, annex.

F

CONVENTIONAL DISARMAMENT

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the determination to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war as expressed in the Preamble to the Charter of the United Nations,

Recalling the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,¹³ 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 in the same document it is stated, *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 in the same document it is stated 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, and the loss in human life and property caused by, 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 and that conventional armaments consume large amounts of resources,

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,

Noting that the ongoing conventional disarmament negotiations in Europe have gained increasing importance,

Bearing in mind its resolution 36/97 A of 9 December 1981 and the *Study on Conventional Disarmament*⁶¹ conducted in accordance with that resolution, as well as its resolutions 41/59 C and 41/59 G of 3 December 1986, and 42/38 E and 42/38 G of 30 November 1987, and the consideration by the Disarmament Commission at its 1988 session of the question of conventional disarmament,⁶²

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 conduct negotiations on conventional disarmament in earnest through appropriate forums, 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 1989 substantive session, issues related to conventional disarmament;

6. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fourth session the item entitled "Conventional disarmament".

73rd plenary meeting
7 December 1988

G

OBJECTIVE INFORMATION ON MILITARY MATTERS

The General Assembly,

Recalling paragraph 105 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,¹³ the first special session devoted to disarmament, in which the Assembly encouraged 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,

Taking into account the attention paid to the questions of openness and of ensuring an exchange of objective information in the military field at its fifteenth special session, the third special session devoted to disarmament,

Noting with satisfaction that recent agreements in the field of arms limitation and disarmament have provided for qualitatively new standards of openness,

Believing that the adoption of confidence-building measures to promote openness and transparency would contribute to the prevention of misperceptions of military capabilities and intentions which would 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 also that balanced and objective information on all military matters, in particular of nuclear-weapon States and other militarily significant States, would contribute to the building of confidence among States and to

⁶¹ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.85.IX.1.

⁶² See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifteenth Special Session, Supplement No. 3 (A/S-15/3)*, para. 57.

the conclusion of concrete disarmament agreements, and thereby help to halt and reverse the arms race,

Recognizing that greater openness and transparency would contribute to enhancing security,

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,

Noting with satisfaction 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 under the auspices of the United Nations,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on this subject to the third special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament;⁶³

2. *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;

3. *Recommends* that those States and global, regional and subregional organizations which 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;

4. *Recommends* that all States, in particular nuclear-weapon States and other militarily significant States, should implement 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 to the process of disarmament;

5. *Invites* all Member States to communicate to the Secretary-General before 30 April 1989 measures they have adopted towards these ends, for submission to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session;

6. *Also invites* all Member States also to communicate to the Secretary-General their views on ways and means of further consolidating the emerging trend towards greater openness in military matters, specifically with regard to the provisions of objective information on military matters, for consideration by the Disarmament Commission at its 1990 session;

7. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fourth session the item entitled "Objective information on military matters".

73rd plenary meeting
7 December 1988

H

IMPLEMENTATION OF GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTIONS IN THE FIELD OF DISARMAMENT

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 42/38 J of 30 November 1987,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General,⁶⁴

Recalling paragraph 115 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,¹³ in which it is stated, *inter alia*, that the 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 that have not yet done so 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 at its forty-fourth session, in accordance with resolution 42/38 J, a report that includes 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-fourth session.

73rd plenary meeting
7 December 1988

I

INTERNATIONAL ARMS TRANSFERS

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the central role of the United Nations in strengthening international peace and security and promoting disarmament,

Bearing in mind that, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, Member States have undertaken to promote the establishment and maintenance of international peace and security with the least diversion for armaments of the world's human and economic resources,

Also bearing in mind the inherent right to self-defence embodied in Article 51 of the Charter,

⁶³ A/S-15/7 and Add.1 and 2.

⁶⁴ A/43/492 and Add.1-3.

Taking into account the general principles outlined in paragraph 22 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,¹³

Also taking into account the conclusions and recommendations of the United Nations studies entitled *Study on Conventional Disarmament*,⁶¹ *Study on all the Aspects of Regional Disarmament*,⁶⁵ *Study on the Economic and Social Consequences of the Arms Race and Military Expenditures*,⁶⁶ *The Relationship between Disarmament and Development*,⁶⁷ *Reduction of Military Budgets*,⁶⁸ *Relationship between Disarmament and International Security*,⁶⁹ and *Comprehensive Study on Confidence-building Measures*,⁷⁰

Further taking into account the action programme set forth in the Final Document of the International Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development,⁵⁷

1. Expresses its conviction that arms transfers in all their aspects deserve serious consideration by the international community, *inter alia*, because of:

(a) Their potential effects in areas where tension and regional conflict threaten international peace and security and national security;

(b) Their known and potential negative effects on the process of the peaceful social and economic development of all peoples;

(c) Increasing illicit and covert arms trafficking;

2. Requests Member States to consider, *inter alia*, the following measures relating to these concerns:

(a) Reinforcement of their national systems of control and vigilance concerning production and transport of arms;

(b) Examination of ways and means of refraining from acquiring arms additional to those needed for legitimate national security requirements, taking into account the specific characteristics of each region;

(c) Examination of the ways and means of providing for more openness and transparency with regard to worldwide arms transfers;

3. Requests the Disarmament Commission to take into account the above-mentioned matters in its deliberations on the issue of conventional disarmament;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to seek the views and proposals of Member States on the matters contained in paragraphs 1 and 2 above and to collect all other relevant information for submission to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session;

5. Also requests the Secretary-General to carry out thereafter, with the assistance of governmental experts, a study on ways and means of promoting transparency in international transfers of conventional arms on a universal and non-discriminatory basis, also taking into consideration the views of Member States as well as other relevant information, including that on the problem of illicit arms trade, for submission to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session;

6. Further requests the Secretary-General to make available, within the framework of the World Disarmament Campaign, information concerning the question of

arms transfers and their consequences for international peace and security;

7. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fourth session an item entitled "International arms transfers".

73rd plenary meeting
7 December 1988

J

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, 41/59 A and I of 3 December 1986 and 42/38 F of 30 November 1987 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 42/38 F,⁷¹

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 I⁷² of 1977 to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949⁷³ 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 on 14 October 1983,⁷⁴ in which the General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency 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 once again 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 again the International Atomic Energy Agency to provide the Conference on Disarmament with the technical studies that could facilitate the conclusion of such an agreement;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session on the pro-

⁶⁵ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.81.IX.2.

⁶⁶ *Ibid.*, Sales No. E.89.IX.2.

⁶⁷ *Ibid.*, Sales No. E.82.IX.1.

⁶⁸ *Ibid.*, Sales No. E.86.IX.2.

⁶⁹ *Ibid.*, Sales No. E.82.IX.4.

⁷⁰ *Ibid.*, Sales No. E.82.IX.3.

⁷¹ A/43/622.

⁷² A/32/144, annex I.

⁷³ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, Nos. 970-973.

⁷⁴ See International Atomic Energy Agency, *Resolutions and Other Decisions of the General Conference, Twenty-seventh Regular Session, 10-14 October 1983*.

gress made in the implementation of the present resolution.

*73rd plenary meeting
7 December 1988*

K

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, 41/59 L of 3 December 1986 and 42/38 L of 30 November 1987, 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,¹³ 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 1988 included the item entitled "Nuclear weapons in all aspects" and that the programme of work of the Conference for both parts of its 1988 session contained the item entitled "Cessation of the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament",⁷⁵

Recalling the proposals and statements made in the Conference on Disarmament on those items,⁷⁶

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.

*73rd plenary meeting
7 December 1988*

L

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 also its resolution 40/94 F of 12 December 1985, by which it requested the Disarmament Commission to consider the issues contained in the study entitled *The Naval Arms Race*,⁷⁷ 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,

Recalling further its resolution 42/38 K of 30 November 1987, by which it requested the Disarmament Commission to continue, at its 1988 session, 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,

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 1988 session of the Commission,⁷⁸ which met with the approval of all delegations participating in the substantive consultations and which, in their view, should be discussed at the forty-third session of the General Assembly,

1. *Takes note with satisfaction* of 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 1989, the substantive consideration of the question and to report on its deliberations and recommendations to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session;

3. *Also requests* the Disarmament Commission to inscribe on the agenda for its 1989 session the item entitled "Naval armaments and disarmament";

4. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fourth session the item entitled "Naval armaments and disarmament".

*73rd plenary meeting
7 December 1988*

M

REVIEW CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES TO THE TREATY ON THE PROHIBITION OF THE EMPLACEMENT OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS AND OTHER WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION ON THE SEA-BED AND THE OCEAN FLOOR AND IN THE SUBSOIL THEREOF

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2660 (XXV) of 7 December 1970, in which it commended the Treaty on the Prohibi-

⁷⁵ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 27 (A/43/27), paras. 6 and 8.

⁷⁶ *Ibid.*, sect. III.B.

⁷⁷ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.86.IX.3.

⁷⁸ A/CN.10/113.

tion of the Emplacement of Nuclear Weapons and Other Weapons of Mass Destruction on the Sea-Bed and the Ocean Floor and in the Subsoil Thereof,

Bearing in mind the provisions of article VII of that Treaty concerning the holding of review conferences,

Also bearing in mind that, in its Final Declaration,⁷⁹ the Second Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Prohibition of the Emplacement of Nuclear Weapons and Other Weapons of Mass Destruction on the Sea-Bed and the Ocean Floor and in the Subsoil Thereof, held at Geneva from 12 to 23 September 1983, decided that a third review conference should be held at Geneva at the request of a majority of States parties not earlier than 1988 and not later than 1990,

Recalling also its resolution 38/188 B of 20 December 1983, in which it made an assessment of the outcome of the Second Review Conference,

Bearing in mind also all the relevant paragraphs of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,¹³

1. *Notes* that, following appropriate consultations, a preparatory committee for the Third Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Prohibition of the Emplacement of Nuclear Weapons and Other Weapons of Mass Destruction on the Sea-Bed and the Ocean Floor and in the Subsoil Thereof is to be established prior to holding a further review conference in 1989;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to render the necessary assistance and to provide such services, including summary records, as may be required for the Review Conference and its preparation;

3. *Recalls* its expressed hope for the widest possible adherence to the Treaty.

73rd plenary meeting
7 December 1988

N

COMPREHENSIVE UNITED NATIONS STUDY ON NUCLEAR WEAPONS

The General Assembly,

Conscious of the central role and primary responsibility of the United Nations in the sphere of disarmament, in accordance with the Charter,

Recognizing that nuclear disarmament and arms limitation remain a priority objective and represent a central task of the international community,

Recalling the report of the Secretary-General entitled *Comprehensive Study on Nuclear Weapons*,⁸⁰ which was submitted to the General Assembly in 1980,

Recognizing also that since then many important developments have taken place in the area of nuclear arms, including the continued qualitative improvement and development of nuclear-weapon systems,

Noting the importance attached by the international community to the complete cessation of nuclear testing within the framework of an effective disarmament process,

Noting also the full-scale stage-by-stage talks on nuclear testing between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America,

Bearing in mind the critical importance of an early and significant reduction of nuclear arms and recent progress in this field,

Taking note of the reports of the Secretary-General entitled *Study on the Climatic and Other Global Effects of Nuclear War*,⁸¹ *Concepts of Security*⁸² and *Study on Deterrence*,⁸³

Convinced that a comprehensive United Nations study on new developments concerning different aspects of nuclear weapons would make a valuable contribution to the dissemination of factual information and to international understanding of the issues involved,

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to carry out, with the assistance of qualified governmental experts and taking into account recent relevant studies, a comprehensive update of the *Comprehensive Study on Nuclear Weapons* that provides factual and up-to-date information on and pays regard to the political, legal and security aspects of:

(a) Nuclear arsenals and pertinent technological developments;

(b) Doctrines concerning nuclear weapons;

(c) Efforts to reduce nuclear weapons;

(d) Physical, environmental, medical and other effects of use of nuclear weapons and of nuclear testing;

(e) Efforts to achieve a comprehensive nuclear-test ban;

(f) Efforts to prevent the use of nuclear weapons and their horizontal and vertical proliferation;

(g) The question of verification of compliance with nuclear-arms limitation agreements;

2. *Recommends* that the study, while aiming at being as comprehensive as possible, should be based on open material and such further information as Member States may wish to make available for the purpose of the study;

3. *Invites* all Governments to co-operate with the Secretary-General so that the objectives of the study may be achieved;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit the final report to the General Assembly well in advance of its forty-fifth session.

73rd plenary meeting
7 December 1988

O

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,⁶⁰

⁷⁹ See *Second Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Prohibition of the Emplacement of Nuclear Weapons and Other Weapons of Mass Destruction on the Sea-Bed and the Ocean Floor and in the Subsoil Thereof, Final Document* (SBT/CONF.II/20) (Geneva, 1983), Part II.

⁸⁰ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.81.I.11.

⁸¹ *Ibid.*, Sales No. E.89.IX.1.

⁸² *Ibid.*, Sales No. E.86.IX.1.

⁸³ *Ibid.*, Sales No. E.87.IX.2.

Taking note of the joint statement between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America issued following meetings held in Moscow from 29 May to 1 June 1988,⁸⁴

Taking note with satisfaction of the report in the joint statement that a joint draft text of a treaty on reduction and limitation of strategic offensive arms had been elaborated, through which process the two sides had recorded extensive and significant areas of agreement and detailed positions on remaining areas of disagreement,

Noting the importance of the verification procedures contained in the Treaty between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the Elimination of Their Intermediate-Range and Shorter-Range Missiles¹¹ as an example of the high standards of verification that are now achievable in arms control agreements, both bilateral and multilateral,

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 ratification by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America of the Treaty on the Elimination of Their Intermediate-Range and Shorter-Range Missiles;

2. *Also welcomes* the successful commencement of the implementation of the provisions of that Treaty;

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, in accordance with the security interests of all States and the universal desire for progress towards disarmament, the attainment of all the agreed objectives in the negotiations, that is, the resolution of a complex of questions concerning space and strategic nuclear arms with all these questions considered and resolved in their interrelationship;

4. *Invites* the two Governments concerned to keep other States Members of the United Nations duly informed of progress in their negotiations, in accordance with paragraph 114 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly;¹³

5. *Expresses its firmest possible encouragement and support* for the bilateral negotiations and their successful conclusion.

73rd plenary meeting
7 December 1988

P

CONFIDENCE- AND SECURITY-BUILDING MEASURES AND CONVENTIONAL DISARMAMENT IN EUROPE

The General Assembly,

Determined to achieve progress in disarmament,

Reaffirming the need for continued efforts to build confidence, to lessen the risk of military confrontation and to enhance mutual security,

Reaffirming also the great importance of increasing security and stability in Europe through the establishment of a stable, secure and verifiable balance of conventional armed forces at lower levels, as well as through increased openness and predictability of military activities,

Considering that further negotiations in the field of confidence- and security-building measures, as well as a new negotiation on conventional armaments and forces, both within the framework of the process of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe, should promote the process of strengthening confidence, improving security and developing co-operation in Europe, thereby contributing to international peace and security,

1. *Welcomes* the progress achieved so far in the deliberations at Vienna on issues concerning the above-mentioned negotiations;

2. *Urges* Member States that will participate in the above-mentioned negotiations to contribute actively to the attainment of their objectives as agreed;

3. *Invites* all States to consider the possibility of taking appropriate measures with a view to reducing the risk of confrontation and strengthening security, taking due account of their specific regional conditions.

73rd plenary meeting
7 December 1988

Q

PROHIBITION OF THE DUMPING OF RADIOACTIVE WASTES FOR HOSTILE PURPOSES

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind resolution CM/RES.1153(XLVIII) concerning the dumping of nuclear and industrial wastes in Africa, adopted on 25 May 1988 by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its forty-eighth ordinary session, held at Addis Ababa from 19 to 23 May 1988,⁸⁵

Recalling resolution GC(XXXII)/RES/490 on the dumping of nuclear wastes, adopted on 23 September 1988 by the General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency at its thirty-second regular session,

Considering its resolution 2602 C (XXIV) of 16 December 1969, in which it requested the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament, *inter alia*, to consider effective methods of control against the use of radiological methods of warfare,

Determined to prevent all nuclear-waste dumping practices that would infringe upon the sovereignty of States,

⁸⁴ A/S-15/28, annex.

⁸⁵ See A/43/398, annex I.

Desirous of promoting the implementation of paragraph 76 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,¹³

Aware of the in-depth consideration of the question of the dumping of radioactive wastes for hostile purposes in the Conference on Disarmament during its 1988 session,

1. *Calls upon* all States to ensure that no nuclear-waste dumping practices occur that would infringe upon the sovereignty of States;

2. *Welcomes* the decision of the International Atomic Energy Agency to establish a representative technical working group of experts with the objective of establishing an internationally agreed code of practice for international transactions involving nuclear wastes;

3. *Requests* the Conference on Disarmament to take into account, in the ongoing negotiation for a convention on the prohibition of radiological weapons, the deliberate employment of nuclear wastes to cause destruction, damage or injury by means of radiation produced by the decay of such material;

4. *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-third session;

5. *Also requests* the Conference on Disarmament to include in its report to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session the developments on the ongoing negotiations on this subject.

73rd plenary meeting
7 December 1988

R

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, 41/59 O of 3 December 1986 and 42/38 O of 30 November 1987,

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 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,⁸⁶ and noting the progress made in the consideration of the question at the fifteenth special session of the General Assembly, the third special session devoted to disarmament,

Bearing in mind the common desire expressed at its third special session devoted to disarmament on the necessity to strengthen the role of the United Nations in the field of disarmament and the increased reaffirmation of faith in the United Nations as an indispensable instrument for international peace and security,

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 1989, 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. *Also 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-fourth session;

3. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fourth session the item entitled "Review of the role of the United Nations in the field of disarmament: report of the Disarmament Commission".

73rd plenary meeting
7 December 1988

S

CONVENTIONAL DISARMAMENT ON A REGIONAL SCALE

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 40/94 A of 12 December 1985, 41/59 M of 3 December 1986 and 42/38 N of 30 November 1987,

Taking note of the final documents of the Conference of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Non-Aligned Countries held at Nicosia from 7 to 10 September 1988,⁸⁵

Reiterating the primary responsibility of the militarily significant States, especially 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,

Drawing attention to the fact that together with negotiations on nuclear disarmament measures, conventional disarmament measures should be resolutely pursued, in the context of which conventional disarmament on a regional scale acquires urgency and renewed importance,

Affirming that regional or subregional arms limitation and disarmament processes complement and enhance global disarmament efforts,

Expressing its firm support for all regional and subregional peace and disarmament endeavours that take into account the characteristics of each region, as well as for unilateral measures to strengthen mutual confidence and assure the security of all States involved, making possible regional agreements on arms limitation in the future,

Emphasizing that the adoption of such disarmament measures should take place in an equitable and balanced

⁸⁶ Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifteenth Special Session, Supplement No. 3 (A/S-15/3), para. 47.

manner in order to ensure the right of each State to security and that no individual State or group of States may obtain advantages over others at any stage of this process,

Noting with satisfaction the positive trend towards the peaceful settlement of various regional and subregional conflicts and the important role played in that regard by the United Nations,

1. *Expresses its satisfaction* at the initiatives towards arms limitation and disarmament adopted jointly or unilaterally by some countries at the regional and subregional levels, as well as at the systematic implementation of confidence-building measures, limitation of the acquisition of conventional weapons and the reduction of military spending, with a view to allocating the resources thus released to the socio-economic development of their peoples;

2. *Expresses its keen satisfaction* at efforts to bring about the peaceful solution of conflict situations and regional and subregional crises, which would facilitate setting in motion specific measures for conventional disarmament on a regional scale through negotiated agreements under strict and effective international control;

3. *Again expresses firm support* for the United Nations system, and for the Secretary-General in particular, in the efforts to find solutions to conflict situations, thereby reaffirming the primary role of the United Nations in promoting peace and disarmament, and for the strict observance of the principles and norms embodied in the Charter of the United Nations;

4. *Encourages* the Secretary-General to persevere in his current peace efforts in various areas of tension in the world;

5. *Requests* the United Nations to provide assistance to States and regional institutions that might request it with a view to establishing disarmament measures on a regional scale;

6. *Appeals* to all States to facilitate the progress of regional disarmament, refraining from any action, including the threat or use of force, that might impede the achievement of this objective;

7. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fourth session the item entitled "Conventional disarmament on a regional scale".

73rd plenary meeting
7 December 1988

T

DUMPING OF RADIOACTIVE WASTES

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind resolution CM/RES.1153(XLVIII), concerning the dumping of nuclear and industrial wastes in Africa, adopted on 25 May 1988 by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its forty-eighth ordinary session, held at Addis Ababa from 19 to 23 May 1988,⁸⁵

Mindful of the serious concerns raised by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its forty-eighth session concerning the grave implications that the dumping of nuclear and industrial wastes could have on the national security of African countries,

Recalling resolution GC(XXXII)/RES/490 on the dumping of nuclear wastes, adopted on 23 September

1988 by the General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency at its thirty-second regular session,

Considering its resolution 2602 C (XXIV) of 16 December 1969, in which it requested the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament, *inter alia*, to consider effective methods of control against the use of radiological methods of warfare,

Aware of the potential hazards underlying the dumping of nuclear wastes and also the transboundary radiological consequences, which could have adverse implications on regional and international security and in particular on the security of the developing countries,

Desirous of promoting the implementation of paragraph 76 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,¹³

Aware also of the consideration by the Conference on Disarmament during its 1988 session of the question of the dumping of radioactive wastes, which cause destruction, damage or injury by means of radiation produced by decay of such material,

1. *Condemns* all nuclear-waste dumping practices that would infringe upon the sovereignty of States;

2. *Expresses profound concern* regarding practices of dumping nuclear and industrial wastes in Africa, which have grave implications on the national security of African countries;

3. *Calls upon* all States to ensure that no radioactive waste is dumped in the territory of other States in infringement of their sovereignty;

4. *Requests* the Conference on Disarmament to take into account, in the ongoing negotiations for a convention on the prohibition of radiological weapons, the dumping of radioactive wastes in the territory of other States;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit to the Conference on Disarmament all documents relating to the consideration of the present item by the General Assembly at its forty-third session;

6. *Requests* the Conference on Disarmament to include in its report to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session the developments on the ongoing negotiations on this subject;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to prepare a report, in consultation with relevant international organizations, on the dumping of radioactive wastes in all its aspects in Africa, including all steps taken or envisaged to monitor, control and put a halt to such activities, and to submit his report to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session;

8. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fourth session an item entitled "Dumping of radioactive wastes".

73rd plenary meeting
7 December 1988

43/76. Review and implementation of the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly

A

DISARMAMENT AND INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

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 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,¹³ 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,

Welcoming the entry into force of the Treaty between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the Elimination of Their Intermediate-Range and Shorter-Range Missiles,¹¹ which opens the process of genuine disarmament,

Mindful of the need to use all avenues for further progress through effective measures in the field of disarmament,

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-weapon States;

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-fourth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution within the framework of the agenda item entitled "Review and implementation of the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly".

*73rd plenary meeting
7 December 1988*

B

NUCLEAR-ARMS FREEZE

The General Assembly,

Recalling that in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,¹³ 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,⁸⁷ 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,

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,

Welcoming the improvement of the relations between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America and the conclusion of the Treaty on the Elimination of Their Intermediate-Range and Shorter-Range Missiles,¹¹ as well as their agreement in principle to reduce by 50 per cent their strategic nuclear arsenals,

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 an effective 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,

⁸⁷ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twelfth Special Session, Annexes*, agenda items 9 to 13, document A/S-12/32.

Convinced that the undertakings derived from the freeze can be effectively verified,

Noting with deep concern that nuclear-weapon States have not so far taken any action in response to the call made in the relevant resolutions on the question of a nuclear-arms freeze,

1. *Urges once more* the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America, as the two major nuclear-weapon States, to agree to an immediate nuclear-arms freeze, 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. *Calls upon* all nuclear-weapon States to agree, through a joint declaration, to a comprehensive nuclear-arms freeze, whose structure and scope would be the following:

(a) It would embrace:

- (i) A comprehensive test ban on nuclear weapons and on 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 and effective measures and procedures of verification;

3. *Requests* the nuclear-weapon States to submit a joint report, or separate reports, to the General Assembly, prior to the opening of its forty-fourth session, on the implementation of the present resolution;

4. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fourth session an item entitled "Nuclear-arms freeze".

73rd plenary meeting
7 December 1988

C

WORLD DISARMAMENT CAMPAIGN

The General Assembly,

Recalling that in paragraph 15 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,¹³ 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 resolution 42/39 G of 30 November 1987,

Having examined the reports of the Secretary-General of 19 May 1988⁸⁸ and 4 October 1988⁸⁹ on the implementation of the programme of activities of the World Disarmament Campaign by the United Nations system,

Having also examined the part of the report of the Secretary-General of 10 October 1988 dealing with the activities of the Advisory Board on Disarmament Studies relating to the implementation of the World Disarmament

Campaign,⁹⁰ as well as the Final Act of the Sixth United Nations Pledging Conference for the Campaign,⁹¹ held on 27 October 1988,

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";⁹²

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";⁹²

3. *Endorses once more* the statement made by the Secretary-General on the occasion of the Third United Nations Pledging Conference for the World Disarmament Campaign⁹³ 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-fourth session there should be a seventh United Nations Pledging Conference for the World Disarmament Campaign, and expresses the hope that on that occasion all those Member States that 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 to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session a report covering both the implementation of the programme of activities of the Campaign by the United Nations system during 1989 and the programme of activities contemplated by the system for 1990;

⁹⁰ A/43/685, sect. II.D.

⁹¹ A/CONF.146/1.

⁹² See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twelfth Special Session, Annexes*, agenda items 9 to 13, document A/S-12/32, annex V, para. 4.

⁹³ See A/CONF.131/SR.1.

⁸⁸ A/S-15/9.

⁸⁹ A/43/642.

9. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fourth session the item entitled "World Disarmament Campaign".

73rd plenary meeting
7 December 1988

D

UNITED NATIONS REGIONAL CENTRE FOR PEACE AND DISARMAMENT IN AFRICA

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 40/151 G of 16 December 1985, 41/60 D of 3 December 1986 and 42/39 J of 30 November 1987,

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,⁹⁴

Bearing in mind resolution AHG/Res.164 (XXIII),⁹⁵ 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,⁹⁶

Taking into account the report of the Secretary-General,⁹⁷

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 the Member States and the international, governmental and non-governmental organizations that 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 functioning of the Centre;

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

73rd plenary meeting
7 December 1988

E

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,

Also 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,¹³ 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 1988 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 and 42/39 C of 30 November 1987,

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. *Also requests* the Conference on Disarmament to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session on the results of those negotiations.

73rd plenary meeting
7 December 1988

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,

⁹⁴ See A/41/697-S/18392, annex, sect. I, para. 58.

⁹⁵ See A/42/699, annex II.

⁹⁶ 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/17537, annex.

⁹⁷ A/43/689.

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 _____.

F

UNITED NATIONS DISARMAMENT FELLOWSHIP, TRAINING AND ADVISORY SERVICES PROGRAMME

The General Assembly,

Recalling its decision, contained in paragraph 108 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,¹³ 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,⁸⁷ 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, 41/60 H of 3 December 1986 and 42/39 I of 30 November 1987,

Noting with satisfaction that the programme, as designed, has enabled an increased number of public offi-

cials, 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 programme 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-General⁹⁸ approved by resolution 33/71 E of 14 December 1978;

2. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Governments of the Federal Republic of Germany, Hungary, Japan, Sweden, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America for inviting the 1988 fellows to study selected activities in the field of disarmament, thereby contributing to the fulfilment of the overall objectives of the programme;

3. *Commends* the Secretary-General for the diligence with which the programme has continued to be carried out;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue the implementation of the programme within existing resources;

5. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session on the implementation of the programme.

*73rd plenary meeting
7 December 1988*

G

UNITED NATIONS REGIONAL CENTRE FOR PEACE AND DISARMAMENT IN ASIA

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 42/39 D of 30 November 1987, by which it decided to establish the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia with headquarters at Kathmandu,

Taking into account its decision that the Centre should provide, on request, substantive support for the initiatives and other activities mutually agreed upon by Member States of the Asian region for the implementation of measures for peace and disarmament through appropriate utilization of available resources, and should co-ordinate the implementation of regional activities in Asia under the World Disarmament Campaign,

1. *Takes note with satisfaction* of the report of the Secretary-General of 19 October 1988;⁹⁹

2. *Welcomes* the signing of an agreement and a memorandum of understanding between the Government of Nepal and the United Nations regarding the establishing of the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia;

3. *Commends* the administrative measures taken by the Secretary-General to ensure the establishment and functioning of the Centre, and requests him to continue lending all possible support;

4. *Invites* Member States and interested organizations to make voluntary contributions for the effective functioning of the Centre;

⁹⁸ A/33/305.

⁹⁹ A/43/568.

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

*73rd plenary meeting
7 December 1988*

H

UNITED NATIONS REGIONAL CENTRE FOR PEACE, DISARMAMENT AND DEVELOPMENT IN LATIN AMERICA

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 41/60 J of 3 December 1986 and 42/39 K of 30 November 1987,

Welcoming the inauguration of the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America on 9 October 1987,

Recalling also the Acapulco Commitment to Peace, Development and Democracy signed by the heads of State of States members of the Permanent Mechanism for Consultation and Concerted Political Action on 29 November 1987,¹⁰⁰ as well as the meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Permanent Mechanism held at Cartagena, Colombia, in February 1988,

Taking into account that the scope of action of the Centre includes Latin America and the Caribbean,

Also welcoming the holding by the Centre of the Workshop-Seminar of Experts on Disarmament from 4 to 6 May 1988,

Taking note of the final documents of the Conference of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Nicosia from 7 to 10 September 1988,⁵⁵

Expressing its gratitude to the Member States that have made valuable contributions to the functioning of the Centre,

Convinced that in carrying out its activities the Centre will seek to promote relationships based upon mutual confidence and security among countries of the region in a spirit of harmony, solidarity and co-operation aimed at the implementation of measures that foster peace, disarmament and social and economic development in Latin America and the Caribbean,

1. *Reaffirms* that the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America, in conformity with its mandate contained in resolution 41/60 J, is called upon to explore new avenues for concerted political action among the countries of the region and to strengthen further the intra-Latin American and Caribbean links in a framework of harmony, solidarity and co-operation that will enable the region to become an effective area of peace;

2. *Takes note with satisfaction* of the holding of the Conference of Experts on the Strengthening of Political Co-operation in Latin America and the Caribbean in the fields of peace, disarmament, development and security, within the framework of the World Disarmament Campaign, at Lima from 6 to 9 December 1988, which will also examine various conceptual and organizational aspects of the Centre to enable it to fulfil its objectives;

3. *Recommends* that the Centre hold two meetings during 1989 with a view to reaffirming its role as a centre for documentary collection, diffusion and dissemination, as a forum for the promotion of peace, disarmament and development measures in the context of the World Disarmament Campaign and as an organ for the co-ordination of studies, research and programmes in the fields of its competence;

4. *Invites once again* Member States and international, governmental and non-governmental organizations to make voluntary contributions to the Centre;

5. *Decides* to rename the Centre "United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean";

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit that appeal to all Member States in order to ensure the effective functioning of the Centre;

7. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

*73rd plenary meeting
7 December 1988*

43/77. Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its fifteenth special session

A

SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENTS AND THEIR IMPACT ON INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

The General Assembly,

Recalling that, at its tenth special session, the first special session devoted to disarmament, it unanimously stressed the importance of both qualitative and quantitative measures in the process of disarmament,

Observing that at no stage since the first special session devoted to disarmament has the qualitative aspect of the arms race been seriously addressed by the international community,

Noting with concern the existing potential in technological advances for application to military purposes, thus escalating the level and sophistication of armaments,

Recognizing that such a development will have a negative impact on the security environment while causing a major setback to disarmament efforts,

Stressing, in this context, the importance of effectively addressing this problem and ensuring that scientific and technological developments are not exploited for military purposes but harnessed for the common benefit of mankind,

Emphasizing that the proposal contained in the present resolution is without prejudice to research and development efforts being undertaken for peaceful purposes,

Recognizing the interests of the international community in the subject and the need to follow closely such developments,

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to follow future scientific and technological developments, especially those which have potential military applications, and to evaluate their impact on international security, with the assistance of qualified consultant experts, as appropriate, and

¹⁰⁰ A/42/844-S/19314, annex. For the printed text, see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-second Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1987*, document S/19314, annex.

to submit a report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session;

2. *Invites* Member States to establish panels at the national level to monitor and evaluate such developments and disseminate the assessments provided by the Secretary-General;

3. *Also invites* all Member States to communicate to the Secretary-General their views and proposals as well as the evaluations of the national panels;

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

5. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fourth session an item entitled "Scientific and technological developments and their impact on international security".

73rd plenary meeting
7 December 1988

B

THIRD SPECIAL SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY DEVOTED TO DISARMAMENT

The General Assembly,

Convinced that, in the international community's continuing search for lasting security, multilateral action has an increasingly important role,

Welcoming the fact that during recent years a favourable climate has developed within the international community and progress has been recorded in some important fields of disarmament,

Encouraged by the Treaty between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the Elimination of Their Intermediate-Range and Shorter-Range Missiles,¹¹ which represents a valuable initial step in the reduction of nuclear weapons,

Taking into account that, despite the positive processes and developments, the general situation with regard to armament is far from satisfactory,

Stressing the necessity of mutually complementary bilateral, regional and global approaches for success in disarmament negotiations and the attainment of peace and security,

Expressing its regret that the fifteenth special session of the General Assembly, the third special session devoted to disarmament, ended without agreement on a concluding document,

Reaffirming the validity of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,¹³ the first special session devoted to disarmament, which reflected a historic consensus on the part of the international community that the halting and reversing of the arms race, in particular the nuclear-arms race, and the achievement of genuine disarmament are tasks of primary importance and urgency,

1. *Considers* that the fifteenth special session of the General Assembly served the purpose of increasing awareness of the areas where future efforts should be concentrated and underscored the urgency that States should work resolutely for the common cause of curbing the arms race, particularly in the nuclear field, and achieving disarmament;

2. *Takes note with appreciation* of the numerous constructive proposals submitted by Member States to the General Assembly at its fifteenth special session aimed at advancing disarmament and increasing security;¹⁰¹

3. *Calls upon* all Member States to contribute to the strengthening of the role of the United Nations in the field of disarmament, as it provides the most appropriate forum for all Member States to contribute actively and collectively to the consideration and resolution of disarmament issues that have a bearing on their security;

4. *Considers* that the contribution of the special sessions of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament has been useful in reviewing and assessing the results of the efforts of Member States in moving forward deliberations and negotiations on all disarmament and related issues, and that they can provide a new direction and impetus for these efforts;

5. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session an item entitled "Special sessions on disarmament".

73rd plenary meeting
7 December 1988

43/78. Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session

A

REPORT OF THE DISARMAMENT COMMISSION

The General Assembly,

Having considered the special and annual reports of the Disarmament Commission,¹⁰²

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,¹³ 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,⁸⁷ the second special session devoted to disarmament,

Also taking into account widespread views expressed during the fifteenth special session of the General Assembly, the third 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, 41/86 E of 4 December 1986 and 42/42 G of 30 November 1987,

¹⁰¹ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifteenth Special Session, Annexes*, agenda items 10 to 15, document A/S-15/50, annex I.

¹⁰² *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifteenth Special Session, Supplement No. 3 (A/S-15/3)*, and *ibid.*, *Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 42 (A/43/42)*.

1. *Takes note* of the special and annual reports of the Disarmament Commission;

2. *Commends* the Disarmament Commission for its adoption by consensus of a set of principles of verification on disarmament issues¹⁰³ as well as a set of guidelines for appropriate types of confidence-building measures and for the implementation of such measures on a global or regional level,¹⁰⁴ which were recommended to the General Assembly for consideration;

3. *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 these;

4. *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;

5. *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;

6. *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 1989 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 1988 substantive session;

7. *Also requests* the Disarmament Commission to meet for a period not exceeding four weeks during 1989 and to submit a substantive report, containing specific recommendations on the items included in its agenda, to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit to the Disarmament Commission the special and annual reports of the Conference on Disarmament,¹⁰⁵ together with all the official records of the fifteenth special session and the forty-third session of the General Assembly relating to disarmament matters, and to render all assistance that the Commission may require for implementing the present resolution;

9. *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;

10. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fourth session the item entitled "Report of the Disarmament Commission".

73rd plenary meeting
7 December 1988

¹⁰³ *Ibid.*, Supplement No. 3 (A/S-15/3), para. 60 (para. 6, sect. I of the quoted text).

¹⁰⁴ *Ibid.*, para. 41 (para. 6 of the quoted text).

¹⁰⁵ *Ibid.*, Supplement No. 2 (A/S-15/2), and *ibid.*, Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 27 (A/43/27).

B

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,¹³ 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,

Recalling further that, at its fifteenth special session, the third special session devoted to disarmament, it was generally recognized that the prevention of nuclear war was of utmost concern and that specific efforts, bilateral, regional or multilateral, should be vigorously pursued and measures should be strengthened to reduce and ultimately eliminate the risk of nuclear war,

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,

Welcoming measures taken by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America to reduce the risk of nuclear war,

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 State 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 threaten to use nuclear weapons,¹⁰⁶

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 will 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 in its agenda concerning prevention of nuclear war 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;

¹⁰⁶ See A/41/697-S/18392, annex, sect. I, para. 47.

4. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fourth session the item entitled "Non-use of nuclear weapons and prevention of nuclear war".

73rd plenary meeting
7 December 1988

C

INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION FOR DISARMAMENT

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the importance of achieving international co-operation in the field of arms limitation and disarmament,

Taking into account that since its forty-second session there have been important and encouraging developments in the areas of arms limitation and disarmament,

Stressing that disarmament can only be achieved through active and sustained joint efforts of all States,

Stressing also the vital importance of proceeding to balanced, mutually acceptable, fully verifiable and effective measures of arms limitation and disarmament, in accordance with established priorities, for the preservation of peace and the strengthening of international security,

Stressing further that the necessary balance between bilateral and multilateral approaches to arms limitation and disarmament should be secured through a significantly enhanced role of the United Nations and its respective bodies in this field,

1. *Invites* all States further to increase co-operation for achieving effective arms limitation and disarmament agreements on the basis of reciprocity, equality, undiminished security, non-use of force and the rule of law in international relations;

2. *Calls upon* all States to aim at strengthening the effectiveness of the United Nations in fulfilling its central role and primary responsibility in the sphere of disarmament and to contribute actively to the consideration and resolution of all disarmament issues that have a bearing on their security and other fundamental interests;

3. *Also invites* all States to consider, in a spirit of co-operation, ways and means to facilitate both bilateral and multilateral solutions to disarmament.

73rd plenary meeting
7 December 1988

D

CLIMATIC EFFECTS OF NUCLEAR WAR, INCLUDING NUCLEAR WINTER

The General Assembly,

Recalling that, in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,¹³ the first special session devoted to disarmament, after referring specifically to the threat to the very survival of mankind posed by the existence of nuclear weapons, it declared, in paragraph 18, that removing the threat of world war—a nuclear war—is the most acute and urgent task of the present day,

Recalling also its resolutions 40/152 G of 16 December 1985 and 41/86 H of 4 December 1986, by which it requested the Secretary-General, with the assistance of a group of consultant experts chosen by him, bearing in

mind the advisability of wide geographical representation and of their qualifications in a broad range of scientific fields, to carry out a study on the climatic and potential physical effects of nuclear war, including nuclear winter, which would examine, *inter alia*, its socio-economic consequences,

Having examined the report of the Secretary-General entitled *Study on the Climatic and Other Global Effects of Nuclear War*,⁸¹

Gravely concerned by the conclusions of that study,

1. *Takes note* of the *Study on the Climatic and Other Global Effects of Nuclear War*,

2. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General and the group of consultant experts that assisted him in the preparation of the study;

3. *Commends* the study and its conclusions to the attention of all Member States;

4. *Invites* all Member States to communicate to the Secretary-General their views on the study before 1 September 1989;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to make the necessary arrangements for the reproduction of the study as a United Nations publication and to give it the widest possible distribution.

73rd plenary meeting
7 December 1988

E

CESSATION OF THE NUCLEAR-ARMS RACE AND NUCLEAR DISARMAMENT

The General Assembly,

Believing that all nations have a vital interest in negotiations on nuclear disarmament because the existence of nuclear weapons jeopardizes the vital security interests of both nuclear and non-nuclear-weapon States alike,

Recalling that, in paragraphs 11 and 47 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,¹³ the first special session devoted to disarmament, 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,

Noting that at the Conference of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Non-Aligned Countries held at Nicosia from 7 to 10 September 1988, the Ministers welcomed the recent developments in the field of disarmament, which they considered a historic achievement, expressed the hope that they would result in further substantive progress in the field of current and future bilateral and multilateral negotiations on disarmament, and emphasized as well the need to encourage this positive trend through the immediate adoption of measures for the reversal of the nuclear-arms race, so as to remove the threat of a nuclear holocaust which endangers the very survival of mankind,¹⁰⁷

Welcoming proposals on the complete elimination of nuclear weapons throughout the world and, especially, the signing of the Treaty between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the Elimination of Their Intermediate-Range and Shorter-Range Missiles,¹¹

¹⁰⁷ See A/43/667-S/20212, annex, sect. I, para. 17.

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 proposals to that end forwarded by the leaders of Argentina, Greece, India, Mexico, Sweden and the United Republic of Tanzania in their various declarations,

Noting that, at the fifteenth special session of the General Assembly, the third special session devoted to disarmament, and at the 1988 session of the Conference on Disarmament, several proposals on nuclear disarmament were introduced by Member States and that there was general agreement that nuclear disarmament remains a priority objective and represents a central task facing mankind,

Taking into account that all nuclear-weapon States, in particular those with the most important nuclear arsenals, bear a special responsibility for the fulfilment of the task of achieving the goals of nuclear disarmament,

Convinced of the imperative need to take constructive multilateral action towards halting and reversing the nuclear-arms race,

1. *Reaffirms* that both bilateral and multilateral negotiations on the nuclear and space arms race are by nature complementary to one another;

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;

3. *Again requests* the Conference on Disarmament to establish an *ad hoc* committee at the beginning of its 1989 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-fourth session on its consideration of this subject;

5. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fourth session the item entitled "Cessation of the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament".

73rd plenary meeting
7 December 1988

F

PREVENTION OF NUCLEAR WAR

The General Assembly,

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,

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,¹³ the first special session de-

voted to disarmament, regarding the procedures designed to secure the avoidance of nuclear war,

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,

Noting that at the Conference of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Non-Aligned Countries held at Nicosia from 7 to 10 September 1988, the Ministers stated that, being aware that the gravest danger confronting humanity today was the nuclear threat, they welcomed the recent developments in the field of disarmament, which they considered a historic achievement, and emphasized the need to encourage that positive trend through the immediate adoption of measures for the prevention of nuclear war,¹⁰⁷

Recognizing that the prevention of nuclear war requires disarmament measures, and welcoming the first bilateral nuclear disarmament agreement between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America on the elimination of all land-based intermediate-range nuclear forces,

Aware of the essential complementarity which links both bilateral and multilateral disarmament negotiations,

Having considered the report of the Conference on Disarmament on its 1988 session,⁵¹

Taking into account the deliberations on this item at the fifteenth special session of the General Assembly, the third special session devoted to disarmament, and at its forty-third session,

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 1989 session;

4. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fourth session the item entitled "Prevention of nuclear war".

73rd plenary meeting
7 December 1988

G

DISARMAMENT WEEK

The General Assembly,

Noting that there have been important developments of late in the areas of arms limitation and disarmament efforts which provide a sense of strong encouragement and hope for a more secure world,

Noting at the same time that, despite the positive developments, the arms race still poses a grave threat to world peace and security,

Stressing the vital importance of eliminating the threat of a nuclear and conventional war, ending the nuclear and conventional arms race and bringing about disarmament,

Emphasizing anew the need for and the importance of world public opinion in support of halting and reversing the global 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,

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,¹⁰⁸

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,¹⁰⁹

Noting the support for the further observance of Disarmament Week expressed by Member States at the fifteenth special session of the General Assembly, the third special session devoted to disarmament,

1. *Takes note with satisfaction* of the report of the Secretary-General¹¹⁰ on the follow-up measures undertaken by States and governmental and non-governmental organizations in holding Disarmament Week;

2. *Commends* all States and international and national governmental and non-governmental organizations for their energetic support of and active participation in Disarmament Week since its first observance ten years ago;

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;¹¹¹

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* international and national non-governmental organizations to take an active part in Disarmament Week and to inform the Secretary-General of the activities undertaken;

6. *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;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in accordance with paragraph 4 of resolution 33/71 D, to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution.

73rd plenary meeting
7 December 1988

H

GUIDELINES FOR CONFIDENCE-BUILDING MEASURES

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 42/39 F, adopted without a vote on 30 November 1987,

Taking note of the report of the Disarmament Commission containing the agreed text of the guidelines for appropriate types of confidence-building measures and for the implementation of such measures on a global or regional level,¹⁰⁴

Appreciative of the work accomplished by the Disarmament Commission in finalizing the text of these guidelines,

Reaffirming its conviction that confidence-building measures, especially when applied in a comprehensive manner, have a potential to contribute significantly to the enhancement of peace and security and to promote and facilitate the attainment of disarmament measures,

Mindful of the fact that confidence-building measures, while neither a substitute nor a pre-condition for arms limitation and disarmament measures, can be conducive to achieving progress in disarmament,

Realizing that effective disarmament and arms limitation measures which directly limit or reduce military potential have particularly high confidence-building value,

Appealing to all States to consider the widest possible use of confidence-building measures in their international relations,

Aware that there are situations peculiar to specific regions which have a bearing on the nature of the confidence-building measures feasible in those regions,

Noting with satisfaction the encouraging results of specific confidence-building measures agreed upon and implemented in some regions,

Pointing to the example of progress in the implementation of confidence- and security-building measures adopted at Stockholm in 1986 that has contributed to more stable relations and increased security, reducing the risk of military confrontation in Europe,

1. *Endorses* the guidelines for appropriate types of confidence-building measures and for the implementation of such measures on a global or regional level, as adopted by consensus by the Disarmament Commission at its 1988 substantive session;

2. *Recommends* these guidelines to all States for implementation, fully taking into account the specific political, military and other conditions prevailing in a region, on the basis of initiatives and with the agreement of the States of the region concerned;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session on the implementation of these guidelines on the basis of national reports on accumulated relevant experience;

4. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session an item entitled "Implementation of the guidelines for appropriate types of confidence-building measures".

73rd plenary meeting
7 December 1988

¹⁰⁸ Resolution S-10/2, para. 102.

¹⁰⁹ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twelfth Special Session, Annexes, agenda items 9 to 13, document A/S-12/32, annex V, para. 12.*

¹¹⁰ A/43/508 and Add.1.

¹¹¹ A/34/436.

I

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,¹³ 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 negotiating forum for global disarmament questions, should fully take into account 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,⁵¹ which the Conference adopted by consensus,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Conference on Disarmament on its 1988 session;
2. *Reaffirms* that the Conference on Disarmament plays a vital role in the field of disarmament for the world community;
3. *Reaffirms also* its support for the efforts of the Conference on Disarmament in fulfilling its tasks, and calls upon all Conference members and observer States to contribute as effectively as possible to this end;
4. *Requests* the Conference on Disarmament to continue and to intensify its work on the various substantive items on its agenda;
5. *Also requests* the Conference on Disarmament to submit a report on its work to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session;
6. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fourth session the item entitled "Report of the Conference on Disarmament".

*73rd plenary meeting
7 December 1988*

J

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL CONSEQUENCES OF THE ARMAMENTS RACE AND ITS EXTREMELY HARMFUL EFFECTS ON WORLD PEACE AND SECURITY

The General Assembly,

Having considered the item entitled "Economic and social consequences of the armaments race and its extremely harmful effects on world peace and security",

Recalling its resolutions 2667 (XXV) of 7 December 1970, 2831 (XXVI) of 16 December 1971, 3075 (XXVIII) of 6 December 1973, 32/75 of 12 December 1977, 35/141 of 12 December 1980, 40/150 of 16 December 1985 and 41/86 I of 4 December 1986,

Deeply concerned that the arms race, particularly in nuclear armaments and military expenditures, continues to increase at an alarming speed, representing a heavy burden for the economies of all States and constituting a grave danger for world peace and security,

Recalling also the numerous statements made by the representatives of Governments during the disarmament negotiations and particularly at the fifteenth special session of the General Assembly, the third special session devoted to disarmament, to the effect that the vastly in-

creased military budgets have also contributed to current economic problems in certain States and that existing and planned military programmes constitute a huge waste of precious resources which might otherwise be used to elevate living standards of all peoples and solve the problems confronting developing countries in achieving economic and social development,

Reaffirming the need for all Governments and peoples to be informed about and to understand the situation prevailing in the field of the arms race and disarmament,

Bearing in mind the objectives of the World Disarmament Campaign,¹¹² solemnly launched at the twelfth special session, which is intended to promote public interest in and support for the reaching of agreements on measures of arms limitation and disarmament,

Recalling further paragraph 93 (c) of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,¹³ the first special session devoted to disarmament, in which it is provided that the Secretary-General shall periodically submit reports to the Assembly on the economic and social consequences of the armaments race and its extremely harmful effects on world peace and security,

Considering that the elaboration of such reports should be viewed as a measure aimed at building confidence among States,

1. *Welcomes with satisfaction* the updated report of the Secretary-General on the economic and social consequences of the arms race and military expenditures;⁶⁶
2. *Expresses its thanks* to the Secretary-General and the consultant experts as well as to the Governments and international organizations that have rendered assistance in the updating of the report;
3. *Recommends* that the report be brought to the attention of public opinion and also taken into account in future actions by the United Nations in the field of disarmament;
4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to make the necessary arrangements for the reproduction of the report as a United Nations publication and to give it broad publicity in the framework of the World Disarmament Campaign;
5. *Recommends* that all Governments ensure the widest possible distribution of the report, including its translation into the respective national languages;
6. *Invites* the specialized agencies as well as intergovernmental, national and non-governmental organizations to use their facilities to make the report widely known;
7. *Reaffirms* its decision to keep the item entitled "Economic and social consequences of the armaments race and its extremely harmful effects on world peace and security" under constant review, and decides to include it in the provisional agenda of its forty-sixth session.

*73rd plenary meeting
7 December 1988*

K

COMPREHENSIVE PROGRAMME OF DISARMAMENT

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 42/42 I of 30 November 1987, in which it urged the Conference on Disarmament to resume the work on the elaboration of the comprehensive pro-

¹¹² *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twelfth Special Session, Annexes, agenda items 9 to 13, document A/S-12/32, annex V.*

gramme of disarmament at the outset of its 1988 session with a view to resolving outstanding issues and concluding negotiations on the programme,

Having examined the report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Comprehensive Programme of Disarmament concerning its work during the 1988 session of the Conference on Disarmament, which is an integral part of the report of the Conference,¹¹³ and noting the agreement of the *Ad Hoc* Committee that it should resume its work at the outset of the 1989 session of the Conference with the firm intention of completing the elaboration of the programme for its submission to the General Assembly, at the latest at its forty-fourth session,

Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fourth session the item entitled "Comprehensive programme of disarmament".

73rd plenary meeting
7 December 1988

L

CONSIDERATION OF THE DECLARATION OF THE 1990S AS THE THIRD DISARMAMENT DECADE

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 35/46 of 3 December 1980, in which it declared the 1980s as the Second Disarmament Decade,

Recalling also its resolution 34/75 of 11 December 1979, in which it directed the Disarmament Commission to prepare elements of a draft resolution entitled "Declaration of the 1980s as the Second Disarmament Decade" for submission to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session for consideration and adoption,

Bearing in mind that the Second Disarmament Decade declared by its resolution 35/46 is coming to an end,

Reaffirming the responsibility of the United Nations in the attainment of disarmament,

Noting the progress in the disarmament talks between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America and its positive impact on the attainment of global peace and security,

Desirous of maintaining the current momentum in the disarmament process,

Convinced that a third disarmament decade will accelerate the disarmament process,

1. *Decides* to declare the decade of the 1990s as the Third Disarmament Decade;

2. *Directs* the Disarmament Commission, at its 1989 substantive session, to prepare elements of a draft resolution to be entitled "Declaration of the 1990s as the Third Disarmament Decade" and to submit them to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session for consideration and adoption;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to seek the views and suggestions of Member States and of relevant specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency on the possible elements to be included in the Declaration of the 1990s as the Third Disarmament Decade and to make these available to the Disarmament Commission at its 1989 substantive session;

4. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to render all necessary assistance to the Disarmament Commission in implementing the present resolution;

5. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fourth session an item entitled "Declaration of the 1990s as the Third Disarmament Decade".

73rd plenary meeting
7 December 1988

M

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, 41/86 M of 4 December 1986 and 42/42 L of 30 November 1987,

Having considered the report of the Conference on Disarmament,⁵¹

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,

Expressing its regret that the Conference on Disarmament was not able in 1988 either to establish *ad hoc* committees or to commence negotiations on nuclear issues on its agenda,

Expressing its expectation that the Conference on Disarmament, in view of the positive current processes in some important fields of disarmament, would be in a position to reach concrete agreements on disarmament issues to which the United Nations has assigned greatest priority and urgency and which have been under consideration for a number of years,

Considering that it is more than ever imperative in the present circumstances to give an additional impetus to negotiations on disarmament at all levels and to achieve genuine progress in the immediate future,

1. *Reaffirms* the role of the Conference on Disarmament as the single multilateral disarmament negotiating forum of the international community;

2. *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 as soon as possible;

3. *Calls upon* the Conference on Disarmament to intensify its work, to further its mandate more earnestly through substantive negotiations, within the framework of *ad hoc* committees as the most appropriate mechanism, and to adopt concrete measures on the specific priority issues of disarmament on its agenda, in accordance with the Programme of Action set forth in section III of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly;¹³

4. *Urges* the Conference on Disarmament to provide negotiating mandates to *ad hoc* committees on all agenda items, in keeping with the fundamental role of the Confer-

¹¹³ *Ibid.*, Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 27 (A/43/27), para. 90.

ence as identified in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session;

5. *Requests* the Conference on Disarmament to submit a report on its work to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session;

6. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fourth session the item entitled "Report of the Conference on Disarmament".

73rd plenary meeting
7 December 1988

43/79. 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, 42/43 of 30 November 1987 and other relevant resolutions,

Reaffirming that the establishment of zones of peace in various regions of the world under appropriate conditions, to be clearly defined and determined freely by the States concerned in the zone, taking into account the characteristics of the zone and the principles of the Charter of the United Nations, and in conformity with international law, can contribute to strengthening the security of States within such zones and to international peace and security as a whole,

Recalling also the report of the Meeting of the Littoral and Hinterland States of the Indian Ocean,¹¹⁴

Reaffirming its conviction that concrete action for the achievement of the objectives of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace would be a substantial contribution to the strengthening of international peace and security, as well as to the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and peaceful development of the States of the region,

Convinced that agreement on such action should be facilitated by encouraging developments in international relations that could have beneficial effects on the region,

Also convinced that the continued military presence of the great Powers in the Indian Ocean area, conceived in the context of their confrontation, gives urgency to the need to take practical steps for the early achievement of the objectives of the Declaration,

Further convinced that the political and security climate in the Indian Ocean area is an important consideration bearing on the question of the urgent convening of the Conference on the Indian Ocean at Colombo and that the further easing of tension in the area would enhance the prospect of success of the Conference,

Considering that the creation of a zone of peace requires co-operation and agreement among the States of the region to ensure conditions of peace and security within the area, as envisaged in the Declaration,

Recalling the decision of the *Ad Hoc* Committee to make every effort, in consideration of the political and security climate in the Indian Ocean area and of progress made in the harmonization of views, to finalize, in accordance with its normal methods of work, all preparations for the Conference, including dates for its convening,

Noting that, in accordance with resolution 42/43, the *Ad Hoc* Committee submitted a report,¹¹⁵ adopted by consensus, to the Assembly at its fifteenth special session, the third special session devoted to disarmament, and urged it to reaffirm its full support for the implementation of the Declaration,

Noting also that the *Ad Hoc* Committee has requested the Secretary-General to continue to extend to it all necessary assistance in order to facilitate the intensification of the Committee's work towards the implementation of its mandate and to enable the completion of its remaining preparatory work for the early convening of the Conference, as repeatedly called for by the Assembly, in particular in its resolution 42/43,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Indian Ocean;¹¹⁶

2. *Reaffirms* full support for the achievement of the objectives of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace;

3. *Reiterates and 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. *Notes with satisfaction* that in the implementation of the mandate of the *Ad Hoc* Committee, including the preparatory work for the convening of the Conference, as called for in the relevant resolutions recommended by the Committee and adopted by the General Assembly by consensus, progress has been made by the Working Group of the *Ad Hoc* Committee in its meetings during the sessions of the Committee in 1988;

6. *Urges* the *Ad Hoc* Committee to intensify its discussions of substantive issues and principles, including those identified by the Chairman of the Working Group in his report dated 14 July 1988,¹¹⁷ with the aim of elaborating elements that might be taken into consideration during the subsequent preparation of a draft final document of the Conference;

7. *Requests* the *Ad Hoc* Committee to hold two preparatory sessions during the first half of 1989, the first with a duration of one week and the second with a duration of two weeks, for completion of the remaining preparatory work relating to the Conference on the Indian Ocean to enable the convening of the Conference at Colombo in 1990 in consultation with the host country;

8. *Notes* that the *Ad Hoc* Committee will, during its preparatory sessions in 1989, continue to keep under review the need to organize its work more effectively in order to enable it to fulfil its mandate;

¹¹⁴ *Ibid.*, Thirty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 45 and corrigendum (A/34/45 and Corr.1).

¹¹⁵ *Ibid.*, Fifteenth Special Session, Supplement No. 5 (A/S-15/5).

¹¹⁶ *Ibid.*, Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 29 (A/43/29).

¹¹⁷ A/AC.159/L.85, annex.

9. *Decides* that the *Ad Hoc* Committee should commemorate the tenth anniversary of the Meeting of the Littoral and Hinterland States of the Indian Ocean, which took place in July 1979, during its preparatory sessions in 1989;

10. *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;

11. *Also 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;

12. *Requests* the *Ad Hoc* Committee to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session a full report on the implementation of the present resolution;

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.

73rd plenary meeting
7 December 1988

43/80. Israeli nuclear armament

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind its previous resolutions on Israeli nuclear armament, the latest of which is 42/44 of 30 November 1987,

Recalling its resolution 42/28 of 30 November 1987, 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 also 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,

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 Security Council and the International Atomic Energy Agency,

Taking into consideration resolution GC (XXXII)/RES/487 of 23 September 1988 adopted by the General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency, in which the General Conference strongly condemned the continued refusal by Israel to renounce the possession of nuclear weapons and to submit all its nuclear facilities to the Agency's safeguards in compliance with Security Council resolution 487 (1981),

Deeply alarmed by the information with 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. *Demands once more* that Israel place all its nuclear facilities under International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards;

5. *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;

6. *Reiterates its request* to the International Atomic Energy Agency to suspend any scientific co-operation with Israel that could contribute to its nuclear capabilities;

7. *Requests also* the International Atomic Energy Agency to inform the Secretary-General of any steps Israel may take to place its nuclear facilities under Agency safeguards;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to follow closely Israeli nuclear activities and to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session;

9. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fourth session the item entitled "Israeli nuclear armament".

73rd plenary meeting
7 December 1988

43/81. Verification in all its aspects

A

COMPLIANCE WITH ARMS LIMITATION AND DISARMAMENT AGREEMENTS

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 42/38 M of 30 November 1987,

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 also 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 en-

hance 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 all members of 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,

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. *Also 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. *Welcomes* efforts by States parties to develop additional co-operative measures, as appropriate, that can increase confidence in compliance with existing arms limitation and disarmament agreements and reduce the possibility of misinterpretation and misunderstanding;

6. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fourth session the item entitled "Compliance with arms limitation and disarmament agreements".

73rd plenary meeting
7 December 1988

B

STUDY ON THE ROLE OF THE UNITED NATIONS IN THE FIELD OF VERIFICATION

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 40/152 O of 16 December 1985, 41/86 Q of 4 December 1986 and 42/42 F of 30 November 1987,

Underlining the important role that the United Nations, in accordance with its Charter, has to play in the sphere of disarmament,

Recalling that all the peoples of the world have a vital interest in the success of disarmament negotiations and that, consequently, all States have the duty to contribute to efforts in the field of disarmament,

Noting that the critical importance of verification of and compliance with arms limitation and disarmament agreements is universally recognized,

Stressing that the issue of verification of and compliance with arms limitation and disarmament agreements is a matter of concern to all nations,

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 United Nations organs 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 interfere unduly with the internal affairs of other States or jeopardize their economic and social development,

Conscious of the fact that the United Nations is already playing a useful role in the field of verification,

Taking note of all proposals that have been put forward in the field of verification by Member States,¹¹⁸ including those by Canada and the Netherlands, France and the countries of the Six-Nation Initiative,¹²

1. *Recognizes* that the United Nations, in accordance with its role and responsibilities established under the Charter, can make a significant contribution in the field of verification, in particular of multilateral agreements;

2. *Notes with satisfaction* the completion by the Disarmament Commission of its work on the subject of verification in all its aspects;

3. *Endorses* the general principles of verification drawn up by the Disarmament Commission and contained in its report;¹⁰³

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to undertake, with the assistance of a group of qualified governmental experts, an in-depth study of the role of the United Nations in the field of verification that would:

(a) Identify and review existing activities of the United Nations in the field of verification of arms limitation and disarmament;

(b) Assess the need for improvements in existing activities as well as explore and identify possible additional activities, taking into account organizational, technical, operational, legal and financial aspects;

(c) Provide specific recommendations for future action by the United Nations in this context;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a comprehensive report on the subject to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session;

6. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session the item entitled "Verification in all its aspects".

73rd plenary meeting
7 December 1988

¹¹⁸ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifteenth Special Session, Supplement No. 3 (A/S-15/3)*, para. 60 (para. 6, sect. III.2 of the quoted text).

43/82. Implementation of the conclusions of the Third Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and establishment of a Preparatory Committee for the Fourth Review Conference

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2373 (XXII) of 12 June 1968, the annex to which contains the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons,

Bearing in mind the provisions of article VIII, paragraph 3, of that Treaty concerning the holding of successive review conferences,

Noting that, in the Final Declaration of the Third Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons,⁶ held at Geneva from 27 August to 21 September 1985, the Conference proposed to the Depositary Governments that a fourth conference to review the operation of the Treaty be convened in 1990, and also noting that there appears to be a consensus among the parties that the Fourth Review Conference should be held at Geneva in August/September of that year,

1. Notes that, following appropriate consultations, an open-ended preparatory committee has been formed of parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons serving on the Board of Governors of the International Atomic Energy Agency or represented in the Conference on Disarmament, as well as any party to the Treaty that may express its interest in participating in the work of the preparatory committee;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to render the necessary assistance and to provide such services, including summary records, as may be required for the Fourth Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and its preparation.

73rd plenary meeting
7 December 1988

43/83. Question of Antarctica

A

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, 41/88 A and B of 4 December 1986 and 42/46 A and B of 30 November 1987,

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 1986,¹¹⁹ 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 1985,¹²⁰ as well as the decision of the Council of Ministers of the League of Arab States meeting 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 1987,¹²¹

Taking into account the debates on this item held since its thirty-eighth session,

Welcoming the increasing awareness of and interest in Antarctica shown by the international community,

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 forever to be used exclusively for peaceful purposes and that it should not become the scene or object of international discord,

Reaffirming the principle that the international community is entitled to information covering all aspects of Antarctica and that the United Nations should be made the repository for all such information in accordance with General Assembly resolutions 41/88 A and 42/46 B,

Conscious of the particular significance of Antarctica to the international community in terms, *inter alia*, of international peace and security, environment, its effects on global climatic conditions, economy and scientific research,

Taking into account all aspects pertaining to all areas covered by the Antarctic Treaty system,¹²²

Taking note with appreciation of the reports of the Secretary-General on the question of Antarctica,¹²³

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,

1. Expresses its conviction that any minerals régime on Antarctica, in order to be of benefit to all mankind, should be negotiated with the full participation of all members of the international community;

2. Further expresses its deep regret that the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties have proceeded with negotiations and adopted on 2 June 1988 a convention on the regulation of Antarctic mineral resource activities, notwithstanding General Assembly resolutions 41/88 B and 42/46 B, calling for the imposition of a moratorium on negotiations to establish a minerals régime until such time as all members of the international community can fully participate in such negotiations;

3. Reiterates its call 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;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to submit a report on his evaluations thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session;

5. 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;

6. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fourth session the item entitled "Question of Antarctica".

73rd plenary meeting
7 December 1988

¹¹⁹ A/41/697-S/18392, annex, sect. I, paras. 198-202.

¹²⁰ A/40/666, annex II, resolution CM/Res.988 (XLII).

¹²¹ See A/42/178-S/18753, annex II.

¹²² United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 402, No. 5778.

¹²³ A/43/564 and A/43/565 and Add.1.

B

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 42/46 A of 30 November 1987,

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 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 1985,¹²⁰

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 1986,¹¹⁹

Recalling further that the Antarctic Treaty¹²² is, by its terms, intended to further the purposes and principles embodied in the Charter of the United Nations,

Noting 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;¹²⁴

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;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report in this regard to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session;

5. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fourth session the item entitled "Question of Antarctica".

73rd plenary meeting
7 December 1988

43/84. 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, 41/89 of 4 December 1986 and 42/90 of 7 December 1987,

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,¹²⁵

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 security in the Mediterranean region made by individual countries,

Reaffirming also the primary role of Mediterranean countries in the promotion of security and co-operation in the Mediterranean region,

Recalling also, in this connection, the Final Declaration adopted at Valletta on 11 September 1984 by the Mediterranean members of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries,¹²⁶ 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,

Noting 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,

Noting also 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 its various sessions and, in particular, of the report of the Secretary-General on this item,¹²⁷

¹²⁵ Resolution 2625 (XXV), annex.

¹²⁶ A/39/526-S/16758 and Corr.1, annex.

¹²⁷ A/43/579.

¹²⁴ See A/43/565 and Add.1.

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) That just and viable solutions are needed for existing problems and crises in the region 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 support and to submit to the Secretary-General concrete ideas and suggestions on their potential contribution to the strengthening of peace and co-operation in the Mediterranean region;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session, on the basis of all replies received and notifications submitted in the implementation of the present resolution and taking into account the debate on this question during its forty-third 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-fourth session the item entitled "Strengthening of security and co-operation in the Mediterranean region".

73rd plenary meeting
7 December 1988

43/85. Strengthening of regional and international peace and security

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind that the fundamental responsibility of the United Nations under the Charter is to maintain international peace and security,

Recognizing the need to remove the risk of armed conflicts between States by promoting a change in the international climate from confrontation to peaceful relations and co-operation and by taking appropriate measures to strengthen international peace and security,

Noting with satisfaction the continuing efforts of the Secretary-General to bring about the peaceful resolution of regional conflicts in order to achieve international peace and security,

Noting also with satisfaction that the United Nations peace-keeping forces were awarded the Nobel Peace Prize on 29 September 1988 for effective contribution to the maintenance of international peace and security,

Affirming that all regional and subregional peace and security endeavours should take into account the characteristics of each region, as well as measures adopted therein to strengthen mutual confidence to assure the security of all States involved,

Noting with appreciation the voluntary contributions made by States towards regional and subregional peace-keeping arrangements,

Desiring to facilitate the efforts of the Secretary-General towards the resolution of such conflicts,

Welcoming the positive trends towards the peaceful settlement of various regional and subregional conflicts and the important role played in that regard by the Secretary-General,

1. *Urges* all States, in the implementation of agreements reached with the United Nations regarding peace-keeping arrangements, further to strengthen co-operation with the Secretary-General in the discharge of his functions deriving from the Charter of the United Nations as well as from the mandates and decisions of the Security Council and the General Assembly;

2. *Affirms* that the adoption and implementation of confidence- and security-building measures, taking into account the Charter and the specificity of each particular region, would contribute to the strengthening of regional as well as international peace and security.

73rd plenary meeting
7 December 1988

43/86. Need for a result-oriented political dialogue to improve the international situation

The General Assembly,

Having considered the item entitled "Need for a result-oriented political dialogue to improve the international situation",

Welcoming the favourable trends in the current international environment, in particular the first, though limited, step in the field of nuclear disarmament and the progress reached in solving regional conflicts,

Noting with satisfaction the growing awareness that dialogue and co-operation are imperative in order further to improve international relations, generate a climate of trust and resolve global problems facing humanity,

Conscious of the urgent need for progress in reducing the levels of armament, both nuclear and conventional, and in solving global problems such as the development of equitable international economic relations, measures to alleviate the external indebtedness of the developing countries, protection of the environment and the elimination of racism and *apartheid*, as well as the removal of hunger and poverty,

Considering that durable peace and security cannot be achieved through confrontation, but only through policies of dialogue and co-operation as well as by measures aimed at strengthening the United Nations in accordance with its Charter, particularly in the nuclear and space age,

1. *Reaffirms* the obligation of States to abide strictly by the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations;

2. *Calls* for the continuation and intensification of result-oriented political dialogue and co-operation at the multilateral, regional and bilateral levels, in accordance with the relevant principles of the Charter;

3. *Reaffirms its appeal* to all Member States to enhance the role of the United Nations as a forum for political dialogue and negotiation in order to preserve peace, strengthen international security, promote arms limitation and disarmament, develop equitable international economic relations, implement the right to self-determination of peoples under colonial domination and foreign occupation, eradicate racism and *apartheid*, promote and protect human rights and fundamental freedoms and settle other urgent international issues;

4. *Appeals* to Member States to consider ways and means of strengthening the role and efficiency of the General Assembly as the most representative international forum for dialogue and co-operation, as well as of increasing the political authority of its resolutions;

5. *Welcomes* the recent encouraging co-operation among the members of the Security Council enabling the Council to carry out more effectively its primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security in accordance with the Charter;

6. *Encourages* the Secretary-General to continue his efforts, in accordance with the Charter, to facilitate dialogue and co-operation as a means to reduce tensions, to promote the peaceful settlement of regional and international conflicts and to enhance international peace and security;

7. *Stresses* the importance of a more adequate consideration of the report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization.¹²⁸

73rd plenary meeting
7 December 1988

43/87. Tenth anniversary of the adoption of the Declaration on the Preparation of Societies for Life in Peace

The General Assembly,

Considering that the year 1988 marks the tenth anniversary of the adoption of the Declaration on the Preparation of Societies for Life in Peace,¹²⁹

Reiterating that the promotion of peace is one of the primary purposes of the United Nations and that its attainment is the most cherished ideal of the peoples of the world,

Welcoming the active promotion of the idea of the preparation of societies for life in peace by Governments, the United Nations and international and national organizations, as reflected in the reports of the Secretary-General prepared in accordance with General Assembly resolutions 33/73 of 15 December 1978,¹³⁰ 36/104 of 9 December 1981¹³¹ and 39/157 of 17 December 1984,¹³²

Welcoming also the growing involvement of major political, social and religious movements in the promotion of peace,

Recalling its resolution 42/91 of 7 December 1987 on the implementation of the Declaration,

Noting with satisfaction that the issue of the preparation of societies for life in peace was given a prominent place in the observances of the International Year of Peace,

Recognizing the determination of States to undertake efforts towards a more peaceful and secure world through tangible disarmament,

Aware of the timeliness of the Declaration as well as the valuable experience gained in the course of the implementation of its principles and objectives,

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. *Noting with appreciation* the important role that the Declaration has played in promoting world peace and international security, common understanding and mutually beneficial co-operation;

¹²⁸ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 1 (A/43/1).

¹²⁹ Resolution 33/73.

¹³⁰ A/36/386 and Add.1-3.

¹³¹ A/39/143 and Add.1.

¹³² A/42/668.

3. *Calls upon* all States to spare no efforts towards the fullest implementation of the Declaration at the national and international levels and towards increasing its national and international role by strictly adhering to the principles enshrined in that document.

*73rd plenary meeting
7 December 1988*

43/88. 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",

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, irrespective 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,

Reiterating its conviction that, in the continuing search by the international community for lasting security, multilateral action has an increasingly important role,

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,

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,¹²⁵ the Declaration on the Inadmissibility of Intervention and Interference in the Internal Affairs of States¹³³ and the Manila Declaration on the Peaceful Settlement of International Disputes,¹³⁴

Welcoming the fact that a favourable climate has recently developed within the international community and progress has been recorded in some important fields of arms limitation and disarmament, as well as in the resolution of certain focal points of crisis in the world,

Encouraged by the Treaty between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the Elimination of Their Intermediate-Range and Shorter-Range Missiles,¹¹ which represents a valuable initial step in the reduction of nuclear weapons,

Noting that the progress in the resolution of certain regional conflicts and the easing of tensions present the international community of nations with the opportunity to take a significant step towards the realization of international peace and security,

Welcoming also the continuation of the process within the framework of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe,

Noting with concern that despite the positive processes and developments, the provisions of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security¹³⁵ have not been fully implemented and that international relations are still characterized by the policy of competition for spheres of influence, domination and exploitation in many parts of the world by 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 and by the infringement of the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of countries,

Concerned particularly by the lack of solutions to the world economic problems, 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,

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;

(c) To seek, through more effective utilization of the means provided for in the Charter, the peaceful settlement of disputes and the elimination of the focal points of crisis and tension, which constitute a threat to international peace and security;

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 Assembly¹³ 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 confron-

¹³³ Resolution 36/103, annex.

¹³⁴ Resolution 37/10, annex.

¹³⁵ Resolution 2734 (XXV).

tation 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. *Emphasizes* the role that the United Nations has in the maintenance of international peace and security and in economic and social development and progress for the benefit of all mankind;

7. *Stresses* that there is a need further 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;

8. *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;

9. *Emphasizes* that there can be no lasting peace and security in the world without the solution of the international economic problems, particularly those of the developing countries, and the ensuring of the sustained growth and development of the world economy;

10. *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;

11. *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 Peoples¹³⁶ and for the final elimination of colonialism, racism and *apartheid*;

12. *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;

13. *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;

14. *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-fourth session on the basis of the replies received;

15. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fourth session the item entitled "Review of the im-

plementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security".

73rd plenary meeting
7 December 1988

43/89. Comprehensive approach to strengthening international peace and security in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations

The General Assembly,

Convinced of the need to strengthen further the role and effectiveness of the United Nations on the basis of full and universal implementation of its Charter, in order to ensure international peace and security on a comprehensive basis covering all States and all aspects of their interrelationship,

Expressing the firm conviction that ensuring international peace and security requires concerted efforts and close co-operation among all States on the basis of the Charter of the United Nations in order to resolve issues of crucial importance in the following spheres: disarmament, peaceful settlement of disputes and conflicts, international economic co-operation and development, protection of the environment, and human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Affirming that the system of security embodied in the Charter is the fundamental and irreplaceable mechanism for the preservation or restoration of international peace and security,

Reaffirming that in the interest of ensuring international peace and security on a comprehensive basis all States should adhere strictly to the fundamental principles of international law, especially respect for the sovereignty, equality, political independence and territorial integrity of States, non-intervention and non-interference in internal affairs, refraining from the threat or use of force, peaceful settlement of disputes, 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,

Bearing in mind the report of the Secretary-General on the ways and means of organizing an exchange of views on the subject among the States Members of the United Nations,¹³⁷

Taking note of the suggestions, ideas and views expressed in the deliberations on this matter,¹³⁸

1. *Encourages* Member States to contribute to an international dialogue, primarily within the framework of the United Nations, its Security Council and General Assembly and their subsidiary bodies, in order to find universally acceptable ways and means and to co-ordinate practical measures to strengthen on a comprehensive basis the system of security laid down in the Charter of the United Nations and to enhance the role and effectiveness of the United Nations in the maintenance of international peace and security in all aspects;

2. *Calls upon* all States to intensify their practical efforts towards ensuring international security in all its as-

¹³⁷ A/43/732.

¹³⁸ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, First Committee, 47th to 54th meetings, and corrigendum.*

¹³⁶ Resolution 1514 (XV).

pects through peaceful means, in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter;

strengthening international peace and security in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations".

3. *Decides* to include in the agenda of its forty-fourth session an item entitled "Comprehensive approach to

*73rd plenary meeting
7 December 1988*

IV. RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED ON THE REPORTS OF THE SPECIAL POLITICAL COMMITTEE¹

CONTENTS

Resolution No.	Title	Item	Date of adoption	Page
43/55	Effects of atomic radiation (A/43/754)	74	6 December 1988	111
43/56	International co-operation in the peaceful uses of outer space (A/43/767)	75	6 December 1988	112
43/57	United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (A/43/903)			
	A. Assistance to Palestine refugees	76	6 December 1988	114
	B. Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East	76	6 December 1988	115
	C. Assistance to persons displaced as a result of the June 1967 and subsequent hostilities	76	6 December 1988	115
	D. Offers by Member States of grants and scholarships for higher education, including vocational training, for Palestine refugees	76	6 December 1988	115
	E. Palestine refugees in the Palestinian territory occupied by Israel since 1967	76	6 December 1988	116
	F. Resumption of the ration distribution to Palestine refugees	76	6 December 1988	116
	G. The return of population and refugees displaced since 1967	76	6 December 1988	117
	H. Revenues derived from Palestine refugee properties	76	6 December 1988	117
	I. Protection of Palestine refugees	76	6 December 1988	118
	J. University of Jerusalem "Al-Quds" for Palestine Refugees	76	6 December 1988	119
43/58	Report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories (A/43/904)			
	Resolution A	77	6 December 1988	119
	Resolution B	77	6 December 1988	121
	Resolution C	77	6 December 1988	121
	Resolution D	77	6 December 1988	122
	Resolution E	77	6 December 1988	122
	Resolution F	77	6 December 1988	123
	Resolution G	77	6 December 1988	123
43/59	Comprehensive review of the whole question of peace-keeping operations in all their aspects (A/43/795)			
	Resolution A	78	6 December 1988	124
	Resolution B	78	6 December 1988	124
43/60	Questions relating to information (A/43/902)			
	Resolution A	79	6 December 1988	124
	Resolution B	79	6 December 1988	128
43/61	Science and peace (A/43/822)	140	6 December 1988	129

¹ For the decisions adopted on the reports of the Special Political Committee, see sect. X.B.3.

43/55. 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 42/67 of 2 December 1987, in which, *inter alia*, it 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,²

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,³

² Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 45 (A/43/45).

³ A/38/142, para. 5.

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-three years, since its inception, to wider knowledge 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-fourth 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.

*71st plenary meeting
6 December 1988*

43/56. International co-operation in the peaceful uses of outer space

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 42/68 of 2 December 1987,

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,

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 socioeconomic 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-General⁴ on the implementation of the recommendations of the Second United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space,⁵

Having considered the report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space on the work of its thirty-first session,⁶

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 space⁷ 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-seventh session, in its working groups, continued its work as mandated by the General Assembly in its resolution 42/68;⁸

4. *Endorses* the recommendations of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space that the Legal Sub-Committee at its twenty-eighth 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 means to ensure the rational and equitable use of the geostationary orbit without prejudice to the role of the International Telecommunication Union;

(c) Consider the legal aspects related to the application of the principle that the exploration and utilization of outer space should be carried out for the benefit and in the interests of all States, taking into particular account the needs of developing countries;

5. *Urges* the Legal Sub-Committee at its twenty-eighth session, in the context of paragraph 4 (c) above, to pursue, with a view to finalizing, its consideration of the question

⁴ A/43/562.

⁵ 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).

⁶ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 20* (A/43/20).

⁷ 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).

⁸ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 20* (A/43/20), sect. C.

of the establishment of a working group under this agenda item in order to ensure a satisfactory outcome of the substantive deliberations under this item;

6. Notes that the Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space at its twenty-fifth session continued its work as mandated by the General Assembly in its resolution 42/68;⁹

7. Endorses the recommendations of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space that the Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee at its twenty-sixth 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 1989 session of the Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee: "Space technology as an instrument for combating environmental problems, particularly those of developing countries" (the theme relates to problems such as desertification, deforestation, floods, erosion and pest infestation that are of particular interest to developing countries); the Committee on Space Research and the International Astronautical Federation should be invited to arrange a symposium, with as wide a participation as possible, 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 reconvene, at its twenty-sixth 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 within 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 4 and 5 of the report of the Working Group of the Whole;¹⁰

11. Endorses the decision of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space to consider at its thirty-second session the advisability of the General Assembly declaring 1992 as international space year, as well as its request that the Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee consider recommendations regarding possible activities that might be undertaken during an international space year, including those of interest for developing countries, taking note of the major contributions of the relevant international organizations planning an international space year;

12. Decides that, during the twenty-sixth 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 1989, as proposed to the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space by the Expert on Space Applications;¹¹

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

⁹ *Ibid.*, sect. B.

¹⁰ A/AC.105/409 and Corr.1, annex II.

¹¹ A/AC.105/396 and Corr.1, sect. III.

promotion and creation through the United Nations system;

16. *Expresses its appreciation* to all Governments that have 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 use of outer space for peaceful purposes;

19. *Takes note* of the views expressed and documents circulated during the thirty-first session of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space and during the forty-third 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-fourth session;

21. *Requests* the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space to consider at its thirty-second session a new agenda item entitled "Spin-off benefits of space technology: review of current status";

22. *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;

23. *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;

24. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session on the implementation of the recommendations of the Conference;

25. *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;

26. *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-fourth session, including its views on which subjects should be studied in the future.

71st plenary meeting
6 December 1988

43/57. United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East

A

ASSISTANCE TO PALESTINE REFUGEES

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 42/69 A of 2 December 1987 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 1987 to 30 June 1988,¹²

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),¹³ 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 1989;

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.

71st plenary meeting
6 December 1988

¹² Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 13 and addendum (A/43/13 and Add.1).

¹³ See A/43/582, annex.

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, 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, 41/69 B of 3 December 1986 and 42/69 B of 2 December 1987,

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 East¹⁴ and adopted the recommendations contained therein,

Having considered the report of the Working Group,¹⁵

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 1987 to 30 June 1988,¹²

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.

71st plenary meeting
6 December 1988

C

ASSISTANCE TO PERSONS DISPLACED AS A RESULT OF THE JUNE 1967 AND SUBSEQUENT HOSTILITIES

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 42/69 C of 2 December 1987 and all its 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 1987 to 30 June 1988,¹²

Concerned about the continued human suffering resulting from the hostilities in the Middle East,

1. Reaffirms its resolution 42/69 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.

71st plenary meeting
6 December 1988

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, 41/69 D of 3 December 1986 and 42/69 D of 2 December 1987,

Cognizant of the fact that the Palestine refugees have, for the last four decades, lost their homes, lands and means of livelihood,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General,¹⁶

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 1987 to 30 June 1988,¹²

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

¹⁴ A/36/866 and Corr.1; see also A/37/591.

¹⁵ A/43/702.

¹⁶ A/43/652.

that responded favourably to General Assembly resolutions 41/69 D and 42/69 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 Palestinian territory occupied by Israel 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-fourth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

*71st plenary meeting
6 December 1988*

E

PALESTINE REFUGEES IN THE PALESTINIAN TERRITORY OCCUPIED BY ISRAEL SINCE 1967

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 and I of 16 December 1982, 38/83 E and J of 15 December 1983, 39/99 E and J of 14 December 1984, 40/165 E and J of 16 December 1985, 41/69 E and J of 3 December 1986 and 42/69 E and J of 2 December 1987,

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 1987 to 30 June 1988,¹² and the two reports of the Secretary-General,¹⁷

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 Palestinian territory occupied by Israel since 1967 away from their 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,

1. *Reiterates strongly its demand* that Israel desist from the removal and resettlement of Palestine refugees in the Palestinian territory occupied by Israel since 1967 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 Palestinian territory occupied by Israel since 1967 and accordingly to extend all the services of the Agency to those refugees;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the Commissioner-General, to resume issuing identification cards to all Palestine refugees and their descendants in the occupied Palestinian territory, irrespective of whether or not they are recipients of rations and services of the Agency;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General, after consulting with the Commissioner-General, to report to the General Assembly, before the opening of its forty-fourth session, on the implementation of the present resolution and in particular on Israel's compliance with paragraph 1 above.

*71st plenary meeting
6 December 1988*

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, 41/69 F of 3 December 1986, 42/69 F of 2 December 1987 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 1987 to 30 June 1988,¹² and the report of the Secretary-General,¹⁸

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, 41/69 F and 42/69 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 inter-

¹⁷ A/43/653 and A/43/657.

¹⁸ A/43/654.

rupted 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-fourth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

*71st plenary meeting
6 December 1988*

G

THE RETURN OF 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, 41/69 G of 3 December 1986 and 42/69 G of 2 December 1987,

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 1987 to 30 June 1988,¹² and the report of the Secretary-General,¹⁹

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-fourth session, on Israel's compliance with paragraph 4 above.

*71st plenary meeting
6 December 1988*

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, 42/69 H of 2 December 1987 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,²⁰

Taking note also of the report of the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine, covering the period from 1 September 1987 to 31 August 1988,¹³

Recalling that the Universal Declaration of Human Rights²¹ 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,²² 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;

²⁰ A/43/581.

²¹ Resolution 217 A (III).

²² *Official Records of the General Assembly, Nineteenth Session, Annex No. 11*, document A/5700.

¹⁹ A/43/655.

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

71st plenary meeting
6 December 1988

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 in particular recent Security Council resolutions 605 (1987) of 22 December 1987, 607 (1988) of 5 January 1988 and 608 (1988) of 14 January 1988,

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, 41/69 I of 3 December 1986, 42/69 I of 2 December 1987 and 43/21 of 3 November 1988,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General dated 21 January 1988,²³ submitted in accordance with Security Council resolution 605 (1987),

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General,²⁴

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 1987 to 30 June 1988,¹²

Gravely concerned and alarmed by the deteriorating situation in the Palestinian territory occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem,

Taking into account the need to consider measures for the impartial protection of the Palestinian civilian population under Israeli occupation,

Referring to the humanitarian principles of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,²⁵ and to the obligations arising from the regulations annexed to the Hague Convention IV of 1907,²⁶

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 suffering of the Palestinian and Lebanese population which resulted from continuing Israeli acts of aggression against Lebanon and other hostile acts,

Deeply distressed at the tragic situation of the civilian population in and around the Palestinian refugee camps in Lebanon which resulted from the fighting,

Noting with appreciation the efforts of the Secretary-General and the support of the Commissioner-General for organizing a co-ordinated and comprehensive programme of assistance for Lebanon by the United Nations inter-agency group, as reflected in paragraph 17 of the Commissioner-General's report,¹²

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. *Calls upon* all the High Contracting Parties to the Convention to take appropriate measures to ensure respect by Israel, the occupying Power, for the Convention in all circumstances in conformity with their obligation under article I thereof;

3. *Urges* the Security Council to consider the current situation in the occupied Palestinian territory, taking into account the recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary-General;²³

4. *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 continue their efforts in support of the upholding of 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;

5. *Calls once again upon* Israel, the occupying Power, to release forthwith all arbitrarily detained Palestine refugees, including the employees of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East;

6. *Welcomes* the provision by the Commissioner-General, in consultation with the Government of Lebanon, to provide housing to the Palestine refugees whose houses were demolished or razed;

7. *Welcomes also* the provision by 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;

8. *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;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Commissioner-General, to report to the General Assembly, before the opening of its forty-fourth session, on the implementation of the present resolution.

71st plenary meeting
6 December 1988

²³ *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-third Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1988*, document S/19443.

²⁴ A/43/656.

²⁵ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, No. 973.

²⁶ Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, *The Hague Conventions and Declarations of 1899 and 1907* (New York, Oxford University Press, 1915), p. 100.

J

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, 41/69 K of 3 December 1986 and 42/69 K of 2 December 1987,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General,²⁷

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 1987 to 30 June 1988,¹²

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-fourth session on the progress made in the implementation of the present resolution.

71st plenary meeting
6 December 1988

43/58. Report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories

A

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,²¹

Aware of the uprising (*intifadah*) of the Palestinian people since 9 December 1987 against Israeli occupation, which has received significant attention and sympathy from world public opinion,

Deeply concerned at the alarming situation in the Palestinian territory occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, as well as in the other occupied Arab territories, as a result of the continued occupation by Israel, the occupying Power, and of its persistent policies and practices against the Palestinian people,

Bearing in mind the provisions of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,²⁵ as well as of other relevant conventions and regulations,

Taking into account the need to consider measures for the impartial protection of the Palestinian people under the Israeli occupation,

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, 41/63 D of 3 December 1986, 42/160 D of 8 December 1987 and 43/21 of 3 November 1988,

Recalling also the relevant Security Council resolutions, in particular resolutions 605 (1987) of 22 December 1987, 607 (1988) of 5 January 1988 and 608 (1988) of 14 January 1988,

Recalling further the relevant resolutions adopted by the Commission on Human Rights, in particular its resolutions 1983/1 of 15 February 1983,²⁸ 1984/1 of 20 February 1984,²⁹ 1985/1 A and B and 1985/2 of 19 February 1985,³⁰ 1986/1 A and B and 1986/2 of 20 February 1986,³¹ 1987/1, 1987/2 A and B and 1987/4 of 19 February 1987,³² 1988/1 A and B and 1988/2 of 15 February 1988 and 1988/3 of 22 February 1988,³³ and by other United Nations organs concerned and the specialized agencies,

Having considered the report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories,³⁴ which contains, *inter alia*, self-incriminating public statements made by officials of Israel, the occupying Power,

Having also considered the reports of the Secretary-General of 21 January 1988,²³ 29 September 1988,³⁵ and 21 November 1988,³⁶

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;

6. *Declares once more* that Israel's grave breaches of that Convention are war crimes and an affront to humanity;

²⁸ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council*, 1983, Supplement No. 3 (E/1983/13 and Corr.1), chap. XXVII, sect. A.

²⁹ *Ibid.*, 1984, Supplement No. 4 (E/1984/14 and Corr.1), chap. II, sect. A.

³⁰ *Ibid.*, 1985, Supplement No. 2 (E/1985/22), chap. II, sect. A.

³¹ *Ibid.*, 1986, Supplement No. 2 (E/1986/22), chap. II, sect. A.

³² *Ibid.*, 1987, Supplement No. 5 (E/1987/18 and Corr.1 and 2), chap. II, sect. A.

³³ *Ibid.*, 1988, Supplement No. 2 (E/1988/12), chap. II, sect. A.

³⁴ A/43/694.

³⁵ A/43/636.

³⁶ A/43/806.

²⁷ A/43/408.

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 Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territory since 4 August 1985;

(b) Escalation of Israeli brutality since the beginning of the uprising (*intifadah*) on 9 December 1987;

(c) Ill-treatment and torture of children and minors under detention and/or imprisonment;

(d) Closure of headquarters and offices of trade unions and social organizations and harassment of their leaders, as well as attacks on hospitals and their personnel;

(e) Interference with the freedom of the press, including censorship, detention or expulsion of journalists, closure and suspension of newspapers and magazines, as well as denial of access to international media;

(f) Killing and wounding of defenceless demonstrators;

(g) Breaking of bones and limbs of thousands of civilians;

(h) House and/or town arrests;

(i) Usage of toxic gas, which resulted, *inter alia*, in the killing of many Palestinians;

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 Palestinian and 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. *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;

13. *Urges* the Security Council to consider the current situation in the Palestinian territory occupied by Israel since 1967, taking into account the recommendations contained in the reports of the Secretary-General of 21 January 1988²³ and 21 November 1988,³⁶ and with a view to securing international protection for the defenceless Palestinian people until the withdrawal of Israel, the occupying Power, from the occupied Palestinian territory;

14. *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;

15. *Demands* that Israel desist forthwith from the policies and practices referred to in paragraphs 8, 9, 10 and 11 above;

16. *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;

17. *Urges* international organizations, including the specialized agencies, in particular the International Labour Organisation, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the World Health Organization, to continue to examine the educational and health conditions of Palestinian and Arab workers in the occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories, including Jerusalem;

18. *Reiterates its call* upon all States, in particular those States parties to the Geneva Convention, in accordance with article 1 of that Convention, and upon interna-

tional 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;

19. *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;

20. *Also requests* the Special Committee to submit regularly periodic reports to the Secretary-General on the present situation in the occupied Palestinian territory;

21. *Further requests* the Special Committee to continue to investigate the treatment of civilians in detention in Arab Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967;

22. *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 Palestinian territory;

23. *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 circulate regularly and periodically the reports mentioned in paragraph 20 above to the States Members of the United Nations;

(d) 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;

(e) To report to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session on the tasks entrusted to him in the present resolution;

24. *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;

25. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fourth session the item entitled "Report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories".

71st plenary meeting
6 December 1988

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 1949,²⁵ 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, 41/63 B of 3 December 1986 and 42/160 B of 8 December 1987,

Taking note of the reports of the Secretary-General of 21 January 1988,²³ 15 September 1988³⁷ and 21 November 1988,³⁶

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 concerned 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 1 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;

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

71st plenary meeting
6 December 1988

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

³⁷ A/43/608.

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, 41/63 C of 3 December 1986 and 42/160 C of 8 December 1987,

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 reports of the Secretary-General of 21 January 1988,²³ 15 September 1988³⁸ and 21 November 1988,³⁶

Confirming that the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,²⁵ is applicable to all Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied by Israel 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 Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem;

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

71st plenary meeting
6 December 1988

D

The General Assembly,

Recalling Security Council resolution 605 (1987) of 22 December 1987,

Recalling also its resolutions 38/79 A of 15 December 1983, 39/95 A of 14 December 1984, 40/161 A of 16 December 1985, 41/63 A of 3 December 1986, 42/160 A of 8 December 1987 and 43/21 of 3 November 1988,

Taking note of the report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories,³⁴

Taking note also of the reports of the Secretary-General of 21 January 1988,²³ 25 August 1988³⁹ and 21 November 1988,³⁶

1. *Deplores* the Israeli arbitrary detention or imprisonment of thousands of Palestinians;

2. *Calls upon* Israel, the occupying Power, to release all Palestinians and Arabs arbitrarily detained and imprisoned as a result of their resistance against occupation in order to attain self-determination;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly as soon as possible but not later than the beginning of its forty-fourth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

71st plenary meeting
6 December 1988

E

The General Assembly,

Recalling Security Council resolutions 605 (1987) of 22 December 1987, 607 (1988) of 5 January 1988 and 608 (1988) of 14 January 1988,

Taking note of the reports of the Secretary-General of 21 January 1988,²³ 25 August 1988⁴⁰ and 21 November 1988,³⁶

Alarmed by the deportation of Palestinians from the occupied Palestinian territory by the Israeli authorities, especially in 1988,

Recalling the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,²⁵ 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 deplores* the continuing disregard by Israel, the occupying Power, of the relevant decisions of the Security Council and resolutions of the General Assembly;

2. *Demands* that the Government of Israel, the occupying Power, rescind the illegal measures taken by the Israeli authorities in deporting Palestinians, especially in 1988, and that it facilitate their immediate return;

3. *Calls upon* Israel, the occupying Power, to cease forthwith the deportation of Palestinians and to abide scrupulously by the provisions of the Geneva Convention

³⁸ A/43/609.

³⁹ A/43/557.

⁴⁰ A/43/558 and Add.1.

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-fourth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

*71st plenary meeting
6 December 1988*

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, 41/63 F of 3 December 1986, 42/160 F of 8 December 1987 and 43/21 of 3 November 1988,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 26 August 1988,⁴¹

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, *inter alia*, it 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 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 1949,²⁵

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 Civil-

ian 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-fourth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

*71st plenary meeting
6 December 1988*

G

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,²⁵

Deeply concerned at the continued and intensified harassment by Israel, the occupying Power, against educational institutions in the occupied Palestinian territories,

Recalling Security Council resolution 605 (1981) of 22 December 1987,

Recalling also its resolutions 38/79 G of 15 December 1983, 39/95 G of 14 December 1984, 40/161 G of 16 December 1985, 41/63 G of 3 December 1986, 42/160 G of 8 December 1987 and 43/21 of 3 November 1988,

Taking note of the reports of the Secretary-General of 21 January 1988,²³ 25 August 1988⁴² and 21 November 1988,³⁶

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, schools and other educational and vocational institutions in the occupied Palestinian territory, restricting and impeding the academic activities of Palestinian universities by subjecting the selection of courses, textbooks and education 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

⁴¹ A/43/559.

⁴² A/43/560.

the freedom of those institutions and refrain forthwith from hindering the effective operation of the universities, schools 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-fourth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

*71st plenary meeting
6 December 1988*

43/59. Comprehensive review of the whole question of peace-keeping operations in all their aspects

A

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, 41/67 of 3 December 1986 and 42/161 of 8 December 1987,

Welcoming with deep appreciation the award of the 1988 Nobel Peace Prize to the United Nations peace-keeping forces,

Noting with satisfaction the resumption of the work of the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations,

Convinced that the United Nations peace-keeping operations are an integral component of enhancing the effectiveness of the United Nations in the maintenance of international peace and security,

Taking into account that increasing activities in the field of United Nations peace-keeping require increasing human, financial and material resources for the Organization,

Aware of the extremely difficult financial situation of the United Nations peace-keeping forces in the light of the heavy burden on the troop contributors, especially those from developing countries,

Emphasizing that the current political atmosphere is propitious for achieving progress in the work of the Special Committee,

Bearing in mind the fact that constructive exchanges of views on various practical aspects of peace-keeping operations can contribute favourably to the smooth and effective functioning of these operations,

Having examined the report of the Special Committee,⁴³

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations;

2. *Urges* the Special Committee, in accordance with its mandate, to continue its efforts 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 and the need for maximum cost efficiency;

3. *Invites* Member States to submit observations and suggestions to the Secretary-General by 1 March 1989 on peace-keeping operations in all their aspects, with particular emphasis on practical proposals to make these operations more effective;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to prepare, within existing resources, a compilation of the above-mentioned observations and suggestions and to submit it to the Special Committee during its session in 1989;

5. *Requests* the Special Committee to submit a report on its work to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session;

6. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fourth session the item entitled "Comprehensive review of the whole question of peace-keeping operations in all their aspects".

*71st plenary meeting
6 December 1988*

B

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2006 (XIX) of 18 February 1965, by which the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations was established,

Recognizing the importance of peace-keeping operations,

Convinced that the participation of the People's Republic of China will benefit the work of the Special Committee,

1. *Decides* to increase the membership of the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations to thirty-four;

2. *Approves* the request of the People's Republic of China to become a member of the Special Committee.

*71st plenary meeting
6 December 1988*

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As a result, the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations is composed of the following Member States: AFGHANISTAN, ALGERIA, ARGENTINA, AUSTRALIA, AUSTRIA, CANADA, CHINA, DENMARK, EGYPT, EL SALVADOR, ETHIOPIA, FRANCE, GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC, GUATEMALA, HUNGARY, INDIA, IRAQ, ITALY, JAPAN, MAURITANIA, MEXICO, NETHERLANDS, NIGERIA, PAKISTAN, POLAND, ROMANIA, SIERRA LEONE, SPAIN, THAILAND, UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS, UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, VENEZUELA and YUGOSLAVIA.

43/60. Questions relating to information⁴⁴

A

The General Assembly,

Recalling its previous resolutions on questions relating to information,

⁴³ A/43/566.

⁴⁴ See also sect. X.A., decision 43/316, and sect. X.B.3, decision 43/418.

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,⁴⁵

Encouraging the Secretary-General to continue necessary action in order to increase the efficiency and effectiveness of the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat, with particular emphasis on securing a co-ordinated approach to priority issues before the Organization,

Taking note of the comprehensive report of the Committee on Information,⁴⁶ which served as an important basis and stimulated further deliberations,

1. *Urges* the full implementation of the following recommendations:

(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) Considering 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 principles and purposes of the Charter of the United Nations and General Assembly resolutions, with particular emphasis on the right to self-determination and the elimination of all forms of racism, aggression, foreign domination and occupation, in order to create 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 and to ensure respect for their physical integrity;

(3) Considering 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 imbalances by, *inter alia*, diversifying the sources of information and respecting the interests, aspirations and socio-cultural values of all peoples;

(4) The United Nations system as a whole, particularly the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, and 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 and promoting their access to advanced communications technology, 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 social and cultural values, taking into account the principle of freedom of the press and information. In this regard, support should be provided for the continuation and strengthening of practical training programmes for broadcasters and journalists from developing countries;

(5) Note should be taken with appreciation of regional efforts, especially among the developing countries, as well as co-operation between developed and developing countries to develop further the media infrastructure in the developing countries, 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;

(6) Article 19 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,²¹ 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;

(7) 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;

(8) 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 having been reaffirmed, the Secretary-General is 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 better knowledge about, the United Nations and its work. The Secretary-General is further requested to ensure that the Department of Public Information:

⁴⁵ A/43/639.

⁴⁶ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 21 (A/43/21).

(a) 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;

(b) Strengthen its co-operation with the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, with the News Agencies Pool of Non-Aligned Countries, with the Eco-Pool of the News Agencies of Non-Aligned Countries and with the Broadcasting Organization of Non-Aligned Countries, as well as with intergovernmental and regional organizations and with the news agencies of the developing countries. In this regard, the Department of Public Information should monitor, as appropriate, important meetings of the Movement, in particular its summit meetings, as well as those of intergovernmental and regional organizations, as this constitutes a concrete step towards the promotion of a wider and better balanced dissemination of information;

(c) Continue to disseminate information about the United Nations activities in the field of human rights, decolonization and the elimination of all forms of racial discrimination and foreign occupation;

(d) Give 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 the external debt problems of developing countries;

(e) Do its utmost to disseminate widely and to publicize the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990⁴⁷ and the tremendous efforts of the African countries towards recovery and development, as well as the positive response by the international community to alleviate the serious economic situation prevailing in Africa;

(f) Continue adequate coverage of the World Disarmament Campaign;

(g) Disseminate adequately and accurately, in conformity with relevant United Nations resolutions on the question of Palestine and the situation in the Middle East, information relating to the struggle of the Palestinian people, particularly its current uprising, and of the Arab population in the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem, for the attainment and exercise of their inalienable national rights, and report thereon to the Committee on Information at its substantive session in 1989;

(h) Strengthen its activities and the dissemination of information on the policies and practices 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, and report to the Committee on Information at its substantive session in 1989;

(i) Further intensify its efforts in order to alert world public opinion to the illegal occupation of Namibia and continue to disseminate adequately and accurately, with the full assistance of the United Nations Council for Namibia 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;

(j) Continue adequate coverage of the United Nations activities pertaining to the situation in the Non-Self-Governing Territories;

(k) 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;

(l) Continue to disseminate information concerning United Nations resolutions on terrorism in all its forms, including General Assembly resolutions 40/61 of 9 December 1985 and 42/159 of 7 December 1987;

(m) Strengthen its information programmes relating to women and their role in society;

(n) Strengthen its coverage of the efforts made by the United Nations system and Member States in their campaign against illicit trafficking of narcotics and drug abuse;

(9) In the light of the present international situation, the Department of Public Information should continue its efforts to promote an informed understanding of the work and purposes of the United Nations system among the peoples of the world and to strengthen the image of the United Nations system as a whole. In this connection, the Secretary-General is requested to ensure that the Department of Public Information:

(a) Continue to maintain consistent editorial independence and accuracy in reporting for all material it produces, taking necessary measures to ensure that its output contains objective and equitable information about issues before the Organization, reflecting divergent opinions where they occur;

(b) In the context of the review of its role, performance and method of work, continue to explore the feasibility of applying modern technologies for the collection, production, storage, dissemination and distribution of information materials, including the use of satellite facilities, and report to the Committee on Information at its substantive session in 1989 with regard to the effects of the application of such technologies on prevailing arrangements;

(c) Consider expanding the programme of telephone news bulletins that are paid for by its users;

(d) Continue its co-operation with those countries which have expressed readiness to assist the United Nations in resuming the short-wave broadcasts through their respective national networks free of charge and encourage expansion of this type of co-operation with those developed and developing countries with recognized capabilities in this field;

(e) Take adequate measures to resume the taped radio programmes, which it temporarily curtailed, bearing in mind the objective of their effective utilization and maximum audience impact and report on this matter to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session;

(f) Continue its annual training programme for broadcasters and journalists from developing countries;

(g) Extend all assistance to educational institutions of Member States and continue to organize seminars for educators and education policy makers;

(h) Guarantee daily coverage of all United Nations meetings through issuance of daily press releases in the working languages, reflecting the views of all delegations

⁴⁷ Resolution S-13/2, annex.

with accuracy and objectivity. It should also continue to co-operate closely with and provide assistance to 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, and through press conferences and briefings;

(i) Use the official languages of the United Nations adequately in its documents and audio-visual documentation and make balanced use of the two working languages of the Secretariat;

(j) Ensure timely distribution of its material to subscribers and to United Nations information centres;

(10) In view of the proposals of the Department of Public Information to eliminate certain programmes, the Secretary-General is requested to stop any action on the proposed elimination and to submit a comprehensive report on the matter to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session;

(11) The Secretary-General is urged to continue his efforts to secure a sound and stable financial basis for the Department of Public Information to produce its publications on time, particularly *Development Forum*, *The United Nations Yearbook*, the *UN Chronicle*, the *Africa Recovery Report* and the *World Newspaper Supplement*, and to ensure that they retain their editorial policy of intellectual independence and reflect adequately the United Nations activities, and to submit a report thereon to the Committee on Information at its 1989 substantive session;

(12) The unique function of the United Nations information centres, recognized as one of the most important means of disseminating information about the United Nations among the peoples of the world, should be enhanced. In this regard, United Nations information centres should intensify direct and systematic communication exchange with local media information and educational institutions and non-governmental organizations recognized by the Economic and Social Council in a mutually beneficial way and arrange for constant evaluation of their activities in this regard. 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, taking into account the functional autonomy of the United Nations information centres. The Department of Public Information should ensure open and unhindered access by all people to all United Nations information centres and to all materials distributed through the centres. It is also urged to accelerate the process of linking the remaining United Nations information centres that have not been linked with electronic mail;

(13) In recognition of the need for co-ordinating information activities of the United Nations system and of the important role that the Joint United Nations Information Committee plays in this regard, the Department of Public Information is encouraged to continue its active participation in the work of that Committee;

(14) It is recognized that the free distribution of materials is necessary in the public information activities of the United Nations. However, as demands increase and whenever it is desirable and possible, the Department of Public Information should actively encourage the sale of its materials;

(15) The Secretary-General is requested to ensure that the reorganization and restructuring of the Department of Public Information strengthen and improve the

output of the mandated programmes and activities of the Department, taking into account the need for equitable geographical distribution of posts in the Department;

(16) The Secretary-General is requested to take effective steps to increase in the Department of Public Information the representation of underrepresented 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 1989;

(17) The Secretary-General is requested to ensure full programme delivery by the Caribbean Unit, including implementation of the provisions of General Assembly resolution 38/82 B of 15 December 1983, and to submit a report to the Committee on Information at its substantive session in 1989 on the measures taken in the implementation of the present recommendation;

(18) The Secretary-General is requested to maintain the functions of the Middle East/Arabic Unit as the producer of Arabic television and radio programmes, to strengthen and expand this Unit to enable it to function in an effective manner and to report to the Committee on Information at its substantive session in 1989 on the implementation of the present recommendation;

(19) 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;

(20) In this regard, full support for the International Programme for the Development of Communication of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization,⁴⁸ which constitutes an important step in the development of these infrastructures, should always be provided;

2. *Requests* that the provisions of the present resolution relating to the activities of the Department of Public Information be implemented within existing resources, taking into account the priorities set by the General Assembly;

⁴⁸ See United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, *Records of the General Conference, Twenty-first Session*, vol. I, *Resolutions*, sect. III, resolution 4/21.

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Committee on Information at its substantive session in 1989 on the implementation of the present resolution;

4. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session on the implementation of the present resolution;

5. *Takes note with appreciation* of the conclusions and recommendations of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination⁴⁹ and requests the Secretary-General to submit a detailed report to the Committee on Information at its eleventh session on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 41/213 of 19 December 1986, bearing in mind resolution 42/211 of 21 December 1987;

6. *Requests* the Committee on Information to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session;

7. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fourth session the item entitled "Questions relating to information".

71st plenary meeting
6 December 1988

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, 41/68 A and B of 3 December 1986 and 42/162 A and B of 8 December 1987,

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 1984,⁵⁰ and of the Second Conference, held at Harare from 10 to 12 June 1987,⁵¹ 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 1983,⁵² and at Harare from 1 to 6 September 1986,⁵³ and the Final Political Declarations adopted by the Conferences of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Luanda from 4 to 7 September 1985⁵⁴ and at Nicosia from 7 to 10 September 1988,⁵⁵

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 1981,⁵⁶ 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,⁵⁷ 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,⁵⁸

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,

Emphasizing its full support for the International Programme for the Development of Communication of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization,⁴⁸ 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;⁵⁸

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,⁵⁹ 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 ninth session, held in Paris from 2 to 8 February 1988;

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 Or-

⁴⁹ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 16 (A/43/16)*, part two, paras. 82-88.

⁵⁰ See A/39/139-S/16430, annex.

⁵¹ See A/42/431 and Corr.1, annex.

⁵² See A/38/132-S/15675 and Corr.1 and 2, annex, sect. I, para. 173.

⁵³ See A/41/697-S/18392, annex, sect. I, paras. 294-312.

⁵⁴ See A/40/854-S/17610 and Corr.1, annex I, sect. XXXIV.

⁵⁵ See A/43/667-S/20212, annex, sect. I, paras. 266-281.

⁵⁶ See A/36/534, annex II.

⁵⁷ See Resolution 33/73.

⁵⁸ A/43/670.

⁵⁹ United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, *Records of the General Conference, Twentieth Session*, vol. 1. *Resolutions*, pp. 100-104.

ganization 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 1980⁶⁰ 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-fourth 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.

71st plenary meeting
6 December 1988

43/61. Science and peace

The General Assembly,

Considering that progress in science and technology profoundly affects international peace and security, economic and social development, respect for human rights and many other aspects of civilization and culture,

Considering also that political and economic decisions have a decisive effect on the direction of scientific research and the use of the results obtained thereby,

Recalling that scientific and technological achievements must be used to advance socio-economic progress and the effective enjoyment of human rights throughout the world,

Considering further that the arms race absorbs a substantial proportion of the scientific talent and financial resources used in related research and development, which, in a more peaceful and secure world, could be used to solve other pressing problems facing mankind,

Recalling that in its resolution 40/3 of 24 October 1985, by which it proclaimed the International Year of Peace, it recognized the role of science for peace,

Recalling also its resolution 42/13 of 28 October 1987 on the achievements of the International Year of Peace, in

which it urged Member States, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and the world community to persevere in their efforts, developing initiatives conducive to the objectives of the Year, and expressed the hope that the ideals and objectives contained in the Proclamation of the International Year of Peace would continue to be an inspiration for concerted action,

Affirming that it is necessary to promote greater awareness among scientists world wide of the usefulness of science to increase international peace, security and co-operation, the social and economic development of mankind, the promotion of human rights and the protection of the environment,

Affirming, in particular, the need for scientists to establish a free and open dialogue between one another, and with political leaders and the public in general, with regard to scientific developments and their present and potential implications for our civilization,

Considering the importance of encouraging scientists to work towards constructive objectives, to improve the climate for arms control and disarmament, and to promote a dialogue on important topics in connection with the positive contributions that scientific knowledge can make to peace, security and ecological balance,

Noting with appreciation the joint efforts made by scientists and members of other professional groups to promote the achievement of those aims through the holding of the First International Week of Scientists for Peace from 10 to 16 November 1986 and the Second International Week of Scientists for Peace from 9 to 15 November 1987,

Considering that the celebration each year of a special week of action devoted to the topic "Science and peace" is an important means of generating and increasing public interest in this topic and of stimulating activities and initiatives leading to the study and dissemination of information on the links between progress in science and technology and the maintenance of peace and security,

1. *Decides* to proclaim the "International Week of Science and Peace", which will take place each year during the week in which 11 November falls;

2. *Urges* Member States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to encourage universities and other institutions of advanced studies, scientific academies and institutes, and professional associations and individuals in the scientific community to hold, during that Week, lectures, seminars, special debates and other activities conducive to the study and dissemination of information on the links between progress in science and technology and the maintenance of peace and security;

3. *Urges* Member States to promote international co-operation among scientists by facilitating exchanges of experts and information;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to draw the attention of Member States and interested organizations to the importance of the International Week of Science and Peace and invite them to report to him on their activities and initiatives in connection with this event, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session.

71st plenary meeting
6 December 1988

⁶⁰ *Ibid.*, Twenty-first Session, vol. I, Resolutions, sect. III.

V. RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED ON THE REPORTS OF THE SECOND COMMITTEE¹

CONTENTS

<i>Resolution No.</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Item</i>	<i>Date of adoption</i>	<i>Page</i>
43/15	Prevention and control of acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) (A/43/750/Add.1)	12	27 October 1988	132
43/52	Special programme of assistance to the Sudan (A/43/918/Add.1)	86 (b)	6 December 1988	132
43/53	Protection of global climate for present and future generations of mankind (A/43/905)	148	6 December 1988	133
43/178	Assistance to the Palestinian people (A/43/750/Add.2)	12	20 December 1988	134
43/179	Second Transport and Communications Decade in Africa (A/43/750/Add.2)	12	20 December 1988	135
43/180	International Year of Shelter for the Homeless (A/43/750/Add.3)	12	20 December 1988	135
43/181	Global Strategy for Shelter to the Year 2000 (A/43/750/Add.3)	12	20 December 1988	136
43/182	Preparation of an international development strategy for the fourth United Nations development decade (A/43/915/Add.1)	82 (a)	20 December 1988	138
43/183	Twenty-fifth anniversary of the establishment of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (A/43/915/Add.2)	82 (b)	20 December 1988	138
43/184	Reverse transfer of technology (A/43/915/Add.2)	82 (b)	20 December 1988	138
43/185	Trade embargo against Nicaragua (A/43/915/Add.2)	82 (b)	20 December 1988	139
43/186	Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries (A/43/915/Add.2)	82 (b)	20 December 1988	139
43/187	International conference on money and finance (A/43/915/Add.2)	82 (b)	20 December 1988	139
43/188	Report of the Trade and Development Board (A/43/915/Add.2)	82 (b)	20 December 1988	140
43/189	Specific measures in favour of island developing countries (A/43/915/Add.2)	82 (b)	20 December 1988	140
43/190	Strengthening technical co-operation among developing countries in food and agriculture (A/43/915/Add.3)	82 (c)	20 December 1988	142
43/191	Food and agricultural problems (A/43/915/Add.3)	82 (c)	20 December 1988	142
43/192	Report of the Committee on the Development and Utilization of New and Renewable Sources of Energy (A/43/915/Add.4)	82 (d)	20 December 1988	145
43/193	Development of the energy resources of developing countries (A/43/915/Add.5)	82 (e)	20 December 1988	145
43/194	Examination of long-term trends in economic and social development (A/43/915/Add.6)	82 (f)	20 December 1988	146
43/195	International co-operation for the eradication of poverty in developing countries (A/43/915/Add.6)	82 (f)	20 December 1988	146
43/196	United Nations conference on environment and development (A/43/915/Add.7)	82 (g)	20 December 1988	147
43/197	Fulfilment of the target for official development assistance (A/43/915/Add.8)	82	20 December 1988	148
43/198	External debt crisis and development: towards a durable solution of the debt problems (A/43/916)	83	20 December 1988	148
43/199	Operational activities for development (A/43/917)	84	20 December 1988	150
43/200	United Nations University (A/43/892)	85	20 December 1988	151
43/201	United Nations Institute for Training and Research (A/43/892)	85	20 December 1988	152
43/202	International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction (A/43/918)	86	20 December 1988	153
43/203	International strategy for the fight against locust and grasshopper infestation, particularly in Africa (A/43/918)	86	20 December 1988	154
43/204	Special economic and disaster relief assistance (A/43/918/Add.2)	86	20 December 1988	155
43/205	Special economic assistance to Chad (A/43/918/Add.2)	86	20 December 1988	156
43/206	Emergency assistance to Somalia (A/43/918/Add.2)	86	20 December 1988	156
43/207	Assistance for the reconstruction and development of Lebanon (A/43/918/Add.2)	86	20 December 1988	157
43/208	Assistance to Mozambique (A/43/918/Add.2)	86	20 December 1988	157
43/209	Special assistance to front-line States (A/43/918/Add.2)	86	20 December 1988	158
43/210	Special Plan of Economic Co-operation for Central America (A/43/918/Add.2)	86	20 December 1988	159
43/211	Assistance to Benin, the Central African Republic, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Ecuador, Madagascar and Vanuatu (A/43/918/Add.2)	86	20 December 1988	159
43/212	Responsibility of States for the protection of the environment: prevention of the illegal international traffic in, and the dumping and resulting accumulation of, toxic and dangerous products and wastes affecting the developing countries in particular (A/43/919)	143	20 December 1988	161

¹ For the decisions adopted on the reports of the Second Committee, see sect. X.B.4.

43/15. Prevention and control of acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS)

The General Assembly,

Deeply concerned that acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) has assumed pandemic proportions affecting all regions of the world and represents a threat to the attainment of health for all,

Recalling its resolution 42/8 of 26 October 1987, Economic and Social Council resolution 1988/55 of 27 July 1988, World Health Assembly resolution WHA41.24 of 13 May 1988² and other relevant resolutions,

Recalling also the London Declaration on AIDS Prevention, adopted by the World Summit of Ministers of Health on Programmes for AIDS Prevention on 28 January 1988,³

Noting with satisfaction the development and implementation of the global strategy for the prevention and control of AIDS prepared by the World Health Organization, including the establishment of appropriate inter-agency mechanisms, and noting with appreciation the efforts of the World Health Organization, other United Nations agencies and funds, and national Governments,

Recognizing the urgent need to pursue multilateral efforts to promote and improve human health, control disease and extend health care in order to accomplish the objective of health for all by the year 2000,

1. *Reaffirms* the established leadership and the essential role of the World Health Organization in the global direction and co-ordination of AIDS prevention, control, research and education, commends those Governments which have initiated action to establish national programmes for the prevention and control of AIDS in line with the global strategy for the prevention and control of AIDS prepared by the World Health Organization, and urges other Governments to take similar action;

2. *Takes note* of the World Health Organization Global Programme on AIDS, and stresses the continued need for adequate resources for its implementation and the corresponding need to continue to share the pool of worldwide medical and scientific knowledge and experience in the control and prevention of the disease;

3. *Notes* that the World Health Organization has declared 1 December 1988 World AIDS Day, and stresses the importance of the appropriate observance of that occasion;

4. *Affirms* that the struggle against AIDS should be consistent with and not divert attention from other national public health priorities and development goals or divert international efforts and resources needed for overall health priorities;

5. *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;

6. *Invites* the World Health Organization to continue 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;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in view of all the aspects of the problem, in particular the socio-economic and

humanitarian aspects, to continue 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;

8. *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 continue to support the world-wide struggle against AIDS;

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

*38th plenary meeting
27 October 1988*

43/52. Special programme of assistance to the Sudan

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 43/8 of 18 October 1988 on emergency assistance to the Sudan, in which it recognized the disastrous impact of torrential rains and unprecedented floods that devastated Khartoum and the north of the country in August 1988, causing the destruction of over 300,000 dwellings and widespread damage to the country's social and economic infrastructure,

Recalling the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries,⁴

Deeply concerned about the serious plight of over two million Sudanese nationals who have been displaced or seriously affected by civil strife, famine and drought,

Noting that these grave problems are in addition to those already created in the country by the presence of over one million refugees,

Deeply conscious of the urgent need to take emergency action to alleviate the suffering of these victims and improve the conditions of life of the displaced population,

Conscious of the great efforts of the Government and the people of the Sudan in responding to the urgent humanitarian needs of the displaced population,

Noting with satisfaction the prompt response made by a number of Governments, international agencies and non-governmental organizations in providing emergency relief,

Recognizing that the magnitude of these disasters and their long-term consequences will require, in addition to the ongoing efforts of the Government and the people of the Sudan, a demonstration of international solidarity and humanitarian concern to ensure broad support in order to meet immediate emergency as well as longer-term rehabilitation needs,

² See World Health Organization, *Forty-first World Health Assembly, Geneva, 2-13 May 1988, Resolutions and Decisions, Annexes (WHA41/1988/REC/1)*.

³ A/43/341-E/1988/80, annex, appendix I.

⁴ *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.

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General⁵ concerning the findings and recommendations of a high-level mission, which assessed the conditions of the displaced population and assisted in the formulation of an interim assistance programme focusing on the urgent humanitarian and rehabilitation requirements of the displaced,

1. *Expresses its solidarity* with the Government and the people of the Sudan in facing a grave and complex humanitarian and economic situation;

2. *Expresses its gratitude and appreciation* to Governments and international and non-governmental organizations that provided support and assistance to the Government of the Sudan in its relief and rehabilitation efforts;

3. *Recognizes* the valuable efforts of the Government of the Sudan to provide assistance to the people affected;

4. *Recognizes also* the importance of intense and wide co-operation with international relief organizations, as well as non-governmental organizations, to ensure the provision of humanitarian assistance where needed in all areas affected;

5. *Takes note* of the interim assistance programme contained in the report of the Secretary-General;⁵

6. *Calls upon* all States to contribute generously to programmes for the relief and rehabilitation of displaced persons;

7. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General for his efforts to make the international community more aware of the enormous difficulties facing the displaced population and to mobilize assistance to the Sudan;

8. *Welcomes* the decision of the Secretary-General to organize, as requested by the Government of the Sudan and in close co-operation with the United Nations Development Programme and the World Bank, a meeting of bilateral donors and pertinent international institutions and non-governmental organizations in order to mobilize resources needed to implement a follow-up emergency assistance programme covering the rehabilitation and resettlement needs of displaced persons;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to apprise the Economic and Social Council at its first regular session of 1989 of his efforts and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session.

70th plenary meeting
6 December 1988

43/53. Protection of global climate for present and future generations of mankind

The General Assembly,

Welcoming with appreciation the initiative taken by the Government of Malta in proposing for consideration by the Assembly the item entitled "Conservation of climate as part of the common heritage of mankind",

Concerned that certain human activities could change global climate patterns, threatening present and future generations with potentially severe economic and social consequences,

Noting with concern that the emerging evidence indicates that continued growth in atmospheric concentrations of "greenhouse" gases could produce global warming with an eventual rise in sea levels, the effects of which could be disastrous for mankind if timely steps are not taken at all levels,

Recognizing the need for additional research and scientific studies into all sources and causes of climate change,

Concerned also that emissions of certain substances are depleting the ozone layer and thereby exposing the earth's surface to increased ultra-violet radiation, which may pose a threat to, *inter alia*, human health, agricultural productivity and animal and marine life, and reaffirming in this context the appeal, contained in its resolution 42/182 of 11 December 1987, to all States that have not yet done so to consider becoming parties to the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer, adopted on 22 March 1985, and the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, adopted on 16 September 1987, as soon as possible,

Recalling its resolutions 42/186 and 42/187 of 11 December 1987 on the Environmental Perspective to the Year 2000 and Beyond and on the report of the World Commission on Environment and Development, respectively,

Convinced that changes in climate have an impact on development,

Aware that a considerable amount of valuable work, particularly at the scientific level and in the legal field, has already been initiated on climate change, in particular by the United Nations Environment Programme, the World Meteorological Organization and the International Council of Scientific Unions and under the auspices of individual States,

Welcoming the convening in 1990 of a second World Climate Conference,

Recalling also the conclusions of the meeting held at Villach, Austria, in 1985,⁶ which, *inter alia*, recommended a programme on climate change to be promoted by Governments and the scientific community with the collaboration of the World Meteorological Organization, the United Nations Environment Programme and the International Council of Scientific Unions,

Convinced that climate change affects humanity as a whole and should be confronted within a global framework so as to take into account the vital interests of all mankind,

1. *Recognizes* that climate change is a common concern of mankind, since climate is an essential condition which sustains life on earth;

2. *Determines* that necessary and timely action should be taken to deal with climate change within a global framework;

3. *Reaffirms* its resolution 42/184 of 11 December 1987, in which, *inter alia*, it agreed with the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme that the Programme should attach importance to the problem of global climate change and that the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme 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;

4. *Considers* that activities in support of the World Climate Programme, approved by the Congress and Executive Council of the World Meteorological Organization and elaborated in the system-wide medium-term environment programme for the period 1990-1995, which was approved by the Governing Council of the United Nations

⁵ A/43/755.

⁶ See United Nations Environment Programme, *Annual Report of the Executive Director*, 1985 (UNEP/GC.14/2), chap. IV, paras. 138-140.

Environment Programme,⁷ should be accorded high priority by the relevant organs and programmes of the United Nations system;

5. *Endorses* the action of the World Meteorological Organization and the United Nations Environment Programme in jointly establishing an Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change to provide internationally coordinated scientific assessments of the magnitude, timing and potential environmental and socio-economic impact of climate change and realistic response strategies, and expresses appreciation for the work already initiated by the Panel;

6. *Urges* Governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and scientific institutions to treat climate change as a priority issue, to undertake and promote specific, co-operative action-oriented programmes and research so as to increase understanding on all sources and causes of climate change, including its regional aspects and specific time-frames as well as the cause and effect relationship of human activities and climate, and to contribute, as appropriate, with human and financial resources to efforts to protect the global climate;

7. *Calls upon* all relevant organizations and programmes of the United Nations system to support the work of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change;

8. *Encourages* the convening of conferences on climate change, particularly on global warming, at the national, regional and global levels in order to make the international community better aware of the importance of dealing effectively and in a timely manner with all aspects of climate change resulting from certain human activities;

9. *Calls upon* Governments and intergovernmental organizations to collaborate in making every effort to prevent detrimental effects on climate and activities which affect the ecological balance, and also calls upon non-governmental organizations, industry and other productive sectors to play their due role;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General of the World Meteorological Organization and the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme, utilizing the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, immediately to initiate action leading, as soon as possible, to a comprehensive review and recommendations with respect to:

(a) The state of knowledge of the science of climate and climatic change;

(b) Programmes and studies on the social and economic impact of climate change, including global warming;

(c) Possible response strategies to delay, limit or mitigate the impact of adverse climate change;

(d) The identification and possible strengthening of relevant existing international legal instruments having a bearing on climate;

(e) Elements for inclusion in a possible future international convention on climate;

11. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to bring the present resolution to the attention of all Governments, as well as intergovernmental organizations, non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council and well-established scientific institutions with expertise in matters concerning climate;

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

13. *Decides* to include this question in the provisional agenda of its forty-fourth session, without prejudice to the application of the principle of biennialization.

70th plenary meeting
6 December 1988

43/178. Assistance to the Palestinian people

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 42/166 of 11 December 1987,

Taking note of Economic and Social Council resolution 1988/54 of 26 July 1988,

Bearing in mind the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,⁸

Recalling the Programme of Action for the Achievement of Palestinian Rights, adopted by the International Conference on the Question of Palestine,⁹

Taking into account the *intifadah* of the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, against the Israeli occupation including its economic and social policies and practices,

Affirming that the Palestinian people cannot develop their national economy as long as the Israeli occupation persists,

Taking into consideration the recent steps taken by Jordan concerning the occupied Palestinian West Bank,

Aware of the increasing need to provide economic and social assistance to the Palestinian people,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on assistance to the Palestinian people;¹⁰

2. *Regrets* that the programme of economic and social assistance to the Palestinian people has not been developed as requested by the General Assembly in its resolution 42/166;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to charge the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) with supervising the development of the programme and to provide it with the funds needed to engage twenty experts to prepare an adequate programme, in close co-operation with the Palestine Liberation Organization, taking into account the *intifadah* of the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and its implications;

4. *Expresses its appreciation* to those States, United Nations bodies and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations that have provided assistance to the Palestinian people;

5. *Urges* Member States, organizations of the United Nations system and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to disburse their aid or any other forms of assistance to the occupied Palestinian territory solely for the benefit of the Palestinian people and in a manner that will not serve to prolong the Israeli occupation;

6. *Calls* for the provision of emergency assistance to the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian terri-

⁸ Resolution 1514 (XV)

⁹ *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.

¹⁰ A/43/367-E/1988/82 and Corr.1 and 2.

⁷ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 25 (A/43/25)*, annex, decision SS.1/3.

tory, including the dispatch of teams of orthopaedic surgeons;

7. *Requests* Member States, organizations of the United Nations system and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to sustain and increase their assistance to the Palestinian people, in close co-operation with the Palestine Liberation Organization;

8. *Requests* all Member States and donors that provide any form of assistance to the occupied Palestinian West Bank to sustain and increase that assistance and to channel it to the Palestinian people through their representative, the Palestine Liberation Organization;

9. *Decides* to extend to the occupied Palestinian territory the same preferential treatment accorded the least developed countries, pending the elimination of the Israeli occupation and the assumption of full control by the Palestinian people over their national economy without external interference;

10. *Calls* for treatment on a transit basis of Palestinian exports and imports passing through neighbouring ports and points of exit and entry;

11. *Also calls* for the granting of trade concessions and concrete preferential measures for Palestinian exports on the basis of certificates of origin issued by Palestinian bodies designated by the Palestine Liberation Organization;

12. *Further calls* for the implementation of development projects in the occupied Palestinian territory, including the projects mentioned in its resolution 39/223 of 18 December 1984;

13. *Condemns* the occupying Power, Israel, for its brutal economic and social policies and practices against the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territory;

14. *Requests* United Nations bodies not to extend any form of assistance to the occupying Power, Israel;

15. *Stresses* that aid is not and cannot be a substitute for a genuine and just solution to the question of Palestine;

16. *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.

83rd plenary meeting
20 December 1988

43/179. Second Transport and Communications Decade in Africa

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 32/160 of 19 December 1977,

Recalling also Economic and Social Council resolution 2097 (LXIII) of 29 July 1977,

Emphasizing the need for full implementation of the goals and objectives of the Transport and Communications Decade in Africa, especially in the light of continuing inadequacies in the field of transport and communications in Africa,

1. *Endorses* Economic and Social Council resolution 1988/67 of 28 July 1988;

2. *Declares* the period 1991-2000 the Second Transport and Communications Decade in Africa;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Organization of African Unity and existing African regional and subregional economic groups, as well as relevant United Nations agencies, to undertake the necessary preparatory arrangements for the Second Transport and Communications Decade in Africa, and to submit to

the General Assembly, through the Economic and Social Council, a progress report at its forty-fourth session and a final report at its forty-fifth session.

83rd plenary meeting
20 December 1988

43/180. International Year of Shelter for the Homeless

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 37/221 of 20 December 1982, by which it proclaimed the year 1987 International Year of Shelter for the Homeless,

Recalling also, in particular, the objectives of the Year as contained in resolution 37/221,

Having considered the report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) entitled "International Year of Shelter for the Homeless: activities and achievements",¹¹ and the comments of the Commission on Human Settlements and of the Economic and Social Council on that report,

1. *Welcomes* the success achieved in attaining the objectives of the International Year of Shelter for the Homeless;

2. *Takes note with appreciation* of the numerous and encouraging reports, which had been received from a total of one hundred and thirty countries as at 31 December 1987, on activities, policies, programmes and projects undertaken by those countries within the context of the Year and towards the successful attainment of its objectives;

3. *Commends* Governments, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations for the efforts and resources that were effectively mobilized for the programme of activities for the Year;

4. *Requests* Governments to sustain the momentum generated by the programme for the Year and to continue implementing concrete and innovative programmes aimed at improving the shelter and neighbourhoods of the poor and the disadvantaged;

5. *Requests* the Executive Director of the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) to continue to assist Governments in their efforts towards that goal, within the framework of the Global Strategy for Shelter to the Year 2000;¹²

6. *Recommends* that Governments indicate, if possible on World Habitat Day, the concrete actions to be taken and the specific targets to be achieved during each successive year;

7. *Also recommends* that Governments maintain, where appropriate, the national focal points and national committees for the International Year of Shelter for the Homeless for the purpose of monitoring and assessing the progress achieved in improving the shelter and neighbourhoods of the poor and the disadvantaged;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to inform the General Assembly periodically, through the Economic and Social Council, on progress achieved in improving the shelter and neighbourhoods of the poor and the disadvantaged.

83rd plenary meeting
20 December 1988

¹¹ HS/C/11/2.

¹² Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 8, addendum (A/43/8/Add.1).

43/181. Global Strategy for Shelter to the Year 2000

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind the Vancouver Declaration on Human Settlements, 1976¹³ and the recommendations for national action¹⁴ 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 37/221 of 20 December 1982, by which it proclaimed the year 1987 International Year of Shelter for the Homeless,

Recalling further its resolution 42/191 of 11 December 1987, in which it decided that there should be a Global Strategy for Shelter to the Year 2000,

Recalling the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women,¹⁵

Recalling Commission on Human Settlements resolutions 9/9 of 16 May 1986¹⁶ and 10/17 of 16 April 1987¹⁷ on the participation of women in the solution of human settlements problems,

Recalling also Commission on Human Settlements resolution 10/16 of 16 April 1987¹⁷ on the effect of the external debt of the developing countries and their ability to raise the funds needed to solve the housing problems of the homeless up to the year 2000,

Taking note of Commission on Human Settlements resolution 11/7 of 11 April 1988¹⁸ entitled "Co-ordination and co-operation with agencies and organizations within the United Nations system",

Convinced that the continuous, co-ordinated and widely based efforts of Governments, organizations of the United Nations system, other intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and individuals, when guided by an appropriate strategy, will reverse the alarming trends in the field of human settlements and produce clear and visible improvements in the shelter and neighbourhoods of the poor and disadvantaged by the year 2000, and that this should be a global responsibility,

Encouraged by action already taken or being taken in many countries to prepare national shelter strategies and to adopt other measures that will promote achievement of the goal of shelter for all,

Recognizing that, despite such efforts, more than one billion people have shelter unfit for human habitation, that this number will increase dramatically, partly as a result of population and urbanization trends, and that determined measures must be taken aimed at profiting from these trends, rather than being penalized by them,

Also recognizing that the International Year of Shelter for the Homeless has confirmed the need to intensify na-

tional and international efforts to produce, deliver and improve shelter for all, with specific emphasis on the poor and disadvantaged,

Convinced that shelter problems are universal, that no country has yet completely met its shelter needs and that every country can profit from the experience of others,

Also convinced that shelter problems are a global concern requiring solutions that relate to other global problems and also requiring the efforts of all countries to reach such solutions, that the demand for shelter in each country can be met by applying a set of common principles, but that goals can only be met by the individual efforts of each Government acting in its own political, economic, social and cultural context,

Recognizing that the core of the Global Strategy for Shelter to the Year 2000¹² consists of integrated national shelter strategies that need to be based on a full understanding of the scale and nature of the problem and the national resource base available to address the problem,

Recognizing also that national shelter strategies need to contain four complementary parts: clear and measurable objectives; national mobilization and distribution of financial resources; promotion of shelter production and improvement with special reference to the management of land, the provision of infrastructure and encouragement of the use of appropriate building materials and technology; and the gradual reorganization of the shelter sector,

1. *Adopts the Global Strategy for Shelter to the Year 2000;*

2. *Decides that the main objective of the Strategy is to facilitate adequate shelter for all by the year 2000, that the main focus should therefore be on improving the situation of the disadvantaged and the poor and that the following fundamental objectives and principles should form the basis of the Strategy:*

(a) *Enabling policies, whereby the full potential and resources of all governmental and non-governmental actors in the field of human settlements are utilized, must be at the heart of national and international efforts;*

(b) *Women, as income-earners, home-makers and heads of households, and women's organizations fulfil a crucial role as contributors to the solution of human settlements problems, which should be fully recognized and reflected in equal participation of women in the elaboration of housing policies, programmes and projects, and the specific interests and capabilities of women should be adequately represented in human settlements policy formulation and in government mechanisms employed at all levels for the implementation of housing policies, programmes and projects;*

(c) *Shelter and development are mutually supportive and interdependent, and policies must be developed in full recognition of the important links between shelter and economic development;*

(d) *The concept of sustainable development implies that the provision of shelter and urban development must be reconcilable with a sustainable management of the environment;*

3. *Designates the Commission on Human Settlements as the United Nations intergovernmental body responsible for co-ordinating, evaluating and monitoring the Strategy and the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) as the secretariat for the Strategy and the lead agency for co-ordinating and monitoring the relevant programmes and activities of other United Nations organizations and agencies concerned;*

¹³ 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.

¹⁴ Ibid., chap. II.

¹⁵ 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.

¹⁶ See Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 8 (A/41/8), annex I, sect. A.

¹⁷ Ibid., Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 8 and corrigendum (A/42/8 and Corr.1), annex I, sect. A.

¹⁸ Ibid., Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 8 (A/43/8), annex I, sect. A.

4. *Urges* Governments to develop appropriate national and sub-national strategies for shelter in the light of the guidelines provided in the report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) entitled "Global Strategy for Shelter to the Year 2000"¹⁹ and to report regularly to the Commission on Human Settlements, beginning at its twelfth session, on their relevant experience and on progress achieved in implementing those strategies;

5. *Requests* the Executive Director to monitor the relevant global experience and progress of all countries in implementing the Strategy and to report thereon to the Commission, beginning at its thirteenth session;

6. *Decides* to review and clarify the Strategy on a biennial basis, within regular budgetary resources, with the assistance of experts selected on the basis of equitable geographic representation, and to revise the Strategy in the light of global and national experience from all regions and subregions;

7. *Requests* the Commission on Human Settlements, as the body designated to co-ordinate implementation of the Strategy, to report biennially to the General Assembly on progress made in its implementation;

8. *Also requests* the Commission to strengthen, within existing resources, its role in regard to the promotion of innovative measures by which bilateral and multilateral financial institutions may support the shelter strategies of developing countries, for example, by way of suitably devised loan agreements that would lead to the building up of national revolving funds for shelter;

9. *Requests* financial institutions and creditor countries to consider, as one of the conditions for the success of the Strategy, immediate measures to reduce the external debts by their conversion into long-term loans;

10. *Adopts* the guidelines for steps to be taken at the national and international levels, as set out in the annex to the present resolution, in support of the guidelines for national and international action contained in the Global Strategy for Shelter to the Year 2000,¹⁹ prepared pursuant to its resolution 42/191;

11. *Calls upon* all States and others in a position to do so to make generous contributions to the United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation to facilitate implementation of the Strategy.

83rd plenary meeting
20 December 1988

ANNEX

I. Guidelines for steps to be taken at the national level

A. CONSIDERATIONS FOR GOVERNMENTS WHEN FORMULATING A NATIONAL SHELTER STRATEGY

1. A national shelter strategy must spell out clear operational objectives for the development of shelter conditions both in terms of the construction of new housing and the upgrading and maintenance of existing housing stock and infrastructure and services.

2. In the definition of those objectives, development of shelter should be seen as a process whereby conditions are gradually improved for both men and women. The objectives need to address the scale of the problem, while the "adequate" standard aimed at should be identified on the basis of an analysis of the standards and options affordable to the target population and society at large. The objectives should be based on a comprehensive view of the magnitude and nature of the problem and of the available resource base, including the potential contribution of men and

women. In addition to finance, land, manpower and institutions, building materials and technology also have to be considered irrespective of whether they are held by the public or private, formal or informal sector.

3. The objectives of the shelter sector need to be linked to the goals of overall economic policy, social policy, settlement policy and environmental policy.

4. The strategy needs to outline the action through which the objectives can be met. In an enabling strategy, actions such as the provision of infrastructure may mean the direct involvement of the public sector in shelter construction. The objective of "facilitating adequate shelter for all" also implies that direct government support should mainly be allocated to the most needy population groups.

5. The public sector is responsible for developing and implementing measures for national shelter policies and for the adoption of measures to stimulate the desired action by other sectors. This can be done through measures in areas such as the locally based small-scale building-materials industry, appropriate financial schemes or training programmes.

6. Another important component is the development of administrative, institutional and legislative tasks that are the direct responsibility of the Government, for example, land registration and regulation of construction.

7. An analysis of affordability will provide the criteria for defining the right priorities and appropriate approaches and standards for public sector involvement. Likewise, such an analysis gives the criteria for planning the indirect involvement of the public sector, that is, the type of activities to be promoted and the appropriate way of going about it.

8. The appropriate institutional framework for the implementation of a strategy must be identified, which may require much institutional reorganization. Each agency involved must have a clear understanding of its role within the overall organizational framework and of the tasks expected of it. Mechanisms for the co-ordination of inter- and intra-agency activities need to be developed. Mechanisms such as shelter coalitions are recommended and may be developed in partnership with the private and non-governmental sectors. Finally, arrangements for the continuous monitoring, review and revision of the strategy must be developed.

B. STEPS TO BE TAKEN BY GOVERNMENTS WHEN IMPLEMENTING A NATIONAL STRATEGY

9. Work for the preparation of the strategy must be organized. For instance, a task force may be appointed for the actual work and a steering committee ensuring high-level political commitment set up to guide its work. Alternatively it may be possible to use existing mechanisms. Equal participation of women should be ensured at all levels.

10. Needs and resources must be assessed. Estimates are required of the needs in housing construction and in upgrading and maintenance, including housing-related infrastructure, as well as of the resources that can be mobilized during the period to the year 2000 to cover those needs.

11. Shelter options and standards that are affordable by the target groups and society at large must be analysed, taking into account both the scale of need and all the resources available—finance, land, manpower and institutions, building materials and technology.

12. Objectives must be set for the construction of new housing and for the upgrading and maintenance of the existing housing stock in terms both of the scale of the activities and of the housing standards to be met.

13. Action must be identified through which those objectives can be realistically met. The estimated required resources for this action must not exceed those that can be made available by society. The action includes both direct government involvement and measures needed to encourage, facilitate and integrate active participation of other sectors in shelter delivery.

14. A plan of action must be prepared in consultation and partnership with non-governmental organizations, people and their representatives, which:

- (a) Lists the activities that are the direct responsibility of the public sector;
- (b) Lists the activities to be taken to facilitate and encourage the other actors to carry out their part of the task;
- (c) Outlines resource allocation to the aforementioned activities;
- (d) Outlines the institutional arrangements for the implementation, co-ordination, monitoring and review of the strategy;
- (e) Outlines a schedule for the activities of the various agencies.

¹⁹ HS/C/11/3. See also *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 8, addendum (A/43/8/Add.1)*.

II. Guidelines for steps to be taken at the international level

15. International action will be necessary to support the activities of countries in their endeavour to improve the housing situation of their poor and disadvantaged inhabitants. Such assistance should support national programmes and use know-how available locally and within the international community.

16. The goal of external assistance should be to enhance and support national capabilities to develop and implement national action components of the Global Strategy for Shelter to the Year 2000.

17. Mutual co-operation and exchange of information and expertise between developing countries in human settlement work stimulate and enrich national human settlement work.

18. The United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) will act as the co-ordinating agency in the implementation of the Global Strategy for Shelter to the Year 2000, on the basis of biennial plans to be drawn up with the involvement of experts working with Governments and the Centre at the regional and subregional levels.

19. As the co-ordinating agency for the Strategy, the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) will stimulate international and national action by incorporating the Strategy in its future medium-term plans and biennial work programmes.

20. An inter-agency-level working arrangement will be made within the existing budget to provide continuous co-ordination of the Strategy.

21. The United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) will prepare a reporting format to facilitate monitoring by the Commission on Human Settlements of progress achieved in the implementation of the Global Strategy.

43/182. Preparation of an international development strategy for the fourth United Nations development decade

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 42/193 of 11 December 1987 and Economic and Social Council resolution 1988/76 of 29 July 1988 on an international development strategy for the fourth United Nations development decade,

1. *Decides* to establish an *Ad Hoc* Committee of the Whole for the Preparation of the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade, and requests the *Ad Hoc* Committee to submit a progress report to the General Assembly for consideration at its forty-fourth session, with a view to finalizing the strategy in time for its adoption in 1990;

2. *Invites* the Committee for Development Planning to continue its activities related to the preparation of the strategy in support of the work and consideration of the *Ad Hoc* Committee;

3. *Invites* the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the regional commissions and other organizations and specialized agencies of the United Nations system to include in their agendas, during 1989, items regarding their contributions to the preparation of the strategy;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the executive heads of the other organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to contribute effectively to the preparatory process for the strategy by providing all appropriate input, including relevant documentation, using comprehensive analytical studies;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in this context, to entrust the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation with the responsibility for overall co-ordination of the contributions of relevant

secretariats of the United Nations system to the formulation of the strategy.

*83rd plenary meeting
20 December 1988*

43/183. Twenty-fifth anniversary of the establishment of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 1995 (XIX) of 30 December 1964,

Noting that the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development intends to celebrate its twenty-fifth anniversary in 1989,

Noting also that the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development will use the occasion of its twenty-fifth anniversary as an important opportunity to inform and mobilize all concerned, with a view to achieving its goals and objectives as contained in its mandate,

Expressing its appreciation of the important achievements of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development in fulfilling its mandate,

1. *Decides* to observe, at its forty-fourth session, the twenty-fifth anniversary of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development in a manner befitting the role and achievements of that organ;

2. *Invites* the Trade and Development Board to contribute, as appropriate, to the celebration of that anniversary.

*83rd plenary meeting
20 December 1988*

43/184. Reverse transfer of technology

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974, 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974, 3362 (S-VII) of 16 September 1975, 35/56 of 5 December 1980 and 40/191 of 17 December 1985,

Conscious that the development process of the developing countries is crucially dependent on the availability of highly trained personnel and that the acquisition of skills and their efficient utilization are a crucial component of the social, economic and technological transformation of those countries,

Convinced that the continuing outflow of skilled personnel from developing countries seriously hampers their development and has implications of global concern,

Recognizing the urgent need to formulate appropriate policies to avoid the "brain drain" and to obviate its adverse effects,

1. *Takes note* of the outcome of the Fourth Meeting of Governmental Experts on the Reverse Transfer of Technology, held at Geneva from 14 to 18 March 1988;²⁰

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to make the necessary arrangements so that future work on the reverse transfer of technology can be considered by the Committee on Transfer of Technology in the context of the elaboration

²⁰ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 15 (A/43/15), vol. I, annex III.

ration of its work programme, taking into account the conclusions and recommendations of the Fourth Meeting of Governmental Experts²⁰ and of the work accomplished by previous meetings of governmental experts on the subject;

3. *Invites* other relevant organs and bodies of the United Nations system and other relevant international organizations to take into consideration in their work, as appropriate, individually and in the context of the work of the Inter-Agency Group on Reverse Transfer of Technology, the economic, social and developmental aspects of the reverse transfer of technology and international policy initiatives in this area at the multilateral level.

83rd plenary meeting
20 December 1988

43/185. Trade embargo against Nicaragua

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 40/188 of 17 December 1985, 41/164 of 5 December 1986 and 42/176 of 11 December 1987, as well as its resolutions 42/204 of 11 December 1987 and 42/231 of 12 May 1988,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the trade embargo against Nicaragua,²¹

1. *Deplores* the continuation of the trade embargo contrary to its resolutions 40/188, 41/164 and 42/176 and to the Judgment of the International Court of Justice of 27 June 1986,²² and once again requests that those measures be immediately revoked;

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

83rd plenary meeting
20 December 1988

43/186. Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 42/177 of 11 December 1987, in which it decided to convene the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries at a high level in Paris in September 1990,

Recalling also its decision 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 early in 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,

Reiterating its request to 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 two preparatory meetings,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries,²³

Expressing deep concern at the continuing deterioration in the overall socio-economic situation of the least developed countries,

1. *Emphasizes* the crucial importance of adequate preparation for the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, taking into account the priorities to be put forward by the least developed countries themselves;

2. *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, as well as in the Conference itself;

3. *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 Countries²⁴ within their fields of competence and proposals for further action as input to the preparations for the Conference;

4. *Notes* the steps being taken by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, 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, and urges them to ensure full mobilization and coordination of all organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system in the preparations for the Conference;

5. *Takes note with appreciation* of decision 88/30 on the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, adopted by the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme on 1 July 1988,²⁴ in which the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme was requested, in close consultation with the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, to assist the least developed countries to ensure that they are able to participate fully in the preparations, including preparatory meetings, for the Conference and in the Conference itself;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session on the state of preparations for the Conference.

83rd plenary meeting
20 December 1988

43/187. International conference on money and finance

The General Assembly,

Taking note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General on current international monetary issues,²⁵

Requests the Secretary-General to continue to monitor the international monetary situation and to prepare an updated version of his report thereon for submission to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session and to pro-

²¹ A/43/612.

²² See *Military and Paramilitary Activities in and against Nicaragua (Nicaragua v. United States of America)*, Merits, Judgment, I.C.J. Reports, 1986, p. 14.

²³ A/43/698.

²⁴ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1988, Supplement No. 9 (E/1988/19)*, annex I.

²⁵ A/43/749 and Corr.1.

vide updated information on the proposals for convening an international conference on monetary issues made in recent years by Governments, prominent persons and organizations.

83rd plenary meeting
20 December 1988

43/188. Report of the Trade and Development Board

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 1995 (XIX) of 30 December 1964, as amended,²⁶ on the establishment of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the Final Act adopted by the Conference at its seventh session, held at Geneva from 9 July to 3 August 1987,²⁷

Recalling also its resolution 42/175 of 11 December 1987 on the seventh session of the Conference,

Noting that the *Trade and Development Report, 1988*²⁸ has made a constructive contribution to the consideration by the Trade and Development Board, at the first part of its thirty-fifth session, of the interdependence of problems of trade, development finance and the international monetary system, as well as to the Board's consideration of the debt and development problems of the developing countries,

1. Takes note of the report of the Trade and Development Board on the second part of its thirty-fourth session,²⁹ and the first part of its thirty-fifth session;³⁰

2. Welcomes the review of the implementation of the guidelines contained in the annex to Board resolution 222 (XXI) of 27 September 1980³¹ undertaken by the Board at its thirty-fifth session and urges the Governments concerned to implement fully the relevant provisions contained in Board resolution 358 (XXXV) of 5 October 1988;³²

3. Urges all Governments, bearing in mind their particular contributions, commensurate with their economic weight, and their commitments as embodied in the Final Act,²⁷ 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;

4. Requests the Board, in accordance with its mandate, to keep under review the implementation of the relevant provisions of the Final Act;

5. Welcomes the contribution of the Board to intergovernmental discussions on the interdependence of economic issues and policies, particularly in the interrelated areas of trade, money, finance, debt, commodities and development, and notes the efforts under way to enhance the outcome of the Board's debates on interdependence, as well as the substantive linkages with other discussions on related questions in the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and other organizations;

6. Stresses that it is important that the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations respond positively to the interests and concerns of all parties thereto, in accordance with its objectives, and that it promote growth and development, particularly in developing countries;

7. Invites the Board to continue to follow closely developments and issues in the Uruguay Round that are of particular concern to the developing countries;

8. Notes that the Board has been requested to review and study, in depth, developments in the international trading system; in doing so it could, respecting the principles of most-favoured-nation treatment and non-discrimination, make recommendations on principles and policies related to international trade and make proposals as to the strengthening and improvement of the trading system, with a view to giving it a more universal and dynamic character, as well as to making it more responsive to the needs of developing countries and supportive of accelerated economic growth and development, particularly of developing countries;

9. Notes also the imminent entry into force of the Agreement Establishing the Common Fund for Commodities³³ and invites the ratifying States, with the active support of the secretariat of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, to take the necessary action to bring the Common Fund into operation at an early date as an important and useful instrument of international co-operation on commodities;

10. Takes note of Board decision 356 (XXXIV) of 10 May 1988 containing agreed conclusions regarding trade relations among countries having different economic and social systems, urges the Board to elaborate further a programme for the promotion of trade and economic co-operation among countries having different economic and social systems, in particular East-South trade, and requests the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, in his consultations referred to in paragraph 105 (27) of the Final Act, to seek ways and means of broadening and strengthening inter-system trade relations, in particular East-South trade;

11. Invites the Board to contribute effectively to the preparations for the international development strategy for the fourth United Nations development decade, in close co-operation with the *Ad Hoc* Committee of the Whole for the Preparation of the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade.

83rd plenary meeting
20 December 1988

43/189. Specific measures in favour of island developing countries

The General Assembly,

Recalling the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, contained in its resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974, the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, contained in its resolution 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974, resolution 3362 (S-VII) of 16 September 1975 on development and international economic co-operation, and the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development

²⁶ See resolutions 2904 (XXVII), 31/2 A and B and 34/3.

²⁷ See TD/350.

²⁸ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.88.II.D.8 and corrigendum.

²⁹ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 15 (A/43/15), vol. I.

³⁰ Ibid., vol. II.

³¹ Ibid., Thirty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 15 (A/35/15), vol. II, annex I.

³² Ibid., Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 15 (A/43/15), vol. II, sect. II.A.

³³ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.81.II.D.8.

Decade, contained in the annex to its resolution 35/56 of 5 December 1980,

Reiterating the call for specific action in favour of island developing countries contained in its resolution 41/163 of 5 December 1986, and in resolutions 98 (IV) of 31 May 1976,³⁴ 111 (V) of 3 June 1979³⁵ and 138 (VI) of 2 July 1983³⁶ of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, as well as decision 86/33 of 27 June 1986 of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme on the special needs of island developing countries,³⁷

Recognizing that, in addition to the general problems facing developing countries, island developing countries also suffer handicaps arising from the interplay of such factors as their smallness, remoteness, geographical dispersion, vulnerability to natural disasters, the fragility of their ecosystems, constraints in transport and communications, great distances from market centres, a highly limited internal market, lack of natural resources, weak indigenous technological capacity, the acute problem of obtaining fresh water supplies, heavy dependence on imports and a small number of commodities, depletion of non-renewable resources, migration, particularly of personnel with high-level skills, shortage of administrative personnel and heavy financial burdens,

Recognizing also that many of the above factors occur concurrently in island developing countries, resulting in economic and social vulnerability and dependence, particularly in those countries which are small and/or geographically dispersed,

1. *Reaffirms* its resolution 41/163 and other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, and calls for their immediate and effective implementation;

2. *Expresses its appreciation* to States and to organizations and bodies within and outside the United Nations system that have responded to the special needs of island developing countries;

3. *Welcomes* the initiative of the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development in convening a meeting of the Group of Experts on Island Developing Countries at Valletta on 24 and 25 May 1988, and expresses its appreciation to the Government of Malta for acting as host to the meeting;

4. *Takes note* of the report of the Valletta meeting³⁸ and of the report of the Secretary-General on specific problems and special needs of island developing countries;³⁹

5. *Welcomes* the efforts made by island developing countries to adopt policies that address their specific problems, including efforts at regional co-operation and integration, and calls upon those countries to continue to pursue, in accordance with their national objectives, policies and priorities, further measures to render their economies less vulnerable to the adverse consequences of their specific situations;

6. *Appeals* to the international community:

(a) To maintain and, if possible, increase the level of concessional financial and technical assistance provided to island developing countries;

(b) To maximize access of island developing countries to concessional financial and technical assistance by taking into account the specific development needs and problems facing those countries;

(c) To consider reviewing the mechanisms of existing procedures used in providing concessional resources to island developing countries;

(d) To ensure that assistance conforms to the national and, as appropriate, regional priorities of island developing countries;

(e) To provide support to island developing countries over a mutually agreed and, where appropriate, longer time-frame to enable them to achieve economic growth and development;

(f) To consider improving existing arrangements for the compensation of island developing countries for adverse effects on their export earnings and to consider wider adoption of such arrangements;

(g) To continue to ensure that a concerted effort is made to assist island developing countries, at their request, in improving their administrative capacities and in satisfying their overall needs with regard to the development of human resources;

7. *Calls upon* the international community to consider improving measures, within existing trade arrangements, in favour of island developing countries according to their special circumstances, taking into account particularly the special needs and problems of small island developing countries;

8. *Urges once again* relevant organizations of the United Nations system to take adequate measures to respond positively to the particular needs of island developing countries and to report on such measures, as appropriate;

9. *Urges* the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to strengthen its role as the focal point for specific action at the global level in favour of island developing countries and to act as a catalyst in this regard, *inter alia*, by organizing and facilitating the cross-regional interchange of information and experience in full co-operation with regional and subregional organizations, both within and outside the United Nations system, as appropriate;

10. *Calls upon* the Secretary-General, taking into account work already done on this issue, including that envisaged in paragraph 9 above, to identify within the appropriate inter-agency framework the problems of island developing countries, in particular those of small island developing countries, in order to elaborate specific measures that the international community might take to address those problems;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to convene a meeting of governmental experts of island developing countries and donor countries and organizations to review the problems of island developing countries and propose appropriate concrete action with respect to those countries;

12. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

³⁴ See *Proceedings of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Fourth Session*, vol. I, *Report and Annexes* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.76.II.D.10 and corrigendum), part one, sect. A.

³⁵ *Ibid.*, *Fifth Session*, vol. I, *Report and Annexes* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.79.II.D.14), part one, sect. A.

³⁶ *Ibid.*, *Sixth Session*, vol. I, *Report and Annexes* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.83.II.D.6), part one, sect. A.

³⁷ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1986, Supplement No. 9 and corrigendum* (E/1986/29 and Corr.1), annex I.

³⁸ UNCTAD/ST/LDC/9.

³⁹ A/43/513 and Corr.1.

43/190. Strengthening technical co-operation among developing countries in food and agriculture

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,⁴⁰

Recalling also its other resolutions on technical co-operation among developing countries,

Recalling further resolution 9/85 on economic and technical co-operation among developing countries, adopted on 28 November 1985 by the Conference of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations,⁴¹

Noting with appreciation that the World Food Council at its thirteenth and fourteenth sessions called for the further strengthening of technical co-operation among developing countries in food and agriculture, particularly in food production, institution building, training and enhancement of management capability and the development of agro-industries and trade,⁴²

Noting with interest the progress already made in technical co-operation among developing countries in food and agriculture, especially in tripartite co-operative agreements and other existing arrangements among international institutions and organizations and developed and developing countries,

Recognizing the expertise and technological capability accumulated by developing countries in the fields of food and agriculture and food production,

Reaffirming that developing countries have the primary responsibility for promoting technical co-operation among themselves in food and agriculture, 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 food and agriculture, in accordance with the Buenos Aires Plan of Action,

1. Endorses the relevant conclusions and recommendations contained in the reports of the World Food Council on the work of its thirteenth and fourteenth sessions;⁴²

2. Reaffirms the role and importance of technical co-operation among developing countries in their socio-economic development in general and in their agricultural development in particular, and in the reinforcement and final achievement of their individual and collective self-reliance;

3. Welcomes the progress made in technical co-operation among developing countries in food and agriculture, and emphasizes that such co-operation should be carried out in accordance with the national development plans, objectives and priorities of the developing countries concerned;

4. Affirms that tripartite co-operative agreements and other existing arrangements constitute an effective means of promoting technical co-operation among developing countries in food and agriculture, in particular in food

production, and welcomes the progress made so far in this regard;

5. Calls upon the developing countries, in the context of their primary responsibility for promoting technical co-operation among themselves, to place greater emphasis on technical co-operation in food and agriculture and to strengthen and improve the mechanisms for such co-operation at the national, subregional and regional levels, especially their national focal points, so as to facilitate policy co-ordination and exchange of experience;

6. Urges the developed countries, if so requested by participants in programmes concerning technical co-operation among developing countries, to provide financial and technical assistance to such programmes in food and agriculture, including through participation in tripartite co-operative agreements;

7. Urges the organizations of the United Nations system, including the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the United Nations Development Programme and the International Fund for Agricultural Development, and other international development and financing institutions, to provide increased financial and technical assistance for technical co-operation among developing countries in food and agriculture, and in particular to encourage and take part in tripartite co-operative agreements and other arrangements;

8. Recommends that organizations of the United Nations system and other international development and financing institutions, within their respective spheres of competence, give priority in their programmes of work to technical co-operation among developing countries in food and agriculture;

9. Requests the World Food Council to continue its work in identifying effective ways and means of technical co-operation among developing countries in food and agriculture and to make recommendations thereon to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council;

10. Requests the Secretary-General to include in his report to the General Assembly on technical co-operation among developing countries, to be prepared pursuant to resolution 42/180 of 11 December 1987, information on the implementation of the present resolution, including recommendations for the enhancement of technical co-operation among developing countries in food and agriculture.

83rd plenary meeting
20 December 1988

43/191. Food and agricultural problems

The General Assembly,

Recalling the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, contained in its resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974, the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, contained in its resolution 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974, resolution 3362 (S-VII) of 16 September 1975 on development and international economic co-operation, and the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade, contained in the annex to its resolution 35/56 of 5 December 1980,

Recalling also its resolutions on food and agricultural problems, in particular resolution 41/191 of 8 December 1986,

⁴⁰ 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.

⁴¹ See Report of the Conference of FAO, Twenty-third Session, Rome, 9-28 November 1985 (C 85/REP).

⁴² See Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 19 (A/42/19) and *ibid.*, Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 19 (A/43/19).

Reaffirming the Universal Declaration on the Eradication of Hunger and Malnutrition adopted by the World Food Conference,⁴³

Stressing the imperative need to keep food and agricultural issues at the centre of global attention,

Reaffirming that food and agricultural problems in developing countries should be considered in a comprehensive manner in their different dimensions and in their immediate, short-term and long-term perspectives,

Emphasizing that the continuing gravity of the economic situation in Africa, including the persistence of negative trends in the food and agricultural sectors, requires urgent and decisive action by the international community to accelerate and ensure the full implementation of the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990,⁴⁴ as stressed during the mid-term review of the implementation of the Programme of Action,

Welcoming the support given by the international donor community to agricultural development in developing countries and the efforts of these countries in the development of their food and agricultural sectors,

Noting with concern that the tensions concerning trade in agricultural markets remain very serious, notably owing to the persistence and, in some cases, intensification of all forms of agricultural support, including export subsidies and import restrictions, as pointed out by ministers of Governments of States members of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development at their meeting in Paris on 18 and 19 May 1988,

Reaffirming that the right to food is a universal human right that should be guaranteed to all people and, in that context, believing in the general principle that food should not be used as an instrument of political pressure, either at the national or at the international level,

Deeply concerned about the worsening of the locust infestation and its spread to several regions of the developing world, particularly the recent infestation of large regions of Africa, as described in the status reports of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, and about the grave consequences of the infestation for agriculture and food production in the countries of the affected regions,

Welcoming the ongoing work of the Global Information and Early Warning System on Food and Agriculture in monitoring the world food situation and in alerting the international community to impending problems,

Concerned that, despite some slight improvements in 1987, the economies of developing countries continue to suffer from depressed international commodity prices, protectionism and worsening terms of trade, growing debt service burden and net outflow of financial resources from developing countries as a whole, which have had a negative effect on international trade and agriculture, particularly for developing countries,

1. *Notes with concern* that hunger and malnutrition have been increasing since the World Food Conference in 1974, that the number of people suffering from hunger and malnutrition has increased in the 1980s and that the central objective of the Conference remains largely unfulfilled;

2. *Welcomes* the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the World Food Council on the

work of its fourteenth ministerial session, held at Nicosia from 23 to 26 May 1988,⁴⁵ in particular the Cyprus Initiative against Hunger in the World,⁴⁶ and calls upon Governments and international and non-governmental organizations to assist the World Food Council fully in implementing the Initiative;

3. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Secretary-General on trends in international agricultural markets with special reference to the share of developing countries;⁴⁷

4. *Stresses* the urgent need for substantial progress in stimulating food production in developing countries and the importance of increasing domestic food production, thereby stimulating national economic growth and social progress in those countries, in particular in Africa and the least developed countries, and helping to resolve the problems of hunger and malnutrition in an effective way;

5. *Urges*, in this context, the members of the international community, in particular the donor countries, to take further determined action in support of the efforts of developing countries by increasing the flow of resources, including concessional flows designated for agricultural development, and to increase their contributions to inter-governmental organizations;

6. *Stresses* the need for donor countries to increase aid commitments to food and agriculture in developing countries and the need to channel assistance through existing organizations and programmes;

7. *Also stresses* that the provision of food aid in the context of emergency situations resulting, *inter alia*, from natural disasters should be reinforced through additional rehabilitation and development assistance in order to help restore food production capacity and self-reliance;

8. *Calls* for a joint effort by all States and relevant international and intergovernmental organizations to improve the food situation and protect the nutritional levels of affected groups, in particular low-income groups, especially during the implementation of structural adjustment programmes;

9. *Affirms* that increasing food production in developing countries will significantly contribute to the eradication of poverty and the elimination of malnutrition, and recommends that a higher priority be given to supporting food production in the national development efforts of those countries in order to ensure adequate food supplies and distribution;

10. *Stresses* that the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations, launched on the occasion of the Special Session of the Contracting Parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, held at Punta del Este, Uruguay, from 15 to 20 September 1986, presents a unique opportunity to develop a more open, viable and durable trading system, to reverse the disquieting rise in protectionism, and to bring agriculture under the strengthened and operationally effective rules and disciplines of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Ministerial Declaration on the Uruguay Round,⁴⁸ and urges that concerted efforts to this end should be made at the forthcoming mid-term review of multilateral trade negotiations at Montreal, Canada, taking into account the need to provide special and differential treatment for developing countries, con-

⁴³ Report of the World Food Conference, Rome, 5-16 November 1974 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.75.II.A.3), chap. I.

⁴⁴ Resolution S-13/2, annex.

⁴⁵ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 19 (A/43/19), part one.

⁴⁶ *Ibid.*, sect. II.

⁴⁷ E/1988/70.

⁴⁸ See GATT, Focus Newsletter, No. 41, October 1986.

sidering their food security objectives and the need to avoid potentially adverse effects on those countries, especially those that import food, bearing in mind the overall benefits of trade liberalization;

11. *Stresses* the need to implement fully the relevant provisions of the Ministerial Declaration concerning tropical products;

12. *Also stresses* the need to improve global economic conditions in order to establish national, subregional and regional food security in developing countries;

13. *Calls upon* the international community to support scientific and technological training and research in developing countries in order to promote agricultural development in those countries, and emphasizes the urgency of strengthening international co-operation in the field of transfer of agricultural technology and of facilitating the free exchange of information on experience and technology relating to food production, processing and storage;

14. *Also calls upon* the international community, through specific and effective measures, to support and complement the efforts made by African Governments to stimulate agriculture and food production and to implement fully the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990;⁴⁴

15. *Urges* all States members of the International Fund for Agricultural Development to take decisive action to ensure the timely conclusion of the negotiations on the third replenishment of the resources of the Fund so as to facilitate its adoption by the Governing Council of the Fund in January 1989, thus enabling the Fund to pursue its mandate of assisting developing countries in increasing their food production and in alleviating rural poverty and, to that end, appeals to all parties to make their best efforts to achieve the overall target fixed for the replenishment;

16. *Takes note with satisfaction* of the fact that the target of the Special Programme for Sub-Saharan African Countries Affected by Drought and Desertification of the Fund has been achieved, and appeals for increased contributions to the Fund;

17. *Appeals* to the international community to contribute generously to the World Food Programme so that the pledging target for the period 1989-1990, as set out in General Assembly resolution 42/164 of 11 December 1987, can be attained and the Programme can continue its activity in support of capital investment and in meeting emergency food needs;

18. *Notes with appreciation* the eighth replenishment of the International Development Association for the period 1 July 1987 to 30 June 1990, which provides for a total of 12.4 billion United States dollars, and stresses the need to draw upon those resources for the development of food and agriculture;

19. *Stresses* the need for co-ordinated international action to tackle the long-term problems of migratory pest control, particularly in Africa, and, expressing gratitude for the support of donors and recognizing the efforts made by the affected countries in the fight against the grasshopper and locust infestation, calls upon donors to continue to give high priority to the implementation and continued co-ordination by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations of emergency control programmes, as well as longer-term measures, against grasshoppers and locusts currently affecting vast areas of Africa, as well as other regions of the developing world, and to remain prepared to provide financial and technical assistance to affected countries at short notice;

20. *Takes note* of the establishment, within the framework of the World Food Council, of the informal *ad hoc* consultative group for the implementation of the Cyprus Initiative against Hunger in the World, and urges all Member States and international organizations to participate actively in the work of the group so as:

(a) To review and assess the policies and instruments currently available to combat chronic hunger and malnutrition in developing countries, particularly in low-income food-deficit countries, and to identify the reasons and obstacles that may have reduced their impact;

(b) To consider concrete and realistic measures that could make existing policies and instruments more effective;

(c) To identify workable initiatives;

(d) To recommend a course of action to combat hunger and malnutrition more effectively;

21. *Requests* the President of the World Food Council to present to the Council at its fifteenth ministerial session an action-oriented report on the Cyprus Initiative against Hunger in the World;

22. *Urges* the World Food Council to continue, within its mandate:

(a) To assess the overall impact of structural adjustment programmes in developing countries on the nutritional levels of their populations, especially among children and low-income groups, and to suggest remedial measures in that area, including ways of stimulating the provision of resources to eliminate the suffering of those groups;

(b) To assess the impact of liberalized international trade in agricultural and tropical products on all countries and especially on the food security and development efforts of developing countries and, in this context, to maintain an active interest in the progress and outcome of the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations;

(c) To promote activities related to food security and agricultural trade, as well as to regional and South-South co-operation in food and agriculture, within the context of economic growth and the development needs of developing countries;

(d) To stimulate progress in and contribute more actively to the full implementation of the food policy and programme components of the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990;

23. *Also urges* the World Food Council to continue to exercise leadership in sensitizing the international community to the nature, extent, causes and consequences of hunger and malnutrition and in recommending appropriate practical policies for remedial action;

24. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in consultation with the World Food Council, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, to submit to the Economic and Social Council, at its second regular session of 1989, an updated comprehensive report on trends in the international market for agricultural and tropical products and on the liberalization of international agricultural trade, together with suggestions on ways and means of increasing the share of developing countries in that trade, while avoiding the potentially adverse short-

term effects on developing countries, in particular those that import food.

*83rd plenary meeting
20 December 1988*

43/192. Report of the Committee on the Development and Utilization of New and Renewable Sources of Energy

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions concerning new and renewable sources of energy, in particular resolution 41/170 of 5 December 1986,

Stressing that trends in the energy sector do not diminish the importance of the continued development of new and renewable sources of energy,

Considering that new and renewable sources of energy could constitute a significant share of total world energy supplies, particularly in developing countries,

Noting the continuing need to strengthen the activities of the United Nations in the field of development and utilization of new and renewable sources of energy,

1. Takes note of the report of the Committee on the Development and Utilization of New and Renewable Sources of Energy on its fourth session⁴⁹ and endorses the resolutions and decision contained therein;

2. Reaffirms the importance of the Nairobi Programme of Action for the Development and Utilization of New and Renewable Sources of Energy⁵⁰ as the basic framework for action in that field and calls for its speedy and full implementation;

3. Urges the States members of the Committee, at its fifth session, to consider further measures to strengthen the activities of the United Nations in this field, particularly to enable the Committee to assure full and more effective implementation of the Nairobi Programme of Action;

4. Invites interested States to inform the Committee, at its fifth session, of their ongoing technical and scientific activities and/or evaluations with regard to selected substantive themes, and invites interested States, organizations of the United Nations system and other interested organizations to convene technical and scientific meetings, related to the substantive themes, that would contribute to the examination of such themes in depth, and to inform the Committee, also at its fifth session, of the results of those meetings;

5. Calls upon the international community to implement effectively the proposals contained in the conclusions and recommendations of the Colloquium of High-level Experts on New and Renewable Sources of Energy, held at Castelgandolfo, Italy, in 1987, as contained in paragraph 2 of resolution 2 (IV) of 8 April 1988 of the Committee,⁵¹ which are aimed at giving new impetus to the implementation of the Nairobi Programme of Action, and requests the Secretary-General to convene an *ad hoc* panel of experts to prepare specific recommendations regarding information systems on new and renewable sources of energy;

⁴⁹ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 36 (A/43/36).

⁵⁰ Report of the United Nations Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy, Nairobi, 10-21 August 1981 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.81.I.24), chap. I, sect. A.

⁵¹ See Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 36 (A/43/36), annex.

6. Reiterates the need to pursue actively ways and means of mobilizing adequate additional financial resources commensurate with the needs of developing countries in the field of new and renewable sources of energy and emphasizes the need to utilize existing channels fully, including the United Nations Trust Fund for New and Renewable Sources of Energy, and urges donor countries to continue voluntary contributions to that Fund;

7. Reaffirms the importance of increasing inter-agency co-operation within the United Nations system, as well as co-ordination of development activities for new and renewable sources of energy at all levels.

*83rd plenary meeting
20 December 1988*

43/193. Development of the energy resources of developing countries

The General Assembly,

Recalling the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, contained in its resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974, the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, contained in its resolution 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974, its resolution 3362 (S-VII) of 16 September 1975 on development and international economic co-operation, and the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade, contained in the annex to its resolution 35/56 of 5 December 1980,

Recalling also its resolution 40/208 of 17 December 1985 on the development of the energy resources of developing countries,

Reaffirming the importance of the development of the energy resources of developing countries and the need for measures by the international community to assist and support the efforts of the developing countries, in particular the energy-deficient among them, to develop their energy resources, in order to meet their needs through co-operation, assistance and investment in the field of conventional and of new and renewable sources of energy, consistent with their national plans and priorities,

1. Reaffirms its resolution 40/208 and calls for the effective implementation of all its provisions;

2. Welcomes the report of the Secretary-General on energy exploration and development trends in developing countries;⁵²

3. Notes with concern that these trends have been on the decline in recent years, and therefore requests the Secretary-General to outline a programme of action aimed at the acceleration of the exploration and development of the energy resources of developing countries;

4. Welcomes the convening of symposia and other similar undertakings called for in resolution 40/208 and calls upon interested Member States, in co-operation with the appropriate organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, to continue to explore ways and means to support the efforts of developing countries in the exploration and development of their energy resources;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to undertake appropriate studies and analyses of trends in energy exploration and development of energy resources of developing countries, taking into account the activities of relevant organizations of the United Nations system in

⁵² A/43/476 and Corr. 1.

this field, and to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session, through the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1990.

83rd plenary meeting
20 December 1988

43/194. Examination of long-term trends in economic and social development

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 3508 (XXX) of 15 December 1975, 32/57 of 8 December 1977, 34/57 of 29 November 1979, 37/249 of 21 December 1982 and 40/207 of 17 December 1985,

Recognizing that restoration of the economic and social development process of the developing countries is indispensable for the sustained growth of the international economy and world-wide well-being,

Considering that an examination of long-term social and economic trends, and their forecasted interaction, would be useful in the elaboration of the international development strategy for the fourth United Nations development decade, called for in its resolution 42/193 of 11 December 1987,

Conscious of the expediency of continuing to identify potential problem areas and critical issues in the world economy in order further to strengthen the capability for anticipating and responding to them by means of mutually supportive, co-ordinated policies,

Aware of the role that the United Nations is mandated to play and capable of playing in the formulation of future-oriented common approaches to key international economic and social issues,

1. Takes note with interest of the report of the Secretary-General on the overall socio-economic perspective of the world economy to the year 2000;⁵³

2. Requests the Secretary-General to update, as appropriate, the report on the overall socio-economic perspective of the world economy to the year 2000, in co-operation with the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, taking into account the debate in the General Assembly at its forty-third session and the earlier discussion in the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1988 as well as the views expressed by the Committee for Development Planning, so as to enhance its utility as one of the background documents for the preparation of the international development strategy for the fourth United Nations development decade;

3. Also requests the Secretary-General to prepare a comprehensive report, in time for the middle of the decade, on the basis of the updated overall socio-economic perspective of the world economy to the year 2000, and to consider the preparation of a subsequent report towards the end of the decade, selecting for topic-oriented studies the areas of common concern which warrant the special attention of the international community.

83rd plenary meeting
20 December 1988

43/195. International co-operation for the eradication of poverty in developing countries

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,

Taking note of Economic and Social Council resolution 1988/47 of 27 May 1988 on extreme poverty,

Aware that the adverse economic situation of developing countries, exacerbated by large structural imbalances in the world economy, has hindered the development process in those countries and their capacity to undertake social and economic programmes for, *inter alia*, the eradication of poverty,

Deeply concerned that a significant percentage of the world's population lives in conditions of absolute poverty and that, in developing countries, poverty can be a threat to social and political stability,

Stressing that the eradication of poverty is one of the most important development objectives requiring action by the international community at all levels,

Noting the importance of achieving effective international co-operation designed to support national efforts aimed at the eradication of poverty,

Aware that the eradication of poverty is made more difficult by a range of factors in the international economic environment that impede growth and development in the developing countries, such as the worsening in the terms of trade, intensified protectionism, high real interest rates, depressed commodity prices and the heavy burden of external debt,

Deeply concerned that negative effects of structural adjustment programmes in developing countries have exacerbated poverty, particularly among vulnerable groups in those countries, and have limited the ability of those countries to attain their socio-economic objectives,

Emphasizing the need for new and imaginative approaches to the eradication of poverty in developing countries as an integral part of the promotion of growth and development in those countries,

1. Urges the international community to create, as a priority, a supportive international economic environment for growth and development that will reinforce the efforts of developing countries to revitalize their development process and eradicate poverty;

2. Requests the regional commissions, in accordance with their mandates, to contribute more effectively to the strengthening of regional and subregional co-operation and to study options, including new approaches oriented towards the revitalization of growth and development in developing countries, in order to enable those countries to address effectively the eradication of poverty;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session a report analysing the impact of the economic crisis in developing countries on the intensity of poverty in those countries and containing recommendations for effective international policy measures for the urgent and permanent eradication of poverty in accordance with the present resolution.

83rd plenary meeting
20 December 1988

⁵³ A/43/554.

43/196. United Nations conference on environment and development

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 42/186 of 11 December 1987, by which it adopted the Environmental Perspective to the Year 2000 and Beyond as a broad framework to guide national action and international co-operation on policies and programmes aimed at achieving environmentally sound development,

Recalling also its resolution 42/187 of 11 December 1987, in which it welcomed the report of the World Commission on Environment and Development,⁵⁴

Bearing in mind that the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment, convened in 1972 in accordance with Assembly resolution 2398 (XXIII) of 3 December 1968, recommended that the Assembly convene a second United Nations conference on the subject,⁵⁵

Believing it highly desirable that a United Nations conference on environment and development be convened no later than 1992,

Aware that serious environmental problems are arising in all countries and that these problems must be progressively addressed through preventive measures at their source,

Emphasizing the common goal of all countries to strengthen international co-operation for the promotion of growth and development worldwide and recognizing that, in view of the global character of major environmental problems, all countries have a common interest in pursuing policies aimed at achieving sustainable and environmentally sound development within a sound ecological balance,

Noting that the critical objectives for environment and development policies that follow from the need for sustainable and environmentally sound development must include creating a healthy, clean and safe environment, reviving growth and improving its quality, remedying the problems of poverty and the satisfaction of human needs through raising the standard of living and the quality of life, addressing the issues of population and of conserving and enhancing the resource base, reorienting technology and managing risk and merging environment and economics in decision-making,

Aware that a supportive international economic environment that would result in sustained economic growth and development in all countries, particularly in developing countries, is of major importance for sound management of the environment,

Stressing that it is important for all countries to take effective measures for the protection, restoration and enhancement of the environment in accordance, *inter alia*, with their respective capabilities, and, at the same time, acknowledging the efforts being made in all countries in this regard, including international co-operation between developed and developing countries,

Noting the fact that the largest part of the current emission of pollutants into the environment, including toxic and hazardous wastes, originates in developed countries, and therefore recognizing that those countries have the main responsibility for combating such pollution,

Reaffirming the need for additional financial resources from the international community effectively to support developing countries in identifying, analysing, monitoring, managing or preventing environmental problems in accordance with their national development plans, priorities and objectives,

Reaffirming also the need for developed countries and the appropriate organs and organizations of the United Nations system to strengthen technical co-operation with the developing countries to enable them to develop and strengthen their capacity for identifying, analysing, monitoring, managing or preventing environmental problems in accordance with their national development plans, priorities and objectives,

Recognizing the importance of international co-operation in the research and development of environmentally sound technology and recognizing the need for an international exchange of experience and knowledge as well as the promotion of the transfer of technology for the protection and enhancement of the environment, especially in developing countries, in accordance with national laws, regulations and policies,

Reaffirming the need for the international community to play a catalytic role in technical co-operation among developing countries in the field of the environment, and inviting the appropriate organs and organizations of the United Nations system to co-operate, at the request of the parties concerned, in the promotion and strengthening of such co-operation,

Aware that threats to the environment often have a transboundary impact and that their urgent nature requires strengthened international co-operative action, *inter alia*, by assessing and providing early warning to the world community on serious environmental threats within the framework of Earthwatch,⁵⁶

Taking note with appreciation of the progress report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of resolution 42/187,⁵⁷

Recalling that, in its resolution 42/187, the General Assembly invited 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,

Noting the importance of exploring the best ways and means to promote sustainable and environmentally sound development in all countries, taking into account General Assembly resolutions 42/186 and 42/187,

Considering in this context that the conference could, *inter alia*:

(a) Review trends in policies and action taken by all countries and international organizations to protect and enhance the environment and to examine how environmental concerns have been incorporated in economic and social policies and planning since the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment in 1972,

(b) Assess major environmental problems, risks and opportunities associated with economic activities in all countries,

(c) Make recommendations for further strengthened international co-operative action within a set of priorities to be established by the conference, define the research

⁵⁴ A/42/427, annex.

⁵⁵ Report of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment, Stockholm, 5-16 June 1972 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.73.II.A.14 and Corr.1), chap. IV, resolution 4 (I).

⁵⁶ See United Nations Environment Programme, Annual Report of the Executive Director, 1985 (UNEP/GC.14/2), chap. IV, paras. 113-154.

⁵⁷ A/43/353-E/1988/71.

and development effort required to implement such recommendations, and indicate financial requirements for their implementation, together with a definition of possible sources for such financing,

1. *Decides* to consider at its forty-fourth session the question of the convening of a United Nations conference on the subject of the present resolution no later than 1992, with a view to taking an appropriate decision at that session on the exact scope, title, venue and date of such a conference and on the modalities and financial implications of holding the conference;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General, with the assistance of the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme, urgently to obtain the views of Governments on:

(a) The objectives, content, title and scope of the conference;

(b) Appropriate ways of preparing for the conference;

(c) A suitable time and place and other modalities for the conference;

and to submit those views to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session, through the Economic and Social Council, and to make them available to the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme at its fifteenth session;

3. *Also requests* the Secretary-General, with the assistance of the Executive Director, to obtain the views of appropriate organs, organizations and programmes of the United Nations system and relevant intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations on the objectives, content and scope of the conference, and to submit those views to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session, through the Economic and Social Council, and to make them available to the Governing Council at its fifteenth session;

4. *Further requests* the Secretary-General, with the assistance of the Executive Director, to prepare a statement of the financial implications of preparing and convening the conference, and to submit that statement to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session, through the Economic and Social Council, and to make it available to the Governing Council at its fifteenth session;

5. *Invites* the Governing Council to consider the documents referred to in paragraphs 2 to 4 above and, on the basis of that consideration, to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session, through the Economic and Social Council, its views on the matters referred to in the present resolution, in particular its views on the objectives, content and scope of the conference.

83rd plenary meeting
20 December 1988

43/197. Fulfilment of the target for official development assistance

The General Assembly,

Noting that the problem of increasing poverty in developing countries can only be solved effectively through policies aimed at sustained economic growth and development and that transfers of financial resources to developing countries are important for achieving those objectives,

Stressing, in this context, that official development assistance plays an important role for developing countries, particularly for the poorest among them,

Referring to the target of 0.7 per cent of the gross national product of developed countries for official development assistance, adopted by the General Assembly in resolution 2626 (XXV) of 24 October 1970 on the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade and reaffirmed in its resolution 35/56 of 5 December 1980 on the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade,

Concerned that total official development assistance, as a percentage of the gross national product of developed countries, has stagnated at a level significantly below the target of 0.7 per cent,

Stressing the need to continue to improve the quality of official development assistance,

Recalling the increased demands on multilateral development institutions to play a major role in addressing the development problems of developing countries,

1. *Reaffirms* the agreed target of 0.7 per cent of the gross national product of developed countries for official development assistance contained in the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade, as adopted;

2. *Expresses its appreciation* to those donor countries that have already achieved the target of 0.7 per cent, or have increased their official development assistance with a view to achieving that target, and urges them to continue their efforts;

3. *Appeals* to donor countries that have not yet reached the target of 0.7 per cent to make their best efforts to reach it as quickly as possible by pursuing specific measures that will make their efforts more effective, taking into account the necessity of improving the quality of official development assistance;

4. *Stresses* the importance of achieving the target of 0.15 per cent of the gross national product of donor countries for official development assistance for the least developed countries, or doubling official development assistance to those countries, in compliance with the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries⁴ and the conclusions of the mid-term global review of progress towards the implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action;⁵⁸

5. *Requests* the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation to include information on compliance with the present resolution in his report for the triennial policy review of operational activities for development.

83rd plenary meeting
20 December 1988

43/198. External debt crisis and development: towards a durable solution of the debt problems

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 41/202 of 8 December 1986 on strengthened international economic co-operation aimed at resolving the external debt problems of developing countries and 42/198 of 11 December 1987 on furthering international co-operation regarding the external debt problems,

⁵⁸ Resolution 40/205, annex

Recalling Trade and Development Board resolutions 165 (S-IX) of 11 March 1978,⁵⁹ 222 (XXI) of 27 September 1980³¹ and 358 (XXXV) of 5 October 1988³² 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,⁵⁸

Recalling the Final Act adopted by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at its seventh session,²⁷

Recognizing that the deteriorating economic situation faced by those developing countries with a heavy debt burden, which constitutes a major obstacle to their economic growth and sustained development, can be a threat to their economic, social and political stability,

Emphasizing that the world-wide impact and the wide range of implications of indebtedness of developing countries on today's increasingly interdependent world economy can be a threat to the political stability of those countries,

Recognizing 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, while concern remains about the political and social implications associated with the structural adjustment programme in indebted developing countries,

Welcoming the increasing acceptance of further diversifying the range of options that, *inter alia*, reduce the stock and service of debt and contribute to the achievement of a durable solution to the external indebtedness of developing countries,

Acknowledging the continuing need for strengthening effective international co-operation in order to resolve the problem of external indebtedness of developing countries on a durable, equitable and mutually agreed basis, in particular through improvement in the international economic environment,

Noting that, although efforts have been made by the international community to deal with the debt problem, it is essential, owing to the gravity of the problem, to reaffirm the shared responsibility of all parties involved,

Deeply concerned that debt-service obligations remain high, that the factors determining the capacity to pay have not moved in consonance with the debt-service obligations of the majority of developing countries, and that prospects for reducing the adverse effects of the debt burden on the development process in developing countries continue to be uncertain,

Noting with concern that the net outflow of financial resources from developing countries as a whole, exacerbated by the debt crisis and the deterioration in the terms of trade, deprives those countries of resources needed for financing their growth and development,

1. Expresses its appreciation to the Secretary-General for his involvement in the debt issue and for his report entitled "Towards a durable solution of the debt problem";⁶⁰

2. Stresses that the debt crisis in an increasingly interdependent world economy has a wide impact, often with political implications, having a bearing not only on relations between creditors and debtors but also on prospects

for the world community as a whole, thereby requiring a broad approach with political impetus and continued close co-operation;

3. Expresses deep concern that the overall indebtedness of debtor developing countries has persisted and often increased, that their growth and development are severely limited, and that their economic and social prospects continue to be a cause of serious concern;

4. Stresses that a supportive international economic environment, together with a growth-oriented development approach, is needed for supporting the efforts of debtor developing countries in dealing with their external indebtedness and alleviating the political and social costs of structural adjustment programmes and adjustment fatigue, thus contributing to the restoration of their economic growth, development and credit-worthiness;

5. Urges the international community to continue to search, through dialogue and shared responsibility, for a durable, equitable and mutually agreed growth-oriented and development-oriented solution to the external indebtedness of developing countries;

6. Invites the multilateral financial institutions to continue to review conditionality criteria, taking into account, *inter alia*, social objectives, growth and development priorities of developing countries and changing conditions of the world economy, and stresses further the need for increased co-operation between the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank and other multilateral financial institutions, which should not lead to cross-conditionality;

7. Reaffirms that a major objective of any debt strategy should be that debtor developing countries achieve an adequate level of growth sufficient to enable them to satisfy their social, economic and development needs, which will in turn enhance their ability to service debt, and urges all concerned parties to develop new ways and means to sustain effectively policies aimed at attaining such a level of growth;

8. Recognizes that efforts to resolve the debt problem should include policies in creditor countries and debtor countries that are supportive of export growth and diversification in the latter;

9. Recognizes that there is need to broaden further the range of approaches that, *inter alia*, reduce the stock and service of debt, including expansion of the scope and implementation of currently utilized financial techniques;

10. Recognizes that the external indebtedness of some other countries with serious debt-servicing problems gives rise to considerable concern, and invites all those involved to take into account, as appropriate, the above provisions in addressing those problems;

11. Requests the Secretary-General to continue his efforts, through a process of high-level consultations, as appropriate, with heads of State or Government and other parties concerned, to contribute to a common understanding on a solution to the external indebtedness of developing countries in the context of their growth and development;

12. Also requests the Secretary-General to take any other appropriate measures for the implementation of the present resolution and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session.

⁵⁹ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Supplement No. 15 (A/33/15), vol. I, part two, annex I.

⁶⁰ A/43/647.

43/199. Operational activities for development

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2688 (XXV) of 11 December 1970, 32/197 of 20 December 1977, 41/171 of 5 December 1986 and 42/196 of 11 December 1987,

Stressing that the primary objective of the operational activities of the United Nations system is to promote the self-reliance of developing countries through multilateral co-operation and, in this context, emphasizing the need to maintain this multilateral character,

Reaffirming the exclusive responsibility of the Government of the recipient country for formulating national development plans, priorities and objectives, as set out in the consensus of 1970 contained in the annex to its resolution 2688 (XXV), and emphasizing that the integration of the operational activities of the United Nations system with national programmes would enhance the impact and relevance of those activities,

Emphasizing the central role of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council as forums for overall policy guidance and co-ordination of operational activities for development of the United Nations system,

Reaffirming 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 and General Assembly resolution 32/197,

Reaffirming also that the operational activities for development of the United Nations system are carried out for the benefit of all developing countries, at their request and in accordance with their own policies and priorities for development,

Bearing in mind the urgent and specific 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,

Recalling the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990,⁴⁴

Recalling also its resolution 42/231 of 12 May 1988 on the Special Plan of Economic Co-operation for Central America,

Reaffirming the importance attached to the integration of women in United Nations development programmes, both as agents and as beneficiaries of development, calling on the funding and executing agencies to intensify efforts to increase the participation of women, especially those from developing countries, and reiterating its request to the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation, 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,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Economic and Social Council;⁶¹

2. *Takes note also* of the report of the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation on the operational activities for development of the United Nations system;⁶²

3. *Notes* the encouraging result of the 1988 United Nations Pledging Conference for Development Activities and stresses the continuing need for a real and significant increase in resources for operational activities for development on a continuous, predictable and assured basis;

4. *Urges* all countries to increase their voluntary contributions for operational activities for development, in particular those countries whose overall involvement is not commensurate with their capacity;

5. *Requests* the Director-General, in the triennial policy review of operational activities for development, to report fully on the implementation thus far of Assembly resolutions 41/171 and 42/196, and to prepare his reports in a comprehensive manner, setting out the interrelationship among problems and factors where appropriate, identifying options available and putting forward his specific recommendations, including possible scenarios for their implementation;

6. *Reaffirms* the primary responsibility of recipient Governments for co-ordinating development assistance at the country level, stresses the need for improved functioning of co-ordination of the United Nations system at the country level, and requests the Director-General:

(a) To report on the action taken by governing bodies of the organizations of the United Nations system, in response to paragraph 24 of General Assembly resolution 42/196, to review and rationalize their field office structures in order to enhance co-operation, coherence and efficiency, and to make comments on possible improvements in the field structure from those standpoints;

(b) In this context, to make specific proposals for enhancing the functioning of the resident co-ordinator system, including proposals on the inter-agency arrangements concerned, within the framework of the role of the resident co-ordinators described in Assembly resolutions 32/197, 41/171 and 42/196;

(c) In the context of subparagraphs (a) and (b) above, to make specific proposals on ways and means of achieving the objective of the provision to recipient Governments by the United Nations system at the field level of technical advice in a multisectoral and integrated manner, including the deployment of substantive and technical personnel, as envisaged in resolution 32/197 and stressed in paragraph 24 of resolution 42/196;

(d) To provide information on the roles of the United Nations Development Programme resident representative and the United Nations resident co-ordinator with respect to the field representation of the organizations of the United Nations system;

7. *Emphasizes* the importance of flexibility, simplification and harmonization of procedures for operational activities of the United Nations system, so as to increase the responsiveness of those operational activities to the needs and priorities of recipient countries, to reduce the administrative burden on those countries and to allow them to better manage and co-ordinate external assistance; requests the Director-General to make specific proposals on those subjects in his report, as requested by the Assembly in resolution 42/196; reiterates the view that decentralization of the operational activities of the United Nations system to the field level should, within established principles of accountability, foster appropriate flexibility and responsiveness to the needs of developing countries; and renews its request for information on measures taken by organizations of the system in this regard;

8. *Requests* the Director-General to submit his recommendations on innovative, practical and effective measures to increase substantially procurement from develop-

⁶¹ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 3 (A/43/3/Rev.1).

⁶² See A/43/426-E/1988/74 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1 and Add.2 and 3.

ing countries for consideration during the triennial policy review to be undertaken in 1989, taking into account the need for the full implementation of the preferential arrangements for developing countries and making maximum use of national institutions and firms of those countries, as well as giving due regard to regional comparative advantage consistent with the principle of international competitive bidding and bearing in mind the need to take concrete measures to achieve equitable geographical distribution of procurement through the increased utilization of supply sources from developing and underutilized donor countries;

9. *Stresses* that technical co-operation among developing countries should become a widely used modality for development co-operation within the United Nations development system and in this connection draws the attention of the Director-General to the need for formulating specific proposals for consideration during the triennial review;

10. *Urges* all relevant organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to co-operate fully with the Director-General in the implementation of General Assembly resolutions 41/171 and 42/196 and to provide all the information requested in those resolutions;

11. *Urges* the governing bodies of the organizations of the United Nations system in the field of operational activities, in co-operation with the Economic Commission for Africa, the Organization of African Unity 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;⁴⁴

12. *Emphasizes* the crucial importance of adequate preparations for the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, taking into account the priorities put forward by those countries themselves, and notes with appreciation decision 88/30 of 1 July 1988 of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme,²⁴ in which the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme was requested, in close consultation with the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, to assist the least developed countries to ensure that they are able to participate fully in the preparations, including preparatory meetings, for the Conference and in the Conference itself;

13. *Welcomes* Governing Council decision 88/50 of 1 July 1988, adopted in response to paragraph 34 of Assembly resolution 42/196, to initiate consideration by a group of experts of the successor arrangements for support costs from the standpoint of the best ways of meeting the requirements of developing countries;

14. *Invites* the Governing Council, when considering the successor arrangements for support costs, to take into consideration the possibilities of the new arrangements promoting coherence, efficiency and effectiveness of action by the relevant organizations of the United Nations system;

15. *Also invites* the Governing Council to examine the current practices in the designation of executing agencies for projects under regional, interregional and global programmes, taking into account the desirability of utilizing the services of relevant and competent United Nations organs and programmes;

16. *Further invites* the Governing Council to consider the following at its thirty-sixth session, in 1989, and to re-

port thereon to the Assembly at its forty-fourth session, through the Economic and Social Council:

(a) The question of holding its future sessions and the future sessions of its subsidiary bodies at United Nations Headquarters;

(b) The possibility of changing its name to "Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme and the United Nations Population Fund";

17. *Welcomes* the review and assessment being conducted by the United Nations Population Fund of its experience in the field of population and requests that an appropriate summary of the main findings, conclusions and recommendations be submitted to the Assembly at its forty-fourth session;

18. *Invites* States members of the relevant organs and organizations of the United Nations system to address the issue of operational activities for development in the governing bodies of those organs and organizations, with a view to arriving at a co-ordinated and system-wide approach to this issue.

83rd plenary meeting
20 December 1988

43/200. United Nations University

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its previous resolutions on the United Nations University,

Having considered the report of the Council of the United Nations University on the work of the University in 1987⁶³ and its development in 1988, as presented by the Rector of the University on 25 October 1988,⁶⁴

Noting with appreciation the voluntary contributions made so far from Governments and other sources in support of the University,

Also noting with appreciation the continuing support of the Government of Japan for the overall development of the University, including the construction of a permanent headquarters building at Tokyo,

Expressing its appreciation to the Government of Finland for the continued financial and other support it provides to the first research and training centre established by the University, the World Institute for Development Economics Research,

Taking note of decision 5.2.1 adopted by the Executive Board of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization at its one hundred and twenty-ninth session, held from 25 May to 10 June 1988,

1. *Welcomes* the achievements of the United Nations University in implementing programmes of research, advanced training and dissemination of knowledge, within the framework of the first medium-term perspective (1982-1987);

2. *Welcomes also* the consolidation of the overall University programme and the restructuring of the University Centre at Tokyo;

3. *Notes with satisfaction* that the World Institute for Development Economics Research has made considerable progress on the three research themes for its initial programme: "Hunger and poverty: the poorest billion"; "Money, finance and trade: reform for world develop-

⁶³ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 31 (A/43/31).

⁶⁴ *Ibid.*, Second Committee, 22nd meeting, and corrigendum.

ment"; and "Development and technological transformation: the management of change" and that its first substantial research publications will be issued shortly;

4. *Notes with concern* the difficulties encountered by the University in securing the funding for the commencement of the activities of the Institute for Natural Resources in Africa;

5. *Welcomes* the offer made by the Government of the Netherlands relating to the establishment and operation of a research and training centre of the University in the area of new technologies;

6. *Requests* the University, when drawing up its report to the General Assembly, to take into account the comments made by Governments in the Assembly on the manner in which the activities of the University are presented, in particular regarding strengthening the analytical content of the report;

7. *Invites* the University to continue and intensify its co-operative activities in areas of common interest with the United Nations and its bodies and specialized agencies, in particular with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, on the one hand, and with the international academic and scientific community, including national research centres, on the other, which enhance the responsiveness of the University to global issues and problems and bring its work into closer relation with the concerns of the United Nations system and the world academic community with regard to global issues and problems;

8. *Requests* the University to continue to intensify its fund-raising efforts to build up its Endowment Fund and its Operating Fund in order to increase its core income;

9. *Earnestly appeals* to all States to take cognizance of the progress made by the University and the relevance of its work to the concerns of the United Nations, to contribute urgently and generously to its Endowment Fund and to make operating contributions, including support for its research and training centres and programmes, in order to enable it to fulfil its mandate efficiently, in accordance with its Charter and with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly.

83rd plenary meeting
20 December 1988

43/201. United Nations Institute for Training and Research

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 41/172 of 5 December 1986 and 42/197 of 11 December 1987,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General⁶⁵ and the report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research,⁶⁶

Recognizing the continuing importance and relevance of the mandate of the Institute, particularly in the field of training,

Recognizing also the need for 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,

Recognizing further the need for the Institute to continue to utilize the services of a small number of senior fellows for its programmes,

Noting with concern that the 1988 United Nations Pledging Conference for Development Activities did not provide the General Fund of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research with the level of resources required for the Institute to maintain a minimum training programme and institutional structure,

Concerned that the absorption, on an exceptional basis, of several professional staff members of the Institute within the United Nations system, as called for in paragraph 11 of resolution 42/197, has yet to be fully implemented,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General⁶⁵ prepared in response to resolution 42/197 and the report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research;⁶⁶

2. *Reaffirms* the continuing validity and relevance of the mandate of the Institute, as contained in the amended statute;⁶⁷

3. *Reaffirms also* the continuing validity of resolution 42/197 and calls for the early implementation of all its provisions;

4. *Takes note* of the amendment to the statute of the Institute regarding the designation of alternates to members of the Board of Trustees who are unable to attend any meeting of the Board;⁶⁸

5. *Requests* that the 1989 budgetary proposals of the Institute, as well as those of subsequent years, be submitted to the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions for review and comment prior to approval by the Board of Trustees of the Institute;

6. *Urges* the Secretary-General to proceed as rapidly as possible with the acquisition of the land and subsequent sale of the entire property of the Institute, as approved in resolution 42/197;

7. *Reiterates* its approval of the recommendation of the Secretary-General that the Institute should, after the sale of the building, repay the amounts currently owed to the United Nations and use the balance to establish a reserve fund for the Institute;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the Board of Trustees at its forthcoming session a complete and current report on his efforts to purchase the land under the Institute building and subsequently to sell the entire property;

9. *Also requests* the Secretary-General, in the event that the necessary financing is not assured, through the sale of the building and/or voluntary contributions, for the administration of the Institute in the first half of 1989, to present to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session specific recommendations on the future of the Institute, together with detailed financial information;

10. *Authorizes* the Secretary-General, notwithstanding the provisions of article VI, paragraph 1, of the statute of the Institute, to appoint for a one-year period up to nine full-time senior fellows and grant them the status of officials of the United Nations;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to consult with the Board of Trustees of the Institute on criteria and qualifications to apply to full-time senior fellows, and to present his

⁶⁵ A/43/697 and Add.1.

⁶⁶ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 14 (A/43/14).*

⁶⁷ See A/43/697/Add.1.

⁶⁸ *Ibid.*, art. III, para. 1 (e).

recommendations to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session;

12. *Renews its appeal* to the Secretary-General to give priority consideration to absorbing the remaining four staff members of the Institute who are occupying posts that have been abolished as a result of the restructuring of the Institute;

13. *Encourages* the Secretary-General to explore new modalities for greater interfacing among United Nations research bodies and requests him to report thereon;

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

83rd plenary meeting
20 December 1988

43/202. International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction

The General Assembly,

Considering that natural disasters, particularly in the past two decades, have adversely affected the lives of at least 800 million people and caused considerable damage to infrastructure and property worldwide, especially in developing countries,

Recalling that in 1988 many countries suffered severe natural disasters, such as the extensive floods in the Sudan and Bangladesh, typhoons in the Philippines, hurricanes in countries of Latin America and the Caribbean, locust infestations, mainly in Africa, and other natural disasters in several regions of the developing world, and recognizing the pressing need for reducing the impact of natural disasters for all people, in particular those in developing countries,

Recognizing the important responsibility of the United Nations system as a whole for promoting international co-operation in the study of natural disasters and in the development of techniques to mitigate risks arising therefrom, as well as for providing assistance and co-ordinating disaster relief, preparedness and prevention,

Recalling its resolution 42/169 of 11 December 1987, in which it decided to designate the 1990s as a decade in which the international community, under the auspices of the United Nations, would pay special attention to fostering international co-operation in the field of natural disaster reduction,

Taking note of Economic and Social Council resolution 1988/51 of 26 July 1988 on assistance in cases of natural disaster and other disaster situations,

Noting with appreciation the progress that has been made in the preparations for the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction, within the United Nations system as well as by Member States, since the adoption of resolution 42/169,

Welcoming the establishment by the Secretary-General of the international *ad hoc* group of experts on the Decade,

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,

Welcoming the fact that national committees on natural disaster reduction have been established in some countries and that preparations for establishing such committees are under way in other countries,

1. *Takes note with interest* of the progress report of the Secretary-General on the preparations for the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction;⁶⁹

2. *Notes with satisfaction* the progress made by the international *ad hoc* group of experts on the Decade in the preparations for the Decade;

3. *Reiterates its request* to the Secretary-General, made in paragraph 5 of resolution 42/169, to develop an appropriate framework of action at all levels for attaining the objective and goals referred to in paragraphs 3 and 4 of that resolution;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General further to strengthen co-ordination within the United Nations system in order to ensure better preparation of the Decade;

5. *Calls upon* all Governments further to prepare for participation during the Decade in concerted international action for the reduction of natural disasters by, as appropriate, establishing national committees in co-operation with the relevant scientific and technological communities;

6. *Also 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 and the co-ordination of international efforts concerning activities in support of the objective and goals of the Decade, thus enabling each Member State to benefit from the experience of other countries;

7. *Emphasizes* the importance of technical co-operation among developing countries and mutual assistance in the transfer of technology, and encourages the international community to play a prominent role as promoter and catalyst of technical and scientific co-operation among developing countries in the field of natural disaster reduction;

8. *Expresses its appreciation* to those countries which have provided or pledged voluntary contributions for the preparation of the report to be submitted to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session pursuant to paragraph 5 of resolution 42/169, and calls upon other countries, international organizations and other organizations to provide voluntary contributions for that purpose;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to bring to the attention of the international *ad hoc* group of experts on the Decade in its future work the increasingly serious problems of locust infestation and floods;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to incorporate in the report to be submitted pursuant to paragraph 5 of resolution 42/169 a definition of the catalytic and facilitating role of the United Nations system, including that described in paragraph 6 above, and to submit that report to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session through the Economic and Social Council, as requested in resolution 42/169.

83rd plenary meeting
20 December 1988

⁶⁹ A/43/723.

43/203. International strategy for the fight against locust and grasshopper infestation, particularly in Africa

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 41/185 of 8 December 1986 and taking note of Economic and Social Council resolution 1988/3 of 24 May 1988 concerning the fight against locust and grasshopper infestation in Africa,

Taking note also of Economic and Social Council resolution 1988/2 of 5 February 1988, in which the Council drew particular attention to the critical situation in one of the regions where the locust and grasshopper infestation had originated,

Recalling its resolutions S-13/2 of 1 June 1986 on the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990 and 41/29 of 31 October 1986 on the emergency situation in Africa, in which it recognized that food production on that continent must be increased to meet the needs of its populations,

Aware that, in its resolution 42/169 of 11 December 1987 on an international decade for natural disaster reduction, it had included grasshopper and locust infestations among the types of natural disasters to be covered by the decade,

Taking note of resolution CM/Res.1173 (XLVIII) on locust control in Africa, adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its forty-eighth ordinary session, held at Addis Ababa from 19 to 23 May 1988,⁷⁰

Deeply concerned at the exceptional seriousness and the potential and real dangers of the current locust and grasshopper infestation, particularly in Africa, despite the laudable efforts of the affected countries, with the assistance of the international community, as recognized in the report of the Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations on the desert locust plague in Africa,⁷¹

Aware that, in the course of the current infestation, swarms of locusts and grasshoppers have affected or may invade the great majority of African countries and other countries in Asia, Latin America, the Caribbean and Europe, and concerned at the disastrous consequences that may result for food production and agriculture in the world,

Taking into account, in that context, the potential problem created by billions of insects capable of devouring as much as 80,000 tons of vegetation and cereal crops per swarm daily, of migrating great distances from their original habitat and of obliterating the livelihood of hundreds of millions of people in some sixty countries, as stated in the status reports of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations,

Alarmed by the unrelentingly destructive effects of the current invasion of locusts and grasshoppers in many countries of Africa and other geographical regions, and concerned at the economic and social consequences, including the reduction in agricultural output, which could continue for several years, the consequent displacement of affected populations and, in particular, the impact on the ecological environment and on medium- and long-term economic and social development,

Convinced that since, of the total area to be treated, only a small portion of the infested areas in Africa have benefited from locust and grasshopper control campaigns, it can be expected, given the extreme seriousness of the current situation, that the cycle of invasion will last beyond 1989 for a minimum period of five years, during which it can be predicted that the plague will intensify and extend to areas that were previously spared,

Aware that current campaigns for locust and grasshopper control have so far been unable to put an end to the infestation, in particular because of the limited financial resources of the affected countries, and convinced that the fight against the plague, which, by virtue of its recurrent nature and geographical extent, is international in scope, requires increased and co-ordinated mobilization of appropriate human, scientific, technical, material and financial resources,

Noting with satisfaction the readiness of donor countries resolutely to support action to fight locust and grasshopper infestation, in the knowledge that the resources of the affected countries and the emergency operations are not in themselves adequate to halt the plague on a lasting basis,

Conscious of the urgent need to define an effective strategy for fighting the locust and grasshopper peril while protecting the health of the populations concerned and the natural ecosystems,

Bearing in mind the recommendations of the International Conference on the Locust Plague, held at Fez, Morocco, on 28 and 29 October 1988,⁷²

1. Takes note with interest of the report of the Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations on the desert locust plague in Africa;

2. Expresses its deep concern at the worsening locust and grasshopper infestations, especially in Africa, which may adversely affect food production and result in renewed famine, and reaffirms the need to accord the highest priority to locust and grasshopper control and eradication;

3. Notes with appreciation the efforts of the affected countries and expresses its gratitude to donor countries, organizations of the United Nations system and other competent institutions in their efforts to contain the infestation, in particular the Emergency Centre for Locust Operations of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the Joint Anti-Locust and Anti-Avarian Organization, the Desert Locust Control Organization for East Africa and the Joint Committee of Mahgreb Experts on Locust and Grasshopper Control;

4. Invites all countries recently threatened by the invasion of desert locusts to take all appropriate measures to develop their own national means of protection against locusts and grasshoppers and to contribute to the implementation of regional infestation control programmes, and encourages the affected countries to continue their efforts in that area;

5. Calls upon the donor countries and organizations to continue to assist the affected countries to strengthen their control capacities by making available to them, particularly at the current critical stage, *inter alia*, reconnaissance and spraying aircraft, means of transport and liaison, degradable insecticides, spraying equipment, and, where necessary, specialized technicians, and to continue this assistance as long as the infestation lasts;

6. Calls upon the international community, particularly the developed countries, to support fully the locust

⁷⁰ See A/43/398, annex I.

⁷¹ A/43/688, annex.

⁷² See A/C.2/43/9.

and grasshopper control activities undertaken at the national and regional levels by the affected countries, particularly in Africa, specifically in the areas of data collection and dissemination of information, prevention, co-ordination and funding, the establishment of national and regional early warning systems, and the strengthening of existing national systems for the protection of plant life;

7. *Invites* the international community, particularly the developed countries, to help the affected countries to improve to a considerable extent the present methods of monitoring and control and, specifically, to use remote-sensing techniques as a means of improving the quality of meteorological observations and forecasting in the affected countries, particularly in the regions where locust and grasshopper infestations originate;

8. *Also invites* the international community, including the organizations of the United Nations system and specifically the United Nations Development Programme, to continue to contribute to the funding for the establishment of programmes agreed on by the affected countries for the training of specialized personnel in the modern techniques of locust and grasshopper control;

9. *Calls upon* the international scientific community to develop co-ordinated research programmes to identify new and more effective methods of control, with a view to establishing a reliable forecasting system that would permit a better understanding of the relationship between climatic phenomena and the bio-ecology of the desert locust;

10. *Requests* the Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, in close co-operation with the relevant organizations of the United Nations system, including the United Nations Environment Programme, the World Health Organization and the United Nations Development Programme, to undertake an assessment of the pesticides and techniques currently used in the fight against locust and grasshopper infestation, in particular the biological fight against the reproduction of larvae, and to test the efficacy of those pesticides and techniques, bearing in mind their effects on the natural environment and the health of the people living in the affected zones;

11. *Urges* the multilateral financial and development institutions, including the United Nations Development Programme, to give high priority, within the framework of their activities, to the fight against locust and grasshopper infestation and to grant financial and technical assistance to the affected countries, particularly those which have issued appeals for international assistance or have declared a state of emergency;

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General to seek the views of the international *ad hoc* group of experts established as part of the preparations for the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction on the fight against locust and grasshopper infestation, with particular reference to the scope of research programmes on its biological, bioclimatic and chemical aspects and on the risks of mutation that might make locusts more resistant to insecticides or to the effects of climate;

13. *Also requests* the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, to consult with Member States and competent organizations concerning the establishment, under the auspices of the United Nations and the technical and organizational responsibility of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, of an international operational entity operating at the regional or subregional levels to provide direct support to the countries affected and to undertake

co-ordinated actions to control locusts and grasshoppers, particularly in regions that are seriously infested and/or to which access is difficult;

14. *Requests* the Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations to establish, to that end, a focused and action-oriented working group of representatives of the affected countries, the donor countries and relevant organizations to prepare a detailed plan to fight locust and grasshopper infestation, including the necessary modalities and means for the establishment of such an operational entity;

15. *Agrees* that the actions proposed above will be financed through extrabudgetary resources and requests the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, to mobilize voluntary contributions, if appropriate through a pledging conference, for the fight against locust and grasshopper infestation;

16. *Encourages* the Secretary-General to keep under review the question of the locust and grasshopper infestation, particularly in Africa, and to undertake, in consultation with the Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the necessary action to make the world community more aware of the disastrous cumulative consequences of locust and grasshopper infestation, specifically with respect to food security;

17. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fourth session the question of locust and grasshopper infestation, particularly in Africa, and requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at that session, through the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1989, a detailed report on the implementation of the provisions of the present resolution, including a report of the Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations on developments in the fight against locust and grasshopper infestation.

83rd plenary meeting
20 December 1988

43/204. Special economic and disaster relief assistance

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2816 (XXVI) of 14 December 1971, by which it established the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator,

Recalling also its resolution 42/169 of 11 December 1987 and taking note of Economic and Social Council resolution 1988/51 of 26 July 1988,

Taking note with interest of the reports of the Secretary-General on the activities of the Office of the Co-ordinator⁷³ and on special economic and disaster relief assistance,⁷⁴

Recognizing that activities related to disaster preparedness and prevention were significantly greater than in 1986-1987, and appreciating, in this regard, the contribution of bilateral donors and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, as well as the good performance of the Office of the Co-ordinator in strengthening the national emergency services of affected developing countries by providing, *inter alia*, advice and expertise on the utilization of early warning systems and on the elabora-

⁷³ A/43/375-E/1988/73 and Corr.1.

⁷⁴ A/43/731.

tion and implementation of disaster contingency plans for pre-disaster planning and post-disaster periods,

1. *Encourages* the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator to expand further its information base and its capacity to disseminate timely and reliable disaster-related information and to continue to update its profiles of disaster-prone countries, as well as to develop its International Disaster Management Information Network, bearing in mind the report to be prepared by the Secretary-General in response to the request made by the General Assembly in paragraph 5 of its resolution 42/169;

2. *Notes with interest* the close co-operation between the Office of the Co-ordinator and the United Nations Development Programme, as described in the final report of the joint United Nations Development Programme/Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator task force;⁷⁵

3. *Requests* the Office of the Co-ordinator to strengthen its relationship with Member States, in particular with national focal points in disaster-prone countries, and, in this connection, recognizes the need to hold meetings at the regional and/or international level, at appropriate intervals, with the participation of heads of national emergency relief services of donor and recipient countries.

83rd plenary meeting
20 December 1988

43/205. Special economic assistance to Chad

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 42/200 of 11 December 1987 and its previous resolutions on assistance in the reconstruction, rehabilitation and development of Chad, on emergency humanitarian assistance to Chad and on special economic assistance to that country,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on special economic assistance to Chad,⁷⁶ dealing with, *inter alia*, 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 effects of war, natural calamities and disasters are compromising all the reconstruction and development efforts of the Government of Chad,

Noting 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,

Noting also that the donor round table on assistance in the rehabilitation and reconstruction of northern Chad will be convened by the Government of Chad, in collaboration with the United Nations Development Programme, on 14, 15 and 16 December 1988,

Recognizing the need for emergency economic assistance to Chad,

Noting with satisfaction that the implementation of the interim plan for 1986-1988 is now drawing to an end and that a development plan for 1989-1992 is being prepared,

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 from the combined effects of the war, drought, flooding and the invasion of predators;

(b) To contribute to the rehabilitation and development of Chad;

4. *Notes with satisfaction* that the sectoral follow-up meetings⁷⁷ envisaged by the round table on assistance to Chad, held at Geneva in December 1985, took place in December 1986 and February 1988 at Ndjamena;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General:

(a) To contribute, in co-operation with the United Nations Development Programme, to the preparation of a development plan for Chad for 1989-1992;

(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 displaced populations;

(c) To mobilize special humanitarian assistance for persons who have suffered as a result of the war, natural calamities and disasters, and for the resettlement of displaced persons;

6. *Invites* States and competent United Nations organizations and programmes to participate actively in the donor round table on assistance in the rehabilitation and reconstruction of northern Chad, to be held on 14, 15 and 16 December 1988;

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-fourth session.

83rd plenary meeting
20 December 1988

43/206. Emergency assistance to Somalia

The General Assembly,

Taking note of the message addressed to the Secretary-General by the head of State of Somalia, in which he drew attention to the grave humanitarian situation that has developed in the northern provinces of Somalia as a result of attacks by armed bandits on towns and villages and on public installations, and appealed for emergency assistance to help the Government cope with the large numbers of displaced persons and the repair, rehabilitation and reconstruction of vital public facilities and installations,

Conscious of the critical economic problems already confronting Somalia, as well as the great burden that has

⁷⁵ *Ibid.*, annex.

⁷⁶ A/43/483, sect. II.C.

⁷⁷ *Ibid.*, para. 34.

been imposed on its economy by the massive presence of over 700,000 refugees,

Bearing in mind that Somalia has been included in the list of least developed countries of the world and that its social and economic infrastructure is barely sufficient to meet the needs of its own inhabitants,

Recognizing that the widespread destruction that has taken place in the northern provinces of Somalia requires the immediate response of the international community for an emergency assistance programme that would provide food, water and shelter for the inhabitants made homeless as a result of these events, and for a programme of emergency assistance and rehabilitation to enable the affected population to return to their homes and become self-reliant,

1. *Expresses* its solidarity with the Government and people of Somalia in facing the complex disaster situation in the northern provinces;

2. *Welcomes* the current efforts of the Secretary-General and the appropriate organizations of the United Nations system and the assistance so far provided to the people and Government of Somalia in coping with the emergency;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to mobilize international assistance and to co-ordinate the efforts of the appropriate organizations of the United Nations system in order to respond in a concerted and effective manner to the request of the Government of Somalia for humanitarian assistance, and to carry out an assessment of priority humanitarian needs, in close co-operation with the government authorities and with the organizations of the United Nations system, and bring the findings to the attention of the international community without delay;

4. *Calls upon* all States and the competent intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to provide financial, material and technical assistance to ensure an effective response to the needs identified by the Secretary-General for relief operations, rehabilitation and reconstruction;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to apprise the Economic and Social Council at its first regular session of 1989 of his efforts and to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

83rd plenary meeting
20 December 1988

43/207. Assistance for the reconstruction and development of Lebanon

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 42/199 of 11 December 1987 and its previous resolutions on assistance for the reconstruction and development of Lebanon,

Taking note of Economic and Social Council resolution 1988/50 of 26 July 1988 and recalling the previous relevant resolutions and decisions of the Council,

Noting with deep concern the grave deterioration of the economic situation in Lebanon,

Reaffirming the urgent need for further international action to assist the Government of Lebanon in its continuing efforts for reconstruction and development,

Welcoming the determined efforts of the Government of Lebanon in undertaking its reconstruction and rehabilitation programme,

Noting with appreciation the appointment by the Secretary-General of the Special Representative for the Reconstruction and Development of Lebanon and Resident Co-ordinator of the operational activities for development of the United Nations system in Lebanon,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General⁷⁸ and of the statements made on 8 November 1988 by the Under-Secretary-General for Political and General Assembly Affairs and Secretariat Services and by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General,⁷⁹

Noting with satisfaction that the United Nations Development Programme is resuming its programme in Lebanon,

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 to 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. *Expresses its appreciation* for the appointment by the Secretary-General of the Special Representative for the Reconstruction and Development of Lebanon and Resident Co-ordinator of the operational activities for development of the United Nations system in Lebanon;

5. *Calls upon* the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to intensify their programmes of assistance and to expand them in response to the pressing needs of 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-fourth session on the progress made in the implementation of the present resolution.

83rd plenary meeting
20 December 1988

43/208. Assistance to Mozambique

The General Assembly,

Recalling Security Council resolution 386 (1976) of 17 March 1976,

Recalling also its relevant resolutions, in particular resolution 41/197 of 8 December 1986, in which it urged the international community to respond effectively and generously to the call for assistance to Mozambique,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on assistance to Mozambique, including the annex thereto,⁸⁰

Considering that Mozambique continues to face a complex emergency situation of extreme proportions, as illustrated in the report of the Secretary-General,

⁷⁸ A/43/727.

⁷⁹ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Second Committee, 36th meeting, and corrigendum.*

⁸⁰ A/43/514.

Noting with deep concern that Mozambique has continued to suffer from the cumulative and negative impact of externally supported acts of destabilization, as well as persistent natural disasters, resulting in, *inter alia*, enormous losses of human life, widespread destruction of infrastructure and large numbers of displaced persons, which, combined with an adverse international economic situation, have led to an overall retrogression of the country's development,

Recognizing that substantial international assistance is still required for the implementation of emergency, reconstruction and development projects,

Stressing that a proper response to the emergency situation in Mozambique requires the reinforcement of relief aid with additional rehabilitation and development assistance,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on assistance to Mozambique, including the annex thereto;

2. *Welcomes* the efforts undertaken by the Government of Mozambique, as reflected in its emergency and economic recovery programmes, and, in this context, stresses the imperative need for substantial international assistance in support of these efforts;

3. *Expresses its appreciation* to, and commends, the Secretary-General and the relevant organizations of the United Nations system for the measures taken to organize international assistance programmes for Mozambique;

4. *Expresses its gratitude* to all States and regional, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations that have rendered assistance to Mozambique;

5. *Notes*, however, that the total assistance provided to date to Mozambique continues to fall short of the country's urgent requirements;

6. *Reiterates its appeal* to the international community to continue to provide relief aid, including food aid and logistics support, so as to improve distribution capability and prevent further widespread starvation;

7. *Draws the attention* of the international community to the non-food sectors, as described in the documents of the Conference on Emergency Assistance to Mozambique, held at Maputo on 26 and 27 April 1988, the funding of which continues to lag, particularly the agriculture, health and education sectors;

8. *Calls upon* Member States, regional and interregional organizations and other intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to provide and expand technical, financial and other material assistance to Mozambique wherever possible, especially in the form of grants, and urges them to give priority to the inclusion of Mozambique in their development assistance programmes;

9. *Invites* the appropriate organizations and programmes of the United Nations system, in particular the United Nations Development Programme, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the International Fund for Agricultural Development, the World Food Programme, the World Health Organization, the United Nations Children's Fund, the United Nations Population Fund and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, to maintain and increase their current and future programmes of assistance to Mozambique;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General:

(a) To continue his efforts to mobilize the financial, technical and material assistance required by Mozambique;

(b) To continue to co-ordinate the work of the United Nations system, in close co-operation with the Government of Mozambique, in the implementation of the country's emergency and rehabilitation programmes;

(c) To keep the situation in Mozambique under constant review, to maintain close contact with Member States, organs and organizations of the United Nations system, and to apprise the Economic and Social Council, at its second regular session of 1989, of the status of the programmes of assistance to Mozambique;

(d) To prepare, on the basis of consultations with the Government of Mozambique, a report on the implementation of the emergency and rehabilitation programmes for that country and to submit the report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session.

83rd plenary meeting
20 December 1988

43/209. Special assistance to front-line States

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 41/199 of 8 December 1986 and 42/201 of 11 December 1987,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General,⁸¹

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, in which the Council, *inter alia*, requested the international community to render assistance to the front-line States,

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;

⁸¹ A/43/449 and Add.1 and 2.

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-fourth session on the progress made in the implementation of the present resolution.

83rd plenary meeting
20 December 1988

43/210. Special Plan of Economic Co-operation for Central America

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 42/1 of 7 October 1987, 42/110 of 7 December 1987 and 42/204 of 11 December 1987 and, in particular, its resolution 42/231 of 12 May 1988, in which it urged the international community and international organizations to increase their technical, economic and financial co-operation with the Central American countries for the implementation of the activities supporting the goals and objectives of the Special Plan of Economic Co-operation for Central America;⁸²

Reiterating the importance of the commitment made in the agreement signed by Central American Presidents at Guatemala City on 7 August 1987, at the Esquipulas II summit meeting,⁸³ to promote and strengthen democracy in the Central American countries through the creation of a system of economic and social well-being and justice, and jointly to seek special economic assistance from the international community,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Central America,⁸⁴

Noting with satisfaction the agreement reached by the Governments of Central America with regard to the mechanisms for implementing the Special Plan, and recognizing the need to continue consultations on those mechanisms with the co-operating countries and international organizations, in accordance with its resolution 42/231,

Deeply concerned about the emergency situation in Central America and alarmed at the seriousness of the economic and social crisis that it faces, which has been accentuated by the catastrophic effects of recent climatic phenomena in the region,

Reaffirming its conviction that peace and development are inseparable,

1. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General for his report on the situation in Central America and for the efforts that he has made to promote the Special Plan of Economic Co-operation for Central America;

2. *Welcomes* decision 88/31 of 1 July 1988, adopted by the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme,⁸⁴ in particular paragraph 9 (b) thereof, in which funds were allocated for the promotion, co-ordination, implementation and follow-up of the Special Plan;

3. *Welcomes with satisfaction* the elaboration by the Central American Governments, in co-ordination with the United Nations Development Programme and in consultation with the co-operating community, of mechanisms for the implementation of its resolution 42/231 and the ongoing consultations on those mechanisms;

4. *Recommends* the convening of a meeting, early in 1989, in close co-ordination with the United Nations Development Programme, between the Governments of Central America, the bilateral and multilateral co-operating community, the organs and organizations of the United Nations system, multilateral, regional and subregional international financial institutions and intergovernmental organizations, for the purpose of reviewing the evolution of the development process, including assistance requirements, and of discussing the programmes and projects that could be implemented as soon as possible in support of the goals and objectives of the Special Plan;

5. *Urges* Member States and observers, intergovernmental organizations, international financial institutions, the organs, organizations and specialized agencies of the United Nations system and regional and subregional organs and agencies, taking into account the emergency situation faced by the Central American countries, to participate actively and to adopt immediate measures for the implementation of the activities in support of the goals and objectives of the Special Plan;

6. *Emphasizes* the urgent need to provide the Central American countries with financial resources on concessional and favourable terms, in addition to those which they are already receiving from the international community;

7. *Welcomes* the convening of the International Conference on Central American Refugees, to be held in Guatemala in May 1989;⁸⁵

8. *Decides* to review and evaluate the progress in the implementation of the Special Plan of Economic Co-operation for Central America at its forty-fourth session, in the light of the report requested of the Secretary-General in its resolution 42/231.

83rd plenary meeting
20 December 1988

43/211. Assistance to Benin, the Central African Republic, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Ecuador, Madagascar and Vanuatu

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 42/205 of 11 December 1987 on assistance to Benin, the Central African Republic, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Ecuador, the Gambia, Madagascar, Nicaragua and Vanuatu and its previous resolutions on assistance to the countries concerned,

Having considered the relevant report of the Secretary-General,⁸⁶

Noting with satisfaction the financial, economic and technical support that Member States, the specialized

⁸² A/42/949, annex.

⁸³ 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.

⁸⁴ A/43/729-S/20234. For the printed text, see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-third Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1988*, document S/20234.

⁸⁵ See A/C.3/43/6, annex.

⁸⁶ See A/43/483.

agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system and regional, interregional and intergovernmental organizations have been providing to those countries,

Deeply concerned that those countries continue to face special economic and financial difficulties owing to a variety of factors,

Noting that Benin continues to experience grave 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, and that its situation is even more precarious following the disastrous floods that caused substantial material damage and loss of human lives during the months of August, September and October 1988,

Noting the persistence of the grave difficulties that the Government of the Central African Republic continues to face in the efforts that it has been making since 1982 to re-establish the economic stability of the country, as well as the importance of mobilizing more supplementary resources in order to enable it to achieve its objectives in its development programme,

Noting that severe and harsh climatic conditions coupled with chronic aridity preclude the possibility of any meaningful agricultural activities, and that the lingering effects of recurrent drought and the presence of large numbers of refugees and displaced persons are having a devastating impact on the already precarious economic and social development of Djibouti,

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,

Bearing in mind the economic and financial consequences of the earthquakes of March 1987 in Ecuador and their negative impact on its balance of payments, the current account deficit amounting to 776 million United States dollars and the public sector deficit amounting to more than 305 million dollars in the months following March 1987, and taking into account the fact that all the efforts made by the Government of Ecuador to improve that adverse situation have not produced the desired results owing to the domestic economic recession and the effects of the international economic crisis, which seriously impede the entire economic and social development process,

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 that Vanuatu, an island developing country, continues to experience severe constraints in its economic and social development as a consequence, *inter alia*, of declining export prices leading to a deterioration in its terms of trade and of a high population growth rate coupled with a shortage of skilled manpower,

Noting the particularly difficult problems faced by island developing countries in responding to negative and special economic circumstances, as referred to in the report of the Secretary-General³⁹ called for in its resolution 41/163 of 5 December 1986 and in its resolution 43/189 of 20 December 1988,

Noting that Benin, the Central African Republic, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti and Vanuatu are among the countries classified as least developed countries,

Having heard the statements of Member States at the forty-third 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. *Expresses its appreciation* for the efforts undertaken by the Governments of those countries to overcome their economic and financial difficulties;

3. *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;

4. *Further expresses its appreciation* for the action taken by the United Nations and the specialized agencies, in particular the United Nations Development Programme and the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator, and for the contributions of the international community with regard to the immediate assistance provided to the population and areas affected by the earthquakes in Ecuador in March 1987;

5. *Welcomes* the successful conclusion of the round-table meeting for Vanuatu, conducted by the United Nations Development Programme on 28 October 1988;

6. *Notes with concern* that the assistance made available to those countries has not been adequate to meet their urgent requirements and that additional assistance is needed;

7. *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;⁴

8. *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 report of the Secretary-General;⁸⁵

9. *Appeals* to the specialized agencies, organizations and programmes of the United Nations system and to the international community to provide the necessary assistance to the rehabilitation and reconstruction programmes in Ecuador, which are essential to the most affected areas and populations and whose implementation is impeded by the national budgetary constraints resulting from the economic crisis, and requests the Secretary-General to use his good offices to promote greater participation by the international community and the United Nations system in the implementation of those programmes;

10. *Invites* the international community to contribute to the special accounts established at United Nations Headquarters by the Secretary-General for the purpose of facilitating the channelling of contributions to the countries facing special difficulties;

11. *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;

12. *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;

13. *Also 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-fifth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

*83rd plenary meeting
20 December 1988*

43/212. Responsibility of States for the protection of the environment: prevention of the illegal international traffic in, and the dumping and resulting accumulation of, toxic and dangerous products and wastes affecting the developing countries in particular

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 42/183 of 11 December 1987 on traffic in toxic and dangerous products and wastes,

Taking note of Economic and Social Council resolutions 1988/70 and 1988/71 of 28 July 1988,

Concerned about the increase in the illegal international traffic in, and the dumping and resulting accumulation of, toxic and dangerous products and wastes, in contravention of existing national legislation and relevant international legal instruments, adversely affecting many countries, particularly developing countries, as well as international waters,

Stressing the obligation of all States, in accordance with their responsibilities, to protect the environment and, in this overall context, stressing also the need for all States to prevent the illegal international traffic in, and the dumping and resulting accumulation of, toxic and dangerous prod-

ucts and wastes adversely affecting many countries, in particular developing countries,

1. *Urges* all States, bearing in mind their respective responsibilities, to take the necessary legal and technical measures in order to halt and prevent the illegal international traffic in, and the dumping and resulting accumulation of, toxic and dangerous products and wastes;

2. *Also urges* all States to prohibit all transboundary movement of toxic and dangerous wastes carried out without the prior consent of the competent authorities of the importing country or without full recognition of the sovereign rights of transit countries;

3. *Further urges* all States in this connection to prohibit such movement without prior notification in writing of the competent authorities of all countries concerned, including transit countries, and to provide all information required to ensure the proper management of the wastes and full disclosure of the nature of the substances to be received or transported;

4. *Urges* all States generating toxic and dangerous wastes to make every effort to treat and dispose of them in the country of origin to the maximum extent possible consistent with environmentally sound disposal;

5. *Requests* the *Ad Hoc* Working Group of Legal and Technical Experts with a Mandate to Prepare a Global Convention on the Control of the Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes, established by the United Nations Environment Programme, to give due consideration to the present resolution and to take into account the various views expressed during the forty-third session of the General Assembly on the respective responsibilities for the prevention of the illegal international traffic in, and the dumping and resulting accumulation of, toxic and dangerous products and wastes;

6. *Calls upon* the international community, in particular the developed countries, to strengthen its scientific and technical co-operation with the developing countries and to provide appropriate assistance to them in their efforts to eliminate the adverse consequences of toxic and dangerous products and wastes for human health and the environment.

*83rd plenary meeting
20 December 1988*

VI. RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED ON THE REPORTS OF THE THIRD COMMITTEE¹

CONTENTS

Resolution No.	Title	Item	Date of adoption	Page
43/91	Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination (A/43/775)	87	8 December 1988	164
43/92	Adverse consequences for the enjoyment of human rights of political, military, economic and other forms of assistance given to the racist and colonialist régime of South Africa (A/43/776)	88	8 December 1988	166
43/93	Implementation of the International Plan of Action on Aging and related activities (A/43/808)	89	8 December 1988	168
43/94	Question of youth (A/43/809)	90	8 December 1988	169
43/95	Status of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (A/43/777)	91	8 December 1988	171
43/96	Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (A/43/777)	91	8 December 1988	171
43/97	Status of the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of <i>Apartheid</i> (A/43/777)	91	8 December 1988	172
43/98	Implementation of the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons and United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons (A/43/810)	92	8 December 1988	173
43/99	Crime prevention and criminal justice (A/43/811)	93	8 December 1988	175
43/100	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (A/43/812)	94	8 December 1988	176
43/101	Implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women (A/43/813)	95	8 December 1988	177
43/102	United Nations Development Fund for Women (A/43/813)	95	8 December 1988	179
43/103	Improvement of the status of women in the Secretariat (A/43/813)	95	8 December 1988	179
43/104	Participation of women in promoting international peace and co-operation (A/43/813)	95	8 December 1988	180
43/105	Universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination (A/43/778)	96	8 December 1988	180
43/106	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/43/778)	96	8 December 1988	181
43/107	Use of mercenaries as a means to violate human rights and to impede the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination (A/43/778/Add.1 and A/43/L.49)	96	8 December 1988	184
43/108	Elimination of all forms of religious intolerance (A/43/869)	97	8 December 1988	185
43/109	Implication of scientific and technological developments for human rights (A/43/870)	98	8 December 1988	186
43/110	Human rights and scientific and technological developments (A/43/870)	98	8 December 1988	187
43/111	Human rights and scientific and technological developments: the right to life (A/43/870)	98	8 December 1988	187
43/112	Question of a convention on the rights of the child (A/43/871)	99	8 December 1988	188
43/113	Indivisibility and interdependence of economic, social, cultural, civil and political rights (A/43/872)	100	8 December 1988	188
43/114	International Covenants on Human Rights (A/43/872)	100	8 December 1988	189
43/115	Reporting obligations of States parties to international instruments on human rights and effective functioning of bodies established pursuant to such instruments (A/43/873)	101	8 December 1988	191
43/116	International Conference on the Plight of Refugees, Returnees and Displaced Persons in Southern Africa (A/43/874)	102	8 December 1988	192
43/117	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (A/43/874)	102	8 December 1988	193
43/118	International Conference on Central American Refugees (A/43/874)	102	8 December 1988	195
43/119	International Conference on Indo-Chinese Refugees (A/43/874)	102	8 December 1988	196
43/120	Preparation of a draft convention against illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances (A/43/875)	103	8 December 1988	197
43/121	Use of children in the illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and rehabilitation of drug-addicted minors (A/43/875)	103	8 December 1988	198
43/122	International campaign against drug abuse and illicit trafficking (A/43/875)	103	8 December 1988	198
43/123	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/43/876)	104	8 December 1988	200
43/124	The impact of property on the enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms (A/43/876)	104	8 December 1988	201

¹ For the decisions adopted on the reports of the Third Committee, see sect. X.B.5.

Resolution No.	Title	Item	Date of adoption	Page
43/125	Alternative approaches and ways and means within the United Nations system for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms (A/43/876)	104	8 December 1988	202
43/126	Alternative approaches and ways and means within the United Nations system for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms (A/43/876)	104	8 December 1988	203
43/127	Right to development (A/43/876)	104	8 December 1988	204
43/128	Development of public information activities in the field of human rights (A/43/876)	104	8 December 1988	204
43/129	New international humanitarian order (A/43/877)	105	8 December 1988	206
43/130	Promotion of international co-operation in the humanitarian field (A/43/877)	105	8 December 1988	206
43/131	Humanitarian assistance to victims of natural disasters and similar emergency situations (A/43/877)	105	8 December 1988	207
43/132	Status of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (A/43/878)	106	8 December 1988	207
43/133	United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture (A/43/878)	106	8 December 1988	208
43/134	Torture and inhuman treatment of children in detention in South Africa and Namibia (A/43/878)	106	8 December 1988	209
43/135	Need to enhance international co-operation in the field of protection and assistance to the family (A/43/814)	107	8 December 1988	209
43/136	Evaluation of the implementation of the Declaration on the Promotion among Youth of the Ideals of Peace, Mutual Respect and Understanding between Peoples (A/43/815)	144	8 December 1988	210
43/137	Situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran (A/43/868)	12	8 December 1988	210
43/138	Status of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (A/43/868)	12	8 December 1988	211
43/139	Situation of human rights in Afghanistan (A/43/868)	12	8 December 1988	212
43/140	Regional arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights in the Asian and Pacific region (A/43/868)	12	8 December 1988	213
43/141	Situation of refugees in the Sudan (A/43/868)	12	8 December 1988	213
43/142	Humanitarian assistance to refugees in Djibouti (A/43/868)	12	8 December 1988	214
43/143	Emergency assistance to voluntary returnees and displaced persons in Chad (A/43/868)	12	8 December 1988	215
43/144	Assistance to refugees and returnees in Ethiopia (A/43/868)	12	8 December 1988	215
43/145	Situation of human rights and fundamental freedoms in El Salvador (A/43/868)	12	8 December 1988	215
43/146	Measures to improve the situation and ensure the human rights and dignity of all migrant workers (A/43/868)	12	8 December 1988	217
43/147	Assistance to refugees in Somalia (A/43/868)	12	8 December 1988	218
43/148	Assistance to refugees and displaced persons in Malawi (A/43/868)	12	8 December 1988	218
43/149	Assistance to student refugees in southern Africa (A/43/868)	12	8 December 1988	219
43/150	Measures to be taken against Nazi, Fascist and neo-Fascist activities and all other forms of totalitarian ideologies and practices based on <i>apartheid</i> , racial discrimination and racism, and the systematic denial of human rights and fundamental freedoms (A/43/868)	12	8 December 1988	220
43/151	Summary or arbitrary executions (A/43/868)	12	8 December 1988	221
43/152	Regional arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights (A/43/868)	12	8 December 1988	222
43/153	Human rights in the administration of justice (A/43/868)	12	8 December 1988	222
43/154	Human rights and mass exoduses (A/43/868)	12	8 December 1988	224
43/155	International co-operation in solving international problems of a social, cultural or humanitarian character, and in promoting and encouraging universal respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms (A/43/868)	12	8 December 1988	225
43/156	Improvement of social life (A/43/868)	12	8 December 1988	225
43/157	Enhancing the effectiveness of the principle of periodic and genuine elections (A/43/868)	12	8 December 1988	226
43/158	Situation of human rights and fundamental freedoms in Chile (A/43/868)	12	8 December 1988	227
43/159	Question of enforced or involuntary disappearances (A/43/868)	12	8 December 1988	228

43/91. 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,² the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination,³ the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of *Apartheid*,⁴ the International Convention against *Apartheid* in Sports,⁵ and the Convention against Discrimination in Education adopted by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization on 14 December 1960,⁶

² Resolution 217 A (III).

³ Resolution 2106 A (XX), annex.

⁴ Resolution 3068 (XXVIII), annex.

⁵ Resolution 40/64 G, annex.

⁶ 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,⁷

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 Action⁸ 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 42/47 of 30 November 1987,

Emphasizing once again the necessity of attaining the objectives of the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination,

Having considered the reports of the Secretary-General submitted within the framework of the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Second Decade,⁹

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 reports 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;⁹

5. Notes the efforts made to co-ordinate all the programmes currently under implementation by the United Nations system that relate to the objectives of the Decade and encourages the Co-ordinator for the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination to continue his efforts;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to continue the study on the effects of racial discrimination on the children of minorities, in particular those of migrant workers, in the field of education, training and employment, 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 discrimination¹⁰ 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-fourth 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. 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;

10. Requests the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities of the Commission on Human Rights to update the study on racial discrimination;¹¹

11. 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;

12. Notes the holding at Geneva, from 3 to 6 October 1988, of a meeting on the global consultations on racial discrimination and requests the Secretary-General to transmit the recommendations of the global consultations to the organs of the United Nations and to the specialized agencies concerned with the view to their implementation;

13. Welcomes the decision of the Economic and Social Council contained in resolution 1988/6 of 24 May 1988 to organize in 1989 a seminar on cultural dialogue between the countries of origin and the host countries of migrant workers;

14. 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

⁷ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.83.XIV.4 and corrigendum.

⁸ *Ibid.*, chap. II.

⁹ A/43/631, A/43/637 and A/43/644.

¹⁰ A/41/550.

¹¹ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.76.XIV.2.

and finalize, with the appropriate assistance of qualified experts if possible, a handbook of recourse procedures;

15. *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;

16. *Affirms once again* the need for the implementation of the plan of activities proposed for the period 1990-1993 contained in the annex to General Assembly resolution 42/47;

17. *Invites* the Secretary-General to proceed without delay with the preparations for the activities scheduled for the biennium 1990-1991;

18. *Requests* the Secretary-General to accord the highest priority, in executing the plan of activities, to measures for combating *apartheid*;

19. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to continue to accord, in his reports, special attention to the situation of migrant workers and their families;

20. *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;

21. *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;

22. *Notes with regret* that the present situation of the Trust Fund is not encouraging;

23. *Strongly appeals*, therefore, 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-fourth 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-fourth session.

75th plenary meeting
8 December 1988

43/92. Adverse consequences for the enjoyment of human rights of political, military, economic and other forms of assistance given to the racist and colonialist régime of South Africa

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 3382 (XXX) and 3383 (XXX) of 10 November 1975, 33/23 of 29 November 1978, 35/32 of 14 November 1980, 37/39 of 3 December 1982, 39/15 of 23 November 1984 and 41/95 of 4 December 1986,

Recalling also 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, and 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974, containing the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States,

Mindful of its resolution 3171 (XXVIII) of 17 December 1973 relating to permanent sovereignty over natural resources of both developing countries and territories under colonial and foreign domination or subjected to the *apartheid* régime,

Recalling its resolutions on military collaboration with South Africa, as well as Security Council resolutions 418 (1977) of 4 November 1977, 421 (1977) of 9 December 1977, 558 (1984) of 13 December 1984 and 569 (1985) of 26 July 1985,

Taking into account, in particular, the relevant decisions adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its twenty-fourth ordinary session, held at Addis Ababa from 25 to 28 May 1988,¹² and by the Council of Ministers of that organization at its forty-eighth ordinary session, held at Addis Ababa from 19 to 23 May 1988,¹³

Taking note with satisfaction of the updated report prepared by the Special Rapporteur of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities on the adverse consequences for the enjoyment of human rights of political, military, economic and other forms of assistance given to the racist and colonialist régime of South Africa,¹⁴

Noting with regret that the request contained in its resolution 41/95 with regard to making available to the Special Rapporteur two economists was not implemented,

Reaffirming that any collaboration with the racist régime of South Africa constitutes a hostile act against the oppressed peoples of southern Africa in their struggle for freedom and independence and a contemptuous defiance of the United Nations and of the international community,

Considering that such collaboration enables South Africa to acquire the means necessary to carry out acts of aggression and blackmail against independent African States,

Deeply concerned that the major Western and other trading partners of South Africa continue to collaborate with that racist régime and that their collaboration constitutes the main obstacle to the liquidation of that racist régime and the elimination of the inhuman and criminal system of *apartheid*,

Alarmed at the continued collaboration of certain Western States and Israel with the racist régime of South Africa in the nuclear field,

¹² See A/43/398, annex II.

¹³ *Ibid.*, annex I.

¹⁴ E/CN.4/Sub.2/1988/6 and Add.1.

Regretting that the Security Council has not been in a position to take binding decisions to prevent any collaboration in the nuclear field with South Africa,

Affirming that the highest priority must be accorded to international action to secure the full implementation of the resolutions of the United Nations for the eradication of *apartheid* and the liberation of the peoples of southern Africa,

Conscious of the continuing need to mobilize world public opinion against the political, military, economic and other forms of assistance given to the racist and colonialist régime of South Africa,

1. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of the oppressed peoples of southern Africa to self-determination, independence and the enjoyment of the natural resources of their territories;

2. *Again reaffirms* the right of those same peoples to dispose of those resources for their greater well-being and to obtain just reparation for the exploitation, depletion, loss or depreciation of those natural resources, including reparation for the exploitation and abuse of their human resources;

3. *Vigorously condemns* the collaboration of certain Western States, Israel and other States, as well as the transnational corporations and other organizations, which maintain or continue to increase their collaboration with the racist and colonialist régime of South Africa, especially in the political, economic, military and nuclear fields, 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;

4. *Reaffirms once again* that States and organizations that give assistance to the racist régime of South Africa become accomplices in the inhuman practices of racial discrimination, colonialism and *apartheid* perpetrated by that régime, as well as in the acts of aggression against the liberation movements and neighbouring States;

5. *Requests* the Security Council once again urgently to consider the imposition of comprehensive and mandatory sanctions under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations against the racist régime of South Africa, in particular:

(a) The prohibition of all technological assistance or collaboration in the manufacture of arms and military supplies in South Africa;

(b) The cessation of all collaboration with South Africa in the nuclear field;

(c) The prohibition of all loans to, and all investments in, South Africa and the cessation of any trade with South Africa;

(d) An embargo on the supply of petroleum, petroleum products and other strategic goods to South Africa;

6. *Appeals* to all States, specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations to extend all possible co-operation to the liberation movements of southern Africa recognized by the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity;

7. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Special Rapporteur of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities for his updated report;¹⁴

8. *Reaffirms* that the updating of the report on the adverse consequences for the enjoyment of human rights of political, military, economic and other forms of assistance given to the racist and colonialist régime of South Africa is of the greatest importance to the cause of fighting *apar-*

theid and other violations of human rights in South Africa and Namibia;

9. *Invites* the Special Rapporteur:

(a) To continue to update, subject to annual review, the list of banks, transnational corporations and other organizations assisting the racist and colonialist régime of South Africa, giving such details regarding enterprises listed as the Rapporteur may consider necessary and appropriate, including explanations of responses, if any, and to submit the updated report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session;

(b) To use all available material from other United Nations organs, Member States, national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity, specialized agencies and other intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, as well as other relevant sources, in order to indicate the volume, nature and adverse human consequences of the assistance given to the racist régime of South Africa;

(c) To intensify direct contacts with the United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations, the Centre against *Apartheid* of the Secretariat and the United Nations Council for Namibia, with a view to consolidating mutual co-operation in updating his report;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to give the Special Rapporteur all the assistance, including adequate travel funds, that he may require in the exercise of his mandate, with a view, in particular, to intensifying direct contacts with the United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations, the Centre against *Apartheid* and the United Nations Council for Namibia, to expanding his work on the annotation of certain selected cases as reflected in the list contained in his report and to continuing the computerization of future updated lists;

11. *Demands* that the Secretary-General, in accordance with Economic and Social Council decision 1986/145 of 23 May 1986, make available to the Special Rapporteur two economists to help him to develop his work of analysis and documentation of some special cases mentioned in his report;

12. *Notes with satisfaction* the disinvestment measures, trade restrictions and other positive measures taken by some countries and transnational corporations, and encourages them to continue in this direction;

13. *Requests* the Special Rapporteur to include in his updated report a list of partial disinvestment of foreign enterprises from South Africa, enumerating various techniques employed to avoid total withdrawal from participation in the South African economy;

14. *Calls upon* the Governments of the countries where the banks, transnational corporations and other organizations named and listed in the updated report are based to take effective action to put a stop to their trading, manufacturing and investing activities in the territory of South Africa as well as in the Territory of Namibia illegally occupied by the racist Pretoria régime;

15. *Urgently requests* all specialized agencies, particularly the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank, to refrain from granting loans or financial assistance of any type to the racist régime of South Africa;

16. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit the updated report to the Special Committee against *Apartheid*, the United Nations Council for Namibia, other bodies concerned within the United Nations system and regional international organizations;

17. *Invites* the Secretary-General to give the updated report the widest dissemination, to issue it as a United Na-

tions publication and to make it available to learned societies, research centres, universities, political and humanitarian organizations and other interested groups;

18. *Calls upon* all Governments to co-operate with the Special Rapporteur in making the report even more accurate and informative;

19. *Calls upon* all States, specialized agencies and regional, intergovernmental and other organizations concerned to give wide publicity to the updated report;

20. *Invites* the Commission on Human Rights to give high priority at its forty-fifth session to the consideration of the updated report;

21. *Decides* to consider at its forty-fifth session, as a matter of high priority, the item entitled "Adverse consequences for the enjoyment of human rights of political, military, economic and other forms of assistance given to the racist and colonialist régime of South Africa", in the light of any recommendations which the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, the Commission on Human Rights, the Economic and Social Council and the Special Committee against *Apartheid* may wish to submit to it.

75th plenary meeting
8 December 1988

43/93. 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,¹⁵

Recalling also 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 that developing countries, in particular, need assistance in order to implement the Plan of Action,

Keeping in mind its resolution 41/96 of 4 December 1986, in which it requested the Secretary-General to review the world aging situation every six years,

Reaffirming its resolution 41/96, 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,

Reaffirming also its resolution 42/51 of 30 November 1987, in which it considered that the tenth anniversary of the World Assembly on Aging should be marked in 1992 by appropriate follow-up activities in order to maintain awareness on a global level of issues affecting the aging,

Taking into consideration the preliminary findings of the second review and appraisal of the implementation of the Plan of Action, as contained in the report of the Secretary-General on the question of aging,¹⁶ which indicate that co-ordinating mechanisms and national machineries are essential for implementing the Plan of Action,

Noting with concern that the United Nations does not have the necessary resources to deal effectively with requests for assistance and expert advice in the field of aging,

Alarmed by the large reduction in the staff working on the programme on aging at the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat, which makes it difficult for the United Nations Office at Vienna to carry out the mandates given to it in the Plan of Action and reaffirmed repeatedly in General Assembly resolutions,

Taking into consideration that there will be a marked increase in the population over the age of sixty years, and that increasingly women will constitute the majority of these elderly populations,

Acknowledging the request of the Government of Yugoslavia for a feasibility study on the establishment of a United Nations-affiliated institute on aging at Belgrade,

Recalling its requests to 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,

Acknowledging also the guide for future activities relating to aging in the Asian and Pacific region adopted by the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific at the Expert Seminar on the Promotion of National Infrastructures for Aging Populations in Asia and the Pacific, held at Bangkok from 14 to 17 December 1987,

Appreciating the invaluable role played by non-governmental organizations in promoting greater awareness of issues that involve aging and in advocating measures to implement the Plan of Action,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the question of aging;

2. *Welcomes* the system-wide approach to issues of aging worked out jointly by the concerned agencies and bodies of the United Nations system at the inter-agency meeting on system-wide co-ordination of policies and programmes in the field of aging, held at Vienna on 10 and 11 March 1988, and recommends that the next meeting be held to coincide with the second review and appraisal of the International Plan of Action on Aging, in 1989;

3. *Expresses its satisfaction* that the International Institute on Aging has been established in Malta in co-operation with the United Nations and was officially inaugurated by the Secretary-General on 15 April 1988;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly on the activities of the International Institute on Aging;

5. *Stresses* the imperative need to increase the impetus of the implementation of the Plan of Action at national, regional and international levels, and appeals for resources to be provided commensurate with the requirements;

6. *Urges* the Secretary-General, in compliance with the views of Member States as reflected in his report, to maintain and strengthen the existing programmes on aging and to strengthen the United Nations system-wide co-ordination of policies and programmes on aging, with the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs continuing in its role as focal point in the United Nations system for activities relating to aging;

7. *Supports* the recommendation made to the Secretary-General by the Commission for Social Development in its resolution 30/1 of 4 March 1987 that, in preparing the medium-term plan for the period 1990-1995, he should give priority to the careful elaboration of practical strate-

¹⁵ 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.

¹⁶ A/43/583.

gies 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;¹⁷

8. *Recommends* that aging should be considered a priority theme in both the proposed medium-term plan for the period starting in 1992 and in the preparation of an international development strategy for the fourth United Nations development decade (1991-2000);

9. *Urges* that the staff of the Aging Unit of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs be maintained at levels which will permit the Centre to carry out its mandates as the focal point in the United Nations for all matters relating to aging;

10. *Urges* the bodies and organizations of the United Nations system, working in close co-operation with concerned centres and institutes as well as non-governmental organizations, and utilizing the networking mode of operation, to conduct further research and studies in order to assist Member States in developing demographic and socio-economic profiles of their elderly populations, so that ways and means of ensuring the full and effective participation of the elderly in development can be identified;

11. *Requests* the Commission on the Status of Women to pay particular attention to the specific problems faced by elderly women and to the discrimination suffered by these women because of their sex and age;

12. *Decides* to commemorate the tenth anniversary of the World Assembly on Aging in the plenary General Assembly at its forty-seventh session, in 1992, and requests the Commission for Social Development to include in its second review and appraisal of the implementation of the Plan of Action a draft programme of substantive activities to mark this occasion;

13. *Strongly appeals* to Governments and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to contribute generously to the United Nations Trust Fund for Aging, bearing in mind that the Fund is particularly well placed to act as a catalyst for resource mobilization;

14. *Welcomes* the Secretary-General's efforts at finding options for the optimal use of the original resources of the Trust Fund for the Promotion of a United Nations Programme for the Aging, which include the formulation of a concerted programme of measures to the year 2000, and the proposal to create a world foundation on aging, which would encourage both the private and the public sector to support the work of the United Nations system in the field of aging;

15. *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;

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

17. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fourth session the item entitled "Question of aging".

75th plenary meeting
8 December 1988

43/94. Question 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 42/54 of 30 November 1987,

Recalling its resolutions 32/135 of 16 December 1977 and 36/17 of 9 November 1981, by which it adopted guidelines for the improvement of the channels of communication between the United Nations and youth and youth organizations, and its resolution 42/55 of 30 November 1987,

Recalling also its resolutions 40/16 of 18 November 1985 and 42/53 of 30 November 1987, entitled "Opportunities for youth",

Recalling further its resolution 36/29 of 13 November 1981 and its subsequent resolutions 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,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General¹⁸ submitted on the basis of its resolutions 42/52, 42/53, 42/54 and 42/55 of 30 November 1987,

Bearing in mind that the preparation for and observance in 1985 of the International Youth Year: Participation, Development, Peace offered a useful and significant opportunity for drawing attention to the situation and the specific needs and aspirations of youth, for increasing co-operation at all levels in dealing with youth issues, for undertaking concerted action programmes in favour of youth and for improving the participation of young people in the study, decision-making processes and resolution of major national, regional and international problems,

Recognizing that the guidelines for further planning and suitable follow-up in the field of youth¹⁹ provide a constructive framework for a long-term strategy in the field of youth,

Expressing its serious interest in systematically consolidating and building further on the results of the International Youth Year in order to contribute to the increasing active participation of young people in the political and socio-economic life of their countries,

Convinced of the importance of the effective and efficient functioning of the channels of communication between the United Nations and youth and youth organizations as a basic prerequisite for the adequate information of young people and their active 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,

Convinced that it is necessary to ensure full enjoyment by youth of the rights stipulated in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,² the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights²⁰ and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,²⁰ with special regard to the right to education and to work,

Recognizing that in many countries the majority of young people, under prevailing critical social and eco-

¹⁷ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1987, Supplement No. 7 (E/1987/20)*, chap. I, sect. D.

¹⁸ A/43/601.

¹⁹ See A/40/256, annex.

²⁰ See resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

conomic conditions, are facing serious problems in the exercise of their right to education and to work and 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,

1. *Calls upon* all States, all United Nations bodies, in particular the Economic and Social Council through its Commission for Social Development, 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;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to promote and monitor intensively, by using the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat as a focal point, 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;

3. *Calls upon* Member States, United Nations bodies, the specialized agencies and other governmental and inter-governmental 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;

4. *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 improvement of the channels of communication between the United Nations and youth and youth organizations, contained in the annex to resolution 36/17, and to encourage other United Nations bodies and specialized agencies to do the same;

5. *Also 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 the 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;

6. *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;

7. *Calls upon* all States, all governmental and non-governmental organizations, interested United Nations bodies, in particular the Economic and Social Council through its Commission for Social Development, and spe-

cialized 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, with a view to resolving the problem of unemployment among youth;

8. *Calls upon* Member States to pay increased attention to the promotion of youth employment 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;

9. *Invites* national co-ordinating bodies and bodies implementing policies and programmes in the field of youth to give appropriate priority in the activities to be undertaken after 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;

10. *Stresses* the importance for youth and youth organizations of the freedom of association, in accordance with the relevant national legislation, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and other relevant international human rights instruments, so as to enable their active and direct participation at all stages of implementation of the policies, projects and activities organized at the local, national, regional and international levels in the field of youth, and stresses the need to intensify the efforts for educating youth in accordance with national experience, conditions and priorities and to act effectively as channels of communication;

11. *Emphasizes* that providing education and employment to each young person is a worthy goal for all States and should serve the full development of the human being, which can best be ensured by countries that respect the fundamental rights and freedoms of everyone;

12. *Notes with appreciation* the establishment by the Government of Austria of a permanent secretariat of the Institute of HOPE '87, for the promotion of youth employment;

13. *Recommends* that the Secretary-General continue to explore the possibilities for the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs to support, within the framework of its activities, the work of the Institute of HOPE '87 secretariat, including the question of affiliating, on the basis of the relevant regulations of the United Nations and the proposed letter of understanding, as outlined in his report,²¹ the Institute of HOPE '87 secretariat to the Centre, on the understanding that the financial resources for the secretariat would be raised exclusively from special voluntary contributions;

14. *Invites* Governments again to include youth representatives in their national delegations to the General Assembly and other relevant United Nations meetings and international conferences dealing with youth-related issues, thus enhancing and strengthening the channels of communication through the discussion of such issues, with a view to finding solutions to the problems confronting youth in the contemporary world;

15. *Requests* the Secretary-General to consider including, on an annual basis, the United Nations Youth Fund among the programmes for which funds are pledged at the United Nations Pledging Conference for Development Activities;

²¹ See A/43/601, para. 98.

16. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to prepare a report on the implementation of the present resolution, paying attention to the deliberations and conclusions of the Commission for Social Development in March 1989, and to submit it to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session under the item entitled "Policies and programmes involving youth";

17. *Decides* to consider the item entitled "Policies and programmes involving youth" at its forty-fourth session on the basis of the report of the Secretary-General.

75th plenary meeting
8 December 1988

43/95. Status of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination

The General Assembly,

Recalling its relevant resolutions adopted since 1973, the most recent of which is resolution 41/104 of 4 December 1986,

Noting with satisfaction the entry into force, on 3 December 1982, of the competence of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination to receive and consider communications from individuals or groups of individuals under article 14 of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination,³

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the status of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination;²²

2. *Expresses its satisfaction* at the number of States that have ratified the Convention or acceded thereto;

3. *Reaffirms once again its conviction* that ratification or accession to the Convention on a universal basis and implementation of its provisions are necessary for the realization of the objectives of the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination;²³

4. *Requests* those States which have not yet become parties to the Convention to ratify it or accede thereto;

5. *Calls upon* the States parties to the Convention to consider the possibility of making the declaration provided for in article 14 of the Convention;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session a report concerning the status of the Convention, in accordance with Assembly resolution 2106 A (XX) of 21 December 1965.

75th plenary meeting
8 December 1988

43/96. 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, as well as its other relevant resolutions on the implementation of the Pro-

gramme of Action for the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination,²³

Reiterating the importance of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination,³ which is the most widely accepted human rights instrument adopted under the auspices of the United Nations,

Aware of the importance of the contributions of the Committee to the efforts of the United Nations 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 on the work of its thirty-sixth session,²⁴

Reiterating once again the need to intensify the struggle for the elimination of racism and racial discrimination throughout the world, especially the elimination of the system of *apartheid* in South Africa and Namibia,

Emphasizing the obligation of all States parties to the Convention to take legislative, judicial and other measures in order to secure full implementation of the provisions of the Convention,

Recalling the urgent appeals made by the Secretary-General, the General Assembly, the eleventh and twelfth meetings of States parties to the Convention and the Committee itself to the States parties to honour their financial obligation under the Convention,

Expressing its appreciation for the efforts of the members of the Committee to explore ways and means to overcome the Committee's current financial crisis,

Gravely concerned that, despite those appeals and other efforts, the meeting schedule of the Committee has been interrupted and 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,²⁵

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 still not fulfilled their financial obligations, which led to the cancellation of the February/March 1988 session and the curtailment by one week of the August 1988 session of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination;

2. *Expresses once again its concern* that such a situation led to further delay in discharging the substantive obligations of the Committee 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 on the work of its thirty-sixth session;

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. *Notes with appreciation* the measures taken by the Committee with a view to improving the reporting procedure and streamlining its own method of examination of reports submitted by States parties;

²² A/43/517.

²³ Resolution 38/14.

²⁴ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 18 (A/43/18).

²⁵ A/43/607.

7. *Strongly appeals* to all States parties to fulfil their financial obligations under article 8, paragraph 6, of the Convention and to pay their outstanding contributions and, if possible, their contributions for 1989 before 1 February 1989 so as to enable the Committee to meet regularly;

8. *Endorses* the decision taken at the twelfth meeting of States parties to the Convention that, as an exceptional measure, pending resolution of its current financial difficulties, the Committee should hold one extended session if possible in 1989;²⁶

9. *Invites* the Secretary-General to ensure, if possible, that the Committee holds its regular session in 1989 for at least three weeks;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session on the financial situation of the Committee and possible administrative and legal measures for improving the situation facing the Committee;

11. *Decides* to consider the report at its forty-fourth session under the item entitled "Elimination of all forms of racial discrimination".

75th plenary meeting
8 December 1988

43/97. Status of the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 41/103 of 4 December 1986 and 42/56 of 30 November 1987,

Mindful that the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid⁴ constitutes an important international treaty in the field of human rights and serves to implement the ideals of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,²

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,

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,

Alarmed by the aggravation of the situation in South Africa, in particular the further escalation of ruthless repression by the Fascist-like apartheid régime,

Mindful of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1988/14 of 29 February 1988,²⁷ in which the Commission expressed its conviction that the crime of apartheid is a form of the crime of genocide,

Stressing that the root cause of the conflict in southern Africa is the policy of apartheid and that only the total eradication of apartheid can lead to a peaceful and lasting solution of that conflict,

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;²⁸

2. *Commends* those States parties to the Convention which have submitted their reports under article VII thereof;

3. *Appeals once again* to those States which 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 could not be halted;

4. *Underlines* the importance of the universal ratification of the Convention, which would be an effective contribution to the fulfilment of the ideals of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the fortieth anniversary of which is being celebrated in 1988;

5. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Group of Three of the Commission on Human Rights,²⁹ which was set up under the Convention, and, in particular, of the conclusions and recommendations contained in that report;

6. *Draws the attention* of all States to the opinion expressed by the Group of Three in its report 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;³⁰

7. *Calls upon* all States of which the transnational corporations continue to do business with South Africa and Namibia to take appropriate steps to terminate their dealings with South Africa and Namibia;

8. *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;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to circulate the above-mentioned list among all States parties to the Convention and all Member States and to bring such facts to the attention of the public by all means of mass communication;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to invite the States parties to the Convention, the specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations to provide the Commis-

²⁶ See CERD/SP/SR.19, para. 47.

²⁷ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1988, Supplement No. 2 and corrigendum (E/1988/12 and Corr.1), chap. II, sect. A.*

²⁸ A/43/516.

²⁹ E/CN.4/1988/32.

³⁰ *Ibid.*, para. 34.

sion 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;

11. *Notes* the importance of measures to be taken by States parties in the field of teaching and education for fuller implementation of the Convention;

12. *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;

13. *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;

14. *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.

75th plenary meeting
8 December 1988

43/98. Implementation of the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons and United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons

The General Assembly,

Recalling all its relevant resolutions, including resolution 37/52 of 3 December 1982, by which it adopted the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons,³¹ and resolution 37/53 of 3 December 1982, in which it, *inter alia*, proclaimed the period 1983-1992 the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons,

Recalling its resolution 42/58 of 30 November 1987 and reaffirming all of its relevant provisions,

Noting with appreciation that an interregional meeting of representatives of national committees on disability issues will be held early in 1989 to exchange views and information on enhancing the capabilities of such committees,

Taking note of Economic and Social Council resolution 1988/45 of 27 May 1988, in which the Council, *inter alia*, reiterated the need to launch a special global awareness and fund-raising campaign to give added momentum to the Decade, and in this regard, welcomed the appointment by the Secretary-General of the Special Representative for the Promotion of the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons,

Noting the important work currently being undertaken 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,

Bearing in mind that the mid-decade review to evaluate the implementation of the World Programme of Action was conducted so that a list of priorities could be established for planning global activities and programmes during the remainder of the Decade and beyond,³²

Taking into account 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 Decade, and recognizing that much more should be done to improve the living conditions of disabled persons,

Mindful that Member States bear the ultimate responsibility for the implementation of the World Programme of Action,

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,

Noting with appreciation the steps taken by the United Nations system and by the non-governmental organizations concerned to monitor the implementation 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 and the resource capacities of the Voluntary Fund are strengthened, many priority requests will not be met and the implementation of the World Programme of Action will be seriously affected,

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 Decade,

Having considered 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,³³

1. *Reaffirms* the validity of the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons;

2. *Stresses* that, for the second half of the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons, special emphasis should be placed on the equalization of opportunities for disabled persons;

3. *Urges* Member States, intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations concerned to translate into action at all levels, as appropriate, the priorities for global activities and programmes during the second half of the Decade, such as those set forth in the annex to the present resolution;

4. *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, as well as financial support to strengthen organizations of disabled persons;

5. *Invites* Governments to participate actively in the international co-operation with a view to improving the living conditions of disabled persons by encouraging professional experts, in particular disabled persons, in various aspects of rehabilitation and the equalization of

³¹ A/37/351/Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1, annex, sect. VIII, recommendation 1 (IV).

³² See CSDHA/DDP/GME/7 of 1 September 1987.

³³ A/43/634 and Add.1

opportunity, including those who are in retirement and willing to work with disabled persons;

6. *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 account in their programmes and operational activities the specific needs of disabled persons;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take, *inter alia*, the following measures at the United Nations level:

(a) To disseminate widely the text of the World Programme of Action and all manuals and special publications prepared by the United Nations for the International Year of Disabled Persons, in 1981, and the Decade;

(b) To examine possible ways in which United Nations meetings, information materials and documents can be made more accessible to disabled persons and to determine the financial implications thereof;

(c) To assist Member States in establishing and strengthening national committees on disability issues and similar co-ordinating bodies;

(d) To promote and support the establishment of strong national organizations of disabled persons;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to conduct a feasibility study on the substantive, financial and administrative implications of alternative ways to mark the end of the Decade in 1992, which would include a review of the global progress achieved and obstacles encountered during the Decade and which would provide a mechanism for preparing the actions needed until the year 2000 and beyond, and to submit the study to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to strengthen the regional commissions to enable them to promote technical co-operation activities and the sharing of national resources for personnel training, the exchange of information, policy and programme development and research and the participation of disabled persons;

10. *Endorses* the measures proposed by the Secretary-General in his report³³ to strengthen the programmes and activities of the agencies and bodies of the United Nations system and to improve the co-ordination of inter-agency efforts on behalf of disabled persons;

11. *Invites* the Secretary-General and Member States to involve disabled persons to a greater extent in United Nations programmes and activities, *inter alia*, through the provision of employment opportunities;

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General to consider establishing, within existing resources, alternative structures 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;

13. *Invites* the Centre to expand its close collaboration with intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations active in the field of disability, in particular organizations of disabled persons, and to consult with them on a regular and systematic basis on matters relating to the implementation of the World Programme of Action;

14. *Calls upon* Member States, national committees, the United Nations system and non-governmental organizations to assist in a global information and fund-raising campaign to publicize the Decade through all appropriate means;

15. *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;

16. *Requests* the Secretary-General to inform the Commission for Social Development at its thirty-first session of the progress of work of the Special Representative for the Promotion of the Decade of Disabled Persons;

17. *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 to 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";

18. *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 Decade, with priority given, as appropriate, to programmes and projects of the least developed countries;

19. *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 Voluntary Fund so as to enable it to respond effectively to the growing demand for assistance;

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

21. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fourth session the item entitled "Implementation of the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons and United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons".

75th plenary meeting
8 December 1988

ANNEX

Priorities for global activities and programmes during the second half of the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons

1. Member States, which have the main responsibility for the implementation of the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons, are urged:

(a) To develop and implement national plans of action, using a multisectoral, interdisciplinary approach in consultation with organizations of disabled persons;

(b) To promote the development and functioning of organizations of disabled persons by providing technical and financial support;

(c) To establish and/or strengthen national committees or similar co-ordinating bodies;

(d) To launch a public information and education campaign in which disabled persons are portrayed as equal members of society;

(e) To support cultural activities to promote awareness of the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons by giving disabled persons the opportunity to participate in musical, artistic and drama activities;

(f) To review, update and, where necessary, improve national legislation to ensure general conformity with international standards;

(g) To consider incorporating in their legislation and planning the rights of the disabled, including those of persons who are:

(i) Hearing-impaired, including the right to have sign language interpretation;

- (ii) Visually impaired, including access to Braille material, audio aids and large print information;
 - (iii) Mentally impaired, including access to easy reading materials;
 - (iv) Speech-impaired, including access to new technologies;
 - (h) To formulate and implement disability-related projects for inclusion in technical co-operation programmes financed by the United Nations Development Programme through the country programmes funded by the indicative planning figures;
 - (i) To review and extend services and benefits available to disabled persons and their families, aimed at ensuring basic level income maintenance and promoting self-directed personal assistance, housing, transport and other facilities needed for independent living;
 - (j) To train personnel, including disabled persons, to build a national capability to deal with disability;
 - (k) To establish machinery for appropriate data collection on disabilities, to be used in national planning;
 - (l) To use indigenous raw materials, scientific expertise and production facilities for the manufacture and local repair of appropriate technical aids and appliances needed by disabled persons;
 - (m) To accede to and implement the provisions of the Protocol³⁴ to the Agreement on the Importation of Educational, Scientific and Cultural Materials,³⁵ adopted at Nairobi on 26 November 1976 by the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization at its nineteenth session, concerning the duty-free international movement of equipment and material needed to assist the daily living of disabled persons;
 - (n) To ratify, if they have not yet done so, the Convention concerning Vocational Rehabilitation and Employment (Disabled Persons) adopted in 1983 by the International Labour Conference;³⁶
 - (o) To support research into the special needs of disabled persons and into programmes to benefit them and their families;
 - (p) To develop services and facilities to promote the rehabilitation and equalization of opportunities of disabled women, elderly disabled persons, mentally ill and other mentally impaired persons, multiple disabled persons, disabled refugees and disabled migrants.
2. Intergovernmental organizations are urged to give priority to issues concerning disabled persons and to take initiatives to implement the World Programme of Action.
3. Non-governmental organizations, which play an important role in the implementation of the World Programme of Action, are urged during the remainder of the Decade:
- (a) To establish regular and systematic contacts with the United Nations system and other non-governmental organizations in collecting and disseminating information and research findings, planning activities and sharing innovative experiences and in maximizing the use of available resources;
 - (b) To mobilize their networks and resources to publicize the aims and objectives of the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons;
 - (c) To provide regular information on their activities and meetings to the Disabled Persons Unit of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat and actively to support its activities.

43/99. 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,

Recalling also its resolution 42/59 of 30 November 1987 on crime prevention and criminal justice, in which Member States and the Secretary-General were urged, *inter alia*, to make every effort to translate into action, as appropriate, the respective recommendations, policies and conclusions stemming from the Milan Plan of Action and the relevant resolutions and recommendations adopted unanimously by the Seventh United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders³⁷ and to accord priority attention to the forms of crime identified in the Milan Plan of Action by strengthening international co-operation in this field,

Recalling further that in the same resolution the General Assembly endorsed the recommendations related to preparations for 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 requested the Secretary-General to take immediate steps to ensure successful and cost-effective preparations for the Eighth Congress,

Mindful that 1988 marks the fortieth anniversary of the establishment of the United Nations programme of work in crime prevention and criminal justice and that the scope and extent of present-day criminality exceeds what could have been foreseen by Member States when they vested the United Nations with a leading role in this field,

Bearing in mind the objectives of the United Nations in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice, specifically the reduction of criminality, the promotion of more efficient and effective administration of justice, the strengthening of international co-operation and the fight against transnational crime, the observance of human rights and the promotion of the highest standards of fairness, humanity and professional conduct,

Aware that the spread of crime in the contemporary world and its ever-changing patterns and dynamics require a prompt and effective response appropriate to the particular cultural, political, economic and social circumstances and that modern technological advances facilitate crime prevention and control but also make possible the transnational expansion of organized criminality,

Recognizing that issues related to crime have intensified in complexity and gravity and that economic and financial crises in many developing countries have severely affected the functioning of crime prevention and the criminal justice system,

Reaffirming 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 the preparatory body for the quinquennial United Nations congresses on the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders,

Noting with concern that the severe constraints on the human and financial resources available to the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat may jeopardize the success of the Eighth Congress and of the programme as a whole,

1. Takes note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of its resolution

³⁴ See United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1259, No. 20669.

³⁵ The Agreement was adopted at Florence by the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization at its fifth session and signed in New York on 22 November 1950. See United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 131, No. 1734.

³⁶ International Labour Office, *Official Bulletin*, vol. LXVI, 1983, Series A, No. 2, convention No. 159.

³⁷ 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).

42/59³⁸ and of the relevant recommendations contained therein made by the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control at its tenth session, during which, *inter alia*, it reviewed the results of the interregional preparatory meetings for the Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders and endorsed their recommendations;

2. *Invites* the Economic and Social Council, at its first regular session of 1989, to give priority attention to the recommendations of the Committee regarding, in particular, the implementation of the resolutions of the Seventh United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, the review of the functioning and programme of work in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice and the preparations for the Eighth Congress;

3. *Welcomes* the efforts made by Member States and the Secretary-General to translate into action the recommendations contained in the Milan Plan of Action, adopted by the Seventh Congress, and urges those Governments which have not yet done so to provide relevant information to the Secretary-General on the implementation of those recommendations;

4. *Stresses* the necessity for Member States to continue to make concerted and systematic efforts to strengthen international co-operation in crime prevention and criminal justice as identified in the Milan Plan of Action and to facilitate the adoption by the Eighth Congress of viable and constructive action-oriented strategies against crime;

5. *Calls upon* all States to become actively involved in the preparations for the Eighth Congress, to participate in the regional preparatory meetings to be held in 1989 and to be represented in the quinquennial congress at a high level, and encourages the intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations concerned and the professional community, whose substantive contributions to the congresses have always been of great value, to continue to collaborate in the research and other preparatory activities for the Eighth Congress;

6. *Calls upon* the specialized agencies, in particular the International Labour Organisation, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the World Health Organization, the International Civil Aviation Organization and the International Maritime Organization, and other organizations of the United Nations system to give the necessary attention and priority to national, regional and international measures aimed at fighting crime and improving the quality of the administration of justice;

7. *Invites* Member States to contribute to the United Nations Trust Fund for Social Defence as a means of supporting the work of the United Nations in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice and to forward to the Secretary-General proposals for its revitalization;

8. *Encourages* Member States and relevant organizations, in particular the World Bank, the United Nations Development Programme, the Department of Technical Co-operation for Development of the Secretariat and the regional commissions, to support and complement the technical co-operation activities in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice, including the programmes of the United Nations for interregional and regional co-operation for crime prevention, and to provide financial assistance to the regional institutes for the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders;

9. *Calls upon* the Secretary-General to apply the priorities identified for the United Nations programme of work in crime prevention and criminal justice both to the Eighth Congress and to the work of the United Nations in the field of criminal justice and crime prevention in general;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide the necessary resources for the preparations for the Eighth Congress, including regional preparatory meetings, and to ensure that the allocation of manpower to the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs is sufficient to meet its responsibilities and necessary commitments;

11. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session on the implementation of the present resolution, providing updated information on the preparations for the Eighth Congress;

12. *Decides* to consider this subject at its forty-fourth session under the item entitled "Crime prevention and criminal justice".

75th plenary meeting
8 December 1988

43/100. 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 previous resolutions on the Convention, in particular resolution 42/60 of 30 November 1987, as well as Economic and Social Council resolutions 1988/26 of 26 May 1988 and 1988/48 of 27 May 1988,

Taking note of the decisions taken on 7 and 8 March 1988 at the Fourth Meeting of States Parties to the Convention,³⁹

Aware of the important contribution that the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women⁴⁰ 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,

Having considered the report of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women on its seventh session,⁴¹

³⁹ See CEDAW/SP/14.

⁴⁰ *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.

⁴¹ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 38 (A/43/38).*

Noting that the Committee agreed, in examining reports, to take due account of the different cultural and socio-economic systems of States parties to the Convention,

1. *Takes note with concern* of the declining rate of ratification of or accession to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women by 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. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the status of the Convention⁴² and requests him to submit annually to the General Assembly a report on the status of the Convention;

5. *Takes note* of the report of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women on its seventh session;

6. *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;

7. *Takes note* of the general recommendations adopted by the Committee pursuant to its discussion at its seventh session on ways and means of implementing article 21 of the Convention;⁴³

8. *Takes note with concern* of the account by the Committee of the present constraints within which it operates and of the problems it has encountered as a result of its lack of resources;

9. *Welcomes* the efforts made by the Committee to rationalize its procedures and expedite the consideration of periodic reports and to develop procedures and guidelines for the consideration of second reports, and strongly encourages the Committee to continue its endeavours to those ends;

10. *Decides* to keep under review the Committee's request for additional meeting time;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to make available within existing resources the necessary staff and facilities for the effective performance by the Committee of its functions;

12. *Reaffirms* that, to this end, the resources of the Division for the Advancement of Women of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat should be reinforced through various means, including redeployment, without prejudice to the current allocation of resources to the United Nations Office at Vienna;

13. *Also requests* the Secretary-General, in preparing the programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991, to take due account of article 17, paragraph 9, of the Convention in providing the necessary staff and facilities for the effective performance by the Committee of its functions in order to enable it to carry out its mandate as efficiently as other human rights treaty bodies;

14. *Requests* the Committee to continue to take into account considerations of cost and effectiveness, as well as other relevant matters, when determining where it will meet;

15. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide the Committee with an assessment of the costs of holding meetings at the United Nations Office at Vienna and at United Nations Headquarters in New York based on full servicing of the Committee, including attendance by relevant professional staff from the Division for the Advancement of Women, legal staff expert in human rights treaty implementation and adequate secretarial staff, and to transmit this information to the Economic and Social Council at its first regular session of 1989;

16. *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. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to transmit the report of the Committee to the Commission on the Status of Women for information;

18. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution, and to transmit the report to the Commission on the Status of Women at its thirty-fourth session.

75th plenary meeting
8 December 1988

43/101. 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 42/62 of 30 November 1987, in which, *inter alia*, it endorsed the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women⁴⁰ 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 and 1988/19, 1988/21, 1988/22 and 1988/29 of 26 May 1988,

Recalling the Guiding Principles for Developmental Social Welfare Policies and Programmes in the Near Future,⁴⁴ 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 Forward-looking Strategies,

⁴² A/43/605.

⁴³ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 38 (A/43/38), chap. V, para. 770.

⁴⁴ See E/CONF.80/10, chap. III.

Welcoming the significant progress made by the Commission at its special session in 1987 in restructuring its agenda along functional lines, developing the systematic long-term programme of work and strengthening its role and functions, and noting the outcome of the thirty-second session of the Commission, held at Vienna from 14 to 23 March 1988⁴⁵ and, in particular, Economic and Social Council resolutions 1988/19, 1988/21, 1988/22 and 1988/29,

Taking note of Economic and Social Council resolutions on issues relating to women,

Welcoming the designation by the Secretary-General of the advancement of women as one of the priorities of the Organization for the biennium 1988-1989,

Recognizing the need for the Commission to consider at its regular sessions the priority themes for its next five sessions, contained in the annex to Economic and Social Council resolution 1987/24,

1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General⁴⁶ concerning the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women;

2. Recalls resolutions 1, 2 and 4 adopted by the Commission on the Status of Women at its special session in 1987,⁴⁷ in particular its recommendation that the implementation of the Forward-looking Strategies and the status of women in general should be incorporated as one of the priorities in the introduction of the Organization's medium-term plan for the period 1992-1997;

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 in matters related to the advancement of women and calls upon it 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. Endorses Economic and Social Council resolution 1988/19, in which, *inter alia*, the Council decided that the duration of the thirty-fourth session of the Commission, to be held in 1990, should be extended to ten days;

6. 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 Division for the Advancement of Women, as the substantive secretariat of the Commission 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;

7. Requests the relevant United Nations bodies to continue to provide focused and action-oriented input when reporting to the Commission on the priority themes;

8. Endorses the comprehensive reporting system to monitor, review and appraise the implementation of the Forward-looking Strategies, as outlined in the annex to Economic and Social Council resolution 1988/22, which will assist Member States in identifying problems and in developing remedial measures at the national, regional and international levels, and invites Governments and the organizations of the United Nations system, including the regional commissions and the specialized agencies, to report accordingly, through the Commission, to the Economic and Social Council;

9. 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;

10. 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;

11. 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;

12. Endorses Economic and Social Council resolution 1988/29, in which the Council requested the Secretary-General to convene a seminar on women and rural development, using the resources available in the Trust Fund for the Preparatory Activities of the 1985 World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women established under Council decision 1983/132;

13. Endorses also Economic and Social Council resolution 1988/21, in which the Council recommended that in updating the *World Survey on the Role of Women in Development*,⁴⁸ particular emphasis should be given to those factors that contribute to the deteriorating status of women in developing countries, as well as Economic and Social Council resolution 1988/49 of 26 July 1988, in which the Council called upon the Secretary-General to devote a separate section in the *World Economic Survey* to economic aspects of the situation of women and their contribution to economic development;

14. Requests the Commission to explore, at its thirty-third session, the possibility of holding, during the period 1990-1991, an interregional consultation on women in public life;

15. 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;

⁴⁵ E/1988/15.

⁴⁶ A/43/638.

⁴⁷ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1987, Supplement No. 2 (E/1987/15)*, chap. I, sect. C.

⁴⁸ E/CN.6/1988/7.

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 to the Economic and Social Council, through the Commission, 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-fourth 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 following session of the Commission 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-fourth 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-fourth session under the item entitled "Forward-looking strategies for the advancement of women to the year 2000".

75th plenary meeting
8 December 1988

43/102. United Nations Development Fund for Women

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its decisions set forth in resolution 39/125 of 14 December 1984,

Emphasizing the catalytic role of the United Nations Development Fund for Women 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 supporting activities directly benefiting women in line with national and regional priorities,

Recognizing that the Fund's dynamism lies in its flexibility and the complementarity of its innovative and catalytic priority roles,

Recognizing the initiatives of the Fund to assist national machineries on women, planning and other relevant ministries and intergovernmental organizations to integrate the concerns of women and to ensure their involvement in development programmes at all levels,

Noting the Fund's regional priority frameworks and its increased co-operation with regional and national development banks and larger funds, through which critical resources have been leveraged for women in development activities,

1. *Takes note* of the note by the Secretary-General,⁴⁹ containing the report of the Administrator of the United

Nations Development Programme on the activities of the United Nations Development Fund for Women;

2. *Notes* the Fund's continued co-operation with units throughout the United Nations system concerned with women and development, and with the planning and sectoral ministries and the national machineries on women in development of developing countries;

3. *Stresses* the importance of the continuous strengthening of the technical and financial capacities of the Fund to enable it to preserve and augment its flexible approaches to supporting activities at the national, regional and global levels, including those of the regional commissions and of the Division for the Advancement of Women of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat;

4. *Reaffirms* the dual priorities of the Fund to serve as a catalyst in respect of mainstream development activities, as often as possible at pre-investment stages, and to support innovative and experimental activities in line with national and regional priorities, and recognizes the forceful interrelationship between the two approaches;

5. *Expresses its appreciation* to Governments, non-governmental organizations and individuals that have pledged and contributed to the Fund;⁵⁰

6. *Notes with concern* that the Fund's resources have been insufficient to enable it to respond adequately to the increasing number of requests received;

7. *Commends* national committees on the Fund and non-governmental organizations for their initiatives in the development of education and public awareness programmes and resource mobilization on behalf of the Fund;

8. *Invites* Governments, non-governmental organizations and others to consider making substantial contributions to the Fund;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit to the Assembly at its forty-fourth session the report of the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme on the activities of the Fund submitted pursuant to Assembly resolution 39/125.

75th plenary meeting
8 December 1988

43/103. Improvement of the status of women in the Secretariat

The General Assembly,

Taking into consideration the decision of the Secretary-General,⁵¹ in order to implement the action programme for the improvement of the status of women in the Secretariat⁵² by 1990 and the commitments to further action referred to in General Assembly resolution 42/62 of 30 November 1987, to deploy on a full-time basis a senior-level position with appropriate support, within existing resources, to the Office of the Assistant Secretary-General for Human Resources Management,

1. *Invites* the Secretary-General, as a matter of high priority, to implement fully the above-mentioned decision;

2. *Urges* the Secretary-General to consider, in accordance with the priorities contained in the fourth report of the Steering Committee for the Improvement of the Status

⁴⁹ *Ibid.*, appendices.

⁵¹ See A/C.5/43/14.

⁵² A/C.5/40/30, sect. III.B.

⁴⁹ A/43/643.

of Women in the Secretariat,⁵³ the appointment of a senior-level woman to the position designated as a focal point to ensure the implementation of the action programme for the improvement of the status of women in the Secretariat;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session on the progress achieved in the implementation of the action programme for the improvement of the status of women in the Secretariat and that such information be submitted to the Commission on the Status of Women at its thirty-third session for comment.

75th plenary meeting
8 December 1988

43/104. Participation of women in promoting international peace and co-operation

The General Assembly,

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,

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 Women⁴⁰ for the period up to the year 2000, emphasized that the main principles and directions formulated in the Declaration for women's activities aimed at strengthening peace should be put into practice,

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 and political affairs of society and in the endeavour to promote international peace and co-operation;

2. *Appeals* to all Governments to give publicity to the Declaration on the Participation of Women in Promoting International Peace and Co-operation and to take practical institutional, educational and organizational measures to facilitate the participation of women on an equal footing with men in the decision-making process, including that related to peace, disarmament negotiations and the resolution of conflicts;

3. *Invites* all Governments, in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1988/28 of 26 May 1988, to inform the Secretary-General of their activities undertaken at all levels to implement the Declaration;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to take adequate steps to ensure that publicity is given to the Declaration;

5. *Invites* the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat, the United Nations University and other bodies within the United Nations system to undertake activities that will further involve women in the process aimed at strengthening international peace and co-operation;

6. *Decides* to consider the further implementation of the Declaration at its forty-fourth session under the item entitled "Forward-looking strategies for the advancement of women to the year 2000".

75th plenary meeting
8 December 1988

43/105. 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,²⁰ 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 about 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,⁵⁴ thirty-seventh,⁵⁵ thirty-eighth,⁵⁶ thirty-ninth,⁵⁷ fortieth,⁵⁸ forty-first,⁵⁹ forty-second,⁶⁰ forty-third⁶¹ and forty-fourth²⁷ 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, 41/100 of 4 December 1986 and 42/94 of 7 December 1987,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General,⁶²

⁵⁴ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1980, Supplement No. 3 and corrigendum (E/1980/13 and Corr.1), chap. XXVI, sect. A.*

⁵⁵ *Ibid.*, 1981, *Supplement No. 5 and corrigendum (E/1981/25 and Corr.1), chap. XXVIII, sect. A.*

⁵⁶ *Ibid.*, 1982, *Supplement No. 2 and corrigendum (E/1982/12 and Corr.1), chap. XXVI, sect. A.*

⁵⁷ *Ibid.*, 1983, *Supplement No. 3 and corrigendum (E/1983/13 and Corr.1), chap. XXVII, sect. A.*

⁵⁸ *Ibid.*, 1984, *Supplement No. 4 and corrigendum (E/1984/14 and Corr.1), chap. II, sect. A.*

⁵⁹ *Ibid.*, 1985, *Supplement No. 2 (E/1985/22), chap. II, sect. A.*

⁶⁰ *Ibid.*, 1986, *Supplement No. 2 (E/1986/22), chap. II, sect. A.*

⁶¹ *Ibid.*, 1987, *Supplement No. 5 and corrigenda (E/1987/18 and Corr.1 and 2), chap. II, sect. A.*

⁶² A/43/633 and Add.1.

⁵³ A/C.5/43/14, annex I.

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-fourth 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".

*75th plenary meeting
8 December 1988*

43/106. 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 granting 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 also 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 resolu-

tions 385 (1976) of 30 January 1976, 435 (1978) of 29 September 1978 and 601 (1987) of 30 October 1987,

Recalling further the Declaration adopted by the World Conference on Sanctions against Racist South Africa⁶³ and the Declaration of the International Conference for the Immediate Independence of Namibia and the Programme of Action on Namibia,⁶⁴

Recalling 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 1987,⁶⁵

Recalling also the final communiqué adopted by the United Nations Council for Namibia at its ministerial meeting held at United Nations Headquarters on 2 October 1987,⁶⁶

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 1983,⁶⁷

Recalling with satisfaction the holding at Tunis from 7 to 9 August 1984 of the Conference of Arab Solidarity with the Struggle for Liberation in Southern Africa,⁶⁸

Taking note of resolutions CM/Res.1147 (XLVIII) on Namibia and CM/Res.1148 (XLVIII) on South Africa adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its forty-eighth ordinary session, held at Addis Ababa from 19 to 23 May 1988,¹³

Taking note also of the statement issued on 29 September 1988 by the President of the Security Council, on behalf of the members of the Council, in which he expressed their concern that so long after the adoption of Council resolution 435 (1978) the Namibian people had not yet attained their self-determination and independence and strongly urged South Africa to comply forthwith with the resolutions and decisions of the Council, in particular resolution 435 (1978), and to co-operate with the Secretary-General in its immediate, full and definitive implementation,⁶⁹

Gravely concerned about the continuation of the illegal occupation of Namibia by South Africa and the continued violations of the human rights of the people in the Territory and of the other peoples still under colonial domination and alien subjugation,

Gravely concerned about the continuation of the news blackout in Namibia by the racist régime of Pretoria,

Expressing support and solidarity with students, workers and parents in Namibia in their demand for the removal of the racist South African military bases from the vicinity of the schools,

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,

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

⁶³ *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.

⁶⁴ 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.

⁶⁵ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 24 (A/42/24)*, part two, chap. III, para. 203.

⁶⁶ A/42/631-S/19187, annex.

⁶⁷ See A/38/311-S/15883, annex.

⁶⁸ See A/39/450-S/16726.

⁶⁹ S/20208. For the printed text, see *Resolutions and Decisions of the Security Council, 1988*.

"new constitution" as null and void, Council resolution 569 (1985) of 26 July 1985 and the statement made by the President of the Council on 13 June 1986 on the nationwide state of emergency in South Africa,⁷⁰

Deeply concerned about 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,

Recalling its resolution 42/95 of 7 December 1987 condemning 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 the increased brutal repression of the majority, which once again clearly manifested the *apartheid* régime's arrogant defiance and intransigence,

Alarmed by the latest manoeuvre the racist régime has employed to gain credibility, namely, the staging of fraudulent municipal elections on 26 October 1988, which were designed to entrench further white supremacy,

Deeply concerned about the banning of nineteen mass democratic organizations and eighteen individuals, including the restrictions imposed on Govan Mbeki, as well as the outright banning of the End Conscription Campaign, which is committed to peaceful means of struggle against *apartheid*,

Alarmed by the increasing number of assassinations and abductions of members and leaders of the national liberation movements in Africa and elsewhere by hit squads deployed and paid by the racist régime,

Deeply concerned about the racist régime's increased attacks on the religious community and its individual leaders and the recent bombings of the offices of the mass democratic organizations, including those of the Southern Africa Catholic Bishop's Conference at Pretoria, by agents of the régime,

Deeply indignant at the persistent policy of hostility by the racist régime of South Africa against Angola, which constitutes an act of aggression against the sovereignty and territorial integrity of that country,

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 1977,⁷¹

Recalling also 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,⁷²

Considering that the denial of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people to self-determination, sovereignty, independence and return to Palestine and the brutal suppression by the Israeli forces of the heroic uprising, the *intifadah*, of the Palestinian population in the occupied territories, as well as the repeated Israeli aggression against

the population of the region, constitute a serious threat to international peace and security,

Recalling Security Council resolutions 605 (1987) of 22 December 1987, 607 (1988) of 5 January 1988 and 608 (1988) of 14 January 1988 on the deterioration of the situation of the Palestinian people in the occupied territories,

Deeply concerned and alarmed at the deplorable consequences of Israel's continuing acts of aggression against Lebanon and recalling all the relevant resolutions of the Security Council, in particular resolutions 425 (1978) of 19 March 1978, 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 once again* 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 once again* its vigorous condemnation of the continued illegal occupation of Namibia by racist 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, occupationist and racist régime of South Africa for its increased brutal repression of the Namibian people, as manifested by the continued arrest and detention without trial of leaders of the South West Africa People's Organization, trade unionists and church leaders, 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. *Vehemently condemns* the racist régime of Pretoria for the news blackout in Namibia, the repeated destruction of editorial offices of independent papers such as *The Namibian* and the arrest of their staff members with a view to preventing them from exposing the atrocities committed by the racist troops and murder squads against the innocent civilian population;

10. *Strongly condemns* the racist régime for the brutal attack by its occupation troops against peaceful demonstrators gathered at Windhoek on 29 September 1988 to mark the tenth anniversary of the adoption of Security Council resolution 435 (1978);

⁷⁰ See *Resolutions and Decisions of the Security Council*, 1986, p. 17. A/32/61, annex I.

⁷² *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.

11. *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;

12. *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;

13. *Commends* the efforts of the democratic forces within the various sections of 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, recalls with satisfaction 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;⁷³

14. *Strongly condemns* the holding of municipal elections on 26 October 1988, which will further entrench white supremacy, and demands the calling of free and fair elections based on universal adult suffrage in a united and democratic South Africa;

15. *Vehemently condemns* the banning and restrictions imposed on the mass democratic movements and individuals using peaceful means of struggle against *apartheid*, as well as the restrictions imposed on Govan Mbeki, leader of the African National Congress of South Africa, who was recently released from Robben Island, and demands that these restrictions and bannings be immediately lifted;

16. *Strongly condemns* the wanton killing of peaceful and defenceless demonstrators and workers on strike, as well as the arbitrary arrests of leaders and activists of the mass democratic movement, including women and young children, and demands their immediate and unconditional release, in particular that of Nelson Mandela and Zephania Mothopeng;

17. *Strongly condemns* South Africa for the imposition, renewal and extension 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;

18. *Strongly condemns* the increased attacks on the religious community and its leaders, and demands that the racist Pretoria régime bring to justice those responsible for the bombing of the mass democratic organizations, including the Southern Africa Catholic Bishop's Conference;

19. *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;

20. *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;

21. *Calls once again* for the full implementation of the provisions of the Declaration adopted by the World Conference on Sanctions against Racist South Africa⁶³ and of the Declaration of the International Conference for the

Immediate Independence of Namibia and the Programme of Action on Namibia;⁶⁴

22. *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;

23. *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 national independence in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations;

24. *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;

25. *Strongly condemns* the persistent policy of hostility and the repeated armed attacks by the racist régime of South Africa against Angola, which constitute acts of aggression against the sovereignty and the territorial integrity of that country;

26. *Demands* that the Pretoria régime respect the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Angola and the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of other States, and demands the immediate payment of compensation to Angola for damages caused, in accordance with the relevant decisions and resolutions of the Security Council;

27. *Commends* the Government of Angola for its political will, diplomatic flexibility and constructive spirit in the search for a negotiated solution to the problems of southern Africa and welcomes the ongoing negotiations among Angola, Cuba and South Africa, mediated by the United States of America, aimed at seeking a peaceful solution to the conflict in south-western Africa;

28. *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;

29. *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;

30. *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 rights;

31. *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;

⁷³ 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, annex.

32. *Strongly condemns* the unprovoked and unwarranted military attacks of 14 June 1985, 19 May 1986 and 20 June 1988 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;

33. *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;

34. *Denounces* the collusion between Israel and South Africa and expresses support for the Declaration of the International Conference on the Alliance between South Africa and Israel;⁶⁷

35. *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 the peoples to self-determination and independence;

36. *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*;

37. *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 42/78 of 4 December 1987, and calls upon 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 their efforts to find a just and lasting solution to this question;

38. *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;

39. *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;

40. *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,² under which no one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment;

41. *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;

42. *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;

43. *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 that assistance;

44. *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;

45. *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;

46. *Decides* to consider this item at its forty-fourth 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.

75th plenary meeting
8 December 1988

43/107. 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,⁷⁴

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 the use of mercenaries 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 im-

⁷⁴ Resolution 2625 (XXV), annex.

pede 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 42/96 of 7 December 1987, 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 Commission on Human Rights resolution 1988/7 of 22 February 1988,⁷⁵ in which the Commission 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 1977,⁷⁶ condemning and outlawing the use of mercenaries and its adverse effects on the independence and territorial integrity of African States,

Deeply concerned about 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,

Taking note with appreciation of the reports of the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on the question of the use of mercenaries as a means of impeding the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination,⁷⁶

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 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* the provisions of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1988/7 aimed at giving the Special Rapporteur on the question of the use of mercenaries the full opportunity to carry out his mandate most effectively;

9. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Special Rapporteur for his reports and especially for his preliminary conclusions and recommendations;

10. *Decides* to examine at its forty-fourth session the question of the use of mercenaries as a means to violate human rights and to impede the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination 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";

11. *Emphasizes* the importance of having the Special Rapporteur present his report during the consideration of 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", and requests the Secretary-General to make the same report available to the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Drafting of an International Convention against the Recruitment, Use, Financing and Training of Mercenaries, for its information.

75th plenary meeting
8 December 1988

43/108. 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 42/97 of 7 December 1987, in which it requested the Commission on Human Rights to

⁷⁵ See A/32/310, annex II.

⁷⁶ A/43/632, annex, and A/43/735, annex.

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 1988/55 of 8 March 1988⁷⁷ and Economic and Social Council decision 1988/142 of 27 May 1988, 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 two years,

Noting with satisfaction that the Commission on Human Rights decided, by that resolution, that the study of the current dimensions of the problems of intolerance and discrimination based on religion or belief by the Special Rapporteur of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities⁷⁷ should be published in all official languages of the United Nations and should be widely distributed, and that the Sub-Commission has been invited to continue its in-depth consideration of the issue and to report to the Commission at its forty-fifth session,

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,² the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights²⁰ 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. *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;

4. *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;

5. *Considers* it desirable to enhance the promotional and public information activities of the United Nations in matters relating to freedom of religion or belief;

6. *Invites* the Secretary-General to continue to give high priority to the dissemination of the text of the Declaration 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;

7. *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;

8. *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;

9. *Welcomes* the renewal for two years 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;

10. *Notes* that the Commission on Human Rights also intends to consider at its forty-fifth 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";

11. *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-fourth session;

12. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fourth 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.

75th plenary meeting
8 December 1988

43/109. 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,⁷⁸

Recalling also its resolution 42/98 of 7 December 1987, in which it again urged the Commission and the Sub-Commission to expedite their consideration of this question, so that the Commission could submit its views and

⁷⁷ E/CN.4/Sub.2/1987/26.

⁷⁸ Resolution 37/194, annex.

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,

Endorsing Commission resolution 1988/62 of 9 March 1988,⁷⁹

Taking note of Sub-Commission resolution 1988/28 of 1 September 1988,⁷⁹

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,

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,

1. *Welcomes* the progress made by the Working Group of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, which enabled the Sub-Commission, at its fortieth session, to adopt the draft body of principles and guarantees for the protection of mentally-ill persons and for the improvement of mental health care;

2. *Invites* the Commission on Human Rights to consider the subject at its forty-fifth session in the light of the Sub-Commission's recommendations.

75th plenary meeting
8 December 1988

43/110. 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,

Reaffirming 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,⁸⁰

Realizing that the science and technology of our times create possibilities for providing an abundance of material wealth on Earth and establishing 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 the 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 so-

ciety, and of 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 peaceful economic, social and cultural development of countries and for the improvement of the living standards of all people,

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,

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 1982,⁵⁶ 1984/29 of 12 March 1984,⁵⁸ 1986/11 of 10 March 1986⁶⁰ and 1988/61 of 9 March 1988;²⁷

7. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fourth session the item entitled "Human rights and scientific and technological developments".

75th plenary meeting
8 December 1988

43/111. Human rights and scientific and technological developments: the right to life

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,

⁷⁹ E/CN.4/1989/3-E/CN.4/Sub.2/1988/45, chap. II, sect. A.

⁸⁰ Resolution 2542 (XXIV).

Recalling the relevant provisions of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,² the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights²⁰ and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,²⁰

Reaffirming that the inherent dignity and the equal and inalienable rights of all members of the human family are the foundation of freedom, justice and peace in the world,

Recalling the fundamental importance of the right to life,

Conscious that it is only the creative genius of man that makes progress and the development of civilization possible in a peaceful environment, and that human life must be recognized as supreme,

Recalling its resolution 42/99 of 7 December 1987,

Recalling Commission on Human Rights resolution 1988/60 of 9 March 1988,²⁷

1. *Reaffirms* that all people have an inherent right to life;
2. *Recalls* the historic responsibility of the Governments of all countries of the world to preserve civilization and to ensure that everyone enjoys his inherent right to life;
3. *Calls upon* all States to do their utmost to assist in implementing the right to life through the adoption of appropriate measures at both the national and international level;
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 for the benefit of mankind and for promoting and encouraging universal respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms;
5. *Emphasizes* the importance of promoting international understanding based on tolerance, friendship and peaceful co-operation;
6. *Calls upon* Governments and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to intensify their efforts with a view to strengthening mutual understanding and trust in the spirit of peace and respect for human rights;
7. *Decides* to consider this question at its forty-fifth session under the item entitled "Human rights and scientific and technological developments".

*75th plenary meeting
8 December 1988*

43/112. Question of a convention on the rights of the child

The General Assembly,

Recalling its previous resolutions, as well as Commission on Human Rights and Economic and Social Council resolutions, on the question of a convention on the rights of the child,

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, illiteracy, 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 that 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 the first reading of a full text of a draft convention on the rights of the child has been completed by the open-ended working group of the Commission on Human Rights,

Bearing in mind that 1989 marks the thirtieth anniversary of the Declaration on the Rights of the Child⁸¹ and 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,

Bearing in mind the necessity of taking due account of the cultural values and needs of developing countries in the second reading of the draft convention on the rights of the child, in order to achieve the universal recognition of those rights in the future convention,

1. *Welcomes* Economic and Social Council resolution 1988/40 of 27 May 1988, in which the Council authorized a meeting of the open-ended working group of the Commission on Human Rights for a period of up to two weeks in November-December 1988, with a view to completing the second reading of the draft convention on the rights of the child prior to the forty-fifth session of the Commission;
2. *Requests* the Commission on Human Rights to give the highest priority to the draft convention on the rights of the child and to make every effort at its session in 1989 to complete it and to submit it, through the Economic and Social Council, to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session;
3. *Invites* all Member States to offer their active support to the completion of the draft convention on the rights of the child 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;
4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide all the support and facilities necessary for the successful completion and adoption of the draft convention on the rights of the child;
5. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fourth session an item entitled "Adoption of the convention on the rights of the child".

*75th plenary meeting
8 December 1988*

43/113. 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

⁸¹ Resolution 1386 (XIV).

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,² the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,²⁰ the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights²⁰ and the Declaration on Social Progress and Development,⁸⁰

Recalling that in the preambles to the International Covenants on Human Rights²⁰ 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, 41/117 of 4 December 1986 and 42/102 of 7 December 1987,

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 disarmament would considerably promote progress in 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 1985,⁵⁹ 1986/15 of 10 March 1986,⁶⁰ 1987/19 and 1987/20 of 10 March 1987⁶¹ and 1988/22 and 1988/23 of 7 March 1988,²⁷ 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 and other international instruments;

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. *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;

5. *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;

6. *Decides* to consider the question of the indivisibility and interdependence of economic, social, cultural, civil and political rights at its forty-fourth session under the item entitled "International Covenants on Human Rights".

75th plenary meeting
8 December 1988

43/114. 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, 41/119 and 41/121 of 4 December 1986 and 42/103 and 42/105 of 7 December 1987,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the 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,⁸²

Recalling the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights²⁰ and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,²⁰ and reaffirming 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 the promotion and protection of the other,

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,²⁰

Also recognizing the important role of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights in the implementation of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights,

⁸² A/43/518.

Bearing in mind the important responsibilities of the Economic and Social Council in relation to the International Covenants on Human Rights,

Welcoming the submission to the General Assembly of the annual report of the Human Rights Committee⁸³ and the report of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights on its second session,⁸⁴

Considering that the effective functioning of treaty bodies established in accordance with the relevant provisions of international instruments on human rights plays a fundamental role and hence represents an important continuing concern of the United Nations,

Noting with concern the critical situation with regard to overdue reports from States parties to the International Covenants on Human Rights,

Taking note with appreciation of the results of the meeting of persons chairing human rights treaty bodies, held at Geneva from 10 to 14 October 1988,⁸⁵

Bearing in mind that 1988 marks the fortieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,²

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Human Rights Committee on its thirty-first, thirty-second and thirty-third sessions,⁸³ including the suggestions and recommendations of a general nature approved by the Committee;

2. *Also takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, including its suggestions and recommendations;

3. *Expresses its satisfaction* with the serious and constructive manner in which both Committees are carrying out their function;

4. *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;

5. *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 that request;

6. *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;

7. *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;

8. *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;

9. *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;

10. *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;

11. *Calls upon* all States parties to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights to adhere fully to these two Covenants and to all the rights and principles contained therein;

12. *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;

13. *Appeals* to States parties to the Covenants that have exercised their sovereign right to make reservations in accordance with relevant rules of international law to consider whether any such reservation should be reviewed;

14. *Urges* States parties to pay active attention to the protection and promotion of civil and political rights, as well as economic, social and cultural rights;

15. *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;

16. *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 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;

17. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session a report on the 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;

18. *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;

19. *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;

⁸³Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 40 (A/43/40).

⁸⁴Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1988, Supplement No. 4 (E/1988/14).

⁸⁵See HR1/MC/1988/CRP.1.

20. *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;

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.

75th plenary meeting
8 December 1988

43/115. Reporting obligations of States parties to international instruments on human rights and effective functioning of bodies established pursuant to such instruments

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 42/105 of 7 December 1987, taking note of Economic and Social Council resolution 1988/42 of 27 May 1988 and Commission on Human Rights resolution 1988/31 of 8 March 1988,²⁷ and recalling other relevant resolutions,

Affirming that the effective implementation of United Nations instruments on human rights is of major importance to the efforts made by the Organization, pursuant to the Charter of the United Nations and to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,² to promote universal respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Considering that the effective functioning of treaty bodies established pursuant to international instruments on human rights is indispensable for supervising the implementation of such instruments, including the consideration of periodic reports of States parties,

Aware of its responsibility with respect to the proper functioning of the bodies established to carry out specific functions regarding the implementation of instruments on human rights adopted by the General Assembly,

Reiterating the fundamental importance that it attaches to the fulfilment of reporting obligations under international instruments on human rights,

Recognizing that the effective implementation of instruments on human rights, involving periodic reporting by States parties to the relevant treaty bodies and the efficient functioning of the treaty bodies themselves, 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,

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, as well as upon the respective treaty bodies themselves, and noting that this burden will become more onerous for the United Nations and the States parties as additional instruments come into force,

Conscious that, in establishing additional treaty bodies, long-term problems both in terms of enhanced reporting obligations and of financial implications should be appropriately addressed,

Concerned that the problem of securing sufficient financial resources may increasingly hamper the proper functioning of treaty bodies, as noted with concern in the recent reports of five treaty bodies,

Reaffirming the importance of providing resources for all bodies supervising the implementation of international instruments on human rights, including sufficient financial resources to ensure the effective functioning of the treaty bodies,

Reaffirming the independent, expert character of the treaty bodies,

Taking note of the conclusions and recommendations of the meeting of persons chairing the human rights treaty bodies, held at Geneva from 10 to 14 October 1988,⁸⁵

1. *Once again urges* States parties to international 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 international 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, taking due consideration of the relevant provisions of those instruments;

3. *Invites* States parties to international 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;

4. *Welcomes* the efforts of the treaty bodies to streamline and rationalize reporting procedures, particularly by extending the periodicity of reporting, improving the efficiency of work methods and harmonizing and simplifying reporting guidelines;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to consider, as a matter of priority, the finalization of the detailed reporting manual to assist States parties in the fulfilment of their reporting obligations and to allow each of the treaty bodies the opportunity to comment on the draft manual;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to prepare, as requested by the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, a report showing the extent and nature of any overlapping of issues dealt with in the international human rights treaties, with a view to reducing, as appropriate, duplication in the supervisory bodies of issues raised with respect to any given State party;

7. *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;

8. *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 treaties and the servicing of treaty bodies;

9. *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 international instruments on human rights;

10. *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;

11. *Calls upon* all States parties to fulfil without delay and in full their financial obligations under the relevant instruments on human rights;

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General to consider ways and means of strengthening collection procedures and making them more effective;

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General to convey to the Commission on Human Rights at its forty-fifth session the conclusions and recommendations of the meeting of persons chairing the human rights treaty bodies together with any views and comments he may have thereon;

14. *Requests* the Commission on Human Rights, in view of its overall responsibilities in the field of human rights, to consider at its forty-fifth session, as a matter of priority, the conclusions and recommendations of that meeting, in particular those identified as matters requiring urgent action, and to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session, through the Economic and Social Council;

15. *Requests* the Secretary-General:

(a) To consider entrusting, within existing resources, an independent expert with the task of preparing a study on possible long-term approaches to the supervision of new instruments on human rights, taking into account the conclusions and recommendations of the meeting of persons chairing the treaty bodies, the deliberations of the Commission on Human Rights and other relevant materials, to be submitted to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session;

(b) To review the need for adequate staffing resources in regard to the various human rights treaty bodies;

16. *Invites* the persons chairing the human rights treaty bodies to maintain communication and dialogue with each other on common issues and problems and decides to consider at its forty-fourth session the possibility of convening a meeting in 1990 of the persons chairing the treaty bodies;

17. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fourth session, as a separate item, an item entitled "Effective implementation of international instruments on human rights, including reporting obligations under international instruments on human rights".

75th plenary meeting
8 December 1988

43/116. International Conference on the Plight of Refugees, Returnees and Displaced Persons in Southern Africa

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 42/106 of 7 December 1987 on the convening of an International Conference on the Plight of Refugees, Returnees and Displaced Persons in Southern Africa,

Gravely concerned about the constant deterioration of the situation in southern Africa arising from the domination and oppression of the peoples of South Africa and Namibia by the minority racist régime of South Africa,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the International Conference on the Plight of Refugees, Returnees and Displaced Persons in Southern Africa,⁸⁶ held at Oslo from 22 to 24 August 1988, and the Oslo Declaration and Plan of Action on the Plight of Refugees, Returnees and Displaced Persons in Southern Africa adopted by the Conference and contained in the annex to that report,

Taking note with appreciation of the active participation of His Excellency General Moussa Traoré, President of the Republic of Mali and current Chairman of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, His Excellency Mr. Robert Mugabe, Prime Minister of the Republic of Zimbabwe and Chairman of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, and Her Excellency Mrs. Gro Harlem Brundtland, Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Norway, at the Conference,

Aware of the valuable contribution made by the Governments of Norway and the other Nordic countries to the successful convening of the Conference,

Recognizing the importance of the financial and technical assistance provided by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme to the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity in the preparation and organization of the Conference,

Noting with satisfaction the successful outcome of the Conference,

Conscious 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,

Noting the absence of an operational mechanism within the United Nations system dealing specifically with the problems of assistance to internally displaced persons,

Noting with indignation that South Africa's policy of *apartheid*, its illegal occupation of Namibia, and its direct and indirect acts of aggression, intimidation and destabilization through armed terrorists continue to be the main causes of refugee flows and increasing displacement of persons in southern Africa,

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 these persons,

1. *Takes note with satisfaction* of the report of the Secretary-General on the International Conference on the Plight of Refugees, Returnees and Displaced Persons in Southern Africa;

2. *Endorses* the Oslo Declaration and Plan of Action on the Plight of Refugees, Returnees and Displaced Persons in Southern Africa adopted by the Conference;

3. *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

⁸⁶ A/43/717 and Corr.1 and Add.1.

of the refugees, returnees and displaced persons in their countries;

4. *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 the front-line and other neighbouring States to help them to withstand the effects of the acts of aggression and destabilization committed by the *apartheid* régime of South Africa;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme to implement those specific tasks and responsibilities assigned to them in the Oslo Declaration and Plan of Action;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to undertake studies and consultations in order to consider the need for the establishment, within the United Nations system, of a mechanism or arrangement to ensure the implementation and overall co-ordination of relief programmes to internally displaced persons;

7. *Urges* all Member States, organizations of the United Nations system and governmental and non-governmental organizations to undertake the measures required of them under the Oslo Declaration and Plan of Action;

8. *Expresses its gratitude* to the Government of Norway for acting as host to the Conference, and to all the Nordic countries for their generous assistance towards the convening of the Conference;

9. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme for the valuable assistance that they provided to the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity in the organization of the Conference;

10. *Commends* the Organization of African Unity for having convened the Conference and for focusing the attention of the international community on the grave humanitarian problems of the southern African region;

11. *Decides* to consider this question at its forty-fourth session on the basis of a report to be submitted by the Secretary-General.

75th plenary meeting
8 December 1988

43/117. 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,⁸⁷ as well as the report of the Executive Committee of the Programme of the High Commissioner on the work of its thirty-ninth session,⁸⁸ and having heard the statements made by the High Commissioner on 16 and 18 November 1988,⁸⁹

Recalling its resolution 42/109 of 7 December 1987,

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, more than one hundred States are now parties to the 1951 Convention⁹⁰ and the 1967 Protocol⁹¹ relating to the Status of Refugees,

Noting with concern that, despite developments that offer hope for solutions to refugee problems, refugees and displaced persons of concern to the High Commissioner continue to face, in certain situations, distressingly serious problems,

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 and, in this context, also noting the problems relating to stowaway asylum-seekers,

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,

Recognizing that the enhancement of basic economic and social rights is essential to the achievement of self-sufficiency and family security for refugees, as well as to the process of re-establishing the dignity of the human person and realizing durable solutions to refugee problems,

Recognizing that durable solutions for refugees in developing countries can, in the majority of cases, be achieved through a development-oriented approach and that the heavy burden placed on a host country as a result of growing influxes of refugees requires sufficient resources to redress the negative impact and the strain on its socio-economic infrastructure in rural and urban areas,

Welcoming the conclusions and decisions on refugee aid and development adopted by the Executive Committee of the Programme of the High Commissioner at its thirty-ninth session⁹² as a tangible recognition of the need to en-

⁸⁷Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 12 (A/43/12).

⁸⁸*Ibid.*, Supplement No. 12A (A/43/12/Add.1).

⁸⁹See Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Third Committee, 44th meeting, paras. 1-21, and 48th meeting, paras. 80-84, and corrigendum.

⁹⁰United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 189, No. 2545.

⁹¹*Ibid.*, vol. 606, No. 8791.

⁹²Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 12A (A/43/12/Add.1), para. 32.

sure the compatibility of refugee aid and national development plans of the developing asylum countries,

Commending those 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-ninth session,

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, and recognizing the need for continuing and increasing co-operation between the Office of the High Commissioner and other bodies of the United Nations system and with intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations,

Also welcoming the decision of the Executive Committee of the Programme of the High Commissioner at its thirty-ninth session to open sessions of its two sub-committees and informal meetings to participation as observers by States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies which are not members of the Executive Committee,⁹³

Noting the High Commissioner's continuing efforts to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the Office, particularly in strengthening field activities and responsibilities,

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 have endangered 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. *Endorses*, in this regard, the conclusions on international solidarity and refugee protection adopted by the Executive Committee of the Programme of the High Commissioner at its thirty-ninth session;⁹⁴

3. *Notes with particular concern* the continued violation, in certain situations, of the principle of *non-refoulement*, recalls existing prohibitions as contained in conclusions 4 and 5 adopted by the Executive Committee of the Programme of the High Commissioner at its twenty-eighth session,⁹⁵ stresses the need to strengthen measures to protect refugees against such action and appeals to all States to abide by their international obliga-

tions, taking fully into account their legitimate security concerns;

4. *Appeals* to all States that have not yet become parties to the 1951 Convention and the 1967 Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees to consider acceding to these instruments in order to enhance their universal character;

5. *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;

6. *Endorses once again* 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,⁹⁶ and again calls upon all States to observe these principles;

7. *Commends* the High Commissioner for the work undertaken by his Office to identify and meet the special needs of refugee children and, in particular, for the guidelines of the Office on refugee children, and invites the High Commissioner to pursue his efforts on behalf of refugee children, drawing on the valuable contributions that non-governmental organizations continue to make in this area;

8. *Endorses* the conclusions on refugee women adopted by the Executive Committee of the Programme of the High Commissioner at its thirty-ninth session,⁹⁷ and urges States to extend their full co-operation to the High Commissioner in his efforts to ensure that the special needs of refugee women in the fields of protection, assistance and durable solutions are met;

9. *Notes* the close connection between the problems of refugees and of stateless persons and invites States actively to explore and promote measures favourable to stateless persons in accordance with international law;

10. *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;

11. *Recognizes* the importance of achieving durable solutions to refugee problems and, in particular, the need to address in this process the root causes of refugee movements in order to avert new flows of refugees, taking into account the report of the Group of Governmental Experts on International Co-operation to Avert New Flows of Refugees,⁹⁸ and to facilitate the solution of existing problems;

12. *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;

13. *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;

⁹³*Ibid.*, para. 35.

⁹⁴*Ibid.*, para. 24.

⁹⁵*Ibid.*, Thirty-second Session, Supplement No. 12A (A/32/12/Add.1), para. 53.

⁹⁶*Ibid.*, Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 12A (A/42/12/Add.1), para. 206.

⁹⁷*Ibid.*, Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 12A (A/43/12/Add.1), para. 26.

⁹⁸A/41/324, annex.

14. *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;

15. *Supports broadly* the purpose of a Project Planning Fund along the lines stipulated in paragraph 32 of the report of the Executive Committee of the Programme of the High Commissioner on the work of its thirty-ninth session⁸⁸ and, in particular, the following recommendations:

(a) The Office of the High Commissioner should remain a focal point for encouraging refugee-related technical assistance and capital investment in developing asylum countries;

(b) Assistance to refugees should be additional to funds earmarked for development programmes in developing asylum countries;

(c) The High Commissioner should be requested to prepare a comprehensive report in which the nature and operational aspects of the Project Planning Fund and the mandate of the Office of the High Commissioner, as well as the role of development-oriented agencies and non-governmental organizations, would be clearly defined;

16. *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 Africa⁹⁹ and reaffirmed in the Oslo Declaration and Plan of Action adopted by the International Conference on the Plight of Refugees, Returnees and Displaced Persons in Southern Africa,¹⁰⁰ urges the High Commissioner to continue that process, wherever appropriate, in full co-operation with appropriate international agencies, and further urges Governments to support these efforts;

17. *Emphasizes* the essential role of development-oriented organizations and agencies in the implementation of programmes that benefit refugees and returnees, 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;

18. *Welcomes* the various initiatives undertaken by the High Commissioner in regard to the promotion and dissemination of the principles of refugee law and protection and calls upon his Office, in co-operation with Governments, to intensify its activities in this area, bearing in mind the need, in particular, to develop practical applications of refugee law and principles and to continue to organize training courses for governmental and other officials involved in refugee activities;

19. *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.

75th plenary meeting
8 December 1988

43/118. International Conference on Central American Refugees

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 42/1 of 7 October 1987 concerning the peace initiatives undertaken in connection with the agreement on "Procedures for the establishment of a firm and lasting peace in Central America",¹⁰¹ signed by five Central American Presidents at Guatemala City on 7 August 1987 at the Esquipulas II summit meeting, 42/110 of 7 December 1987 on assistance to refugees, returnees and displaced persons of Central America, 42/204 of 11 December 1987 on special economic assistance to Central America and 42/231 of 12 May 1988 on the Special Plan of Economic Co-operation for Central America,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General,¹⁰²

Also taking note of the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees,⁸⁷

Gravely concerned about the present situation in the Central American region, the flows of refugees to neighbouring countries and countries outside the region, and the impact of those flows of refugees on the social and economic development of the area,

Conscious of the need to address the problem of Central American refugees who have found asylum in some Central American countries, including Belize and Mexico, and desirous of contributing to the search for lasting solutions of benefit to the countries and communities of asylum and origin,

Taking into account that, as stated in point 8 of the agreement concluded at the Esquipulas II summit meeting,¹⁰¹ the Central American countries have undertaken, as a matter of urgency, to address the problem of refugees, including their repatriation and relocation through bilateral and multilateral processes,

Welcoming the establishment of the Preparatory Committee for the International Conference on Central American Refugees, consisting of Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico and Nicaragua, and emphasizing the importance of the success of their work,

Welcoming with satisfaction the San Salvador communiqué on the Central American refugees,¹⁰³ signed on 9 September 1988, whereby it was decided to convene an International Conference on Central American Refugees, to be held at Guatemala City in May 1989,

Emphasizing that the general objective of the Conference is to examine the needs of Central American refugees and concrete proposals for practical solutions to their problems, as a contribution to peace in the region,

Reiterating the paramount importance of humanitarian and apolitical considerations, both in dealing with and in solving the problem of refugees, returnees and displaced persons, and the need to ensure that this approach is strictly observed by the countries of origin and of asylum and other interested participants,

Expressing its appreciation for the work done by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees in support of the preparation for the Conference, and for its co-operation with the Preparatory Committee,

¹⁰¹ 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.

¹⁰² A/43/729-S/20234. For the printed text, see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-third Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1988*, document S/20234.

¹⁰³ A/C.3/43/6, annex.

⁹⁹ See A/41/572, annex.

¹⁰⁰ See A/43/717 and Corr.1, annex.

Recognizing the priority given in the Special Plan of Economic Co-operation for Central America¹⁰⁴ to the section of the emergency programme which is designed to promote activities for solving the problem of refugees, displaced persons and repatriated persons,

Recognizing that the task of seeking solutions goes further than emergency activities and is linked with aspects concerning the development of the region and assistance for the displaced populations in the countries of origin and of asylum that are directly affected by the massive presence of refugees,

Emphasizing that, among the possible solutions, voluntary repatriation is the most appropriate solution for solving the problems created by the massive presence of refugees in the countries and communities of asylum,

Recognizing that the tripartite commissions, composed of representatives of the country of asylum, the country of origin and the Office of the High Commissioner, constitute an ongoing mechanism for solving the problem of refugees and that they require support in order to continue the current voluntary repatriation programmes in conditions of personal and material security,

1. *Welcomes* the decision adopted by the countries members of the Preparatory Committee for the International Conference on Central American Refugees to convene the Conference at Guatemala City in May 1989;

2. *Supports* the undertaking made by the countries represented in the Preparatory Committee to continue to deal with the problems relating to the refugees and their voluntary repatriation, as well as with the preparatory work for the Conference and the Conference itself, on a purely humanitarian and apolitical basis;

3. *Welcomes* the decisions in support of the Conference adopted by the General Assembly of the Organization of American States at its eighteenth session and by the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees at its thirty-ninth session;¹⁰⁵

4. *Urges* that, in the context of the Conference, consideration should be given to the problems of displaced persons and to the effects of the massive presence of refugees in countries of asylum, as well as to those solutions which the affected countries deem applicable;

5. *Exhorts* all Member States, organs, specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, as well as the regional and subregional, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations engaged in the humanitarian task of helping Central American refugees, to participate in the Conference and to provide all the resources, co-operation and support necessary for preparing and holding it, and for following up the results;

6. *Appeals* to the international community to increase its assistance to the countries of asylum and of origin of Central American refugees in order to strengthen their capacity to provide the means and services necessary for the solution of the problem of refugees, returnees and displaced persons, in accordance with national development programmes;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to invite all States to participate in the Conference and to adopt the means necessary for ensuring its success;

8. *Invites* the Secretary-General to establish the necessary co-ordination between the Conference and the im-

plementation of the section of the Special Plan of Economic Co-operation for Central America relating to refugees, displaced persons and repatriated persons;

9. *Requests* the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to organize the Conference, in close co-operation with the United Nations Development Programme and with the organs, specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, in co-ordination with the Preparatory Committee, bearing in mind the third point of the San Salvador communiqué on the Central American refugees;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the High Commissioner, to report to the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1989 and to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

75th plenary meeting
8 December 1988

43/119. International Conference on Indo-Chinese Refugees

The General Assembly,

Deeply concerned about the continuing humanitarian and other problems posed by the presence in the South-East Asian region of large numbers of refugees, displaced persons and those seeking refuge,

Recognizing that the problem of refugees, displaced persons and those seeking refuge is of international concern,

Convinced that there is an urgent need for the international community to find a comprehensive and durable solution to the problem which is acceptable to all parties concerned,

Appreciating the continuing efforts of the South-East Asian countries aimed at solving this problem, as well as the endeavours of the international community to provide humanitarian assistance to refugees, displaced persons and those seeking refuge in South-East Asia,

Noting the call in the Joint Statement on Indo-Chinese Refugees, issued at Bangkok on 4 July 1988¹⁰⁶ by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the States members of the Association of South-East Asian Nations at their twenty-first Ministerial Meeting, for the convening of an International Conference on Indo-Chinese Refugees at the ministerial level, in early 1989, to be preceded by a preparatory conference at the senior official level,

Noting the expressions of support given by all States concerned, including those of the South-East Asian region, to the convening of the Conference,

Taking note of the decision by the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees at its thirty-ninth session to endorse the proposal for the convening of the Conference,¹⁰⁷

Bearing in mind the need for adequate preparation by the parties concerned to ensure the success of the Conference,

1. *Welcomes* the call by the Association of South-East Asian Nations for the convening of an International Conference on Indo-Chinese Refugees and expresses the strong desire that the Conference take place at the minis-

¹⁰⁴ A/42/949, annex.

¹⁰⁵ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 12A (A/43/12/Add.1), chap. III, sect. G.

¹⁰⁶ See A/43/510-S/20091, annex.

¹⁰⁷ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 12A (A/43/12/Add.1), chap. III, sect. F.

terial level at the earliest possible date during the first half of 1989;

2. *Also welcomes* the decision by the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees on the convening of the Conference;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in close co-operation with the States members of the Association of South-East Asian Nations and other States concerned, to convene the Conference and to extend all possible assistance to the parties concerned for the organization of the Conference;

4. *Appeals* to all States, the specialized agencies and regional, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to provide all the necessary support and resources needed by the High Commissioner for the preparation and the holding of the Conference;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to apprise the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1989 and to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

75th plenary meeting
8 December 1988

43/120. 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, 42/111, 42/112 and 42/113 of 7 December 1987 and other relevant provisions,

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 1961,¹⁰⁸ and the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971,¹⁰⁹

Underlining the importance of the appeal made in paragraph 3 of the Declaration of the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking,¹¹⁰ in which the Conference called for the urgent and careful finalization of the preparation of the draft convention against illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, which today becomes more urgent owing to the continuous aggravation of the problem,

Noting with appreciation the progress made by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its tenth special session in the preparation of the draft convention,¹¹¹

Underlining the importance of the valuable contribution of the Secretary-General, the useful observations of the

Member States and the work of the open-ended Intergovernmental Expert Group, which met twice during 1987 and once during 1988 and which prepared revised working papers, and the conclusions of the Review Group convened at Vienna from 27 June to 8 July 1988,¹¹²

Taking into consideration that the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 1988/8 and in its decision 1988/120 of 25 May 1988 decided to convene at Vienna, from 25 November to 20 December 1988, the Conference of plenipotentiaries for the adoption of a convention against illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General¹¹³ on the progress achieved in the preparation of the draft convention,

1. *Welcomes with appreciation* Economic and Social Council resolution 1988/8, in which it decided to convene the Review Group in mid-June 1988 at Vienna, with the mandate of continuing the preparation of the draft convention and preparing the organizational aspects of the Conference of plenipotentiaries for the adoption of a convention against illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances;

2. *Takes note with satisfaction* of the report of the Secretary-General, and the report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its tenth special session¹¹¹ and the recommendations therein, approved by the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 1988/8 and decisions 1988/118 and 1988/120 of 25 May 1988 and 1988/159 of 26 July 1988, in which it decided, *inter alia*, to convene the Conference of plenipotentiaries to adopt the convention, and to extend to ten working days the thirty-third session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs in order to allow it to consider suitable measures to be taken prior to the entry into force of the convention;

3. *Requests* the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, as the principal United Nations policy-making body on drug abuse control, to identify suitable measures to be taken prior to the entry into force of the convention;

4. *Urges* all States to adopt a constructive approach with a view to resolving any outstanding differences over the text of the convention;

5. *Requests* all States, while reaffirming their commitment to the Declaration of the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking¹¹⁰ as an expression of the political will of nations to combat the drug problem, to assign the highest priority to the Conference of plenipotentiaries and to participate actively in it, at the highest possible level, for the adoption of the convention;

6. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and all related organs established by the Commission, for their effectiveness in responding to its request to prepare the draft convention;

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-fourth session on the implementation of the present resolution, particularly on the conclusions of the Conference of plenipotentiaries for the

¹⁰⁸ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 976, No. 14152.

¹⁰⁹ *Ibid.*, vol. 1019, No. 14956.

¹¹⁰ *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.

¹¹¹ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council*, 1987, Supplement No. 3 (E/1988/13).

¹¹² See E/CONF.82/3 and Corr.1 and 3.

¹¹³ A/43/678.

adoption of a convention against illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances.

*75th plenary meeting
8 December 1988*

43/121. Use of children in the illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and rehabilitation of drug-addicted minors

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 41/127 of 4 December 1986 and 42/113 of 7 December 1987, as well as the relevant resolutions of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and of the Economic and Social Council adopted to implement the international campaign against drug abuse and illicit trafficking,

Recalling the provisions of the Declaration of the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking¹¹⁰ and the guidelines contained in the Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline of Future Activities in Drug Abuse Control,¹¹⁴

Alarmed by the fact that drug dealers' organizations are making use of children in their illicit production of and trafficking in drugs, and by the increase in the number of drug-addicted children,

Conscious of the physical and psychological damage inflicted on children by the illicit use of narcotic drugs and of its serious effects both on their potential for development and on their relationships with their families and society,

Having in mind the provisions of the Declaration of the Rights of the Child,⁸¹

Reaffirming the provisions of its resolution 42/101 of 7 December 1987 on the question of a convention on the rights of the child, which affirm 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,

1. *Strongly condemns* drug trafficking in all its forms, particularly those criminal activities which involve children in the use, production and illicit sale of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances;

2. *Urges* all States to join together in order to establish national and international programmes to protect children from the illicit consumption of drugs and psychotropic substances and from involvement in illicit production and trafficking;

3. *Invites* the Governments of those Member States which are most affected by drug use among their child population to adopt urgent additional measures, as part of their national strategies, to prevent, reduce and eliminate drug use by children, with the aim of ensuring for children a social and family environment that will preserve their health, physical fitness and well-being;

4. *Calls upon* all States to promote the adoption, by their competent legislative organs, of measures providing for suitably severe punishment of drug-trafficking crimes that involve children;

5. *Urges* all Governments, competent international organizations and non-governmental organizations to give high priority, in their campaigns to prevent drug addiction

among children and to rehabilitate children so addicted, to the dissemination of necessary information and the provision of appropriate advice for all sectors of their communities with regard to the serious effects of the illicit use of drugs among children, as well as to the promotion of appropriate community action;

6. *Appeals* to the competent international agencies and the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control to assign high priority to financial support for prevention campaigns and programmes to rehabilitate drug-addicted minors conducted by government bodies dealing with such matters, and also appeals to all competent international and national agencies to provide all possible support to the non-governmental organizations engaged in such action;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat includes in its publications, as a matter of priority, information designed to prevent the use of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances among children.

*75th plenary meeting
8 December 1988*

43/122. International campaign against drug abuse and illicit trafficking

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 40/122 of 13 December 1985, 41/125 of 4 December 1986, 42/112 and 42/113 of 7 December 1987 and the relevant resolutions of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the Economic and Social Council adopted to implement the international campaign against drug abuse and illicit trafficking,

Recalling with satisfaction the successful conclusion of the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking, in particular the adoption of the Declaration,¹¹⁰ as an expression of the political will of nations to combat the drug menace, and the Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline of Future Activities in Drug Abuse Control,¹¹⁴ a compendium of recommendations for implementation,

Conscious that the global problem of illicit trafficking in and illicit production and abuse of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances continues to have a devastating effect on individuals and on States,

Emphasizing that the connections between drug trafficking and international criminal organizations and the violence and corruption associated with them are highly detrimental to the democratic institutions, national security and economic, social and cultural structures of States,

Bearing in mind the need to ensure the implementation of the courses of action recommended in the Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline, particularly in the areas of education and public information with regard to the abuse of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances,

Noting that the collective responsibility of all States for the international campaign against drug abuse and illicit trafficking was highlighted in the Declaration,

Recognizing 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 traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, including illicit production and abuse, and the social, economic and cultural conditions in the States affected, and are formulated and implemented in the context of the social and economic policies of States, taking due account of

¹¹⁴ Report of the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking, Vienna, 17-26 June 1987 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.87.L.18), chap. I, sect. A.

community traditions and the harmonious development and conservation of the environment,

Reiterating that the transit routes used by drug traffickers are constantly changing and that an increasing number of countries in all regions of the world, and even entire areas, are particularly vulnerable to the illicit transit traffic because of their geographical location and other considerations,

Emphasizing that, in order to stop the illicit transit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, regional and interregional co-operation and action and necessary support and assistance are required to strengthen the capability of States and regions, including those hitherto unaffected,

Noting that the new convention against illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, when adopted, should, together with the existing international instruments, greatly enhance the international campaign against drug abuse and illicit trafficking,

Taking note of Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 4 (S-X) of 12 February 1988 concerning the financial and human resources available to the Division of Narcotic Drugs of the Secretariat and the secretariat of the International Narcotics Control Board,

Considering the importance of the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control as a major source of multilateral funding and expertise for drug abuse control efforts of the developing countries and the Fund's success in fund-raising and its improved operations,

Recalling its decision to observe 26 June each year as the International Day Against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking,

I

International campaign against drug abuse and illicit trafficking

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;¹¹⁵
2. *Reiterates its condemnation* of international drug trafficking as a criminal activity, and encourages all States to continue to demonstrate the political will to enhance international co-operation to stop illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, including illicit production and consumption;
3. *Urges* all States to take appropriate action in regard to drug abuse control, in accordance with international drug control instruments, recognizing the collective responsibility of States, to provide appropriate resources for the elimination of illicit production, trafficking and drug abuse, as set forth in the Declaration of the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking;
4. *Acknowledges* that, despite serious economic constraints, particularly in developing countries, Governments continue to make determined efforts to cope with the increasing abuse of and illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, especially with the destructive activities of international criminal organizations;
5. *Notes with satisfaction* the valuable work of the meetings of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, in particular the Second Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, African Region, held at Dakar from 18 to 22 April 1988, the Second Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement

Agencies, Latin American and Caribbean Region, held at Lima from 12 to 16 September 1988, and the Fourteenth Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Asia and the Pacific Region, held at Bangkok from 3 to 7 October 1988;

6. *Requests* that consideration be given to the convening of regional meetings of heads of national drug law enforcement agencies in regions where they have not yet been held;
7. *Notes with satisfaction* that the Second Interregional Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies is to be held in 1989 and encourages it to consider the reports and achievements of all the regional meetings;
8. *Urges* the Interregional Meeting to discuss ways and means of enhancing law enforcement training, especially in those areas that would require new knowledge and skills for the implementation of the provisions of the new convention against illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances;
9. *Encourages* States to use the meetings of the working group of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and other forums for the purpose of exchanging experiences in the fight against the illicit transit of drugs and psychotropic substances and to increase regional and interregional co-operation on this aspect of the drug problem;
10. *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;
11. *Endorses* Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 4 (S-X), the implementation of which is essential for the adequate functioning of the Division of Narcotic Drugs and the secretariat of the International Narcotics Control Board;
12. *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 and funding in the field of drug abuse control;
13. *Appeals* to Member States to continue to provide additional resources to the Fund to enable it to continue its activities, giving particular attention to requests for assistance from developing countries;
14. *Once again calls upon* the Governments of countries facing problems of drug abuse, particularly those most seriously affected, as part of their national strategies, to take the necessary measures to reduce significantly the illicit demand for narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances with the aim of creating societies that deeply respect health, fitness and well-being, and to provide appropriate information and advice on the harmful effects of drug abuse, through adequate community action, to all sectors of their communities;
15. *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 and psychotropic substances, especially by young people;

¹¹⁵ A/43/684.

II

International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;¹¹⁶
2. *Urges* Governments and organizations to adhere to the principles set forth in the Declaration of the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking¹¹⁰ and to utilize the recommendations of the Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline of Future Activities in Drug Abuse Control¹¹⁴ in developing national and regional strategies, particularly to promote bilateral, regional and international co-operative arrangements;
3. *Recommends* that, in developing activities to implement the guiding principles contained in the Declaration and the targets of the Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline, the United Nations drug control bodies, specialized agencies and other intergovernmental organizations should give particular emphasis to activities identified in the annex to Economic and Social Council resolution 1988/9 of 25 May 1988;
4. *Requests* the Secretary-General, within the available resources, to review current information systems in the United Nations drug control units and to develop an information strategy and submit it, with its financial implications, to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its thirty-third session;
5. *Requests* the Commission to consider the review by the Secretary-General and to advise on the creation, within existing United Nations structures, of an information system to integrate inputs from national, regional and international sources, so as to facilitate the linkage, retrieval and dissemination of information on all aspects of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and the chemicals used in their illicit processing and manufacturing;
6. *Invites* the Secretary-General to support, within the available resources, the activities of non-governmental organizations concerned and, in recognition of the latter's experience and expertise, to co-ordinate United Nations activities in this field with the organizations concerned;
7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure continued inter-agency co-ordination in drug abuse control activities, in particular by rotating the venue of inter-agency meetings on co-ordination, which will enhance efforts by the Commission to implement follow-up activities to the Conference;
8. *Calls upon* the Commission to keep under review action taken with respect to the Declaration and the Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline;
9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth 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".

*75th plenary meeting
8 December 1988*

43/123. 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,² 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 also Commission on Human Rights resolution 1987/17 of 10 March 1987,⁶¹ 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,

Reaffirming the right of States and their peoples freely to choose and develop their political, social, economic and cultural systems and to determine their laws and regulations,

Recognizing the value of constructive dialogue in the national context on the ways and means by which States can promote the full enjoyment of the right of everyone to own property alone as well as in association with others,

Recognizing also in this context the importance of enabling everyone to acquire property, alone or in association with others, by taking practical actions that assist the economic development of developing countries,

Convinced that 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 as reaffirmed in paragraph 11 of the Declaration on the Rights of Disabled Persons¹¹⁷ and in article 16, paragraph 1 (h), of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women,¹¹⁸ is of particular significance in fostering widespread enjoyment of other basic human rights,

Reaffirming, in accordance with article 29 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, that, in the exercise of his or her rights and freedoms, everyone shall be subject only to such limitations as are determined by law solely for the purpose of securing due recognition and respect for the rights and freedoms of others and of meeting the just requirements of morality, public order and the general welfare in a democratic society,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on 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,¹¹⁹

Noting that the comments of Member States and of specialized agencies and other competent bodies of the United Nations system, as outlined in that report, consisted mainly of summaries of legal principles associated with the right to own property and that relatively little attention was given to the role of the right of everyone to

¹¹⁶ A/43/679.

¹¹⁷ Resolution 3447 (XXX).

¹¹⁸ Resolution 34/180, annex.

¹¹⁹ A/43/739.

own property, alone as well as in association with others, in ensuring the full and free participation of individuals in the economic and social systems of States,

1. *Recognizes* that there exist in Member States many forms of legal property ownership, including private, communal, social and state forms, each of which should contribute to ensuring effective development and utilization of human resources through the establishment of sound bases for political, economic and social justice;

2. *Affirms*, in accordance with article 30 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, that nothing in the Declaration, including the right of everyone to own property alone as well as in association with others, may be interpreted as implying for any State, group or person any right to engage in any activity or to perform any act aimed at the destruction of any of the rights and freedoms set forth therein;

3. *Considers* that further measures may be appropriate at the national level to ensure respect for 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, as set forth in article 17 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;

4. *Urges* States, therefore, in accordance with their respective constitutional systems and 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;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to seek the views of Member States and of the specialized agencies and other competent bodies of the United Nations system on the means whereby and the degree to which the right to own property alone as well as in association with others contributes to the development of individual liberty and initiative, which serve to foster, strengthen and enhance the exercise of other human rights and fundamental freedoms;

6. *Suggests* that Member States and the specialized agencies and other competent bodies of the United Nations system, in the context of their remarks on the impact of the right to own property alone as well as in association with others, may wish to address, in particular, the right to own the following types of property:

(a) Personal property, including the residence of one's self and family;

(b) Economically productive property, including property associated with agriculture, commerce and industry;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General, within existing resources, to report his findings to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session;

8. *Decides* to consider this question at its forty-fifth 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".

43/124. The impact of property on the enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms

The General Assembly,

Recalling the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,² the Declaration on Social Progress and Development⁸⁰ and the Declaration on the Right to Development,¹²⁰ which assign property a role in the exercise of human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Recalling also its resolution 42/115 of 7 December 1987 and Commission on Human Rights resolution 1987/18 of 10 March 1987⁶¹ and taking note of Commission resolution 1988/19 of 7 March 1988²⁷ on the impact of property on the enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1988/20 of 7 March 1988²⁷ on recovery of nations' assets illegally removed by violators of human rights,

Mindful of the obligations of States under the Charter of the United Nations to promote higher standards of living, full employment, conditions of economic and social progress and development and 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,

Recognizing further that the right of all 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,

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 that, in accordance with article 28 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 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 that, in accordance with article 6 of the Declaration on Social Progress and Development, 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. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;¹¹⁹
2. *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;
3. *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;
4. *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;
5. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in preparing his report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session, in accordance with resolution 43/123 of 8 December 1988, to take into account the present resolution;
6. *Decides* to consider this question at its forty-fifth 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".

*75th plenary meeting
8 December 1988*

43/125. 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 Rights² and of the International Covenants on Human Rights²⁰ 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, 41/131 and 41/133 of 4 December 1986 and 42/119 of 7 December 1987,

Taking into account Commission on Human Rights resolution 1985/43 of 14 March 1985,⁵⁹

Reiterating 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,

Reiterating 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, 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 1986,¹²¹

Bearing in mind the stipulations of the final documents of the Conference of Foreign Ministers of the Non-

¹²¹ A/41/697-S/18392, annex I.

Aligned Countries, held at Nicosia from 7 to 10 September 1988,¹²² particularly paragraphs 15 to 18 of the Economic Part,¹²³

Emphasizing the special importance of the purposes and principles proclaimed in its Declaration on the Right to Development,¹²⁰

Taking into account Commission on Human Rights resolutions 1988/22 and 1988/26 of 7 March 1988,²⁷

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;

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, 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 right of workers to participate 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-fourth 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".

75th plenary meeting
8 December 1988

43/126. 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 its resolutions relating to the right to development, especially resolution 41/133 of 4 December 1986,

Reiterating the importance of the right to development for all countries, in particular the developing countries,

1. *Stresses* that the achievement of the right to development requires a concerted international and national effort to eliminate economic deprivation, hunger and disease in all parts of the world without discrimination, in accordance with the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order,¹²⁴ the International Development Strategy

¹²² A/43/667-S/20212, annex.

¹²³ *Ibid.*, sect. II.

¹²⁴ Resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI).

for the Third United Nations Development Decade¹²⁵ and the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States;¹²⁶

2. *Emphasizes* that, to this end, international co-operation should aim at the maintenance of stable and sustained economic growth with simultaneous action to increase concessional assistance to developing countries, build world food security, resolve the debt burden, eliminate trade barriers, promote monetary stability and enhance scientific and technological co-operation.

75th plenary meeting
8 December 1988

43/127. Right to development

The General Assembly,

Recalling the proclamation by the General Assembly at its forty-first session of the Declaration on the Right to Development,¹²⁰

Recalling also its resolutions and those of the Commission on Human Rights relating to the right to development, and taking note of Commission resolution 1988/26 of 7 March 1988,¹²⁷ approved by the Economic and Social Council,

Reiterating the importance of the right to development for all countries, in particular the developing countries,

Mindful that, pursuant to the proclamation of the Declaration on the Right to Development, the Commission has entered a new phase of its deliberation on this matter, which is directed towards the implementation and further enhancement of the Declaration,

Having considered the report of the Working Group of Governmental Experts on the Right to Development¹²⁷ and all other relevant documents submitted to the General Assembly at its forty-third session,

Aware of the interest shown by several Member States, specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations in the work of the Working Group,

1. *Expresses the hope* that the replies of Governments, United Nations bodies and specialized agencies and governmental and non-governmental organizations, submitted at the request of the Secretary-General based on Commission on Human Rights resolution 1988/26 to offer their comments and views on the implementation of the Declaration on the Right to Development, will contain practical proposals for further enhancement of the Declaration;

2. *Endorses* the agreement reached by the Commission that future work on the question of the right to development should proceed step by step and in stages;

3. *Calls upon* the Working Group of Governmental Experts on the Right to Development, at its twelfth session, to study the analytical compilation to be prepared by the Secretary-General of all replies received in response to Commission resolution 1988/26, if necessary together with the individual replies themselves, and to submit to the Commission at its forty-fifth session its final recommendations on those proposals which would best contribute to the further enhancement and implementation of the Declaration at the individual, national and international levels, and especially on the views of the Secretary-General and of Governments on the means of establishing

an evaluation system on the implementation and further enhancement of the Declaration;

4. *Calls upon* the Commission to decide at its forty-fifth session, on the basis of its consideration of the report of the Working Group and the views expressed by the members of the Commission during the session, on the future course of action on the question, in particular on practical measures for the implementation and enhancement of the Declaration;

5. *Invites* the Commission to report on the question to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session, through the Economic and Social Council;

6. *Decides* to consider this question at its forty-fourth 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".

75th plenary meeting
8 December 1988

43/128. 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 carefully designed programmes of teaching, education and information are essential to the achievement of lasting respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Recalling the relevant resolutions on this subject, in particular its resolution 42/118 of 7 December 1987, and taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1988/74 of 10 March 1988,¹²⁷

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,

Emphasizing the importance of adherence by all Governments to the principles contained in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights² and believing that the fortieth anniversary of its adoption has provided a focus and renewed impetus to the promotional activities of the United Nations system in the field of human rights,

Believing that a world public information campaign on human rights would be a valuable complement to the activities of the United Nations further to promote and to protect human rights worldwide,

1. *Takes note* of the reports of the Secretary-General on the development of public information activities in the field of human rights¹²⁸ and on the advisability of launching, within existing resources, a world public information campaign on human rights;¹²⁹

2. *Reaffirms* the need for information materials on human rights to be carefully designed in clear and accessible form, to be tailored to regional and national requirements and circumstances with specific target audiences in mind and to be effectively disseminated in national and local languages and in sufficient volume to have the desired im-

¹²⁵ Resolution 35/56, annex.

¹²⁶ Resolution 3281 (XXIX).

¹²⁷ E/CN.4/1988/10.

¹²⁸ A/43/721.

¹²⁹ See A/43/711.

pact, and for effective use also to be made of the mass media, in particular radio and television and audio-visual technologies, in order to reach wider audiences, with priority being given to children, young people and the disadvantaged, including those in isolated areas;

3. *Appreciates* the measures taken during 1988 by the Secretariat, through the Centre for Human Rights and the Department of Public Information:

(a) To update, increase stocks and extend the language versions of human rights information materials, especially those on the basic United Nations human rights instruments and institutions, and, in this regard, urges the Secretariat to take measures to ensure the further production and effective dissemination of such documents in national and local languages, in co-operation with regional, national and local organizations as well as with Governments, making full and effective use of the United Nations information centres, which have a key promotional role to play in the field of human rights at the regional and national levels;

(b) To establish in the Department of Public Information a new Dissemination Division, which is revising and computerizing the Secretariat's distribution methods so as to target specific audiences better, globally and regionally, and which will assist organizations, schools and non-governmental organizations to identify appropriate material for their use;

(c) To expand audio-visual activities in the field of human rights, and, in this regard, again requests the Secretary-General to explore the possibility of co-production arrangements for future audio-visual programmes so as to achieve maximum public impact at an economical cost;

4. *Encourages* all Member States, in particular in order to follow up the activities of the fortieth anniversary of the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, to make special efforts 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 Declaration, the International Covenants on Human Rights²⁰ and other international conventions and to information and education on the practical ways in which the rights and freedoms enjoyed under these instruments can be exercised;

5. *Urges* all Member States to include in their educational 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, and, to this end, requests the Secretary-General to draw the attention of Member States to the teaching booklet on human rights, which could serve as a broad and flexible framework adaptable to national circumstances for the structuring and development of human rights teaching;

6. *Notes* the special value, under the advisory services and technical assistance programme, of regional and national training courses and workshops, in co-operation with Governments, regional and national organizations and non-governmental organizations, in promoting practical education and awareness in the field of human rights, and welcomes the priority given to the organization of such activities by the Centre for Human Rights;

7. *Decides* to launch on 10 December 1988, the fortieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, within existing resources, a World Public Information Campaign on Human Rights, under which the ac-

tivities of the Organization in this field should be developed and strengthened in a global and practically oriented fashion, engaging the complementary activities of concerned bodies of the United Nations system, Member States and non-governmental organizations;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure the fullest effective deployment of the skills and resources of all concerned units of the Secretariat and to make available, within existing resources, and in particular from the budget of the Department of Public Information, adequate funding for developing practical and effective human rights information activities, including those within the programme of the World Public Information Campaign on Human Rights;

9. *Calls upon* the Centre for Human Rights, which has primary responsibility within the United Nations system in the field of human rights, to co-ordinate the substantive activities of the World Campaign pursuant to the direction of the General Assembly and the Commission on Human Rights, and to serve as liaison with Governments, regional and national institutions, non-governmental organizations and concerned individuals in the development and implementation of the World Campaign's activities;

10. *Calls upon* the Department of Public Information, which has primary responsibility for public information activities, to co-ordinate the public information activities of the World Campaign and, in its responsibility as secretariat to the Joint United Nations Information Committee, to promote co-ordinated system-wide information activities in the field of human rights;

11. *Emphasizes* the need for the United Nations to harmonize its activities in the field of human rights with those of other organizations, including the International Committee of the Red Cross, with regard to the dissemination of information on international humanitarian law and, with regard to education for human rights, with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, which was requested by the General Assembly in its resolution 38/57 of 9 December 1983 to submit a report to the Assembly at its forty-third session on its human rights teaching and training programmes;

12. *Urges* all Member States that have not yet done so to nominate national focal points that could be supplied with copies of relevant human rights material and that might also serve as points of liaison with the United Nations in the development and implementation of the World Campaign, and requests the Secretary-General to publish the list of such focal points in his report to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session on the implementation of the present resolution;

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the Commission on Human Rights at its forty-fifth session a report on the current and proposed aims and activities of the World Campaign;

14. *Requests* the Commission on Human Rights, at its forty-fifth session, on the basis of the report of the Secretary-General, to give priority consideration to this question with a view to providing appropriate guidance on the aims and activities of the World Campaign;

15. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session a comprehensive report on the implementation of the present resolution for consideration 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”.

75th plenary meeting
8 December 1988

43/129. 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, 40/126 of 13 December 1985 and 42/120 and 42/121 of 7 December 1987 relating to the promotion of a new international humanitarian order,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General¹³⁰ and the comments made by various Governments regarding the humanitarian order and the work done in this regard by the Independent Commission on International Humanitarian Issues,

Noting the actions being taken by the specialized agencies and programmes of the United Nations system with regard to the humanitarian issues, examined by the Independent Commission, that fall within their respective mandates,

Recognizing with concern the continuing need further to strengthen international responses to growing humanitarian challenges and to adjust actions of governmental and non-governmental organizations to new realities in a fast-changing world,

Bearing in mind the importance of creative humanitarian action at the international as well as the regional and national levels to alleviate human suffering and to promote durable solutions to humanitarian problems,

Convinced of the need for an active follow-up to the recommendations and suggestions made by the Independent Commission and of the importance of the role being played in this regard by the Independent Bureau for Humanitarian Issues set up for the purpose,

1. Expresses its appreciation to the Secretary-General for his continuing active support for the efforts to promote a new international humanitarian order;

2. Encourages Governments as well as governmental and non-governmental organizations that have not yet done so to provide their comments and expertise to the Secretary-General regarding the humanitarian order and the report of the Independent Commission on International Humanitarian Issues;

3. Invites the Independent Bureau for Humanitarian Issues to continue and further strengthen its essential role in following up the work of the Independent Commission;

4. 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;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to remain in contact with Governments as well as governmental and non-governmental organizations and the Independent Bureau for Humanitarian Issues and to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session on the progress made by them;

6. Decides to review at its forty-fifth session the question of a new international humanitarian order.

75th plenary meeting
8 December 1988

43/130. Promotion of international co-operation in the humanitarian field

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 42/121 of 7 December 1987,

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,

Recalling the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,² which proclaims, *inter alia*, that recognition of the inherent dignity and of the equal and inalienable rights of all members of the human family is the foundation of freedom, justice and peace in the world,

Guided by universally accepted human values and common aspiration for a better, more just, safe and humane world,

Noting that international co-operation in the humanitarian field could contribute to attaining the ideals of a new international humanitarian order,

Mindful of 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,

Taking note with satisfaction of the report of the Independent Commission on International Humanitarian Issues¹³¹ and the efforts of the Independent Bureau for Humanitarian Issues to promote public awareness of humanitarian problems and to identify alternative approaches for resolving humanitarian problems,

1. Calls upon Governments, the United Nations system and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations further to develop international co-operation in the humanitarian field;

2. Reiterates that international co-operation in the humanitarian field will facilitate better understanding, mutual respect, confidence and tolerance among countries and peoples, thus contributing to a more just and non-violent world;

3. Invites Governments to promote, within existing mechanisms, regular exchanges of information and of national experience in addressing humanitarian problems;

4. Encourages the international community to contribute substantially and regularly to international humanitarian activities;

5. Invites all non-governmental organizations concerned with the humanitarian issues examined by the Independent Commission on International Humanitarian Issues and working with strictly humanitarian motives to bear in mind the recommendations and suggestions made in the report of the Independent Commission in the context of their policies and actions in the field;

6. Invites Governments and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to forward to the Secretary-General, on a voluntary basis, their comments con-

¹³⁰ A/43/734.

¹³¹ *Winning the Human Race? The Report of the Independent Commission on International Humanitarian Issues* (London and New Jersey, Zed Books Ltd., 1988).

cerning further development of international co-operation in the humanitarian field;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue his contacts with Governments, agencies and programmes of the United Nations system and non-governmental organizations concerned, as well as with the Independent Bureau for Humanitarian Issues and, taking into account information received, to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session a report on possible ways and means of strengthening international co-operation in the humanitarian field.

75th plenary meeting
8 December 1988

43/131. Humanitarian assistance to victims of natural disasters and similar emergency situations

The General Assembly,

Recalling that one of the purposes of the United Nations is 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 the sovereignty, territorial integrity and national unity of States, and recognizing that it is up to each State first and foremost to take care of the victims of natural disasters and similar emergency situations occurring on its territory,

Deeply concerned about the suffering of the victims of natural disasters and similar emergency situations, the loss in human lives, the destruction of property and the mass displacement of populations that result from them,

Bearing in mind that natural disasters and similar emergency situations have grave consequences for the economic and social plans of all countries concerned,

Desiring that the international community should respond speedily and effectively to appeals for emergency humanitarian assistance made in particular through the Secretary-General,

Mindful of the importance of humanitarian assistance for the victims of natural disasters and similar emergency situations,

Recognizing that the international community makes an important contribution to the sustenance and protection of such victims, whose health and life may be seriously endangered,

Considering that the abandonment of the victims of natural disasters and similar emergency situations without humanitarian assistance constitutes a threat to human life and an offence to human dignity,

Concerned about the difficulties that victims of natural disasters and similar emergency situations may experience in receiving humanitarian assistance,

Convinced that, in providing humanitarian assistance, in particular the supply of food, medicines or health care, for which access to victims is essential, rapid relief will avoid a tragic increase in their number,

Aware that alongside the action of Governments and intergovernmental organizations, the speed and efficiency of this assistance often depends on the help and aid of local and non-governmental organizations working with strictly humanitarian motives,

Recalling that, in the event of natural disasters and similar emergency situations, the principles of humanity, neutrality and impartiality must be given utmost consideration by all those involved in providing humanitarian assistance,

1. *Reaffirms* the importance of humanitarian assistance for the victims of natural disasters and similar emergency situations;

2. *Reaffirms also* the sovereignty of affected States and their primary role in the initiation, organization, co-ordination and implementation of humanitarian assistance within their respective territories;

3. *Stresses* the important contribution made in providing humanitarian assistance by intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations working with strictly humanitarian motives;

4. *Invites* all States in need of such assistance to facilitate the work of these organizations in implementing humanitarian assistance, in particular the supply of food, medicines and health care, for which access to victims is essential;

5. *Appeals*, therefore, to all States to give their support to these organizations working to provide humanitarian assistance, where needed, to the victims of natural disasters and similar emergency situations;

6. *Urges* States in proximity to areas of natural disasters and similar emergency situations, particularly in the case of regions that are difficult to reach, to participate closely with the affected countries in international efforts with a view to facilitating, to the extent possible, the transit of humanitarian assistance;

7. *Calls upon* all the intergovernmental, governmental and non-governmental organizations dealing with humanitarian assistance to co-operate as closely as possible with the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator or any other *ad hoc* mechanism set up by the Secretary-General in the co-ordination of aid;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to seek the views of Governments, intergovernmental, governmental and non-governmental organizations with regard to the possibility of enhancing the effectiveness of international mechanisms and increasing the speed of assistance in the best possible conditions for the victims of natural disasters and similar emergency situations, where needed, and to report his findings to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session;

9. *Decides* to consider this question at its forty-fifth session.

75th plenary meeting
8 December 1988

43/132. 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 Rights² and article 7 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,²⁰ 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, and its resolutions 40/128 of 13 December 1985, 41/134 of 4 December 1986 and 42/123 of 7 December 1987, as well as Commission on Human Rights resolutions 1987/30 of 10 March 1987,⁶¹ 1988/31 and 1988/36 of 8 March 1988,²⁷

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 Officials¹³² 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,⁷⁹

Convinced of the importance of the finalization of the draft Body of Principles for the Protection of All Persons under Any Form of Detention or Imprisonment,¹³³

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 1988/32 of 8 March 1988,²⁷ to extend for two years the mandate of the Special Rapporteur to examine questions relevant to torture,

1. Welcomes the first report of the Committee against Torture;¹³⁴

2. 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;¹³⁵

3. Recognizes the importance of making appropriate administrative and financial arrangements to enable the Committee 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. Appreciates the fact that the Committee has given early attention to the development of an effective reporting system on implementation by States parties to the Convention;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to ensure the provision of appropriate staff and facilities for the effective performance of the functions of the Committee;

6. Again requests all States to become parties to the Convention as a matter of priority;

7. Once again invites all States, upon ratification of or accession to the Convention, or subsequently, to consider the possibility of making the declarations provided for in articles 21 and 22 thereof;

8. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the Commission on Human Rights at its forty-fifth session and to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth 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-fourth session under the item entitled "Torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment".

75th plenary meeting
8 December 1988

43/133. United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture

The General Assembly,

Recalling article 5 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,² 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,¹³⁶

Recalling with satisfaction the entry into force on 26 June 1987 of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment,¹³⁷

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,¹³⁸

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

¹³² Resolution 34/169, annex.

¹³³ A/34/146, annex.

¹³⁴ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 46 (A/43/46).

¹³⁵ A/43/519.

¹³⁶ Resolution 3452 (XXX), annex.

¹³⁷ Resolution 39/46, annex.

¹³⁸ A/43/779.

Fund and its humanitarian work better known and in its appeal for contributions.

75th plenary meeting
8 December 1988

43/134. Torture and inhuman treatment of children in detention in South Africa and Namibia

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 42/124 of 7 December 1987 and taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1988/11²⁷ of 29 February 1988,

Recalling also 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,¹³⁶ the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment¹³⁷ and the Declaration on the Rights of the Child,⁸¹

Recalling with satisfaction 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 and Namibia continue to be subjected to detention, torture and inhuman treatment,

Gravely concerned about reports of the increasing number of repressive measures targeted against children in South Africa and Namibia,

1. Expresses its profound outrage at evidence of detention, torture and inhuman treatment of children in South Africa and Namibia;
2. Vigorously condemns the apartheid racist régime for increasing detention, torture and inhuman treatment of children in South Africa and Namibia;
3. Demands the immediate and unconditional release of children held in detention in those countries;
4. Demands also the immediate dismantlement of the so-called "rehabilitation camps" and "re-education centres" in South Africa, since they only serve the racist régime's strategy of physically and mentally abusing black South African children;
5. Strongly condemns the racist régime of South Africa for its forced recruitment, torture and inhuman treatment of Namibian children with the objective of turning them into their agents against the Namibian people;
6. Requests all relevant United Nations bodies, specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations to intensify the world-wide campaign aimed at drawing attention to, monitoring and exposing these inhuman practices;
7. Requests the Commission on Human Rights to continue to pay special attention to the question of detention, torture and other inhuman treatment of children in South Africa and Namibia;
8. Requests the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session on the implementation of the present resolution;
9. Decides to consider this question at its forty-fourth session under the item entitled "Torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment".

75th plenary meeting
8 December 1988

43/135. Need to enhance international co-operation in the field of protection and assistance to the family

The General Assembly,

Recalling 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 among nations,

Recalling also its resolution 42/49 of 30 November 1987 and taking note of Economic and Social Council resolution 1988/46 of 27 May 1988 entitled "Achievement of social justice",

Mindful of the importance of the role of the family in society,

Guided by the relevant provisions of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,² the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights²⁰ and the Declaration on Social Progress and Development,⁸⁰ according to which the widest possible protection and assistance should be accorded to the family,

Recalling the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women⁴⁰ and its resolution 42/125 of 7 December 1987 in which it endorsed for action the Guiding Principles for Developmental Social Welfare Policies and Programmes in the Near Future,⁴⁴ which call for social welfare policies to give greater attention to the family,

Recognizing the efforts of States at the local, regional and national levels in carrying out specific programmes concerning the family, in which the United Nations may have an important role to play, and in raising awareness, increasing understanding and promoting policies that improve the position and well-being of the family,

Recalling its resolution 42/134 of 7 December 1987 on the need to enhance international co-operation in the field of the protection of and assistance for the family,

Recalling also Economic and Social Council resolutions 1983/23 of 26 May 1983 and 1985/29 of 29 May 1985,

1. Takes note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General¹³⁹ on the possible proclamation of an international year of the family, prepared in pursuance of its resolution 42/134;
2. Takes note of the responses to the Secretary-General's inquiry as to the desirability of proclaiming an international year of the family, summarized in his report;
3. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session a report containing the proposed date and a comprehensive outline of a possible programme for an international year of the family, in conformity with Assembly 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;
4. Invites Member States that have not yet done so to make their views known to the Secretary-General concerning ways and means of improving the position and well-being of the family and intensifying efforts as part of an international year of the family;
5. Requests the United Nations agencies and organizations, as well as intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, to submit to the Secretary-General

¹³⁹ A/43/570.

proposals on their participation in an international year of the family, in order to facilitate the preparation of his report;

6. *Decides* to consider the report of the Secretary-General and to take a decision on the final date of an international year of the family at its forty-fourth session, under an item entitled "Families in the development process".

*75th plenary meeting
8 December 1988*

43/136. Evaluation of the implementation of the Declaration on the Promotion among Youth of the Ideals of Peace, Mutual Respect and Understanding between Peoples

The General Assembly,

Recalling that one of the fundamental objectives of the United Nations is to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war,

Reaffirming the importance of the strict observance and full implementation of the purposes and principles inscribed in the Charter of the United Nations for the maintenance of international peace and security, the development of friendly relations among nations and understanding and co-operation among States and peoples,

Convinced that young people are interested in their future and wish to live in peace, freedom and friendship among all peoples,

Aware of the important role of youth in society, in all fields of activity, as well as of the fact that youth should also contribute to the further promotion of the common ends of peace and welfare of humankind,

Convinced also that the education of youth in the spirit of the ideals of peace, mutual respect, friendship and co-operation between peoples should be a priority and permanent task of all States,

Emphasizing the essential role of Governments, governmental and non-governmental organizations, the mass media and educational systems in promoting these ideals among nations and, primarily, among youth,

Reaffirming the lasting validity and importance of the principles and objectives of the Declaration on the Promotion among Youth of the Ideals of Peace, Mutual Respect and Understanding between Peoples, proclaimed by the General Assembly in resolution 2037 (XX) of 7 December 1965,

Stressing the necessity of the implementation of the provisions of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights² towards the promotion among youth of the ideals of peace, mutual respect and understanding between peoples,

Noting that 1990 will mark the twenty-fifth anniversary of the adoption of the Declaration on the Promotion among Youth of the Ideals of Peace, Mutual Respect and Understanding between Peoples,

1. *Appeals* to all States to adopt effective measures in accordance with their legislation, particularly in the fields of teaching, education, culture and information, in order to strengthen the efforts for the promotion among nations and, primarily, among youth of understanding, mutual respect and friendship among nations, for the creation of an international climate free from mistrust and discord;

2. *Stresses* the role of the mass media in supporting by all means the implementation of these objectives with a view to promoting the ideals and conceptions meant to

contribute to the enhancement of friendly relations and co-operation among States;

3. *Invites* all States to submit to the Secretary-General their views and comments on the impact of the Declaration on the Promotion among Youth of the Ideals of Peace, Mutual Respect and Understanding between Peoples since its adoption and on the measures that should be taken, at the national and international levels, for the implementation of the principles and objectives set forth in the Declaration, and requests the Secretary-General to submit a report on the matter to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session;

4. *Requests* the Commission for Social Development to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session its views on the present resolution under the item entitled "Policies and programmes involving youth".

*75th plenary meeting
8 December 1988*

43/137. 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 Rights² and the International Covenants on Human Rights,²⁰

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 1988/69 of 10 March 1988,²⁷ 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-third session on the situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran, including the situation of minority groups such as the Baha'is, and to submit a final report to the Commission at its forty-fifth session,

Welcoming the recent cease-fire as a positive development that should contribute to a situation in which human rights and fundamental freedoms can be fully enjoyed,

Taking note of the Special Representative's view¹⁴⁰ that the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran continued, during the period under consideration, to indicate its willingness to increase gradually its co-operation with the competent United Nations organs,

Recognizing as a positive development the undertaking by the Iranian authorities to provide a detailed response to allegations of violations of human rights,

Noting, nevertheless, that a detailed response to individual allegations brought to the attention of the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran by the Special Representative has yet to be received,

¹⁴⁰ See A/43/705, annex.

Regretting that, notwithstanding the indication of a greater willingness to co-operate with the Special Representative, a state of full co-operation has yet to be achieved,

Noting the recent contacts between the Special Representative and the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran, which it is hoped will lead to a state of full co-operation between the Special Representative and that Government, including a visit to the Islamic Republic of Iran, so that he can fulfil his mandate,

Noting that the Baha'is in the Islamic Republic of Iran continue to be subjected to various forms of harassment and discrimination, although there are indications that the intensity of the campaign of persecution against the Baha'is has diminished somewhat in recent months and that a number of them have been released from prison,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the interim report of the Special Representative¹⁴⁰ and the considerations and observations contained therein;

2. *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;

3. *Calls upon* the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran to give immediate effect to its undertaking to provide detailed information concerning the allegations of human rights violations that have been brought to its attention;

4. *Expresses once more 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, namely, 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, the right to a fair trial and the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion;

5. *Expresses its grave concern* that, although the Special Representative observes that the number of alleged violations of the right to life continued to decrease during 1987, the information available to him indicates that there was a renewed wave of executions in the period July-September 1988 whereby a large number of persons died because of their political convictions;

6. *Expresses its deep concern* at allegations that ill-treatment and torture, both physical and psychological, continued to be common practice in Iranian prisons, especially during interrogation but also immediately after arrest and before and after the final verdict;

7. *Expresses its deep concern also* at the existence of extremely summary, informal and irregular proceedings, failure to inform defendants of specific accusations against them, lack of legal counsel, absence of an appropriate instance for appeal and other irregularities that contravene international standards on fair trial;

8. *Shares the opinion* of the Special Representative regarding the importance of prompt investigation into all allegations of irregularities in the treatment of political prisoners and other persons in custody, as well as the necessity of adequate redress for those whose human rights have been violated;

9. *Welcomes* the intention of the Special Representative to consider in his report to the Commission on Human Rights at its forty-fifth session several issues pertaining to the legal system applicable in the Islamic Republic of Iran;

10. *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 that country is bound and that the persistence of alleged violations of human rights continues to justify continuing international concern and continued monitoring by the United Nations of the situation in that country;

11. *Urges* the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran, as a State party to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,²⁰ to respect and ensure the rights recognized in that Covenant to all individuals within its territory and subject to its jurisdiction;

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General to give all necessary assistance to the Special Representative;

13. *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-fourth session in order to re-examine it in the light of additional elements provided by the Commission on Human Rights and the Economic and Social Council.

75th plenary meeting
8 December 1988

43/138. 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, 41/147 of 4 December 1986 and 42/133 of 7 December 1987,

Recalling also Commission on Human Rights resolutions 1986/18 of 10 March 1986,⁶⁰ 1987/25 of 10 March 1987⁶¹ and 1988/28 of 7 March 1988,²⁷

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,

Convinced that international co-operation is necessary in order to liberate mankind from such an odious crime,

Recognizing that crimes of genocide have caused great losses to mankind,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General,¹⁴¹

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;

¹⁴¹ A/43/478.

6. *Invites* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session a report on the status of the Convention.

*75th plenary meeting
8 December 1988*

43/139. Situation of human rights in Afghanistan

The General Assembly,

Guided by the principles embodied in the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,² the International Covenants on Human Rights²⁰ and the humanitarian rules set out in the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949,¹⁴²

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 obligations of all Governments to respect and protect human rights and to fulfil the responsibilities they have assumed under various international instruments,

Recalling 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, with a view to formulating proposals that could contribute to ensuring full protection of the human rights of all residents of the country before, during and after the withdrawal of all foreign forces,

Recalling all other relevant resolutions, in particular its resolution 42/135 of 7 December 1987,

Taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1988/67 of 10 March 1988²⁷ and Economic and Social Council decision 1988/136 of 27 May 1988,

Welcoming the Agreements on the Settlement of the Situation Relating to Afghanistan¹⁴³ signed at Geneva on 14 April 1988 as a positive development, which, when fully implemented, should contribute to the creation of a situation that will permit the full enjoyment of human rights, including the right to self-determination, by all the people of Afghanistan,

Welcoming the co-operation that the Afghan authorities have extended to international organizations, in particular to the specialized agencies of the United Nations, to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and to the International Committee of the Red Cross,

Having carefully examined the interim report of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Afghanistan,¹⁴⁴ in which, while it is recognized that there have been some improvements in the human rights situation in the area controlled by the Afghan authorities, continuing violations of fundamental human rights within the 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 contributing to violations of human rights and humanitarian law throughout the country,

Regretting that the Special Rapporteur was unable to visit areas not under the control of the Afghan authorities,

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 extended to the Commission on Human Rights by permitting its Special Rapporteur to visit Afghanistan from 11 to 19 September 1988;

3. *Expresses its serious concern* that, in spite of improvements identified by the Special Rapporteur, acts of war continue and violations of human rights persist with the same frequency as in the past, especially affecting the civilian population and threatening the life and security of innocent men, women and children;

4. *Expresses its concern* that, despite the significant reduction in the numbers of political prisoners as a result of various measures, over two thousand persons are still in prison for political reasons, and urges the Afghan authorities to pursue the policy of amnesty and to guarantee that released prisoners are not placed under surveillance or harassed following their release;

5. *Notes with grave concern* the continuing allegations of torture and ill-treatment of prisoners on remand and political prisoners;

6. *Notes with equal concern* the reports of disappearances and urges the Afghan authorities to investigate the fate of all missing persons;

7. *Notes also with concern* indications that the economic, social and cultural situation in Afghanistan has deteriorated over the years of conflict and has now become critical;

8. *Expresses its great concern* that more than five million refugees remain outside the country because they fear the climate of insecurity in Afghanistan, the extensive presence of mines and explosives, and the continued bombardments of the civilian population;

9. *Calls once again upon* all 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;

10. *Underlines* that in post-war Afghanistan it will be essential to adopt concrete measures aimed at securing the observance of human rights;

11. *Urges* the authorities in Afghanistan to continue to co-operate with the Commission on Human Rights and its Special Rapporteur;

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General to give all necessary assistance to the Special Rapporteur;

13. *Decides* to keep under consideration, during its forty-fourth session, the question of human rights and fundamental freedoms in Afghanistan in order to re-examine this question in the light of additional elements provided by the Commission on Human Rights and the Economic and Social Council.

*75th plenary meeting
8 December 1988*

¹⁴² United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, Nos. 970-973.

¹⁴³ *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-third Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1988*, document S/19835, annex I.

¹⁴⁴ A/43/742, annex.

43/140. Regional arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights in the Asian and Pacific region

The General Assembly,

Recalling its previous resolutions, in particular resolution 41/153 of 4 December 1986, on regional arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights in the Asian and Pacific region,

Recognizing that regional arrangements make a major contribution to the promotion and protection of human rights and that non-governmental organizations may have a valuable role to play in this process,

Bearing in mind that intergovernmental arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights have been established in other regions,

Reiterating its appreciation for the report of the Seminar on National, Local and Regional Arrangements for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights in the Asian Region, held at Colombo from 21 June to 2 July 1982,¹⁴⁵ and the comments on the report of the Seminar received from the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific and from States members of the Commission,¹⁴⁶

Welcoming the designation of the Social Development Division of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific as a regional human rights focal point,

Taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1988/73 of 10 March 1988,²⁷

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;¹⁴⁷

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to assist and encourage the Executive Secretary of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific to pursue the establishment, within existing resources, of a depository centre for United Nations human rights materials within the Commission at Bangkok, the function of which would include the collection, processing and dissemination of such materials in the Asian and Pacific region;

3. *Renews its invitation* to States members of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific that have not yet done so to communicate to the Secretary-General as soon as possible their comments on the report of the Seminar on National, Local and Regional Arrangements for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights in the Asian Region and, in particular, to address themselves to the conclusions and recommendations in the report concerning the development of regional arrangements in Asia and the Pacific;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure a continuing flow of human rights material to the library of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific at Bangkok for appropriate dissemination in the region;

5. *Notes* the efforts of United Nations development agencies in the Asian and Pacific region to promote the human rights dimension more actively and systematically in their development activities;

6. *Encourages* United Nations development agencies in the Asian and Pacific region to co-ordinate with the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific their efforts to promote the human rights dimension in their activities;

7. *Welcomes* the report of the Secretary-General¹⁴⁸ on the successful training course on human rights teaching held at Bangkok from 12 to 23 October 1987 under the United Nations programme of advisory services in the field of human rights;

8. *Draws attention* to the summary of discussions and conclusions in the report, in particular to the need to advance both formal and informal teaching of human rights in the region, with emphasis on the identification of target groups, particularly in rural areas;

9. *Notes* the general consensus among participants in the training course that it would be useful for the better identification of existing measures and the dissemination of materials to establish a resource library that would collect and disseminate laws, documents and other publications throughout the region;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a further report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session, through the Economic and Social Council, incorporating information on progress achieved in the implementation of the present resolution;

11. *Decides* to continue its consideration of the question at its forty-fifth session.

*75th plenary meeting
8 December 1988*

43/141. Situation of refugees in the Sudan

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 42/129 of 7 December 1987 and its other previous resolutions on the situation of refugees in the Sudan,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General¹⁴⁹ on the implementation of resolution 42/129 and the action taken by the concerned organizations, and the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees,⁸⁷

Expressing its appreciation for the efforts made by the Government of the Sudan for the reception of the refugees and the provision of protection, shelter, food, health, education and other humanitarian services to the ever increasing number of refugees who have been crossing the borders into the Sudan since the early 1960s,

Recognizing the heavy burden shouldered by the people and the Government of the Sudan and the sacrifices they are making in acting as host to more than one million refugees, who constitute approximately 7.5 per cent of the total population of the country,

Concerned that the great majority of the refugees have spontaneously settled in various urban and rural communities throughout the country and are thus sharing the already meagre resources and services allocated to the indigenous population,

Expressing grave concern at the devastating and far-reaching effects of the successive calamities, ranging from the 1984 drought to the heavy rains and floods and the locust infestations, that have afflicted the country, thus exacerbating the already deteriorating situation resulting from the presence of this great number of refugees,

Gravely concerned also that the Government of the Sudan, besides dealing with the difficult prevailing economic and social problems, has the additional task of taking care

¹⁴⁵ A/37/422, annex.

¹⁴⁶ See A/39/174-E/1984/38 and Add.1 and E/CN.4/1986/19.

¹⁴⁷ A/43/170-E/1988/25.

¹⁴⁸ E/CN.4/1988/39/Add.1.

¹⁴⁹ A/43/534.

of more than 1.5 million nationals displaced as a result of the 1984 drought, the civil strife in the southern part of the country and the rains and floods of August 1988,

Recognizing the serious task undertaken by the Government of the Sudan to initiate a wide-ranging rehabilitation programme to redress the impact and damages incurred by the natural disasters,

Considering those serious circumstances, which render the Government of the Sudan less prepared than ever to meet its obligations to its own people, and the more serious consequences, which affect the capacity of the Government of the Sudan to receive and grant asylum to additional numbers of refugees,

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,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the situation of refugees in the Sudan and expresses its appreciation for the appeal made by the Secretary-General to Member States and the appropriate organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations;

2. *Takes note also* of the report submitted by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and in particular of the new trends identified in the area of refugee aid and development;

3. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General, the High Commissioner, donor countries and intergovernmental and non-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 presence of massive numbers of refugees in the country on the security and stability of the country and the overall negative impact on its basic infrastructure, which arrests the socio-economic development of the whole country;

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. *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;

7. *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. *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;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session, through the Economic and Social Council, on the implementation of the present resolution.

43/142. Humanitarian assistance to refugees in Djibouti

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 41/137 of 4 December 1986 and 42/126 of 7 December 1987 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,¹⁵⁰

Deeply concerned about the plight of the refugees and the constantly increasing inflow of displaced persons which has severely affected the inadequate social services and the infrastructure of the country,

Aware of the heavy economic and social burden placed on the Government of Djibouti and the consequent unfavourable effects on the development of that country, given the delicate nature of its resources,

Appreciating the determined and sustained efforts made by the Government of Djibouti to cope with the growing needs of the refugees and displaced persons, despite its modest economic resources and limited means,

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 with respect to 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 Commissioner 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 appropriate and lasting solutions with respect to 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 with respect to the refugees in Djibouti and the constant inflow of displaced persons;

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 sustained efforts made by the Government of Djibouti to cope with the urgent needs of the refugees and displaced persons and to implement lasting solutions as regards their situation;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session, through the

Economic and Social Council, on the implementation of the present resolution.

75th plenary meeting
8 December 1988

43/143. Emergency assistance to voluntary returnees and displaced persons in Chad

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 42/128 of 7 December 1987 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 assistance to voluntary returnees and displaced persons in Chad,¹⁵¹

Deeply concerned about the persistence of the harmful effects of the drought, desertification, floods and infestations of locusts and grasshoppers, 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 their integration into society,

Considering that the mass return of returnees to Chad and of displaced persons in the northern region poses serious social and economic problems for the Government 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,

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;

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:*

(a) The Secretary-General to continue his efforts to mobilize special humanitarian assistance for the resettlement of displaced persons in the northern region of Chad;

(b) The international community to support the efforts made by the Government of Chad to implement the programmes for repatriating and resettling the voluntary returnees and displaced persons in 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-fourth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

75th plenary meeting
8 December 1988

43/144. Assistance to refugees and returnees in Ethiopia

The General Assembly,

Recalling all its resolutions, in particular resolution 42/139 of 7 December 1987, 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,¹⁵²

Having considered the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees,⁸⁷

Recognizing the increasing number of refugees and voluntary returnees in Ethiopia,

Deeply concerned about the massive flow of refugees and voluntary returnees into the country and the enormous burden this has placed on the country's infrastructure and meagre resources,

Deeply concerned also about the grave consequences this has entailed for the country's capability to grapple with the effects of the prolonged drought,

Aware of the heavy burden placed on the Government of Ethiopia and of the need for adequate assistance to refugees, voluntary returnees and victims of natural disasters,

1. *Commends* the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and intergovernmental organizations and voluntary agencies for their assistance in mitigating the plight of the large number of refugees and voluntary returnees in Ethiopia;

2. *Appeals* to Member States and to international organizations and voluntary agencies to provide adequate material, financial and technical assistance for relief and rehabilitation programmes for the large number of refugees and voluntary returnees in Ethiopia;

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 the large number of 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 1989, of the implementation of the present resolution and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session.

75th plenary meeting
8 December 1988

43/145. 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,² the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights²⁰ and the humanitarian rules laid down in the Geneva Con-

¹⁵¹ A/43/593 and Add.1.

¹⁵² A/43/595.

ventions of 12 August 1949¹⁴² and Additional Protocols I and II thereto, of 1977,¹⁵³

Reaffirming that it is the duty of the Governments of all Member States to promote and protect human rights and fundamental freedoms and to fulfil the obligations which they have assumed under the relevant international instruments,

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, 41/157 of 4 December 1986 and 42/137 of 7 December 1987, it expressed its deep concern at the situation of human rights in El Salvador,

Bearing in mind Commission on Human Rights resolution 32 (XXXVII) of 11 March 1981,⁵⁵ in which the Commission decided to appoint a special representative on the situation of human rights in El Salvador, and resolutions 1982/28 of 11 March 1982,⁵⁶ 1983/29 of 8 March 1983,⁵⁷ 1984/52 of 14 March 1984,⁵⁸ 1985/35 of 13 March 1985,⁵⁹ 1986/39 of 12 March 1986,⁶⁰ 1987/51 of 11 March 1987,⁶¹ as well as Commission resolution 1988/65 of 10 March 1988,²⁷ in which it extended the mandate of the Special Representative for another year and requested him to report to the General Assembly at its forty-third session and the Commission at its forty-fifth session,

Considering that an armed conflict of a non-international character continues to exist 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 report¹⁵⁴ that the question of human rights continues to be an important element of the current policy of the Government of El Salvador,

Concerned, however, because, as the Special Representative has pointed out in his report, there has been an increase in the number of violations of human rights in El Salvador, particularly in the form of threats to human life and integrity, frequent violations of the humanitarian rules of war as well as the systematic destruction of the economic infrastructure as a consequence of the armed conflict,

Concerned also about information reported by the Special Representative regarding the activities of the so-called "death squads",

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",¹⁰¹ 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,

Deeply concerned about the interruption of the dialogue between the Government of El Salvador and the Frente Farabundo Martí para la Liberación Nacional-Frente Democrático Revolucionario, the resumption of which 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 a 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 intensification or prolongation 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 has indicated in his report that the Government of El Salvador continues to be committed to a policy of respect for human rights, although difficulties are being encountered with regard to the implementation of that policy;

3. *Expresses its concern*, nevertheless, at the fact that there has been an increase in the number of violations of human rights in El Salvador and that non-observance of the humanitarian rules of war continues to be a frequent occurrence;

4. *Recognizes* the efforts made by the Government of El Salvador related to the investigations designed to determine the responsibility of the instigators of serious violations of human rights, and expresses its profound concern at the fact that the capacity of the judicial system in El Salvador continues to be extremely unsatisfactory, despite the efforts of the Government, and consequently urges the competent authorities to accelerate the adoption of the reforms and measures necessary for ensuring its effectiveness;

5. *Notes with satisfaction* the comments of the Special Representative to the effect that new forces have been incorporated into the Salvadorian political process, in a context of pluralistic, representative and participatory democracy;

6. *Notes with satisfaction* that, with the consent of the Government, there have been a number of mass returns of refugees who have decided of their own free will to resettle in rural areas of conflict, and urges the competent authorities to allow and ensure that such persons are assisted in respect of their most basic health and food needs;

7. *Requests*, in accordance with the recommendations of the Special Representative, that the Government of El Salvador and all the authorities, courts and political forces of the country, including the Frente Farabundo Martí para la Liberación Nacional-Frente Democrático Revolucionario, should adopt appropriate measures to eliminate attacks on the lives and integrity of persons, independently of, during and as a result of combat situations, as well as attacks on the economic infrastructure and, in general, all types of action constituting a violation of the fundamental rights and freedoms of the Salvadorian people;

8. *Calls upon* the Government of El Salvador and the Frente Farabundo Martí para la Liberación Nacional-Frente Democrático Revolucionario, within the framework of the agreement signed at Guatemala City, to make every possible effort to create conditions that would make it possible to renew a magnanimous and open dialogue, leading to the achievement of a global political solution that will end the armed conflict and promote the implementation 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 deter-

¹⁵³ A/32/144, annexes I and II.

¹⁵⁴ See A/43/736.

mine freely and without external interference of any kind its economic, political and social system, as recognized in the recent "National Debate";

9. *Trusts* that the fulfilment of the commitments assumed in the agreement on the "Procedures for the establishment of a firm and lasting peace in Central America" will lead to improving the situation of human rights in El Salvador;

10. *Renews its appeal* to all States to refrain from intervening in the internal situation of El Salvador and, instead of seeking in different ways to spur the prolongation and intensification of the armed conflict, to stimulate dialogue until a just and lasting peace is attained;

11. *Requests* the Government of El Salvador and the Frente Farabundo Martí para la Liberación Nacional-Frente Democrático Revolucionario, with a view to humanizing the conflict, to continue ensuring that the agreements for the evacuation of the war-wounded and war-injured for medical attention will not be made contingent on further prisoner exchanges and negotiations;

12. *Requests* the competent bodies of the United Nations system to provide such advice and assistance as the Government of El Salvador may require in order to enhance the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms;

13. *Requests* the Commission on Human Rights at its forty-fifth 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;

14. *Decides* to keep under consideration, during its forty-fourth 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.

*75th plenary meeting
8 December 1988*

43/146. 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,² the International Covenants on Human Rights,²⁰ the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination³ and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women,¹¹⁸

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, 41/151 of 4 December 1986 and 42/140 of 7 December 1987, 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 seventh inter-sessional meeting, held from 31 May to 10 June 1988, and at the current session of the General Assembly, from 27 September to 7 October 1988, during which the Working 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 Families¹⁵⁵ 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 1989 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 Working Group to continue the drafting, in second reading, of the draft convention during the inter-sessional meeting to be held in the spring of 1989, as well as to transmit the results obtained at that meeting to the General Assembly for consideration during its forty-fourth session;

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-fourth session of the General Assembly, preferably at the beginning of the session, to conclude, if possible, 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 1989 of the Economic and Social Council and during the forty-fourth session of the General Assembly.

*75th plenary meeting
8 December 1988*

¹⁵⁵ A/C.3/43/1 and A/C.3/43/7.

43/147. 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, 41/138 of 4 December 1986 and 42/127 of 7 December 1987 on the question of assistance to refugees in Somalia,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on assistance to refugees in Somalia,¹⁵⁶

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,

Concerned about the need to ensure continuing and adequate supplies of food 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 widespread deforestation, soil erosion and the threat of destruction to an already fragile ecological balance,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;
2. *Commends* the measures that the Government of Somalia is taking to provide material and humanitarian assistance to refugees, in spite of its own limited resources and fragile economy;

3. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, donor countries and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations for their efforts to assist the refugees in Somalia;

4. *Calls upon* the High Commissioner to ensure, as appropriate, that the care, maintenance and rehabilitation needs of the refugees are adequately covered;

5. *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 implement the projects and activities identified in the report of the 1987 inter-agency mission annexed to the report submitted by the Secretary-General to the General Assembly at its forty-second session¹⁵⁷ as the basis for a comprehensive programme of action combining both refugee-related humanitarian and developmental needs;

6. *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,¹⁵⁸ 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;

7. *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-General¹⁵⁹ as priority endeavours for a comprehensive programme of action;

8. *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 continue and expand their activities in Somalia, in co-operation with the Government of Somalia, to protect and rehabilitate its damaged environment;

9. *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;

10. *Calls upon* the international community to support the activities of non-governmental organizations in Somalia in the planning and implementation of refugee projects and refugee-related development activities;

11. *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 1989 of the progress made in their respective fields of responsibility with regard to those provisions of the present resolution which concern them;

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in consultation with the High Commissioner and United Nations Development Programme, to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session a report on the progress achieved in the implementation of the present resolution.

75th plenary meeting
8 December 1988

43/148. Assistance to refugees and displaced persons in Malawi

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 42/132 of 7 December 1987 on assistance to refugees and displaced persons in Malawi,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on assistance to refugees and displaced persons in Malawi,¹⁶⁰ as well as on the report of the inter-agency mission on this subject,¹⁶¹

Having considered that part of the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees regarding the situation of refugees and displaced persons in Malawi,⁸⁷

Gravely concerned about the continuing serious social and economic impact of the massive presence of refugees and displaced persons, as well as its far-reaching consequences for the country's long-term development process,

Appreciating the important measures that the Government of Malawi is taking in order to provide shelter, protection, food, education and health and other humanitarian services to thousands of refugees and displaced persons,

¹⁵⁶ A/43/535.

¹⁵⁷ A/42/645.

¹⁵⁸ See A/39/402, annex.

¹⁵⁹ A/42/645, paras. 55-66.

¹⁶⁰ A/43/536.

¹⁶¹ *Ibid.*, paras. 7-13.

Recognizing the heavy burden placed on the people and Government of Malawi and the sacrifices they are making in caring for the refugees and displaced persons, given the country's limited social services and infrastructure, and the need for adequate international assistance to enable them to continue their efforts to provide assistance to the refugees and displaced persons,

Expressing its appreciation for the assistance rendered by Member States, the various organs of the United Nations, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and international, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations in support of the refugee programme in Malawi,

Bearing in mind the findings and recommendations of the inter-agency mission to Malawi, particularly on the need to strengthen the country's socio-economic infrastructure in order to enable it to provide for the immediate humanitarian relief requirements of the refugees and displaced persons as well as the long-term national development needs of the country,

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 on assistance to refugees and displaced persons in Malawi, particularly with regard to the findings and recommendations of the inter-agency mission;

2. *Commends* the measures that the Government of Malawi is taking to provide material and humanitarian assistance to refugees and displaced persons, in spite of the serious economic situation it faces, and stresses the need for additional resources to lessen the impact of the presence of refugees and displaced persons on the country's long-term development process;

3. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, donor countries and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations for their efforts to assist the refugees and displaced persons in Malawi;

4. *Expresses grave concern* at the serious and far-reaching consequences of the massive presence of refugees and displaced persons in the country and its implications for the long-term socio-economic development of the whole country;

5. *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 continue providing the Government of Malawi with the necessary resources for the implementation of development assistance projects in regions affected by the presence of refugees and displaced persons, as well as the development programmes recommended by the inter-agency mission;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to mobilize the necessary financial and material assistance for the full implementation of ongoing projects in the areas affected by the presence of refugees and displaced persons and programmes recommended in the report of the inter-agency mission;

7. *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 and displaced persons in their settlements;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session, through the

Economic and Social Council, on the implementation of the present resolution.

75th plenary meeting
8 December 1988

43/149. Assistance to student refugees in southern Africa

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 42/138 of 7 December 1987, in which it, *inter alia*, requested the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, in co-operation with the Secretary-General, to continue to organize and implement an effective programme of educational and other appropriate assistance for student refugees from South Africa and Namibia who had been granted asylum in Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland and Zambia,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General,¹⁶²

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 Secretary-General;

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 United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees 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

¹⁶² A/43/594.

of the High Commissioner and of the projects and programmes, including unfunded projects, which were submitted to the Second International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa, held at Geneva from 9 to 11 July 1984;¹⁶³

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 Secretary-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 1989, of the current status of the programmes and to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

75th plenary meeting
8 December 1988

43/150. Measures to be taken against Nazi, Fascist and neo-Fascist activities and all other forms of totalitarian ideologies and practices based on apartheid, racial discrimination and racism, and the systematic denial of human rights and fundamental freedoms

The General Assembly,

Recalling that the United Nations emerged from the struggle against nazism, fascism, totalitarian ideologies and régimes, aggression and foreign occupation, and that the peoples expressed their resolve in the Charter of the United Nations to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war,

Aware of the determination proclaimed by the peoples of the world in the Charter to reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person, in the equal rights of men and women and of nations large and small and to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom,

Noting with regret that in the contemporary world there continue to exist various forms of totalitarian ideologies and practices which entail contempt for the individual or a denial of the intrinsic dignity and equality of all human beings and of equality of opportunity in the civil, political, economic, social and cultural spheres, including the practices of *apartheid*, racial discrimination and racism,

Emphasizing that the doctrines of political, racial or ethnic superiority on which the totalitarian entities and régimes are based contradict the spirit and principles of

the United Nations and that the application of such doctrines in practice leads to wars, mass and flagrant violations of human rights and crimes against humanity, such as genocide, and creates serious obstacles to friendly relations among nations and the development of all countries,

Acknowledging with satisfaction the fact that many States have established legal provisions designed to prevent the revival of Nazi, Fascist and neo-Fascist groups and organizations and are extraditing war criminals and persons having committed crimes against mankind,

Mindful of the principles of international co-operation in the detection, arrest, extradition and punishment of persons guilty of war crimes and crimes against humanity, set forth in its resolution 3074 (XXVIII) of 3 December 1973,

Reaffirming that the prosecution and punishment of war crimes and crimes against peace and humanity, as laid down in its resolutions 3 (I) of 13 February 1946 and 95 (I) of 11 December 1946, constitute a universal commitment for all States,

Recalling its resolutions 2331 (XXII) of 18 December 1967, 2438 (XXIII) of 19 December 1968, 2545 (XXIV) of 11 December 1969, 2713 (XXV) of 15 December 1970, 2839 (XXVI) of 18 December 1971, 34/24 of 15 November 1979, 35/200 of 15 December 1980, 36/162 of 16 December 1981, 37/179 of 17 December 1982, 38/99 of 16 December 1983, 39/114 of 14 December 1984, 40/148 of 13 December 1985 and 41/160 of 4 December 1986,

1. *Again resolutely condemns* all totalitarian or other ideologies and practices, including Nazi, Fascist and neo-Fascist, that are based on *apartheid*, racial discrimination and racism, and the systematic denial of human rights and fundamental freedoms, or which have such consequences;

2. *Expresses its determination* to resist all totalitarian ideologies, and especially their practices, which deprive people of basic human rights and fundamental freedoms and of equality of opportunity;

3. *Calls upon* all States to take the necessary measures to ensure the thorough investigation, detection, arrest, extradition and punishment of all war criminals and persons guilty of crimes against humanity who have not yet been brought before a court and appropriately punished;

4. *Also calls upon* all Governments to pay constant attention to educating the young in the spirit of respect for international law and fundamental human rights and freedoms and against Fascist, neo-Fascist and other totalitarian ideologies and practices based on terror, hatred and violence;

5. *Further calls upon* all States, in accordance with the basic principles of international law, to refrain from practices aimed at the violation of basic human rights, particularly the right to self-determination;

6. *Appeals* to States that have not yet done so to consider becoming parties to the International Covenants on Human Rights,¹⁶⁴ the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide,¹⁶⁴ the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination,³ the Convention on the Non-Applicability of Statutory Limitations to War Crimes and Crimes against Humanity¹⁶⁵ and the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of *Apartheid*;⁴

7. *Invites* all States and international organizations to submit to the Secretary-General their comments and in-

¹⁶³ See A/CONF.125/1, para. 33.

¹⁶⁴ Resolution 260 A (III), annex.

¹⁶⁵ Resolution 2391 (XXIII), annex.

formation on the implementation of the present resolution;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report, through the Economic and Social Council, to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session in the light of the discussion that will take place in the Commission on Human Rights and on the basis of comments provided by States and international organizations.

*75th plenary meeting
8 December 1988*

43/151. Summary or arbitrary executions

The General Assembly,

Recalling the provisions of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,¹⁶⁶ 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,¹⁶⁷ 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, 41/144 of 4 December 1986 and 42/141 of 7 December 1987,

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,¹⁶⁸ in which the Sub-Commission recommended that effective measures should be adopted to prevent the occurrence of summary or arbitrary executions,

Recalling also 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 15,¹⁶⁹

Welcoming the close co-operation established between the Centre for Human Rights, 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 with regard to the elaboration of the principles on the effective prevention and investigation of arbitrary and summary executions, including extra-legal executions,

Taking note of the recommendation by the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control concerning "Draft principles on the effective prevention and investigation of extra-legal, arbitrary and summary executions"¹⁶⁸ for consideration and adoption by the Economic and Social Council,

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. *Appeals urgently* to Governments, United Nations bodies, the specialized agencies, regional intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations to take effective action to combat and eliminate summary or arbitrary executions, including extra-legal executions;

4. *Recalls* Economic and Social Council resolution 1982/35 of 7 May 1982, in which the Council decided to appoint a special rapporteur to consider the questions related to summary or arbitrary executions;

5. *Welcomes* Economic and Social Council resolution 1988/38 of 7 May 1988, in which the Council decided to renew the mandate of the Special Rapporteur, Mr. S. A. Wako, for two years, while keeping the annual reporting cycle, 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-fifth session;

6. *Urges* all Governments, in particular those which have consistently not responded to communications transmitted to them by the Special Rapporteur, and all others concerned, to co-operate with and assist the Special Rapporteur so that he may carry out his mandate effectively;

7. *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; and, furthermore, to promote exchanges of views between Governments and those who provide reliable information to the Special Rapporteur, where the Special Rapporteur considers that such exchanges of information might be useful;

8. *Welcomes* the recommendations made by the Special Rapporteur in his reports¹⁶⁹ to the Commission on Human Rights at its forty-third and forty-fourth sessions with a view to eliminating summary or arbitrary executions;

9. *Encourages* Governments, international organizations and non-governmental organizations to organize training programmes and to support projects with a view to training or educating law enforcement officials in human rights issues connected with their work, and appeals to the international community to support endeavours to that end;

10. *Invites* Governments, international organizations and non-governmental organizations to support the efforts made in United Nations forums towards the adoption of an international instrument that would incorporate inter-

¹⁶⁶ See E/CN.4/1983/4-E/CN.4/Sub.2/1982/43 and Corr.1, chap. XXI, sect. A.

¹⁶⁷ 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.

¹⁶⁸ E/AC.57/1988/L.20 and E/AC.57/1988/NGO.4.

¹⁶⁹ See E/CN.4/1987/20 and E/CN.4/1988/22 and Add.1 and 2.

national standards for proper investigation of all cases of death in suspicious circumstances, including provision for adequate autopsy;

11. *Endorses* the proposals of the Special Rapporteur concerning the elements to be included in such international standards;

12. *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, non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, as well as medical and forensic experts;

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to provide all necessary assistance to the Special Rapporteur so that he may effectively carry out his mandate;

14. *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 Rights²⁰ appear not to have been respected;

15. *Requests* the Commission on Human Rights at its forty-fifth 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, 1987/60 and 1988/38, to make recommendations concerning appropriate action to combat and eventually eliminate the abhorrent practice of summary or arbitrary executions.

*75th plenary meeting
8 December 1988*

43/152. Regional arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 32/127 of 16 December 1977 and all its subsequent resolutions concerning regional arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights, in particular resolutions 41/153 and 41/154 of 4 December 1986,

Recalling that, in its resolution 41/154, the General Assembly invited the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its forty-third session a report on the state of regional arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights, and to include therein the results of action taken in pursuance of that resolution,

Recalling Commission on Human Rights resolution 1987/37 of 10 March 1987⁶¹ and taking note of Commission resolution 1988/54 of 8 March 1988²⁷ concerning advisory services in the field of human rights,

Recalling also Commission on Human Rights resolution 1987/41 of 10 March 1987⁶¹ and taking note of Commission resolution 1988/73 of 10 March 1988²⁷ concerning regional arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights in the Asian-Pacific region,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on regional arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights,¹⁷⁰

Noting with satisfaction the progress achieved so far in the promotion and protection of human rights at the regional level under the auspices of the United Nations, the

specialized agencies and the regional intergovernmental organizations,

Reaffirming that regional arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights may make a major contribution to the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms and that the exchange of information and experience in this field among the regions, within the United Nations system, may be improved,

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

2. *Notes with interest* that various contacts between regional bodies and commissions and the United Nations have continued to be pursued and strengthened through advisory services and technical assistance activities, particularly those relating to the organization of regional and subregional training courses in the field of human rights;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to consider the possibility of encouraging these developments;

4. *Invites* States in areas where regional arrangements in the field of human rights do not yet exist to consider concluding agreements with a view to the establishment within their respective regions of suitable regional machinery for the promotion and protection of human rights;

5. *Welcomes* the fact that subprogramme 5 of the medium-term plan of activities concerning advisory services and technical assistance activities in the field of human rights, to which the Secretary-General refers in his report, provides for the establishment of regional arrangements where they are still lacking;

6. *Notes* the announcement by the Secretary-General in his report that, for the advancement of the above-mentioned objective, it is useful to hold seminars in the regions concerned which will draw upon the knowledge and experience of the United Nations development agencies in those regions, as well as upon the experience gained through established arrangements in other regions;

7. *Endorses* the appeal made to all Governments, in Commission on Human Rights resolution 1988/54, to consider making use of the possibility offered by the United Nations of organizing, under the programme of advisory services in the field of human rights, information and/or training courses at the national level for appropriate government personnel on the application of international human rights standards and the experience of relevant international bodies;

8. *Requests* the Commission on Human Rights to continue to pay special attention to the most appropriate ways of assisting, at their request, countries of the different regions under the programme of advisory services and to make, where necessary, the relevant recommendations;

9. *Invites* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session a report on the state of regional arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights and to include therein the results of action taken in pursuance of the present resolution;

10. *Decides* to consider this question further at its forty-fifth session.

*75th plenary meeting
8 December 1988*

43/153. 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,² as well as the relevant provisions of the International Cove-

¹⁷⁰ A/43/328.

nant on Civil and Political Rights,²⁰ in particular article 6, which explicitly states that no one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his life and prohibits the imposition of the death penalty for crimes committed by persons below eighteen years of age,

Guided also by the relevant principles embodied in the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment¹³⁷ and in the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination,³

Calling attention to the Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power¹⁷¹ and the safeguards guaranteeing protection of the rights of those facing the death penalty,¹⁷² as well as to the Basic Principles on the Independence of the Judiciary,¹⁷³ the Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials¹³² and the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners,¹⁷⁴

Convinced of the importance of the finalization and adoption of the draft Body of Principles for the Protection of All Persons under Any Form of Detention or Imprisonment,

Reaffirming the importance of the principles contained in its resolution 41/120 of 4 December 1986 on setting international standards in the field of human rights,

Recalling its resolutions 40/146 of 13 December 1985, 41/149 of 4 December 1986 and 42/143 of 7 December 1987 on human rights in the administration of justice,

Recognizing the important contribution of the Commission on Human Rights in the field of human rights in the administration of justice, as reflected in its resolutions 1988/33 of 8 March 1988 on human rights in the administration of justice, 1988/40 of 8 March 1988 on the independence and impartiality of the judiciary, jurors and assessors and the independence of lawyers, 1988/45 of 8 March 1988 on administrative detention without charge or trial and 1988/68 of 10 March 1988 on summary or arbitrary executions,²⁷

Acknowledging the important work accomplished in this field by the United Nations within the framework of its programme of work in crime prevention and criminal justice, as reaffirmed, *inter alia*, by the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 1988/44 of 27 May 1988 and the results of the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control at its tenth session,¹⁷⁵

Convinced of the need for further co-ordinated and concerted action in promoting respect for human rights in the administration of justice,

1. *Reaffirms* the importance of the full implementation of United Nations norms and standards on human rights in the administration of justice;

2. *Urges* Member States to develop strategies for the practical implementation of these standards, in particular:

(a) To adopt in national legislation and practice existing international standards relating to human rights in the

administration of justice, and to make them available to all persons concerned;

(b) To design realistic and effective mechanisms for the full implementation of these standards and to provide the necessary administrative and judicial structures for their continuous monitoring;

(c) To devise measures to promote the observance of these standards, as well as public awareness about their important role, in particular through their widespread dissemination and through educational and promotional activities;

(d) To include, where appropriate, references to the implementation of these standards in their reports under the various international human rights instruments;

(e) To increase, as far as possible, their support to technical co-operation and advisory services at all levels for the more effective implementation of these standards, either directly or through international funding agencies such as the United Nations Development Programme, when developing countries include specific projects in their country programmes;

3. *Notes with appreciation* that the United Nations system continues to give special attention to the elaboration of standards in this field, as mandated by the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 1986/10 of 21 May 1986, including on the use of force and firearms by law enforcement officials as well as with regard to unacknowledged detention of persons and on the independence and impartiality of the judiciary, jurors and assessors and independence of lawyers;

4. *Encourages* the relevant bodies within the United Nations pursuing the setting of new standards in this field to continue their efforts with regard to subjects such as extra-legal, summary or arbitrary executions, or the question of states of emergency;

5. *Urges* all bodies working on these issues to take fully into account the provisions of its resolution 41/120;

6. *Emphasizes* the importance of education and public information programmes in this field for law students, the legal profession and all those responsible for the administration of justice;

7. *Stresses* the significant role of the regional commissions concerned, the specialized agencies, the United Nations institutes in the area of human rights and crime prevention and criminal justice and other organizations of the United Nations system, as well as intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, including national professional associations concerned with promoting United Nations standards in this field;

8. *Welcomes* the steps initiated by 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 to ensure closer co-operation, with regard to the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders, on all matters of human rights in the administration of justice, especially with respect to criminal violations of human rights and mass victimization;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General:

(a) To continue to provide all necessary support to United Nations bodies working on the setting of standards in this field;

(b) To continue to assist Member States, at their request, in implementing existing international human rights standards in the administration of justice, in particular under the programme of advisory services;

¹⁷¹ Resolution 40/34, annex.

¹⁷² Economic and Social Council resolution 1984/50, annex.

¹⁷³ 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. D.2

¹⁷⁴ *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.

¹⁷⁵ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council*, 1988, Supplement No. 10 (E/1988/20).

(c) To develop further the recently created focal points within the Centre for Human Rights and the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs to monitor the human rights aspects of the administration of justice within the various elements of United Nations programmes in this field, as well as the work of specialized agencies, regional organizations and non-governmental organizations in consultative status, and to provide, as appropriate, advice on co-ordination and other relevant issues in this field;

(d) To co-ordinate the various technical advisory services carried out by the Centre for Human Rights and the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch with a view to undertaking joint programmes and strengthening existing mechanisms for the protection of human rights in the administration of justice;

(e) To draw the attention of special rapporteurs and working groups in the field of human rights to the importance of questions relating to the effective protection of human rights in the administration of justice, in particular with regard to states of emergency;

10. *Encourages* the development of diversified funding strategies, including recourse to voluntary and mixed multilateral and bilateral contributions for specific projects on human rights in the administration of justice, and the increasing involvement of United Nations development agencies, in particular the United Nations Development Programme;

11. *Draws the attention* of the Commission on Human Rights and its Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, as well as of the regional preparatory meetings for the Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, to the issues raised in the present resolution;

12. *Decides* to consider at its forty-fourth session the question of human rights in the administration of justice.

*75th plenary meeting
8 December 1988*

43/154. 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 subject¹⁷⁶ and also in the report of the Group of Governmental Experts on International Co-operation to Avert New Flows of Refugees,⁹⁸

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,

Reaffirming its resolution 41/70 of 3 December 1986, in which it endorsed the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Group of Governmental Experts on International Co-operation to Avert New Flows of Refugees,⁹⁸

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, 41/148 of 4 December 1986 and 42/144 of 7 December 1987, and Commission on Human Rights resolutions 30 (XXXVI) of 11 March 1980,³⁴ 29 (XXXVII) of 11 March 1981,⁵⁵ 1982/32 of 11 March 1982,⁵⁶ 1983/35 of 8 March 1983,⁵⁷ 1984/49 of 14 March 1984,⁵⁸ 1985/40 of 13 March 1985,⁵⁹ 1986/45 of 12 March 1986,⁶⁰ 1987/56 of 11 March 1987⁶¹ and 1988/70 of 10 March 1988,²⁷

Welcoming 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,

1. *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 of the United Nations for the prevention of new massive flows of refugees and displaced persons;

2. *Invites* all Governments and intergovernmental and humanitarian 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;

3. *Requests* all Governments to ensure the effective implementation of the relevant international instruments, in particular in the field of human rights, as this would contribute to averting new massive flows of refugees and displaced persons;

4. *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;

5. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on human rights and mass exoduses;¹⁷⁷

6. *Encourages* the Secretary-General to continue to take the necessary steps to discharge the function and responsibilities described in the report of the Group of Governmental Experts on International Co-operation to Avert New Flows of Refugees;

7. *Notes* the establishment by the Secretary-General of the Office for Research and the Collection of Information to co-ordinate information-gathering and analysis with United Nations bodies so as to provide early warning on developing situations requiring the Secretary-General's

¹⁷⁶ E/CN.4/1503.

¹⁷⁷ A/43/743 and Add.1.

attention, as well as to provide a focal point within the United Nations system for policy responses;

8. *Urges* the Secretary-General to use the resources available to consolidate and strengthen the early warning system in the humanitarian area by, *inter alia*, early computerization of the Office for Research and the Collection of Information and strengthened co-ordination among the relevant parts of the United Nations system, especially the Office for Research and the Collection of Information, as well as the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the Centre for Human Rights of the Secretariat and the relevant specialized agencies;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session on the strengthened role that the Secretary-General could play in undertaking early warning activities, especially in the humanitarian area, as well as on any further 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;

10. *Decides* to continue consideration of the question of human rights and mass exoduses at its forty-fourth session.

75th plenary meeting
8 December 1988

43/155. International co-operation in solving international problems of a social, cultural or humanitarian character, and in promoting and encouraging universal respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 41/155 of 4 December 1986 and Commission on Human Rights resolution 1987/42 of 10 March 1987,⁶¹

Conscious that it is a purpose of the United Nations and the task of all Member States to achieve international co-operation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural or humanitarian character, and in promoting and encouraging universal respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion,

Desirous of achieving further progress in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Considering that special emphasis should be put on the effective implementation of the principles embodied in the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,² the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,²⁰ the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights²⁰ and other relevant international instruments,

Convinced that the effectiveness of United Nations human rights instruments would be enhanced by universal adherence to them as well as by strict compliance of States parties with their voluntarily accepted obligations,

Considering that existing regional arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights make a major contribution to the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms and that the exchange of information and experience in this field could be further improved,

Emphasizing the necessity for the international community to continue its efforts to take practical measures to prevent mass and flagrant violations and all other violations of human rights, including all forms of discrimination based on distinctions of any kind, such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status, which continue to take place in many parts of the world, contrary to the provisions of international instruments in the field of human rights,

Noting the importance that the promotion and protection of human rights has secured on the international agenda and in relations between States,

1. *Calls upon* Member States to implement fully the universally recognized standards for the protection and promotion of human rights enshrined, in particular, in the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and other relevant international instruments;

2. *Urges* all States to co-operate fully with the relevant bodies of the United Nations system as well as other inter-governmental forums dealing with the protection and promotion of human rights and fundamental freedoms in any part of the world;

3. *Considers* that such co-operation will make an effective and practical contribution to the implementation of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all;

4. *Expresses its conviction* that the promotion of and respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, as well as the implementation of universally recognized human rights standards, are particularly important for all countries;

5. *Urges* Member States that have not yet done so to consider ratifying or acceding to the various international instruments in the field of human rights;

6. *Recognizes* the value of common efforts by Governments and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations at international, regional, bilateral and national levels in the field of human rights;

7. *Considers* that a world public information campaign on human rights would contribute to the promotion and improvement of understanding of human rights;

8. *Emphasizes* that the wide dissemination of information on human rights is an important task and would contribute to the implementation of universally recognized international human rights standards;

9. *Decides* to continue the consideration of this question at its forty-fourth session under the item entitled "Report of the Economic and Social Council".

75th plenary meeting
8 December 1988

43/156. 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 Rights² and in the Declaration on Social Progress and Development,⁸⁰

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, 41/152 of 4 December 1986 and 42/145 of 7 December 1987,

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 include in his report on the implementation of the Declaration on Social Progress and Development the results attained in the improvement of social life in the world;

9. *Decides* to resume consideration of the question of the improvement of social life at its forty-fifth session.

75th plenary meeting
8 December 1988

43/157. Enhancing the effectiveness of the principle of periodic and genuine elections

The General Assembly,

Aware of its obligations under the Charter of the United Nations to develop friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples and to promote and encourage respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all,

Reaffirming the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,² which provides that everyone has the right to take part in the government of his or her country, directly or through freely chosen representatives, that everyone has the right of equal access to public service in his or her country, that the will of the people shall be the basis of the authority of government, and that this will shall be expressed in periodic and genuine elections which shall be by universal and equal suffrage and shall be held by secret vote or by equivalent free voting procedures,

Noting that the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights²⁰ provides that every citizen shall have the right and the opportunity, without distinction of any kind, such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status, to take part in the conduct of public affairs, directly or through freely chosen representatives, to vote and to be elected at genuine periodic elections which shall be by universal and equal suffrage and shall be held by secret ballot, guaranteeing the free expression of the will of the electors, and to have access, on general terms of equality, to public service in his or her country,

Condemning the system of *apartheid* and any other denial or abridgement of the right to vote on the grounds of race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status,

Recalling that all States enjoy sovereign equality and that each State has the right freely to choose and develop its political, social, economic, and cultural systems,

1. *Emphasizes* the significance of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, which establish that the authority to govern shall be based on the will of the people, as expressed in periodic and genuine elections;

2. *Stresses* its conviction that periodic and genuine elections are a necessary and indispensable element of sustained efforts to protect the rights and interests of the governed and that, as a matter of practical experience, the right of everyone to take part in the government of his or her country is a crucial factor in the effective enjoyment by all of a wide range of other human rights and fundamental freedoms, including political, economic, social, and cultural rights;

3. *Declares* that determining the will of the people requires an electoral process which accommodates distinct alternatives, and that this process should provide an equal

opportunity for all citizens to become candidates and put forward their political views, individually and in co-operation with others;

4. *Reaffirms* that *apartheid* should be abolished, that the systematic denial or abridgement of the right to vote on the grounds of race or colour is a gross violation of human rights and an affront to the conscience and dignity of mankind, and that the right to participate in a political system based on common and equal citizenship and universal franchise is essential for the exercise of the principle of periodic and genuine elections;

5. *Calls upon* the Commission on Human Rights, at its forty-fifth session, to consider appropriate ways and means of enhancing the effectiveness of the principle of periodic and genuine elections, in the context of full respect for the sovereignty of Member States, and to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session, through the Economic and Social Council;

6. *Decides* to include in the agenda of its forty-fourth session an item entitled "Enhancing the effectiveness of the principle of periodic and genuine elections".

75th plenary meeting
8 December 1988

43/158. Situation of human rights and fundamental freedoms in Chile

The General Assembly,

Guided by the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and bearing in mind the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,² the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights²⁰ and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,²⁰

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 has been expressed by the General Assembly in a number of resolutions, particularly resolution 33/173 of 20 December 1978 on disappeared persons and resolution 42/147 of 7 December 1987, 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,

Recalling the pertinent resolutions of the Commission on Human Rights, particularly resolution 1988/78 of 10 March 1988,²⁷ in which the Commission decided, *inter alia*, in view of the persistence of serious violations of human rights in Chile, to extend the mandate of the Special Rapporteur for one year and to consider that subject as a matter of high priority,

Considering the referendum held on 5 October 1988 to be an important step towards the restoration of democracy in Chile,

Noting the formal acceptance of the results of the referendum and the increase in political activity in Chile,

Noting with satisfaction the termination of the two states of emergency and of the prohibition of free movement into and out of the country,

Deplores the fact that, notwithstanding the repeated visits of the Special Rapporteur to Chile and the adoption of positive measures by the Government, the institutional and legal framework that makes violations of human rights possible has remained unchanged,

Noting that, although opposition publications have in some cases been authorized, they are frequently subject to arbitrary restrictions and limitations,

1. *Takes note with interest* of the provisional report of the Special Rapporteur,¹⁷⁸ submitted in accordance with Commission on Human Rights resolution 1988/78;

2. *Welcomes* the positive fact that the Government of Chile has decided to continue to co-operate with the Special Rapporteur and again permitted him to visit the country in October 1988, providing him with free access to the facilities for compiling his report, and expresses its confidence that a further visit will be authorized on the same conditions in the immediate future;

3. *Welcomes* the decision of the Government of Chile to respect the result of the referendum of 5 October 1988 as an expression of the will of the people and an important step towards the rapid restoration of democracy in Chile;

4. *Urges* the Government of Chile to take the necessary measures to facilitate the full re-establishment of a democratic, pluralist and representative system based on the principle of popular sovereignty;

5. *Notes with satisfaction* the decision of the Government of Chile to lift the two states of emergency imposed fifteen years ago, permitting greater political activity in the country;

6. *Expects* that the measures already adopted by the Government of Chile in favour of a transition to democracy will lead to a genuine improvement in the situation of human rights and fundamental freedoms of the Chilean people;

7. *Expresses once again its concern* at the persistence of serious violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms in Chile, as stated in the provisional report of the Special Rapporteur;

8. *Again urges* the Government of Chile to put an end to this situation and to the legislation that makes it possible; to continue adopting measures to permit the restoration of the rule of law in Chile; to ensure the independence of the judiciary and the effectiveness of judicial remedies; to respect human rights in accordance with the principles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and to comply with its obligations under various international instruments in order to ensure the enjoyment and effective exercise of human rights and fundamental freedoms;

9. *Urges* the Government of Chile to authorize, in accordance with the recommendations of the Special Rapporteur and in conformity with existing laws, the official publication of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights;

10. *Invites* the Commission on Human Rights to consider at its forty-fifth session, as a matter of high priority, the situation of human rights in Chile, bearing in mind the report of the Special Rapporteur and the pertinent available information, to consider also the measures necessary for the restoration of human rights in Chile, including the extension of the mandate of the Special Rapporteur, and

¹⁷⁸ A/43/624, annex.

to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session.

*75th plenary meeting
8 December 1988*

43/159. Question of enforced or involuntary disappearances

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 33/173 of 20 December 1978 concerning disappeared persons, and its resolution 42/142 of 7 December 1987 on the question of enforced or involuntary disappearances,

Deeply concerned about the persistence, in certain cases, of the practice of enforced or involuntary disappearances, and about the fact that, in certain cases, the families of disappeared persons have been the target of intimidation and ill-treatment,

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 1988/34 of 8 March 1988,²⁷

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 1980,⁵³ while

maintaining the principle of annual reporting by the Working Group;

3. *Also welcomes* the provisions made by the Commission on Human Rights in its resolution 1986/55 of 13 March 1986⁶⁰ to enable the Working Group to fulfil its mandate with greater efficiency;

4. *Further welcomes* the progress made in the preparation of the draft declaration on enforced or involuntary disappearances;

5. *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 Working Group so as to enable it, with respect for its working methods based on discretion, to perform its strictly humanitarian role, and in particular to reply more quickly to the requests for information addressed to them by the Working Group;

6. *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 Working Group to fulfil its mandate even more effectively;

7. *Extends its warm thanks* to the Governments that have invited the Working Group;

8. *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;

9. *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 Working Group to the Commission at its forty-fifth session;

10. *Renews its request* to the Secretary-General to continue to provide the Working Group with all necessary facilities.

*75th plenary meeting
8 December 1988*

VII. RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED ON THE REPORTS OF THE FOURTH COMMITTEE¹

CONTENTS

Resolution No.	Title	Item	Date of adoption	Page
43/28	Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 <i>e</i> of the Charter of the United Nations (A/43/787)	108	22 November 1988	229
43/29	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, <i>apartheid</i> and racial discrimination in southern Africa (A/43/761)	109	22 November 1988	230
43/30	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 (A/43/788)	110 and 12	22 November 1988	233
43/31	United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa (A/43/789)	111	22 November 1988	236
43/32	Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories (A/43/790)	112	22 November 1988	236
43/33	Question of Western Sahara (A/43/797)	18	22 November 1988	236
43/34	Question of New Caledonia (A/43/797)	18	22 November 1988	237
43/35	Question of Tokelau (A/43/797)	18	22 November 1988	238
43/36	Question of Anguilla (A/43/797)	18	22 November 1988	239
43/37	Question of the Cayman Islands (A/43/797)	18	22 November 1988	240
43/38	Question of Montserrat (A/43/797)	18	22 November 1988	241
43/39	Question of Bermuda (A/43/797)	18	22 November 1988	242
43/40	Question of the Turks and Caicos Islands (A/43/797)	18	22 November 1988	243
43/41	Question of the British Virgin Islands (A/43/797)	18	22 November 1988	243
43/42	Question of Guam (A/43/797)	18	22 November 1988	244
43/43	Question of American Samoa (A/43/797)	18	22 November 1988	245
43/44	Question of the United States Virgin Islands (A/43/797)	18	22 November 1988	246

43/28. 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 Nations² and the action taken by the Special Committee in respect of that information,

Having also examined the report of the Secretary-General on this item,³

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 examin-

ing 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 42/73 of 4 December 1987, in which it requested the Special Committee to continue to discharge the functions entrusted to it under resolution 1970 (XVIII),

Stressing the importance of timely transmission by the administering Powers of adequate information under Article 73 *e* of the Charter, in particular in relation to the preparation by the Secretariat of the working papers on the Territories concerned,

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 terms of Chapter XI of the Charter, the administering Power concerned should continue to transmit information

¹ For the decisions adopted on the reports of the Fourth Committee, see sect. X.B.6.

² Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/43/23), chap. VII.

³ A/43/658.

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 continue 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-fourth session.

59th plenary meeting
22 November 1988

43/29. 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,⁴

Taking into consideration the relevant chapters of the report of the United Nations Council for Namibia,⁵

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 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 1987,⁶ and the relevant resolutions adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its twenty-fourth ordinary session, held at Addis Ababa from 25 to 28 May 1988,⁷

Taking into account the relevant provisions of the documents adopted by the World Conference on Sanctions against Racist South Africa⁸ and the International Conference for the Immediate Independence of Namibia,⁹ and 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 1987,¹⁰ and the final communiqué adopted by the United Nations Council for Namibia at its ministerial meeting held in New York on 2 October 1987,¹¹

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 on 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 42/74 of 4 December 1987, 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 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, particu-

⁶ A/42/681, annex.

⁷ See A/43/398, annex II.

⁸ 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.

⁹ 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.

¹⁰ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 24 (A/42/24)*, part two, chap. III, para. 203.

¹¹ A/42/631-S/19187, annex.

⁴ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/43/23)*, chap. IV.

⁵ *Ibid.*, Supplement No. 24 (A/43/24), part two, chap. VI, sect. C, and part four, chap. IV, sect. C.

larly 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,¹² 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 1971,¹³ 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 Namibia¹⁴ that, in the exercise of the Council's rights under the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea,¹⁵ 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 regarding 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 Namibian people,¹⁶

Expressing its support for 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 the efforts of the Council to give effect 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 action 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 activities of 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 which impede 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, 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 the Governments of certain Western and other countries with the racist minority 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

¹² Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 24 (A/35/24), vol. I, annex II.

¹³ 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.

¹⁴ See Official Records of the General Assembly, Fortieth Session, Supplement No. 24 (A/40/24), para. 513.

¹⁵ 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.

¹⁶ Resolution 42/14 A, para. 67.

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, and recalls that the General Assembly called 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;¹⁷

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. *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,¹⁸ 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 the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, the most recent of which being resolutions 42/14 A to E of 6 November 1987, 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 uni-

¹⁷ *Ibid.*, para. 70.

¹⁸ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 795, No. 11326.

form system of wages to all the inhabitants without any discrimination;

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-fourth session.

59th plenary meeting
22 November 1988

43/30. 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 considered 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 considered the reports submitted on the item by the Secretary-General,¹⁹ and 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,²⁰

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 relevant General Assembly resolu-

tions, including in particular resolution 42/75 of 4 December 1987,

Recalling also its resolutions ES-8/2 of 14 September 1981, S-14/1 of 20 September 1986 and 42/14 A to E of 6 November 1987 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,⁹ the Declaration adopted by the World Conference on Sanctions against Racist South Africa,⁸ 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 1987,¹⁰ and the final communiqué adopted by the United Nations Council for Namibia at its ministerial meeting held in New York on 2 October 1987,¹¹

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 1986,²¹ and of the resolution on the question of Namibia adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its forty-eighth ordinary session, held at Addis Ababa from 19 to 23 May 1988,²²

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 organiza-

¹⁹ A/43/355 and Add.1-3.

²⁰ A/AC.109/L.1665.

²¹ A/41/697-S/18392, annex.

²² See A/43/398, annex I.

tions of the United Nations system in their struggle for liberation 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 42/14 C of 6 November 1987 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 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,

Deploping 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,

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;²³

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. *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;

7. *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 any form of co-operation and assistance in the financial, economic, technical and other fields and to discontinue all support until 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;

8. *Regrets* that the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund continue to maintain links with the racist régime of Pretoria, expresses the view that all links should be discontinued and, pending that action, calls upon those

²³ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/43/23), chap. VI.

organizations not to extend any support or loans to that régime;

9. *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, *inter alia*, to formulating specific programmes beneficial to the peoples of the colonial Territories, particularly Namibia;

10. *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;

11. *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;

12. *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);

13. *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;

14. *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;

15. *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;

16. *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;

17. *Notes with satisfaction* the arrangements made by several specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to 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;

18. *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;

19. *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;

20. *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;

21. *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 Assembly 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;

22. *Urges* the executive heads of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, having regard to the provisions of paragraph 13 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;

23. *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;

24. *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 special-

ized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system in implementing the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly;

25. *Requests* the specialized agencies to report periodically to the Secretary-General on their implementation of the present resolution;

26. *Requests* the Special Committee to continue to examine the question and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session.

*59th plenary meeting
22 November 1988*

43/31. 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 42/76 of 4 December 1987,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General²⁴ 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 1987 to 31 August 1988,

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.

*59th plenary meeting
22 November 1988*

43/32. Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 42/77 of 4 December 1987,

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,²⁵ prepared pursuant to General Assembly resolution 845 (IX) of 22 November 1954,

Conscious of the importance of promoting the educational advancement of the inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories,

Strongly convinced that the continuation and expansion of offers of scholarships is essential in order to meet the increasing need of students from Non-Self-Governing Territories for educational and training assistance, and considering that students in those Territories should be encouraged to avail themselves of such offers,

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

2. *Expresses its appreciation* to those Member States that 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 that 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;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth 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.

*59th plenary meeting
22 November 1988*

43/33. 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 42/78 of 4 December 1987 on the question of Western Sahara,

Recalling resolution AHG/Res.104 (XIX) on Western Sahara,²⁶ adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its

²⁴ A/43/681 and Corr.1.

²⁵ A/43/677.

²⁶ For the text, see resolution 38/40, para. 1.

nineteenth ordinary session, held at Addis Ababa from 6 to 12 June 1983,

Taking note with appreciation of the part concerning Western Sahara of the final documents adopted by the Conference of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Non-Aligned Countries, held at Nicosia from 7 to 10 September 1988,²⁷

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 Western Sahara,²⁸

Having examined the report of the Secretary-General on the question of Western Sahara,²⁹

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 resolution 40/50 of 2 December 1985,

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 accordance with General Assembly resolution 40/50;

6. *Also welcomes* the agreement in principle given on 30 August 1988 by the Kingdom of Morocco and the Frente Popular para la Liberación de Saguia el-Hamra y de Río de Oro to the joint proposals 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 with a view to the holding of a referendum for self-determination of the people of Western Sahara, organized and supervised by the United Nations in co-operation with the Organization of African Unity;

7. *Further welcomes* the unanimous adoption of Security Council resolution 621 (1988) of 20 September 1988, by which the Council authorized the Secretary-General to appoint a special representative for Western Sahara;

8. *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 accordance 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;

9. *Expresses its support* for 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 with a view to promoting a just and lasting solution of the question of Western Sahara, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 40/50;

10. *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 of 2 December 1985, 41/16 of 31 October 1986 and 42/78 of 4 December 1987 and the present resolution;

11. *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);

12. *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-fourth session;

13. *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;

14. *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-fourth session.

59th plenary meeting
22 November 1988

43/34. Question of New Caledonia

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of New Caledonia,

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 New Caledonia,²⁸

Recalling its resolutions 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960 and 1541 (XV) of 15 December 1960,

²⁷ A/43/667-S/20212, annex, sect. I, paras. 102-105.

²⁸ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/43/23)*, chap. IX.

²⁹ A/43/680.

Noting with satisfaction the dialogue initiated under the auspices of the French authorities on the status of the Territory,

Noting also that the French authorities were taking positive measures to promote political, economic and social development in New Caledonia to provide a framework for the peaceful progress of the Territory to self-determination,

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. *Urges* all the parties involved, in the interest of all the people of New Caledonia, to continue their dialogue and to refrain from acts of violence;

3. *Invites* all the parties involved to continue promoting a framework for the peaceful progress of the Territory to self-determination;

4. *Requests* the Special Committee to continue the examination of this question at its next session and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session.

59th plenary meeting
22 November 1988

43/35. 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,³⁰

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and all resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to Tokelau, in particular General Assembly resolution 42/84 of 4 December 1987,

Having heard the statement of the representative of New Zealand, the administering Power,³¹

Noting the continuing devolution of power to the local authority, the General Fono (Council), and mindful that the cultural heritage and traditions of the people of Tokelau should be taken fully into account in the evolution of Tokelau's political institutions,

Noting with satisfaction the continued progress in the preparation of a legal code to conform with the traditional laws and cultural values of Tokelau and noting the express wish that the General Fono share additional responsibility in the process of law-making,

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 and noting the measures being taken by the Government of New Zealand in that regard,

Noting the decision of the General Fono to include Tokelau in a fisheries treaty between countries in the region and stressing the importance of safeguarding the right of the people of Tokelau to the full enjoyment of their marine resources,

Noting also the strong opposition expressed by the people of Tokelau to nuclear testing in the Pacific region and their concern that those tests constitute a grave threat to the natural resources of the Territory and its social and economic development,

Noting with appreciation the assistance extended to Tokelau by the administering Power, other States Members of the United Nations and organizations of the United Nations system, in particular by the United Nations Development Programme, for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of the islands following the natural disasters in 1987,

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;²⁸

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. *Urges* the Government of New Zealand, the administering Power, to continue to respect fully the wishes of the people of Tokelau, in carrying out the Territory's political and economic development, in order to preserve their social, cultural and traditional heritage;

5. *Calls upon* the administering Power, in consultation with the General Fono (Council) of Tokelau, to continue to expand its development assistance to Tokelau;

6. *Urges* the administering Power, other Member States and organizations of the United Nations system to continue to extend to Tokelau the maximum assistance possible for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of the islands in order to overcome the losses incurred in natural disasters in 1987;

7. *Invites* the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, as well as other international and regional institutions, to extend or continue to extend all possible assistance to Tokelau, in consultation with the administering Power and the people of Tokelau;

8. *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 administering Power, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session.

59th plenary meeting
22 November 1988

³⁰ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/43/23), chaps. III and IX.

³¹ Ibid., Forty-third Session, Fourth Committee, 8th meeting, and corrigendum.

43/36. 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,³²

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and all resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to Anguilla, including in particular General Assembly resolution 42/80 of 4 December 1987,

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 Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power,³³

Noting the stated policy of the Government of the United Kingdom, the administering Power, that it remains ready to respond positively to the express wish of the people of the Territory on the question of independence,³⁴

Noting the impending consideration by the Territory's House of Assembly and by the Government of the United Kingdom of the recommendations of the Constitutional Review Committee and noting the priority accorded by the territorial Government to the revision of the laws of Anguilla,

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 and noting the continued growth of the Territory's economy due largely to the expansion in the tourism and construction industries,

Expressing its concern at the continued illegal operation of foreign fishing vessels within the territorial waters of Anguilla and welcoming the measures taken by the territorial Government to protect and conserve marine resources,

Stressing the importance of an efficient and effective civil service and noting the measures being taken by the territorial Government aimed at alleviating the problem of unemployment and providing increased job opportunities,

Noting with concern the vulnerability of the Territory to drug trafficking and related activities,

Noting the contribution to the development of the Territory by specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, in particular the United Nations Development Programme,

Noting also that in 1987 Anguilla became a member of the Eastern Caribbean Central Bank and that it continued to participate and maintain an active interest in the related activities of other regional organizations,

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;²⁸

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 to continue, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to take measures with a view to strengthening and diversifying the Territory's economy;

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 and other sectors of the economy;

8. *Also urges* the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to take effective measures to safeguard and guarantee the inalienable right of the people of Anguilla to own and dispose of the natural resources of the Territory, including marine resources, and to establish and maintain control over the future development of those resources;

9. *Calls upon* the administering Power to continue to take all necessary measures, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to counter problems related to drug trafficking;

10. *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 international and regional bodies, in the development and strengthening of the economy of Anguilla;

11. *Also reiterates its request* to the administering Power to continue to make every effort to facilitate and encourage the participation of the Territory in regional and international organizations;

³² *Ibid.*, Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/43/23), chaps. III, IV and IX.

³³ *Ibid.*, Forty-third Session, Fourth Committee, 13th meeting, and corrigendum.

³⁴ A/AC.109/944 and Corr.1, para. 17.

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 Anguilla at an appropriate time and in consultation with the administering Power, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session.

59th plenary meeting
22 November 1988

43/37. 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,³²

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and all resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to the Cayman Islands, in particular General Assembly resolution 42/85 of 4 December 1987,

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 Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power,³³

Noting the stated policy of the Government of the United Kingdom, the administering Power, that it remains ready to respond positively to the express wish of the people of the Territory on the question of independence,³⁴

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 the measures being taken by the territorial Government to promote agricultural production with a view to reducing the Territory's dependence on imported provisions,

Expressing its concern that property and land continue to be owned and developed largely by investors from abroad,

Noting that a large proportion of the labour force of the Territory consists of expatriates,

Noting with concern the vulnerability of the Territory to drug trafficking and related activities,

Noting with appreciation the continued contribution of the United Nations Development Programme, as well as regional institutions, 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;²⁸

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. *Calls upon* the administering Power, in consultation with the territorial Government, to facilitate and promote increased participation by the local population in the decision-making process in the affairs of the Territory;

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;

8. *Urges* the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to take effective measures to safeguard and guarantee the inalienable right of the people of the Cayman Islands to own and dispose of the natural resources of the Territory, including marine resources, and to establish and maintain control over the future development of those resources;

9. *Calls upon* the administering Power to continue to take all necessary measures, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to counter problems related to drug trafficking;

10. *Invites* the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, as well as other international and regional institutions, to continue to take all necessary measures to accelerate progress in the social and economic life 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 Cayman Islands at an appropriate time and in consultation with the administering Power, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session.

59th plenary meeting
22 November 1988

43/38. 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,*³²

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and all resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to Montserrat, including in particular General Assembly resolution 42/81 of 4 December 1987,

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 Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power,*³³

*Noting the stated policy of the Government of the United Kingdom, the administering Power, that it remains ready to respond positively to the express wish of the people of the Territory on the question of independence,*³⁴

*Taking note of the agreement in principle by the Heads of Authority of the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States at its eleventh meeting held at Tortola, British Virgin Islands on 26 and 27 May 1987, for the establishment, subject to approval through a referendum of the peoples of the countries concerned, of a political union among its members and noting the stated position of the Government of Montserrat in favour of independence and of participation in such a political union,*³⁵

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 the continued growth of the Territory's economy in 1986 and the commitment of the Government of Montserrat to the strengthening and diversification of the Territory's economy,

Noting the measures being taken by the territorial Government to improve the efficiency of the civil service, the priority it places on cadre training and the strengthening of the educational system and its efforts to promote the integration of women in all phases of national development, and drawing attention to the need to associate the Territory in the related work of the United Nations bodies concerned in that regard,

Welcoming the contribution to the development of the Territory by the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system operating in Montserrat, in particular the United Nations Development Programme and the United Nations Children's Fund,

Noting with concern the continued dissociation of the Territory from the activities of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization since the withdrawal by the administering Power of the associate membership of Montserrat from that organization in 1983, and aware of the active interest of the Government of Montserrat in the readmission of the Territory as an associate member of the agency,

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;*²⁸

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 Government, 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 and calls upon the administering Power to continue, in co-operation with the territorial Government, 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 take effective measures to safeguard and guarantee the inalienable right of the people of Montserrat to own and dispose of the natural resources of the Territory, including marine resources, and to establish and maintain control over the future development of those resources;*

8. *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;*

9. *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;*

10. *Invites the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, as well as other international and regional organizations, to intensify their efforts to accelerate progress in the economic and social life of the Territory;*

³⁵ *Ibid.*, paras. 14, 15 and 21.

11. *Calls 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;

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 Montserrat at an appropriate time and in consultation with the administering Power, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session.

*59th plenary meeting
22 November 1988*

43/39. 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,³⁶

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and all resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to Bermuda, in particular General Assembly resolution 42/86 of 4 December 1987,

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 Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power,³³

Noting the stated policy of the Government of the United Kingdom, the administering Power, that it remains ready to respond positively to the express wish of the people of the Territory on the question of independence,³⁴

Noting the active discussions in the Territory, both within and outside the territorial Government, on the future status of Bermuda,³⁷

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 with concern the vulnerability of the Territory to drug trafficking and related activities,

Noting with appreciation the assistance extended to 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;²⁸

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 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 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. *Also urges* the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to take effective measures to safeguard and guarantee the inalienable right of the people of Bermuda to own and dispose of the natural resources of the Territory, including marine resources, and to establish and maintain control over the future development of those resources;

9. *Further 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;

10. *Calls upon* the administering Power to continue to take all necessary measures, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to counter problems related to drug trafficking;

11. *Invites* the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to continue to provide assistance for the development needs of Bermuda;

12. *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;

13. *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 administer-

³⁶ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/43/23), chaps. III to V and IX.

³⁷ See A/AC.109/942, paras. 14-16.

ing Power, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session.

*59th plenary meeting
22 November 1988*

43/40. 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,³²

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and all resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to the Turks and Caicos Islands, including in particular General Assembly resolution 42/83 of 4 December 1987,

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 Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power,³³

Noting the stated policy of the Government of the United Kingdom, the administering Power, that it remains ready to respond positively to the express wish of the people of the Territory on the question of independence,³⁴

Noting the elections for the Legislative Council, held in March 1988 under the new territorial Constitution,

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 priority in order to promote economic stability and develop a wider economic base for the Territory,

Noting with concern the vulnerability of the Territory to drug trafficking and related activities,

Noting the continuing contribution of the United Nations Development Programme to the development of 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;²⁸

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 exer-

cise 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 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 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. *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 accelerate the diversification of the economy;

6. *Urges* the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to take effective measures to safeguard and guarantee the inalienable right of the people of the Turks and Caicos Islands to own and dispose of the natural resources of the Territory, including marine resources, and to establish and maintain control over the future development of those resources;

7. *Also 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 local personnel;

8. *Calls upon* the administering Power to continue to take all necessary measures, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to counter problems related to drug trafficking;

9. *Invites* 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. *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-fourth session.

*59th plenary meeting
22 November 1988*

43/41. 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,³⁰

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and all resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to the British Virgin Islands, including in particular General Assembly resolution 42/82 of 4 December 1987,

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 Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power,³³

Noting the stated policy of the Government of the United Kingdom, the administering Power, that it remains ready to respond positively to the express wish of the people of the Territory on the question of independence,³⁴

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 and noting the decline in the Territory's economic activities, with the exception of tourism,

Noting with concern the continued illegal operations of foreign fishing vessels within the territorial waters and noting the measures being taken by the territorial Government in that regard,

Noting the critical need for the cadre training of nationals in all fields and noting with satisfaction the measures being taken by the territorial Government in that connection,

Noting with concern the vulnerability of the Territory to drug trafficking and related activities,

Welcoming the contribution 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,

Noting the continued participation of the Territory in regional and other international organizations,

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;²⁸

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 to continue, in co-operation with the Government of the British Virgin Islands, to take measures with a view to strengthening and diversifying the Territory's economy;

7. *Urges* the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to take effective measures to safeguard and guarantee the inalienable right of the people of the British Virgin Islands to own and dispose of the natural resources of the Territory, including marine resources, and to establish and maintain control over the future development of those resources;

8. *Calls upon* the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to take further measures in the cadre training of nationals so as to facilitate their wider participation in the decision-making process in all sectors;

9. *Also calls upon* the administering Power to continue to take all necessary measures, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to counter problems related to drug trafficking;

10. *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;

11. *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;

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 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-fourth session.

59th plenary meeting
22 November 1988

43/42. 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,³⁸

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and all resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to Guam, in particular General Assembly resolution 42/87 of 4 December 1987,

³⁸ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/43/23), chaps. III, V and IX.

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,³⁹

Noting the approval, in referendums held in Guam in 1987, of a draft Commonwealth Act, which, upon its enactment by the United States Congress, would confer upon Guam a full measure of internal self-government,

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,

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,

Taking note also of the statement of the representative of the administering Power that the cultural identity of the Chamorro people, the indigenous inhabitants of Guam, would be recognized under the draft Commonwealth Act,

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;²⁸

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, particularly in the fields of agriculture and fisheries;

8. Reiterates that one of the obstacles to economic growth in Guam 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 and to take the necessary steps to safeguard their property rights;

9. Urges the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to take effective measures to safeguard and guarantee the inalienable right of the people of Guam to own and dispose of the natural resources of the Territory, including marine resources, and to establish and maintain control over the future development of those resources;

10. Reaffirms the importance of continued efforts by the territorial Government, with the support of the administering Power, towards promoting the Chamorro language and culture and urges the administering Power to give full recognition to the status and rights of the Chamorro people as provided for in the draft Commonwealth Act;

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 Guam at an appropriate time and in consultation with the administering Power, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session.

59th plenary meeting
22 November 1988

43/43. 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,³⁰

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and all resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to American Samoa, in particular General Assembly resolution 42/88 of 4 December 1987,

Conscious of the need to promote progress towards the full implementation of the Declaration in respect of American Samoa,

Having heard the statement of the representative of the United States of America, as the administering Power,³⁹

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,

³⁹ Ibid., Forty-third Session, Fourth Committee, 11th meeting, and corrigendum.

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 emphasizing the desirability of sending, at an appropriate time, a further visiting mission to American Samoa;

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;²⁸

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, bearing in mind the rights, interests and wishes of the people of American Samoa as expressed freely in any act of 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. *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;

6. *Urges* the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to take effective measures to safeguard and guarantee the inalienable right of the people of American Samoa to own and dispose of the natural resources of the Territory, including marine resources, and to establish and maintain control over the future development of those resources;

7. *Also urges* the administering Power to continue to foster close relations between the Territory and other island communities in the region and promote co-operation between the territorial Government and regional institutions, as well as the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system;

8. *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 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-fourth session.

59th plenary meeting
22 November 1988

43/44. 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,³⁶

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and all resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to the United States Virgin Islands, including in particular General Assembly resolution 42/89 of 4 December 1987,

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,³⁹

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, exercise responsibility for local government and control of their future, including the possibility of modifying their present relationship with the United States and that the Government of the United States stands ready to respond to their wishes whenever they so decide in that regard,⁴⁰

Noting that the Government of the United States Virgin Islands is reviewing the possibility of further devolution of power thereto, taking due account of the related experience of other Non-Self-Governing Territories,⁴¹

Welcoming the enactment of legislation, in March 1988, providing for a referendum, to be held in November 1989, on options available for the Territory's future status, namely, statehood, independence, free association, incorporated territory, *status quo*, commonwealth and compact of federal relations,

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 the measures being taken by the territorial Government with a view to strengthening the Territory's financial viability and facilitating its economic development,

Noting also the stated position of the Government of the United States Virgin Islands on the disposition of Water Island,⁴² as well as the need for the Territory to exercise control over its own resources,⁴³

Noting further the concern expressed by a petitioner at the reclamation and development of submerged land at Long Bay in the Charlotte Amalie Harbour, which should be addressed by the administering Power,

Noting with concern the vulnerability of the Territory to drug trafficking and related activities,

Noting the active interest of the Government of the United States Virgin Islands in participating in the related

⁴⁰ A/AC.109/955, para. 43.

⁴¹ *Ibid.*, para. 27.

⁴² *Ibid.*, paras. 53-55.

⁴³ *Ibid.*, para. 33.

work of the international and regional organizations concerned,

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;²⁸

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 continue 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);

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 in order 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 continue to promote the economic and social development of the United States Virgin Islands, and urges the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to continue to take measures with a view to strengthening and diversifying the Territory's economy;

7. *Urges* the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to take effective measures to safeguard and guarantee the inalienable right of the people of the United States Virgin Islands to own and dispose of the natural resources of the Territory, including marine resources, and to establish and maintain control over the future development of those resources;

8. *Calls upon* the administering Power to continue to take all necessary measures, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to counter problems related to drug trafficking;

9. *Urges* the administering Power to facilitate the participation of the United States Virgin Islands in various international and regional organizations;

10. *Also 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;

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 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-fourth session.

*59th plenary meeting
22 November 1988*

VIII. RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED ON THE REPORTS OF THE FIFTH COMMITTEE¹

CONTENTS

Resolution No.	Title	Item	Date of adoption	Page
43/213	Implementation of General Assembly resolution 41/213: progress report and revised estimates for the biennium 1988-1989 (A/43/951)	49	21 December 1988	249
43/214	Proposed programme budget outline for the biennium 1990-1991 and use and operation of the contingency fund (A/43/951)	49	21 December 1988	251
43/215	Current financial crisis of the United Nations (A/43/952)	50	21 December 1988	252
43/216	Financial reports and audited financial statements, and reports of the Board of Auditors (A/43/803)	113	21 December 1988	252
43/217	Questions relating to the programme budget for the biennium 1988-1989 (A/43/980)	114	21 December 1988	254
43/218	Programme budget for the biennium 1988-1989 (A/43/980)			
	A. Revised budget appropriations for the biennium 1988-1989	114	21 December 1988	255
	B. Revised income estimates for the biennium 1988-1989	114	21 December 1988	256
	C. Financing of appropriations for the year 1989	114	21 December 1988	257
43/219	Programme planning (A/43/979)	115	21 December 1988	257
43/220	Financial emergency of the United Nations (A/43/953)	116	21 December 1988	259
43/221	Joint Inspection Unit (A/43/738)	118	21 December 1988	260
43/222	Pattern of conferences (A/43/963)			
	A. Report of the Committee on Conferences	119	21 December 1988	261
	B. Status of the Committee on Conferences	119	21 December 1988	261
	C. Control and limitation of documentation	119	21 December 1988	262
	D. Programme of work of the Committee on Conferences	119	21 December 1988	262
	E. Implementation of General Assembly resolution 42/207 C	119	21 December 1988	262
43/223	Scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of the United Nations (A/43/981)			
	Resolution A	120	21 December 1988	262
	Resolution B	120	21 December 1988	264
	Resolution C	120	21 December 1988	264
43/224	Personnel questions (A/43/954)			
	A. Composition of the Secretariat	121 (a)	21 December 1988	265
	B. Administration of justice in the Secretariat	121	21 December 1988	265
	C. Improvement of the status of women in the Secretariat	121	21 December 1988	266
	D. Working languages of the Secretariat and language training	121	21 December 1988	266
43/225	Respect for the privileges and immunities of officials of the United Nations and the specialized agencies and related organizations (A/43/954)	121 (b)	21 December 1988	267
43/226	United Nations common system: report of the International Civil Service Commission (A/43/977)	122	21 December 1988	268
43/227	United Nations pension system (A/43/846/Add.1)	123	21 December 1988	270
43/228	Financing of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (A/43/956)	124 (a)	21 December 1988	270
43/229	Financing of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (A/43/957)	124 (b)	21 December 1988	272
43/230	Financing of the United Nations Iran-Iraq Military Observer Group (A/43/978) . .	147	21 December 1988	273

43/213. Implementation of General Assembly resolution 41/213: progress report and revised estimates for the biennium 1988-1989

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 and its resolution 42/211 of 21 December 1987 on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 41/213,

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,

Noting from the report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization² that the emerging world situation is bound to impose additional responsibilities on the United Nations,

¹ For the decisions adopted on the reports of the Fifth Committee, see sect. X.B.7.

² *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 1 (A/43/1).*

Reaffirming also that all Member States must honour, promptly and in full, their financial obligations as set out in the Charter,

Re-emphasizing that the financial stability of the Organization will facilitate the orderly, balanced and well co-ordinated implementation of resolution 41/213 in all its parts,

Having considered the relevant reports of the Secretary-General,³

Having considered also the relevant parts of the report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination on the work of its twenty-eighth session⁴ and of the reports of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,⁵

Taking into account the views expressed by Member States during the consideration of this item at its forty-third session,

1. *Renews its appeal* to Member States to demonstrate their commitment to the United Nations by, *inter alia*, meeting their financial obligations on time and in full, in accordance with the Charter and the Financial Regulations 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. *Welcomes* the determination of the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to implement fully the recommendations of the Group of High-level Intergovernmental Experts to Review the Efficiency of the Administrative and Financial Functioning of the United Nations⁶ which fall within his purview, as adopted in resolution 41/213 and in accordance with paragraph 7 of resolution 42/211;

4. *Reiterates* its support for the Secretary-General in the fulfilment of his responsibilities as chief administrative officer of the Organization;

5. *Stresses* that the implementation of its resolution 41/213 must not have a negative impact on mandated programmes and activities;

6. *Emphasizes* in this respect that, in accordance with the existing regulations and rules, while output revisions in programme budgets may be proposed in order to comply more efficiently with the objectives of those programmes and activities, outputs specifically requested in mandates should be fully delivered;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit his proposed revisions referred to in paragraph 6 above to the General Assembly in the context of proposed programme budgets;

8. *Reiterates* that further implementation of its resolution 41/213 should be carried out in a balanced way and with flexibility so as to improve the structure and composition of the Secretariat;

9. *Endorses* the recommendations of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination⁷ on the Secretary-General's report on the implementation of recommendation 15 of the Group of High-level Intergovernmental Ex-

perts, as adjusted by a 10 per cent reduction in the staffing of conference services in New York and Geneva entailing an overall post reduction of 12.1 per cent by the end of the biennium 1988-1989;⁸ and further endorses the recommendation of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions that the adjustment under section 29 of the programme budget should entail the restoration of 100 posts on the understanding that this restoration would not require additional appropriations for the biennium 1988-1989;⁹

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit, in the context of his proposed programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991, concrete recommendations for absorbing the costs of the posts referred to above including, to the maximum extent possible, through the elimination of additional posts, under the criteria set out in paragraphs 5, 8, and 9 above and paragraphs 11 to 13 below;

11. *Endorses* the recommendations of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions pertaining to small offices, regional commissions and other units referred to therein, and also requests the Secretary-General to keep in mind the concerns expressed by Member States in the Fifth Committee on proposed reductions of staff in small units such as the United Nations Environment Programme and the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat);

12. *Concurs* with the comments and observations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions in paragraph 33 of its report¹⁰ regarding the organization, functions and staffing of the administrative and common services unit at Nairobi;

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General in further implementing recommendation 15 to continue to take into account the following guidelines:

(a) This recommendation should be implemented flexibly taking due account of work-load analyses, where applicable;

(b) Its implementation should have no negative impact on programmes;

(c) Its implementation should have no adverse effect on the structure and composition of the Secretariat bearing in mind the necessity of securing the highest standards of efficiency, competence and integrity of staff with due regard to equitable geographical distribution;

(d) It should be implemented in a balanced manner, taking into account recommendations 41, 46, 47 and 54;

14. *Invites* the Secretary-General to continue the implementation of recommendations 41, 46, 47 and 54 and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session in the context of the report referred to in paragraph 18 below;

15. *Invites* the Secretary-General, as regards recommendation 19, to proceed with the reclassification of the post as indicated in paragraph 7 of his report;¹¹

16. *Endorses* the recommendations of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions as regards recommendation 25, relating to the location of the liaison functions with non-governmental organizations, and recommendation 29;

³ A/43/286 and Corr.1, A/43/324, A/43/524 and A/C.5/43/1/Rev.1 and Add.1 and 2.

⁴ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 16* (A/43/16).

⁵ A/43/651 and Add.1 and A/43/929.

⁶ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 49* (A/41/49).

⁷ *Ibid.*, Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 16 (A/43/16), part one, para. 36.

⁸ A/C.5/43/1/Rev.1, para. 26.

⁹ See A/43/651, paras. 15-19.

¹⁰ A/43/651.

¹¹ A/C.5/43/1/Rev.1/Add.1.

17. *Invites* the Secretary-General to implement recommendation 37 in accordance with the recommendations of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination as contained in paragraphs 82 to 88 of its report¹² and the comments and observations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions as contained in paragraphs 40 to 60 of its report;¹²

18. *Requests* the Secretary-General and the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination to report to the General Assembly on the implementation of resolution 41/213 in accordance with recommendation 71, taking into account the views expressed in the Fifth Committee;

19. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session an analytical report assessing the effect of the implementation of resolution 41/213 on the Organization and its activities as a whole, and the way in which it has enhanced the efficiency of its administrative and financial functioning.

84th plenary meeting
21 December 1988

43/214. Proposed programme budget outline for the biennium 1990-1991 and use and operation of the contingency fund

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 41/213 of 19 December 1986, by which, *inter alia*, it requested the Secretary-General to submit in off-budget years an outline of the programme budget for the following biennium and to include in the programme budget a contingency fund and recognized the necessity of finding a comprehensive solution to the problem of all additional expenditures, including those deriving from inflation and currency fluctuation,

Recalling also its resolution 42/211 of 21 December 1987 in which it decided to consider at its forty-third session the question of a comprehensive solution to the problem of all additional expenditures, including those deriving from inflation and currency fluctuation,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General,¹³ the relevant parts of the report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination⁴ and the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,¹⁴

Taking into account the views expressed by Member States during the consideration of this item at its forty-second and forty-third sessions,

1. *Emphasizes* that sound programme budgeting, including a greater level of predictability of resources required, is not fully achievable until the current financial crisis is fully brought to an end by the full and prompt payment of assessments by Member States;

2. *Recognizes* that the outline of the proposed programme budget is part of the process of improving the efficiency and effectiveness of the Organization;

3. *Affirms* that the outline, being a part of the new budget process defined in its resolution 41/213, is in a developmental period, that its methodology requires further improvement and that the whole exercise should be applied with flexibility, in accordance with resolutions 41/213 and 42/211;

4. *Recognizes also* that the outline should provide a greater level of predictability of resources required for the following biennium, while ensuring that such resources are adequate for the fulfilment of the objectives, programmes and activities of the Organization, as mandated by the relevant legislative bodies of the United Nations, thereby facilitating the widest possible agreement on the programme budget;

5. *Decides* that the Secretary-General should prepare his proposed programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991 on the basis of the total preliminary estimate of 1,767,060,000 United States dollars at 1988 rates (equivalent to 1,982,523,700 dollars at 1990-1991 rates) as shown in paragraph 16 of the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;¹⁴

6. *Decides also* that the contingency fund of the programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991 shall be established at a level of 0.75 per cent of the preliminary estimate at 1990-1991 rates referred to above, i.e., 15 million dollars, shall be appropriated as needed and shall be used according to the purpose and procedures set out in the annexes to its resolutions 41/213 and 42/211 and relevant regulations and rules;

7. *Decides further* to keep under review, during the implementation of the programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991 and in the light of the evolving situation, the appropriateness and adequacy of the level of the contingency fund, as well as its mode of operation;

8. *Reaffirms* the need for a comprehensive and satisfactory solution to the problem of controlling the effects of inflation and currency fluctuation on the budget of the United Nations;

9. *Notes with appreciation* the work undertaken on this issue by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions and its observations on the establishment of a reserve that would cover additional requirements due to currency fluctuation, non-staff costs inflation and statutory cost increases for staff;¹⁵

10. *Agrees* to the concept of a reserve as described in paragraph 9 above, requests the Secretary-General to formulate a set of procedures for the operation of the reserve to be submitted through the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session, and agrees to address further at that time the question of setting up such a reserve for the biennium 1990-1991;

11. *Stresses* the importance of indicating in the outline of the proposed programme budget priorities reflecting general trends of a broad sectoral nature, endorses the recommendations of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination in this regard,¹⁶ and requests the Secretary-General to submit a report on all aspects of priority-setting in future outlines to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session through the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination;

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General to present his proposed programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991 in accordance with the present resolution and paragraph 10 of resolution 43/213 of 21 December 1988.

84th plenary meeting
21 December 1988

¹² Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 16 (A/43/16), part two.

¹³ A/43/524.

¹⁴ A/43/929.

¹⁵ *Ibid.*, paras. 27-31.

¹⁶ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 16 (A/43/16), part two, para. 34.

43/215. 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 resolutions 41/213 of 19 December 1986 and 42/211 and 42/212 of 21 December 1987,

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,

Noting the renewed efforts by some Member States to pay their assessed contributions in full or to reduce the level of their outstanding contributions,

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,¹⁷

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. *Urges* all Member States that have not done so to fulfil their financial obligations under the Charter;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to monitor the financial situation of the United Nations and to keep the President of the General Assembly and the chairmen of the regional groups informed so as to facilitate consideration by Member States if the situation so requires;

4. *Also 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 to report thereon in a timely and comprehensive manner to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session.

84th plenary meeting
21 December 1988

43/216. 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 1987 of the United Nations, including the International Trade Centre and the United Nations University,¹⁸ the United Nations Development Programme,¹⁹ the United Nations Children's Fund,²⁰ the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East,²¹ the United Nations Institute for Training and Research,²² the voluntary funds administered by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees,²³ the Fund of the

United Nations Environment Programme,²⁴ the United Nations Population Fund,²⁵ and the United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation,²⁶ the reports and audit opinions of the Board of Auditors,²⁷ the concise summary of the principal findings and conclusions of common interest contained in the reports of the Board of Auditors,²⁸ and the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,²⁹

Having also considered the report of the Board of Auditors on its expanded audit of the financial report and accounts of the United Nations Children's Fund for the year ended 31 December 1986,³⁰

Recognizing the progress made in the implementation of General Assembly resolution 42/206 of 11 December 1987,

Noting with concern that the Board of Auditors, for the reasons stated in its reports, issued qualified audit opinions on the financial statements of the United Nations, the United Nations Development Programme and the United Nations Population Fund, and also issued qualified audit opinions on compliance with the Financial Regulations and legislative authority in the transactions of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East and the International Trade Centre,

Noting also with concern the delay in the issuance of the reports of the Board of Auditors for consideration by the General Assembly at its forty-third session,

Taking into consideration the views expressed by delegations, by the Board of Auditors, by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions and by representatives of the United Nations organizations and programmes during the debate in the Fifth Committee on this item,³¹ 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,

Recognizing that the qualifications on the certification of programme expenditures in the audit opinions on the United Nations Development Programme and the United Nations Population Fund accounts are technical in nature and require co-ordinated action by the administrations and governing bodies of the Programme and the Fund and the executing agencies concerned,

1. *Accepts* the financial reports and audited financial statements and the audit opinions and reports of the Board of Auditors regarding the aforementioned organizations;

2. *Requests* the governing bodies of the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Population Fund, the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East and the International

²⁴ *Ibid.*, Supplement No. 5F (A/43/5/Add.6), sects. I and IV.

²⁵ *Ibid.*, Supplement No. 5G (A/43/5/Add.7), sects. I and V.

²⁶ *Ibid.*, Supplement No. 5H (A/43/5/Add.8), sects. I and IV.

²⁷ *Ibid.*, Supplement No. 5 (A/43/5), vol. I, sects. II and III; vol. II, sects. II and III; and vol. III, sects. II and III; *ibid.*, Supplement No. 5A (A/43/5/Add.1), sects. II and III; *ibid.*, Supplement No. 5B (A/43/5/Add.2), sects. II and III; *ibid.*, Supplement No. 5C (A/43/5/Add.3), sects. II and III; *ibid.*, Supplement No. 5D (A/43/5/Add.4), sects. II and III; *ibid.*, Supplement No. 5E (A/43/5/Add.5), sects. I and II; *ibid.*, Supplement No. 5F (A/43/5/Add.6), sects. II and III; *ibid.*, Supplement No. 5G (A/43/5/Add.7), sects. II and III; and *ibid.*, Supplement No. 5H (A/43/5/Add.8), sects. II and III.

²⁸ See A/43/445, annex.

²⁹ A/43/674 and Corr.1.

³⁰ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 5B* (A/42/5/Add.2), vol. II.

³¹ *Ibid.*, Forty-third Session, Fifth Committee, 7th to 10th, 12th to 14th, 27th and 28th meetings, and corrigendum.

¹⁷ A/43/932.

¹⁸ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 5* (A/43/5), vol. I, sects. I and V; vol. II, sects. I and V; and vol. III, sects. I and V.

¹⁹ *Ibid.*, Supplement No. 5A (A/43/5/Add.1), sects. I and V.

²⁰ *Ibid.*, Supplement No. 5B (A/43/5/Add.2), sects. I and IV.

²¹ *Ibid.*, Supplement No. 5C (A/43/5/Add.3), sects. I and V.

²² *Ibid.*, Supplement No. 5D (A/43/5/Add.4), sects. I and V.

²³ *Ibid.*, Supplement No. 5E (A/43/5/Add.5), sect. III.

Trade Centre 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 audit opinions of the Board of Auditors;

3. *Urges* the panel of external auditors, administrations, governing bodies of the executing agencies and other parties concerned to solve the problem with regard to the certification of programme expenditures executed and reported by United Nations executing agencies in co-operation with the United Nations Development Programme as well as with the United Nations Population Fund;

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, duly taking into account the divergent views expressed in the Fifth Committee on the question of the Multinational Programming and Operational Centres and the Pan-African Documentation and Information System;

5. *Requests* the competent governing bodies to ensure that the executive heads concerned take necessary steps on a priority basis to implement the recommendations of the Board of Auditors and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions as contained in their respective reports, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General and the executive heads of United Nations organizations and programmes concerned to take without delay appropriate measures within their competence in the light of the comments, observations and recommendations of the Board of Auditors and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, including those relating to financial reporting, budgetary controls, unliquidated obligations, cash management, trust funds, and hiring of consultants, experts and temporary assistance, and to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session, through the governing bodies of these organizations and programmes;

7. *Also requests* the Secretary-General and the executive heads of United Nations organizations and programmes concerned to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session, through the Board of Auditors and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, specific measures taken to implement previous recommendations of the Board, and requests the Board and the Advisory Committee to evaluate the efficacy of those measures;

8. *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;

9. *Also recommends* that the Board of Auditors continue to submit to the General Assembly a concise document summarizing its principal findings, conclusions and recommendations of common interest, classified by audit area and, where appropriate, identifying the audited organization;

10. *Requests* the Board of Auditors and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions to continue to cover in their reviews of the organizations and programmes, including peace-keeping operations, the areas relating to the efficiency and effectiveness of the financial procedures and controls, the accounting system and 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. *Also requests* the Board of Auditors to study the desirability and feasibility of conducting its reviews as stipulated in regulation 12.5 of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations in a more comprehensive manner and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session;

12. *Stresses* the need to standardize the presentation and format of financial statements and accounting policies among United Nations organizations and programmes;

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General and the executive heads of United Nations organizations and programmes and other relevant entities, in consultation with the Board of Auditors, to explore the possibility of standardizing the presentation and format of financial statements and accounting policies of all audited organizations and programmes, taking into account previous relevant studies, and to report with proposals thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session;

14. *Invites* the administrations of the United Nations, the United Nations Development Programme and the United Nations Population Fund to review their accounting policy with respect to unliquidated obligations taking into account generally accepted accounting principles;

15. *Requests* the Secretary-General to reflect the results of the reorganization of the United Nations Postal Administration, as well as the status of implementation of the recommendations of the Board of Auditors, in the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991;

16. *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 the comments made thereon in the Fifth Committee;

17. *Encourages* governing bodies of organizations and programmes to invite a representative of the Board of Auditors to be present at their meetings when considering the reports of the Board;

18. *Underlines* the importance of an effective internal audit function in the organizations and programmes reported on, and requests the Secretary-General and the executive heads of United Nations organizations and programmes concerned to ensure that their respective internal audit units carry out follow-up audit work to assess the corrective action taken by the administrations in response to the main recommendations of the Board of Auditors;

19. *Requests* the Board of Auditors and the administrations concerned to co-operate and ensure that all reports under this item are issued in time in accordance with existing rules.

43/217. Questions relating to the programme budget for the biennium 1988-1989

The General Assembly

I

USE OF CONSULTANTS AND PARTICIPANTS IN AD HOC EXPERT GROUPS

Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General on the use of consultants and participants in *ad hoc* expert groups³² and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;³³

II

INTERNATIONAL COMPUTING CENTRE: 1989 BUDGET ESTIMATES

Approves the 1989 budget estimates of the International Computing Centre, amounting to 11,775,000 United States dollars, as contained in the report of the Secretary-General;³⁴

III

FIRST REPORT OF THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON ADMINISTRATIVE AND BUDGETARY QUESTIONS

Takes note with appreciation of the first report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;³⁵

IV

JUDGEMENT NO. 421 OF THE UNITED NATIONS ADMINISTRATIVE TRIBUNAL RELATED TO THE APPLICATION OF THE REMUNERATION CORRECTION FACTOR TO POST ADJUSTMENT AT GENEVA AND VIENNA AS AT 1 SEPTEMBER 1986

Approves the proposal of the Secretary-General³⁶ to charge the additional expenditures resulting from Judgement No. 421 of the United Nations Administrative Tribunal against the overall balance of appropriations for the biennium 1986-1987 to be retained as a result of the suspension of regulations 4.3, 4.4 and 5.2 (d) of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations;

V

LOAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION

1. *Accepts* the proposal of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization to commence repayment of the loan in 1990 at the minimum rate of 1 million dollars per annum;

2. *Decides* that the special arrangement made in its resolution 42/226 C of 21 December 1987 regarding assessments on Member States shall be continued for 1989;

VI

EMOLUMENTS OF THE MEMBERS OF THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

Approves the recommendations contained in paragraphs 8 to 11 of the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;³⁷

VII

MEASURES RELATING TO THE UNITED NATIONS PROGRAMME OF ACTION FOR AFRICAN ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND DEVELOPMENT 1986-1990³⁸

Approves the conclusions and recommendations of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination contained in paragraphs 59 to 65 of its report;⁴

VIII

CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS AT ADDIS ABABA AND BANGKOK

Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General;³⁹

IX

REVIEW OF TRAVEL AND RELATED ENTITLEMENTS OF REPRESENTATIVES ATTENDING UNITED NATIONS MEETINGS

Endorses the recommendation of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions contained in paragraph 9 of its report⁴⁰ and decides to defer action on the other issues in the report of the Secretary-General;⁴¹

X

STANDARDS OF ACCOMMODATION FOR AIR TRAVEL

Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General;⁴²

XI

ORGANIZATION AND METHODS FOR OFFICIAL TRAVEL

Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General;⁴³

XII

ESTABLISHMENT OF AN INTEGRATED MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM

1. *Approves* the implementation, within a three-and-one-half-year period, of phase I of the integrated management information system project at a total cost not to exceed 28 million dollars at 1988 rates;

2. *Authorizes* the Secretary-General to administer flexibly and to allocate among the cost centres identified in his report⁴⁴ the total cost established for the project;

³² A/C.5/43/13.

³³ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 7 (A/43/7 and Add.1-13), document A/43/7/Add.2.

³⁴ A/C.5/43/8 and Corr.1.

³⁵ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 7 (A/43/7 and Add.1-13).

³⁶ A/C.5/43/9, para. 9.

³⁷ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 7 (A/43/7 and Add.1-13), document A/43/7/Add.6.

³⁸ Resolution S-13/2, annex.

³⁹ A/C.5/43/16.

⁴⁰ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 7 (A/43/7 and Add.1-13), document A/43/7/Add.8.

⁴¹ A/C.5/43/4 and Corr.1.

⁴² A/C.5/43/31.

⁴³ A/C.5/43/54.

⁴⁴ A/C.5/43/24, paras. 50 and 51.

3. Approves the Secretary-General's understanding concerning the use and application of voluntary funds as contained in paragraph 53 of his report;⁴⁵

XIII

FIRST PERFORMANCE REPORT ON THE PROGRAMME
BUDGET FOR THE BIENNIUM 1988-1989

Concurs with the observations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions as contained in its reports.⁴⁶

84th plenary meeting
21 December 1988

⁴⁶ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 7 (A/43/7 and Add.1-13), documents A/43/7/Add.11 and 12.

⁴⁵ A/C.5/43/24.

43/218. Programme budget for the biennium 1988-1989

A

REVISED BUDGET APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE BIENNIUM 1988-1989

The General Assembly

Resolves that for the biennium 1988-1989 the amount of 1,769,586,300 United States dollars appropriated by its resolution 42/226 A of 21 December 1987 shall be adjusted by 19,160,000 dollars as follows:

	Amount appropriated by resolution 42/226 A	Increase or (decrease)	Revised appropriation
(United States dollars)			
<i>Section</i>			
PART I. Overall policy-making, direction and co-ordination			
1. Overall policy-making, direction and co-ordination	44 932 900	5 280 800	50 213 700
TOTAL, PART I	44 932 900	5 280 800	50 213 700
PART II. Political and Security Council affairs; peace-keeping activities			
2A. Political and Security Council affairs; peace-keeping activities	80 462 100	18 796 900	99 259 000
2B. Disarmament affairs activities	9 430 600	817 000	10 247 600
TOTAL, PART II	89 892 700	19 613 900	109 506 600
PART III. Political affairs, trusteeship and decolonization			
3. Political affairs, trusteeship and decolonization	31 824 500	1 594 800	33 419 300
TOTAL, PART III	31 824 500	1 594 800	33 419 300
PART IV. Economic, social and humanitarian activities			
4. Policy-making organs (economic and social activities)	2 040 600	(58 200)	1 982 400
5A. Office of the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation	3 840 100	232 700	4 072 800
5B. Regional Commissions Liaison Office	641 000	114 900	755 900
6A. Department of International Economic and Social Affairs	40 280 500	1 956 200	42 236 700
6B. Activities on global social development issues	12 007 100	(1 745 200)	10 261 900
7. Department of Technical Co-operation for Development	19 922 900	1 994 200	21 917 100
9. Transnational corporations	9 529 200	349 500	9 878 700
10. Economic Commission for Europe	35 797 400	(1 178 400)	34 619 000
11. Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific	33 483 000	2 365 000	35 848 000
12. Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean	43 069 900	(258 900)	42 811 000
13. Economic Commission for Africa	44 234 600	6 972 600	51 207 200
14. Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia	32 599 900	4 166 300	36 766 200
15. United Nations Conference on Trade and Development	78 936 000	(1 977 800)	76 958 200

<i>Section</i>	<i>Amount appropriated by resolution 42/226 A</i>	<i>Increase or (decrease)</i>	<i>Revised appropriation</i>
		<i>(United States dollars)</i>	
16. International Trade Centre	12 242 800	1 166 300	13 409 100
17. Centre for Science and Technology for Development	3 971 300	(147 300)	3 824 000
18. United Nations Environment Programme	10 651 100	(59 800)	10 591 300
19. United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat)	8 356 100	366 400	8 722 500
20. International drug control	8 750 200	(1 316 600)	7 433 600
21. Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	39 444 400	(3 512 400)	35 932 000
22. Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Coordinator	7 289 400	(344 600)	6 944 800
23. Human Rights	17 008 800	(71 600)	16 937 200
24. Regular programme of technical co-operation	32 346 100	72 300	32 418 400
TOTAL, PART IV	496 442 400	9 085 600	505 528 000
PART V. <i>International justice and law</i>			
25. International Court of Justice	12 527 700	723 100	13 250 800
26. Legal activities	16 706 000	(72 000)	16 634 000
TOTAL, PART V	29 233 700	651 100	29 884 800
PART VI. <i>Public information</i>			
27. Public information	77 001 700	1 254 100	78 255 800
TOTAL, PART VI	77 001 700	1 254 100	78 255 800
PART VII. <i>Common support services</i>			
28. Administration and management	377 150 000	(5 999 200)	371 150 800
29. Conference and library services	333 779 200	(8 828 800)	324 950 400
TOTAL, PART VII	710 929 200	(14 828 000)	696 101 200
PART VIII. <i>Special expenses</i>			
30. United Nations bond issue	3 520 800	—	3 520 800
TOTAL, PART VIII	3 520 800	—	3 520 800
PART IX. <i>Staff assessment</i>			
31. Staff assessment	266 605 900	(3 385 800)	263 220 100
TOTAL, PART IX	266 605 900	(3 385 800)	263 220 100
PART X. <i>Capital expenditures</i>			
32. Construction, alteration, improvement and major maintenance of premises	19 202 500	(106 500)	19 096 000
TOTAL, PART X	19 202 500	(106 500)	19 096 000
GRAND TOTAL	1 769 586 300	19 160 000	1 788 746 300

84th plenary meeting
21 December 1988

B

REVISED INCOME ESTIMATES FOR THE BIENNIUM 1988-1989

The General Assembly

Resolves that for the biennium 1988-1989 the estimates of income of 337,330,200 United States dollars approved by its resolution 42/226 B of 21 December 1987 shall be increased by 7,113,100 dollars as follows:

<i>Income section</i>	<i>Amount approved by resolution 42/226 B</i>	<i>Increase or (decrease)</i>	<i>Revised estimates</i>
		<i>(United States dollars)</i>	
PART I. <i>Income from staff assessment</i>			
1. Income from staff assessment	271 019 900	(3 438 400)	267 581 500
TOTAL, PART I	271 019 900	(3 438 400)	267 581 500
PART II. <i>Other income</i>			
2. General income	54 542 300	8 492 900	63 035 200
3. Revenue-producing activities	11 768 000	2 058 600	13 826 600
TOTAL, PART II	66 310 300	10 551 500	76 861 800
GRAND TOTAL	337 330 200	7 113 100	344 443 300

84th plenary meeting
21 December 1988

C

FINANCING OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE YEAR 1989

The General Assembly

Resolves that for the year 1989:

1. Budget appropriations in a total amount of 900,853,150 United States dollars, consisting of 884,793,150 dollars, being half of the appropriations initially approved for the biennium 1988-1989 by General Assembly resolution 42/226 A of 21 December 1987, plus 19,160,000 dollars, being the increase in appropriations approved during the forty-third session by resolution A above, less 3,100,000 dollars, being the reduction resulting from savings in the liquidation of obligations for the biennium 1984-1985 surrendered in accordance with Assembly resolution 40/239 A, paragraph 6, shall be financed in accordance with regulations 5.1 and 5.2 of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations as follows:

- (a) 35,706,650 dollars consisting of:
 - (i) 25,155,150 dollars, being half of the estimated income approved for the biennium 1988-1989 by Assembly resolution 42/226 B of 21 December 1987 other than staff assessment income and excluding the estimated income in income section 2 (16 million dollars) in respect of the repayment of the loan to the United Nations Industrial Development Organization;
 - (ii) 10,551,500 dollars, being the increase in estimated income other than staff assessment income approved by resolution B above;
- (b) 865,146,500 dollars, being the assessment on Member States in accordance with Assembly resolution 43/223 A of 21 December 1988 on the scale of assessments for the years 1989, 1990 and 1991;

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 118,072,438 dollars, consisting of:

- (a) 135,509,950 dollars, being half of the estimated staff assessment income approved by Assembly resolution 42/226 B;
- (b) Less 3,438,400 dollars, being the estimated decrease in income from staff assessment approved by resolution B above;
- (c) Less 13,999,112 dollars, being the decrease in income from staff assessment compared to the revised estimates for the biennium 1986-1987, approved by Assembly resolution 42/213 B of 21 December 1987.

*84th plenary meeting
21 December 1988*

43/219. 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, 40/240 of 18 December 1985, 41/213 of 19 December 1986 and 42/215 of 21 December 1987 and Economic and Social Council resolutions 2008 (LX) of 14 May 1976, 1988/62 and 1988/64 of 27 July 1988 and 1988/77 of 29 July 1988,

Having considered the report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination on the work of its twenty-eighth session⁴ and the relevant parts of the report of the Economic and Social Council for 1988,⁴⁷

Having considered also the proposed revisions to the medium-term plan for the period 1984-1989,⁴⁸ the reports of the Secretary-General on the programme performance of the United Nations for the biennium 1986-1987⁴⁹ and on the application of evaluation findings in programme design, delivery and policy directives,⁵⁰ and the notes by the Secretary-General on the preparation of the next medium-

term plan⁵¹ and on the calendar of consultations on the medium-term plan for the period starting in 1992,⁵²

Having considered further the views expressed in the Main Committees of the General Assembly⁵³ on the proposed revisions to the medium-term plan for the period 1984-1989 (extended to 1991) and on the draft introduction⁵⁴ to the medium-term plan for the period beginning in 1992,

Taking note of the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on the proposed revisions to the medium-term plan for the period 1984-1989, the calendar of consultations on the medium-term plan for the period starting in 1992 and the preparation of the next medium-term plan,⁵⁵

Taking note also of the report of the Joint Inspection Unit entitled "Reporting on the performance and results of United Nations programmes: monitoring, evaluation and management review components"⁵⁶ and the comments of the Secretary-General thereon,⁵⁷

Reaffirming the importance of the programming and co-ordinating functions within the United Nations carried

⁴⁷ *Ibid.*, Supplement No. 3 (A/43/3/Rev.1).

⁴⁸ *Ibid.*, Supplement No. 6 (A/43/6).

⁴⁹ A/43/326 and Corr.1 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1 and 2.

⁵⁰ A/43/179.

⁵¹ A/43/329.

⁵² A/43/329/Add.1.

⁵³ See A/C.5/43/36.

⁵⁴ A/43/329, annex.

⁵⁵ A/43/626.

⁵⁶ See A/43/124.

⁵⁷ A/43/124/Add.1, annex.

out by the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination as the main subsidiary organ of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council for planning, programming and co-ordination,

Reiterating 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,

Emphasizing that future programme performance and evaluation reports should assist Member States in measuring results against established objectives,

I

REGULATIONS AND RULES GOVERNING PROGRAMME PLANNING, THE PROGRAMME ASPECTS OF THE BUDGET, THE MONITORING OF IMPLEMENTATION AND THE METHODS OF EVALUATION

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;

II

PROGRAMME PLANNING

1. *Reiterates* the importance of the medium-term plan as the principal policy directive of the United Nations;

2. *Stresses* the role of the medium-term plan in contributing to the improvement of the efficiency and the effectiveness of the United Nations in the implementation of its mandated activities, and thus to the enhancement of the role of the United Nations as set out in the Charter of the United Nations;

3. *Adopts* the revisions to the medium-term plan for the period 1984-1989 (extended to 1991),⁵⁸ as modified by the recommendations made by the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination at its twenty-eighth session⁵⁹ and the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1988,⁵⁹ taking into account the views expressed in the Main Committees of the General Assembly,⁵³ and taking note of the observations made by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;⁶⁰

4. *Decides* that the next medium-term plan of the United Nations shall cover the period 1992-1997;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure effective co-ordination with the specialized agencies, including those having a different planning cycle, and to review, through the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, the question of harmonization of planning and budgeting cycles in the United Nations system;

6. *Endorses* the recommendations of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination⁶¹ on the calendar of consultations proposed by the Secretary-General for the preparation of the medium-term plan for the period 1992-1997⁵² in the light of the recommendations of the

Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions⁶² to the extent that they are feasible;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in revising his draft introduction⁵⁴ and preparing the proposed medium-term plan for the period 1992-1997, including its structure, to take into account the views expressed by Member States on the preparation of the next medium-term plan and to act in full accordance with the pertinent Regulations and Rules Governing Programme Planning, the Programme Aspects of the Budget, the Monitoring of Implementation and the Methods of Evaluation concerning the content, formulation and presentation of the medium-term plan;

8. *Invites* all intergovernmental bodies, when considering in 1989 the pertinent portions of the proposed medium-term plan for the period 1992-1997, to give due attention to the most appropriate structure for the major programme or major programmes, programmes and sub-programmes submitted for their consideration, as compared with the current structure and in the light of an analysis of the objectives, trends and general orientations derived from the mandates of the intergovernmental bodies, to be provided by the Secretary-General;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide intergovernmental bodies with relevant evaluation studies as approved by the General Assembly, where available, to facilitate their consideration of pertinent portions of the proposed medium-term plan for the period 1992-1997;

10. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly, through the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, a consolidated summary of the comments and recommendations made by Member States and the intergovernmental bodies referred to above, in particular concerning the structure of the plan, together with his proposed medium-term plan for the period 1992-1997;

11. *Endorses* the recommendations of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions regarding the need for a new and more practical type of presentation of the medium-term plan and of its revisions, preferably in loose-leaf format, in order to improve the utility of the plan document and to facilitate its review and use by the intergovernmental bodies concerned and by the Secretariat;

III

MONITORING, EVALUATION AND REPORTS OF THE JOINT INSPECTION UNIT

1. *Stresses again* the need for improving the monitoring and evaluation functions in the United Nations in accordance with the Regulations and Rules Governing Programme Planning, the Programme Aspects of the Budget, the Monitoring of Implementation and the Methods of Evaluation, so as to provide adequate feedback for the formulation of the medium-term plan and of programme budgets and for the effective implementation of programmes, as well as to provide Member States with a basis for more informed decision-making;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report on the methodological and practical aspects concerning implementation of recommendation 1 of the Joint Inspection Unit as contained in its report entitled "Reporting on the performance and results of United Nations programmes: monitoring, evaluation and management review

⁵⁸ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 16 (A/43/16)*, part one, paras. 100-141.

⁵⁹ *Ibid.*, Supplement No. 3 (A/43/3/Rev.1), chap. VI, sect. D.

⁶⁰ A/43/626, paras. 2-7.

⁶¹ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 16 (A/43/16)*, part two, paras. 67-73.

⁶² A/43/626, paras. 8-17.

components",⁶³ with some specific examples using the sample form contained in annex II to the report;

3. *Endorses* recommendation 2 of the Joint Inspection Unit⁶³ in the light of the comments of the Secretary-General thereon;⁶⁴

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit concrete proposals on the means of implementing recommendation 3 of the Joint Inspection Unit⁶³ in the current circumstances;

5. *Takes note* of recommendation 4 of the Joint Inspection Unit⁶³ and endorses the views of the Secretary-General thereon;⁶⁵

6. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination contained in paragraphs 86 and 87 of its report⁴ and requests the Secretary-General to present a timetable for the implementation of the recommendations on self-evaluation contained in his report on the application of evaluation findings in programme design, delivery and policy directives⁶⁶ as well as for completing initial evaluation training and providing central evaluation services;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session, through the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination, a consolidated progress report on the various requests contained in section III of the present resolution;

8. *Reiterates its request* to the Secretary-General that the programme performance and in-depth evaluation reports, together with the conclusions and recommendations of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination thereon, as endorsed by the General Assembly, be submitted to the relevant intergovernmental and expert bodies to ensure follow-up action;

IV

JOINT MEETINGS OF THE COMMITTEE FOR PROGRAMME AND CO-ORDINATION AND THE ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE ON CO-ORDINATION

Takes note of Economic and Social Council resolution 1988/64;

V

OTHER CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Endorses those other conclusions and recommendations formulated by the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination at its twenty-eighth session⁴ which have not otherwise been approved by the General Assembly at its forty-third session.

*84th plenary meeting
21 December 1988*

43/220. Financial emergency of the United Nations

The General Assembly,

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 18 December

1984, 40/241 A and B of 18 December 1985, 41/204 A of 11 December 1986 and 42/216 A of 21 December 1987,

Mindful of the report of the Negotiating Committee on the Financial Emergency of the United Nations⁶⁶ and of the views expressed by Member States thereon in the Fifth Committee at the thirty-second session of the General Assembly,⁶⁷

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the analysis of the financial situation of the United Nations,⁶⁸ and the comments thereon made by the Chairman of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions in his introductory statement,⁶⁹

Noting with concern that the short-term deficit of the Organization, though marginally reduced during the year, is expected to reach approximately 320 million United States dollars as at 31 December 1988,

Noting also with concern that delays in and partial payment of assessed contributions continue to create serious cash-flow problems for the Organization,

Concerned also at the increasingly precarious financial situation of peace-keeping operations, and noting that peace-keeping activities remain in operation to a large extent because the current and former troop-contributing Member States, particularly the developing-country troop contributors, continue to bear most of the burden of the deficit,

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,⁶⁸

Noting recent developments concerning the financial situation of the Organization, in particular the progress being made towards liquidating the long-standing arrears in peace-keeping operations and the offers of voluntary contributions by some Member States in response to the Secretary-General's appeals,

Considering the possibility that for many Member States a calendar difference between the national fiscal year and that of the Organization may be among 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-third session,⁷⁰

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 of all assessed contributions and advances to the Working Capital Fund;

⁶⁶ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-first Session, Supplement No. 37 (A/31/37).*

⁶⁷ *Ibid.*, Thirty-second Session, Fifth Committee, 32nd, 33rd, 35th, 37th, 39th and 60th meetings, and *ibid.*, Fifth Committee, Sessional Fascicle, corrigendum.

⁶⁸ A/C.5/43/29 and Corr.1.

⁶⁹ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Fifth Committee*, 45th meeting, and corrigendum.

⁷⁰ *Ibid.*, 45th to 47th, 49th and 51st meetings, and corrigendum.

⁶³ See A/43/124, sect. I.

⁶⁴ A/43/124/Add.1, annex, para. 12.

⁶⁵ *Ibid.*, para. 14.

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 all assessed contributions, in compliance with regulation 5.4 of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations;

6. *Invites* Member States to provide 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-fourth session a comprehensive report on the financial situation of the United Nations, including updated information on the practices of other organizations of the United Nations system for achieving prompt and full payment of assessed contributions.

*84th plenary meeting
21 December 1988*

43/221. Joint Inspection Unit

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 40/259 of 18 December 1985, 41/213 of 19 December 1986 and, in particular, 42/218 of 21 December 1987,

Having considered the report of the Joint Inspection Unit on its activities during the period 1 July 1987 to 30 June 1988,⁷¹ together with the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the recommendations of the Unit,⁷²

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Joint Inspection Unit;

2. *Welcomes* the measures introduced thus far in improving the quality, effectiveness and presentation of the reports of the Joint Inspection Unit pursuant to General Assembly resolution 42/218;

3. *Encourages* the Joint Inspection Unit to continue its efforts towards this end, particularly with regard to a section in its annual report on its findings concerning the implementation of its recommendations;

4. *Also encourages* the Joint Inspection Unit when drawing up future reports to limit where possible the narrative part and to expand the evaluative part therein, while offering recommendations for improvement that are both practical and feasible;

5. *Takes note* of the work programme of the Joint Inspection Unit for 1988 and the nucleus of its proposed work programme for 1989-1990;⁷³

6. *Requests* the Joint Inspection Unit to consider a more selective approach in drawing up its work pro-

gramme with a view to limiting the quantity and improving the quality of its reports;

7. *Invites* the Joint Inspection Unit, taking into account its other responsibilities, to include in its proposed work programme the provision of advice to participating organizations on their methods of internal evaluation and the undertaking of more *ad hoc* evaluations of programmes and activities, with due regard to programmatic aspects identified by the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and taking fully into account the mandates of the organizations concerned;

8. *Also invites* the Joint Inspection Unit, in this respect, to give greater attention to management, budgetary and administrative issues, including those identified by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions in its reports on the administrative and budgetary co-ordination of the United Nations with the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency and by the Board of Auditors in its audit opinions and reports, as well as those areas of the United Nations system undergoing reform;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General and the Joint Inspection Unit, in bringing to the attention of the appropriate bodies of the United Nations system all reports of the Unit on matters within their respective spheres of competence, to arrange for the earliest possible introduction of reports of the Unit;

10. *Requests* the Joint Inspection Unit to recommend new procedures designed to encourage more detailed consideration of its reports by the appropriate bodies of the United Nations system;

11. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General for the improved content and format of his report on the implementation of the recommendations of the Joint Inspection Unit;⁷²

12. *Invites* the Secretary-General, in his capacity as Chairman of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination and in consultation with the Joint Inspection Unit, to ensure the maintenance of an efficient and effective research capability within the secretariat of the Unit;

13. *Underlines* the importance of applying the highest standards in selecting candidates for appointment as inspectors, as stipulated in chapter 2 of the statute of the Joint Inspection Unit,⁷⁴ and of giving special emphasis to experience in national or international administrative and financial matters, including management questions, and, where possible, knowledge of the United Nations or other international organizations;

14. *Also underlines*, in this respect, the importance of the consultation process for reviewing the qualifications of the proposed candidates in accordance with article 3, paragraph 2, of the statute of the Joint Inspection Unit;

15. *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;

16. *Requests* the Joint Inspection Unit to take into account the guidelines outlined above in finalizing its work programme for 1989-1990 and to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session on the progress made in the implementation of the present resolution.

*84th plenary meeting
21 December 1988*

⁷¹ *Ibid.*, Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 34 (A/43/34).

⁷² A/43/556.

⁷³ A/43/161, annex.

⁷⁴ Resolution 31/192, annex.

43/222. Pattern of conferences

A

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON CONFERENCES

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Committee on Conferences,⁷⁵

1. *Takes note with appreciation of the report of the Committee on Conferences;*
2. *Approves the draft revised calendar of conferences and meetings of the United Nations for 1989 as submitted by the Committee on Conferences;⁷⁶*
3. *Authorizes the Committee on Conferences to make adjustments in the calendar of conferences and meetings for 1989 that may become necessary as a result of action and decisions taken by the General Assembly at its forty-third session;*
4. *Notes with appreciation that there has been a considerable improvement in the utilization of conference resources by a number of United Nations organs;*
5. *Urges those United Nations organs which have failed to make adequate use of the conference-servicing resources provided to them to consider reducing the number of meetings they request in their future programmes of work;*
6. *Requests the Chairman of the Committee on Conferences and the Secretary-General to maintain their contacts with United Nations organs that have failed to make adequate use of the conference-servicing resources provided to them in order to assist those organs in making better use of their services;*
7. *Requests the Committee on Conferences to remain seized of the matter on the basis of further reports from the Secretary-General.*

*84th plenary meeting
21 December 1988*

B

STATUS OF THE COMMITTEE ON CONFERENCES⁷⁷

The General Assembly

1. *Decides to retain the Committee on Conferences as a permanent subsidiary organ;*
2. *Decides that the Committee on Conferences shall be composed of twenty-one members to be appointed by the President of the General Assembly, after consultations with the chairmen of the regional groups, for a period of three years, on the basis of the following geographical distribution:*
 - (a) Six members from African States;
 - (b) Five members from Asian States;

(c) Four members from Latin American and Caribbean States;

(d) Two members from Eastern European States;

(e) Four members from Western European and other States;

3. *Decides that one third of the Committee's membership shall retire annually and that retiring members may be reappointed;*

4. *Decides that the Committee on Conferences shall have the following terms of reference:*

(a) To advise the General Assembly on all matters pertaining to the organization of conferences in the United Nations;

(b) To plan and co-ordinate conferences and meetings in close consultation with the Secretariat and all relevant bodies in the preparation of the draft calendar, in particular by staggering conferences and meetings throughout the year, and to avoid to the maximum extent possible the overlapping of meetings related to the same sector of activity in the same conference location;

(c) In this connection, to examine the proposals of the Secretary-General on the draft calendar prepared on the basis of his budgetary proposals and to recommend to the General Assembly a draft calendar of conferences and meetings designed to meet the needs of the United Nations and to ensure the optimum utilization of conference-servicing resources. With respect to the proposed departures from the approved calendar of conferences and meetings that have administrative and financial implications, to act on behalf of the Assembly, in conformity with the budgetary process in force and with full respect for the mandates of other bodies;

(d) To determine the ways and means that might ensure the optimum utilization of conference facilities and services, including documentation, and to present appropriate recommendations to the General Assembly;

(e) To advise the General Assembly on the current and future requirements of the Organization for conference services, facilities and documentation;

(f) To make recommendations, as appropriate, to the General Assembly on means to ensure an improved co-ordination of conferences within the United Nations system, including conference services and facilities, and to conduct the appropriate consultations in that regard;

(g) To monitor the implementation of all General Assembly resolutions on the organization and servicing of, and documentation for, conferences and meetings;

(h) To monitor the policy of the Organization on publications, with the assistance of the Publications Board of the Secretariat and taking into account the positions adopted by the Committee on Information and other relevant bodies;

(i) To report annually thereon to the General Assembly.

*84th plenary meeting
21 December 1988*

⁷⁵ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 32 and corrigenda (A/43/32 and Corr.1 and 2).*

⁷⁶ *Ibid.*, annex II.

⁷⁷ The Fifth Committee decided to inform the General Assembly that action on draft resolution B in the report of the Committee on Conferences (A/43/32 and Corr.1 and 2) was being taken on the understanding that nothing in paragraph 4 (c) of that draft resolution should be construed as giving the Committee on Conferences any role in the budgetary process or authority to override decisions on programmes and on meetings and conferences duly decided upon by legislative organs of the United Nations.

*
* *
*

In accordance with paragraph 2 of the above resolution, the President of the General Assembly informed the Secretary-General by a communication dated 3 January 1989 that as a result of the consultations the Committee on Conferences is now composed of the following Member

States:⁷⁸ AUSTRIA,* CHILE,** CYPRUS,** EGYPT,** ETHIOPIA,** FIJI,* FRANCE,** GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC,** GHANA,** HONDURAS,** INDONESIA,** IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF),* JAMAICA,** JAPAN,** MEXICO,* MOZAMBIQUE,** SENEGAL,* TUNISIA,* UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS,** UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND** and UNITED STATES OF AMERICA*

* Term of office expires on 31 December 1989.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 1990.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 1991.

C

CONTROL AND LIMITATION OF DOCUMENTATION

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 2292 (XXII) of 8 December 1967, 2538 (XXIV) of 11 December 1969, 3415 (XXX) of 8 December 1975, 34/50 of 23 November 1979, 35/10 B of 3 November 1980, 36/117 of 10 December 1981, 37/14 C of 16 November 1982, 40/243, section III, of 18 December 1985, 41/177 D of 5 December 1986 and 42/207 of 11 December 1987,

1. *Renews its appeal* to Member States to exercise restraint in their requests for the circulation of communications as United Nations documents;
2. *Appeals* to Member States making such requests to endeavour to keep the length of the communications to a minimum;
3. *Requests* the Committee on Conferences to keep this matter under review and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session;
4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to establish a standard format for final reports of special conferences of the United Nations and to provide guidelines for the preparation and editing of those reports;
5. *Again requests* that subsidiary organs should strive to keep their reports to the General Assembly within the desirable limit of thirty-two pages;
6. *Invites* the Committee on Conferences to remain seized of this matter on the basis of further reports from the Secretary-General.

*84th plenary meeting
21 December 1988*

D

PROGRAMME OF WORK OF THE COMMITTEE ON CONFERENCES

The General Assembly

Requests the Secretary-General to submit information to the Committee on Conferences at its organizational session in 1989 to assist the Committee in establishing its work programme on a biennial basis in line with the programme budget and the medium-term plan of the United Nations, taking into account the views expressed by delegations during the forty-third session of the General Assembly.

*84th plenary meeting
21 December 1988*

E

IMPLEMENTATION OF GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION 42/207 C

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its resolution 42/207 C of 11 December 1987,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of resolution 42/207 C,⁷⁹

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue his valuable efforts to implement resolution 42/207 C;
2. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to report on this matter to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session.

*84th plenary meeting
21 December 1988*

43/223. Scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of the United Nations

A

The General Assembly,

Recognizing the obligation of Member States, under Article 17 of the Charter of the United Nations, to bear the expenses of the Organization as apportioned by the General Assembly,

Bearing in mind rule 160 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly,

1. *Resolves* that the scale of assessments for the contributions of Member States to the regular budget of the United Nations for 1989 and 1990, and also 1991 unless a new scale is approved earlier by the General Assembly on the recommendation of the Committee on Contributions in response to resolution B below, shall be as follows:

Member State	Per cent
Afghanistan	0.01
Albania	0.01
Algeria	0.15
Angola	0.01
Antigua and Barbuda	0.01
Argentina	0.66
Australia	1.57
Austria	0.74
Bahamas	0.02
Bahrain	0.02
Bangladesh	0.01
Barbados	0.01
Belgium	1.17
Belize	0.01
Benin	0.01
Bhutan	0.01
Bolivia	0.01
Botswana	0.01
Brazil	1.45
Brunei Darussalam	0.04
Bulgaria	0.15
Burkina Faso	0.01
Burma	0.01
Burundi	0.01
Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic	0.33
Cameroon	0.01
Canada	3.09
Cape Verde	0.01
Central African Republic	0.01
Chad	0.01

⁷⁸ See A/43/991.

⁷⁹ A/43/628.

<i>Member State</i>	<i>Per cent</i>	<i>Member State</i>	<i>Per cent</i>
Chile	0.08	Pakistan	0.06
China	0.79	Panama	0.02
Colombia	0.14	Papua New Guinea	0.01
Comoros	0.01	Paraguay	0.03
Congo	0.01	Peru	0.06
Costa Rica	0.02	Philippines	0.09
Côte d'Ivoire	0.02	Poland	0.56
Cuba	0.09	Portugal	0.18
Cyprus	0.02	Qatar	0.05
Czechoslovakia	0.66	Romania	0.19
Democratic Kampuchea	0.01	Rwanda	0.01
Democratic Yemen	0.01	Saint Kitts and Nevis	0.01
Denmark	0.69	Saint Lucia	0.01
Djibouti	0.01	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	0.01
Dominica	0.01	Samoa	0.01
Dominican Republic	0.03	Sao Tome and Principe	0.01
Ecuador	0.03	Saudi Arabia	1.02
Egypt	0.07	Senegal	0.01
El Salvador	0.01	Seychelles	0.01
Equatorial Guinea	0.01	Sierra Leone	0.01
Ethiopia	0.01	Singapore	0.11
Fiji	0.01	Solomon Islands	0.01
Finland	0.51	Somalia	0.01
France	6.25	South Africa	0.45
Gabon	0.03	Spain	1.95
Gambia	0.01	Sri Lanka	0.01
German Democratic Republic	1.28	Sudan	0.01
Germany, Federal Republic of	8.08	Suriname	0.01
Ghana	0.01	Swaziland	0.01
Greece	0.40	Sweden	1.21
Grenada	0.01	Syrian Arab Republic	0.04
Guatemala	0.02	Thailand	0.10
Guinea	0.01	Togo	0.01
Guinea-Bissau	0.01	Trinidad and Tobago	0.05
Guyana	0.01	Tunisia	0.03
Haiti	0.01	Turkey	0.32
Honduras	0.01	Uganda	0.01
Hungary	0.21	Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic	1.25
Iceland	0.03	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	9.99
India	0.37	United Arab Emirates	0.19
Indonesia	0.15	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	4.86
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	0.69	United Republic of Tanzania	0.01
Iraq	0.12	United States of America	25.00
Ireland	0.18	Uruguay	0.04
Israel	0.21	Vanuatu	0.01
Italy	3.99	Venezuela	0.57
Jamaica	0.01	Viet Nam	0.01
Japan	11.38	Yemen	0.01
Jordan	0.01	Yugoslavia	0.46
Kenya	0.01	Zaire	0.01
Kuwait	0.29	Zambia	0.01
Lao People's Democratic Republic	0.01	Zimbabwe	0.02
Lebanon	0.01		
Lesotho	0.01		100.00
Liberia	0.01		
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	0.28		
Luxembourg	0.06		
Madagascar	0.01		
Malawi	0.01		
Malaysia	0.11		
Maldives	0.01		
Mali	0.01		
Malta	0.01		
Mauritania	0.01		
Mauritius	0.01		
Mexico	0.94		
Mongolia	0.01		
Morocco	0.04		
Mozambique	0.01		
Nepal	0.01		
Netherlands	1.65		
New Zealand	0.24		
Nicaragua	0.01		
Niger	0.01		
Nigeria	0.20		
Norway	0.55		
Oman	0.02		

2. *Requests* the Committee on Contributions, in accordance with its mandate and the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, to consider representations made by Member States during the forty-third session on their respective assessments and to advise the Assembly of its recommendations for possible adjustments to allow the Assembly to take a decision at its forty-fourth session;

3. *Resolves further that:*

(a) In accordance with rule 160 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, the scale of assessments given in paragraph 1 above shall be reviewed by the Committee on Contributions in 1991, or earlier as specified in paragraph 1 above, when a report shall be submitted to the Assembly for consideration at its forty-sixth session;

(b) Notwithstanding the terms of regulation 5.5 of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations, the Secretary-General shall be empowered to accept, at his discretion and after consultation with the Chairman of the Committee on Contributions, a portion of the contributions of

Member States for the calendar years 1989, 1990 and 1991 in currencies other than United States dollars;

(c) In accordance with rule 160 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, States which are not members of the United Nations but which participate in certain of its activities shall be called upon to contribute towards the 1989, 1990 and 1991 expenses of such activities on the basis of the following rates, unless modified as specified in paragraph 1 above:

<i>Non-member State</i>	<i>Per cent</i>
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	0.05
Holy See	0.01
Liechtenstein	0.01
Monaco	0.01
Nauru	0.01
Republic of Korea	0.22
San Marino	0.01
Switzerland	1.08
Tonga	0.01
Tuvalu	0.01

*84th plenary meeting
21 December 1988*

B

The General Assembly,

Recalling all its previous resolutions on the scale of assessments, in particular resolutions 39/247 B of 12 April 1985 and 42/208 of 11 December 1987,

Having considered the report of the Committee on Contributions⁸⁰ and noting with appreciation the efforts of the Committee,

Bearing in mind the evolution of the world economic situation and its impact on the capacity to pay of Member States,

Taking into account the views expressed in the Fifth Committee during the forty-third session,⁸¹ in particular on the need for a substantial improvement of the existing methodology and criteria for the determination of the scale of assessments, and the need for information on the steps taken in the preparation of the scale of assessments,

Also taking into account the views expressed in the Fifth Committee during the forty-third session on the ceiling and floor levels,⁸¹

1. Reconfirms that the capacity to pay of Member States is the fundamental criterion for determining the scale of assessments;

2. Requests the Committee on Contributions, in order to ensure fairness and equity in the scale and to make the methodology transparent, easily understandable, stable over time and as simple as possible, to undertake a comprehensive review of all aspects of the existing methodology, and to this end:

(a) To continue to monitor the improvements in the area of the availability and comparability of national income data, and to continue its work on the price-adjusted rates of exchange methodology;

(b) To seek more comprehensive and systematic information on external debt with a view to ensuring that this factor is adequately taken into account in the calculations for determining the capacity to pay;

(c) To undertake a comprehensive review of the upper limit of the low per capita income allowance formula and the application of the formula;

(d) To review, in the light of the proposals made in the Fifth Committee:

(i) The statistical base period and its application;

(ii) The scheme to avoid excessive variations of individual rates between successive scales;

(iii) The possibility of excluding allocation of any additional points as a result of the application of the scheme of limits to those Member States with a very low per capita income;

and to include in its report the implications of the various options considered;

(e) To limit the use of *ad hoc* adjustments in the preparation of the scale to the minimum possible, keeping in mind that in case such *ad hoc* adjustments are necessary, they should be made on the basis of objective, rational and transparent considerations, applied uniformly, and to include in its reports on the preparation of future scales of assessments explicit information on the basis of which such *ad hoc* adjustments were made;

3. Requests the Committee on Contributions to examine, as a means of improving the current methodology, the possible use of other factors, including the situation of those countries:

(a) Whose economies depend on one or a few products or income sources;

(b) Which suffered a real loss of income as a result of deteriorating terms of trade;

(c) Which experience serious balance-of-payments (trade) problems or a negative net flow of resources;

(d) Which have limited capacity to acquire convertible currencies;

4. Also requests the Committee on Contributions to continue its study on the concept of national income, as indicated in paragraph 47 of its report;⁸⁰

5. Further requests the Committee on Contributions, in conducting the studies and reviews indicated in paragraphs 2 and 3 above, to examine also the interrelationship of each of the elements as part of the overall methodology, bearing in mind the need to avoid duplication and negative impact of each individual element on the others in order to reflect capacity to pay;

6. Requests the Committee on Contributions to submit a report on the above-mentioned reviews and their implications for future scales of assessments, with illustrative examples, to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session;

7. 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.

*84th plenary meeting
21 December 1988*

C

The General Assembly

Takes note of the proposal contained in paragraph 64 of the report of the Committee on Contributions⁸⁰ concern-

⁸⁰ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 11 and corrigendum (A/43/11 and Corr.1).

⁸¹ Ibid., Forty-third Session, Fifth Committee, 9th to 12th, 14th to 18th, 21st and 51st meetings, and corrigendum.

ing the procedures for the collection of contributions from non-member States.

84th plenary meeting
21 December 1988

43/224. Personnel questions

A

COMPOSITION OF THE SECRETARIAT

The General Assembly,

Recalling Articles 100 and 101 of the Charter of the United Nations,

Reaffirming its resolutions 33/143 of 20 December 1978, 35/210 of 17 December 1980, 41/213 of 19 December 1986 and 42/220 A of 21 December 1987,

Emphasizing the independent international status of the staff of the Secretariat of the United Nations,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the composition of the Secretariat,⁸²

Noting that nationals of some Member States who served primarily on fixed-term contracts now accept long-term and permanent contracts for service with the Secretariat,

Concerned about a further deterioration in equitable geographical distribution of posts in the Secretariat, particularly at the higher echelons,

Bearing in mind the views on personnel questions expressed by Member States in the Fifth Committee during the forty-third session,⁸³

1. *Reiterates* its full support for the Secretary-General as chief administrative officer of the Organization and his prerogatives and responsibilities under the Charter of the United Nations;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to strengthen the role and emphasize the authority of the Office of Human Resources Management of the Secretariat in accordance with recommendation 41 of the Group of High-level Intergovernmental Experts to Review the Efficiency of the Administrative and Financial Functioning of the United Nations;⁶

3. *Also 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, and not to extend, as a rule, the services of under-secretaries-general or assistant secretaries-general for a period exceeding ten years;

4. *Urges* 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 of 11 December 1986, in order to ensure that all such countries come closer to the mid-point of their desirable ranges;

5. *Reaffirms* the principle of equal opportunity, in accordance with the Charter, and the principle that no post should be considered the exclusive preserve of any Member State or group of States, and requests the Secretary-General to apply these principles faithfully, with due regard to the principle of equitable geographical distribution, which applies to all Member States;

6. *Urges* the Secretary-General to take additional measures to ensure that the nationals of developing countries are duly represented at the senior levels in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly;

7. *Also urges* the Secretary-General, in addition to the action taken under paragraph 6 above to ensure that the nationals of other countries are also duly represented at the senior levels, in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to monitor closely the effects of the reduction of posts on geographical distribution, particularly at the higher levels, and to take appropriate measures to redress any imbalances;

9. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to give special attention to the filling of posts in organizational units with high vacancy rates, particularly the regional commissions;

10. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to continue his efforts aimed at the improvement of the composition of the Secretariat by ensuring a wide geographical distribution of staff at the Professional and higher levels in all main departments and offices;

11. *Urges* the Secretary-General to intensify his efforts towards the development of a comprehensive career development plan, based, *inter alia*, on competitive selection, for all staff, including General Service staff, in accordance with section III of the annex to General Assembly resolution 35/210, Assembly resolution 37/126 of 17 December 1982 and section I, paragraph 4, of resolution 42/220 A and the relevant Staff Regulations and Rules;

12. *Also urges* the Secretary-General to intensify his efforts towards increasing the mobility of staff and strengthening the training and retraining capabilities of the Secretariat;

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General to complete the full realignment of internal and external examinations and to study their effect on geographical distribution and to submit proposals to the General Assembly as appropriate;

14. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to report on the progress achieved on personnel matters to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session.

84th plenary meeting
21 December 1988

B

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE IN THE SECRETARIAT

The General Assembly,

Noting the importance of a just and efficient internal justice system in the Secretariat,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the administration of justice in the Secretariat⁸⁴ and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,⁸⁵

⁸² A/43/659.

⁸³ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Fifth Committee, 16th, 18th, 20th, 22nd to 26th, 28th, 30th, 35th, 48th and 50th meetings, and corrigendum.*

⁸⁴ A/C.5/43/25.

⁸⁵ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 7 (A/43/7 and Add.1-13), document A/43/7/Add.4, sect. I.*

Welcoming the improvement in the internal justice system and the considerable progress achieved during the current year, including the disposal of the backlog of cases of the Headquarters Joint Appeals Board and the streamlining of the appeals procedures,

1. *Endorses* the report of the Secretary-General and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to establish by the end of 1989 a fully revised internal justice system as proposed in his report pursuant to recommendation 60 of the Group of High-level Intergovernmental Experts to Review the Efficiency of the Administrative and Financial Functioning of the United Nations⁸⁶ and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session;

3. *Calls upon* the Secretary-General to finish putting into place improved disciplinary rules and procedures at the earliest stage, as well as revised appellate procedures, in accordance with paragraphs 18 and 19 of his report, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session.

84th 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 also all relevant 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,⁸⁶ in particular paragraphs 315, 356 and 358,

Reaffirming the goal of increasing the number of women in posts subject to geographical distribution to 30 per cent of the total by 1990,

Noting with satisfaction that the question of the improvement of the status of women in the secretariats of the United Nations system continues to be a standing item on the agenda of the Administrative Committee on Coordination,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General⁸⁷ and of his decision to deploy, on a full-time basis, a senior-level position, within existing resources, as focal point within the Office of Human Resources Management of the Secretariat, to monitor and facilitate the improvement of the status of women in the Secretariat;

2. *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;

⁸⁶ *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.

⁸⁷ A/C.5/43/14.

3. *Urges* the Secretary-General to increase his efforts to ensure an equitable representation of women from developing countries in posts subject to geographical distribution;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to intensify his efforts to increase the percentage of women in posts at the senior and policy-formulating levels, in particular the number of women from developing countries in these posts;

5. *Reiterates its request* to all Member States to continue to support the efforts of the United Nations and the specialized agencies to increase the proportion of women in the Professional category and above by, *inter alia*, nominating more women candidates and encouraging women to apply for vacant posts and to participate in national competitive examinations;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a complete report to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session on the continued implementation of the action programme for the improvement of the status of women in the Secretariat,⁸⁸ in particular on the respective roles of the focal point and the Steering Committee for the Improvement of the Status of Women in the Secretariat, and on progress achieved in the implementation of the recommendations of the Steering Committee as contained in its fourth report,⁸⁹ and to ensure that that information is presented to the Commission on the Status of Women at its thirty-third session.

84th plenary meeting
21 December 1988

D

WORKING LANGUAGES OF THE SECRETARIAT AND LANGUAGE TRAINING

The General Assembly,

Aware of the importance of the linguistic capability of the Secretariat for the efficient and effective functioning of the Organization,

Recalling its resolutions 2 (I) of 1 February 1946, 2241 B (XXI) of 20 December 1966, 2359 B (XXII) of 19 December 1967 and 2480 B (XXIII) of 21 December 1968 on the use of working languages in the Secretariat,

Recalling also section III of its resolution 38/232 of 20 December 1983, and the report of the Secretary-General on the status of the linguistic skills of the United Nations staff,⁹⁰ submitted pursuant to that resolution,

Desirous that the rules governing the use of the working languages of the Secretariat be fully applied in practice,

1. *Encourages* the Secretary-General, in the context of his efforts to ensure a better use of the working languages of the Secretariat, to take the measures available so as to enable staff to use the appropriate working languages in their written and oral communications, bearing in mind the particular situation at the regional commissions where other working languages are also used;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to encourage staff members, particularly those occupying posts subject to geographical distribution, to make full use of existing language training facilities, with a view to broadening their knowledge of all the languages of the Organization, and to continue to implement the provisions of section XVII of

⁸⁸ A/C.5/40/30, sect. III.B.

⁸⁹ See A/C.5/43/14, annex I.

⁹⁰ A/C.5/39/6 and Corr.1.

General Assembly resolution 36/235 of 18 December 1981;

3. *Invites* Member States to continue to make voluntary contributions, in line with existing procedures, to the existing language training facilities of the United Nations;

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

84th plenary meeting
21 December 1988

43/225. 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,⁹¹ the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies,⁹² 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,

Recalling its resolution 43/173 of 9 December 1988 containing, *inter alia*, a body of principles for the protection of all persons under any form of detention or imprisonment, including the principle that all persons under arrest or detention be provided whenever necessary with medical care and treatment,

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 42/219 of 21 December 1987,

1. *Takes note with concern* of the report of the Secretary-General,⁹³ submitted on behalf of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, and of the developments indicated therein, in particular the significant number of new cases of arrest and detention and those regarding previously reported cases under this category;

2. *Also takes note with concern* of the restrictions on duty travel of officials as indicated in the report of the Secretary-General;

3. *Further takes note with concern* of the information contained in the report of the Secretary-General related to taxation and the status, privileges and immunities of officials;

4. *Deplores* the increase in the number of cases where the functioning, safety and well-being of officials have been adversely affected;

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 and 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. *Calls upon* those Member States holding under arrest or detention officials of the United Nations and the specialized agencies and related organizations 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. *Calls upon* all Member States otherwise impeding officials of the United Nations and the 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;

⁹¹ Resolution 22 A (I).

⁹² Resolution 179 (II).

⁹³ A/C.5/43/18.

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General, as Chairman of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, to review and appraise the measures already taken to enhance the proper functioning, safety and protection of international civil servants and to modify them where necessary.

84th plenary meeting
21 December 1988

43/226. United Nations common system: report of the International Civil Service Commission

The General Assembly,

Having considered the fourteenth annual report of the International Civil Service Commission⁹⁴ and other related reports,⁹⁵

I

COMPREHENSIVE REVIEW OF THE CONDITIONS OF SERVICE OF THE STAFF IN THE PROFESSIONAL AND HIGHER CATEGORIES

Recalling that, in section III of its resolution 42/221 of 21 December 1987, it requested the International Civil Service Commission to undertake a comprehensive review of the conditions of service of the staff in the Professional and higher categories in order to provide a sound and stable methodological basis for their remuneration,

Reaffirming the guidelines provided in section III, paragraph 1, of resolution 42/221,

Recalling also that, in section III, paragraph 2, of resolution 42/221, the Commission was requested to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-third session a preliminary report on the comprehensive review containing an analysis of the subject, together with an outline of one or more possible alternatives,

Noting that the preliminary report on the comprehensive review contained in chapter III, section C, of the report of the Commission,⁹⁴ does not contain the analysis requested,

Bearing in mind that the Commission should allocate the highest priority to the comprehensive review in its programme of work for 1989,

Recognizing that the scope of the review should not necessarily be limited to the four areas identified by the Commission in its preliminary report,

Mindful of the interrelationship between these four areas and of the need for conditions of service whose component parts are appropriately balanced,

Emphasizing, in the light of the long-term consequences of this review, the desirability in the review process for close co-operation between the Commission, the organizations of the United Nations common system and the staff representatives,

1. *Requests* the International Civil Service Commission, as a priority, to pursue the comprehensive review and, if necessary, to adjust its programme of work and schedule of meetings for 1989, in order to provide conditions for substantive discussion and finalization of the comprehensive review at its second session of 1989;

2. *Invites* the Commission to make arrangements to allow for the fullest participation of organizations and staff representatives in all aspects and at all stages of the comprehensive review;

3. *Also requests* the Commission to submit a comprehensive report to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session together with a preliminary assessment of the impact of the relevant recommendations therein on pensionable remuneration;

4. *Further requests* the Commission in its review to be guided by the following:

(a) The Commission should examine all elements of the present conditions of service, and after identifying problems related to staff recruitment, retention and mobility should propose solutions to these problems;

(b) The proposed solutions should be accompanied by an indication of their financial implications, together with an estimate of the overall costs;

(c) The overall costs should, as far as possible, be comparable to the costs of the current remuneration system;

(1) *Comparator*

(a) The Noblemaire principle should continue to serve as the basis of comparison between United Nations emoluments and those of the highest-paying civil service—currently the United States federal civil service—which, by its size and structure, lends itself to such comparison;

(b) The Commission should review how best the application of the Noblemaire principle can ensure the competitiveness of United Nations remuneration without resorting to comparison with the private sector;

(c) In this connection the Commission should undertake a comparative study of the concept of the margin including the way in which it is intended to compensate for expatriation;

(2) *Remuneration system*

(a) A single world-wide salary scale should be a fundamental goal of the remuneration system. Within this framework, a review should be made of how best special recruitment needs can be accommodated. The Commission should look into the present multiplicity of salary scales with a view to their correlation and possible amalgamation;

(b) In the context of equalizing purchasing power, the Commission should consider among other alternatives:

(i) The division of the pay package into its major component parts, one of which would be housing, reflecting the spending patterns of staff;

(ii) Major simplification of the post adjustment system, including eliminating negative post adjustment, separating out the housing component, streamlining the cost-of-living survey and computation process;

(c) The Commission should also review the rationale and magnitude of all elements of remuneration;

(3) *Motivation and productivity*

Consideration should be given to enhancing productivity through the introduction of incentives for merit and rewards on promotion payable on a one-time basis, coupled with less financial reward for longevity, which should be linked to a more rigorous performance appraisal system. Consideration should also be given to the introduction of administrative arrangements and of

⁹⁴ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 30 and corrigendum (A/43/30 and Corr.1).

⁹⁵ Ibid., Supplement No. 7 (A/43/7 and Add.1-13), document A/43/7/Add.3; and A/C.5/43/12 and Add.1, A/C.5/43/19, A/C.5/43/21 and A/C.5/43/26.

other non-monetary awards for meritorious service. The Commission should review and report on the current practice of automatic advancement to the next step without rigorous performance appraisal as well as on existing and new possible non-monetary awards for meritorious performance;

(4) *Mobility and hardship*

The Commission should analyse how best adequate incentives can be provided for mobility and for service in hardship duty stations. It should take into account the particular needs of those organizations whose programmes require that staff be reassigned to and from headquarters and field locations. In reviewing the scope and purpose of all the current allowances payable in cases of mobility and hardship, the entitlements provided by the comparator for non-diplomatic expatriates may serve as a general point of reference. In this respect, the Commission should, bearing in mind the different types of contractual arrangements existing in the system, review whether incentives should be provided by way of lump sums on transfers in lieu of or as well as ongoing payments in the form of allowances to compensate for hardships;

5. *Requests* the Commission to analyse the feasibility of utilizing existing data sources; in this regard, consideration should be given to both public and private sources which publish up-to-date and accurate data on relevant subjects;

II

FUNCTIONING OF THE INTERNATIONAL CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

Recalling paragraph 1 of its resolution 3042 (XXVII) of 19 December 1972, whereby it decided to establish in principle an international civil service commission consisting of independent experts having the requisite qualifications and experience who would be appointed in their individual capacities by the General Assembly,

Recalling also the subsequent establishment of the International Civil Service Commission by General Assembly resolution 3357 (XXIX) of 18 December 1974,

Reaffirming the importance of the role of the Commission as an independent technical body answerable to the General Assembly,

Recalling further its request made in section VIII of resolution 42/221 that the Commission should undertake a study of its functioning with a view to enhancing its work,

Expressing concern over the position taken by the staff representatives to suspend their participation in the work of the Commission,

Noting that the Commission has not found it possible to undertake a more in-depth review of its functioning,

Noting also the need to undertake, as soon as possible, a full review of the functioning of the Commission, including the definition of the role of the Commission in relation to the determination of the conditions of service of the staff, and the Commission's relation to the General Assembly,

1. *Requests* the International Civil Service Commission to expand the review of its functioning in consultation with the organizations of the United Nations common system and staff representatives and to present proposals thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session;

2. *Invites* the Commission to review its rules of procedure at the earliest opportunity to allow for the fullest possible

consultations with organizations and staff representatives and, to the greatest extent possible, their presence in its deliberations;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in the context of article 4 of the statute of the Commission, to propose to the General Assembly an appropriate deadline for the submission of candidatures for appointment to the Commission so as to allow for full and timely consultations with the three parties concerned;

4. *Also requests* the Secretary-General, in his report to the General Assembly, to reflect the views resulting from the consultations referred to in paragraph 3 above;

5. *Urges* the two staff representative bodies to resume participation in the work of the Commission at the earliest possible opportunity;

III

DECISIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS CONTAINED IN THE REPORT OF THE INTERNATIONAL CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

A. *Functioning of the post adjustment within the margin range*

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,

Recalling also that in section I, paragraph 1, of its resolution 42/221 it decided to maintain the methodology described in annex I to the report of the International Civil Service Commission to the General Assembly at its fortieth session⁹⁶ 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,

Confirming that the decisions of the Commission contained in paragraph 17 of its report⁹⁴ are in conformity with the decision of the General Assembly contained in section I, paragraph 1, of resolution 42/221,

Noting that the determination of parameters for the operation of the post adjustment system within the margin range should be considered as a principle under article 10 (a) of the statute of the Commission,

Noting also that, under the four-month rule currently in operation, when a post adjustment index increases by 5 per cent above the level corresponding to the class of post adjustment currently being paid, a new class of post adjustment at Headquarters becomes effective only after a waiting period of four months, during which the post adjustment index must not have fallen below the level corresponding to the new class,

1. *Takes note* of the guidelines to be followed for the maintenance of the net remuneration margin around the desirable mid-point of 115 over a period of time, contained in paragraph 23 of the report of the International Civil Service Commission,⁹⁴ and decides that the resulting margin referred to in paragraphs 23 (b) and (c) relates to the average of the successive margins reported to the General Assembly beginning with the margin period 1 October

⁹⁶ *Ibid.*, Fortieth Session, Supplement No. 30 and corrigendum (A/40/30 and Corr.1).

1985 to 30 September 1986 and continuing until the submission of the report on the margin methodology requested in resolution 42/221 for presentation to the Assembly at its forty-fifth session;

2. *Decides*, as an interim measure and until the forty-fifth session of the General Assembly, that the application of the above guidelines should not result in the granting of successive classes of post adjustment in New York at less than four-month intervals;

B. Allowances

Having reviewed chapters V and XIII of the report of the International Civil Service Commission,⁹⁴

1. *Requests* the International Civil Service Commission to include, as an integral part of the comprehensive review, a study of:

- (a) The purpose and conditions of an education grant;
- (b) The purpose and methodology for dependency allowances for staff in the Professional and higher categories;

2. *Approves*, as an interim measure and until a revised system based on the above study is adopted:

- (a) The recommendations of the Commission concerning the education grant as contained in paragraph 75 of its report;
- (b) The recommendations of the Commission concerning the children's allowance for the Professional and higher categories as contained in paragraph 79 (a) of its report;

3. *Approves* consequently the relevant amendments to staff regulations 3.2 and 3.4 (a) (i);

C. Others

Recalling its resolutions 40/244 of 18 December 1985 and 41/207 of 11 December 1986, and concerned about the uneven progress achieved by the organizations of the United Nations common system regarding implementation of the recommendations of the International Civil Service Commission approved by the General Assembly in 1985,

Recalling also section II of its resolution 37/126 of 17 December 1982 and section VII of its resolution 42/221,

1. *Endorses* the recommendations of the International Civil Service Commission contained in paragraph 91 of its report⁹⁴ concerning special measures to be undertaken by the organizations for the recruitment of women, and requests the Commission to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session on the progress made in this regard, with supporting data for each organization of the United Nations common system;

2. *Requests* the Commission to continue its review of the practices of supplementary payments and deductions, to pursue its collection of information on these practices and to include such information in its report to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session.

*84th plenary meeting
21 December 1988*

43/227. United Nations pension system

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 42/222 of 21 December 1987,

Having considered the report of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board for 1988 to the General Assembly and to the member organizations of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund,⁹⁷ the report of the Secretary-General on the investments of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund,⁹⁸ and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,⁹⁹

I

MEASURES TO RESTORE THE ACTUARIAL BALANCE OF THE UNITED NATIONS JOINT STAFF PENSION FUND

1. *Takes note* of section III.A of the report of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board,⁹⁷ which contains the interim report of the Board on its study of all possible measures to restore the actuarial balance of the Fund over the long term;

2. *Requests* the Board to continue its work in implementing section I, paragraph 2, of resolution 42/222;

II

ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

Approves the revised staffing table for the secretariat of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund for the biennium 1988-1989, as contained in annex IV to the report of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board, on the understanding that the additional costs will be met within the expenses approved for the biennium 1988-1989;

III

Takes note of the remaining sections of the report of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board;

IV

INVESTMENTS OF THE UNITED NATIONS JOINT STAFF PENSION FUND

Takes note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General on the investments of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund.⁹⁸

*84th plenary meeting
21 December 1988*

43/228. Financing of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force,¹⁰⁰ as well as the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,¹⁰¹

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

⁹⁷ *Ibid.*, Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 9 (A/43/9).

⁹⁸ A/C.5/43/3.

⁹⁹ A/43/712.

¹⁰⁰ A/43/769.

¹⁰¹ A/43/941, sect. II.

subsequent resolutions by which the Council extended the mandate of the Force, the latest of which was resolution 624 (1988) of 30 November 1988,

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 42/70 A of 3 December 1987,

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 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,

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,¹⁰⁰ and referring to paragraph 6 of the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,¹⁰¹

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 resolution 42/70 B of 3 December 1987,

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,

1. *Decides* to appropriate to the Special Account referred to in section II, paragraph 1, of General Assembly resolution 3211 B (XXIX) the amount of 17,664,000 United States dollars gross (17,358,000 dollars net) authorized and apportioned by section III of Assembly resolution 42/70 A for the operation of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force for the period from 1 June to 30 November 1988, inclusive,

2. *Decides also* to appropriate to the Special Account an amount of 18,114,000 dollars for the operation of the

United Nations Disengagement Observer Force for the period from 1 December 1988 to 31 May 1989, inclusive;

3. *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 18,114,000 dollars among Member States in accordance with the scheme set out in Assembly resolution 3101 (XXVIII) of 11 December 1973 and the provisions of section II, paragraph 2 (b) and (c), and section V, paragraph 1, of resolution 3374 C (XXX) of 2 December 1975, section V, paragraph 1, of resolution 31/5 D of 22 December 1976, section V, paragraph 1, of resolution 32/4 C of 2 December 1977, section V, paragraph 1, of resolution 33/13 D of 8 December 1978, section V, paragraph 1, of resolution 34/7 C of 3 December 1979, section V, paragraph 1, of resolution 35/45 A of 1 December 1980, section V, paragraph 1, of resolution 36/66 A of 30 November 1981, section V, paragraph 1, of resolution 37/38 A of 30 November 1982 and section V, paragraphs 1 and 2, of resolution 39/28 A of 30 November 1984; the scale of assessments for the year 1988¹⁰² shall be applied against a portion thereof, that is, 3,019,000 dollars, being the amount pertaining on a *pro rata* basis to the period ending 31 December 1988, and the scale of assessments for the year 1989¹⁰³ shall be applied against the balance, that is, 15,095,000 dollars, for the period thereafter;

4. *Decides* that there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 3 above, their respective share in the estimated income of 6,000 dollars other than staff assessment income approved for the period from 1 December 1988 to 31 May 1989, inclusive;

5. *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 3 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of the estimated staff assessment income of 330,000 dollars approved for the period from 1 December 1988 to 31 May 1989, inclusive;

6. *Authorizes* the Secretary-General to enter into commitments for the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force at a rate not to exceed 3,019,000 dollars gross (2,963,000 dollars net) per month for the period from 1 June to 30 November 1989, inclusive, should the Security Council decide to continue the Force beyond the period of six months authorized under its resolution 624 (1988), the said amount to be apportioned among Member States in accordance with the scheme set out in the present resolution;

7. *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 2,413,235 dollars, 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;

8. *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;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take all necessary action to ensure that the United Nations Disengagement

¹⁰² See resolution 40/248.

¹⁰³ See resolution 43/223 A.

Observer Force is administered with a maximum of efficiency and economy.

*84th plenary meeting
21 December 1988*

43/229. 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 Lebanon¹⁰⁴ and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,¹⁰⁵

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 617 (1988) of 29 July 1988,

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 42/223 of 21 December 1987,

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 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,

Having regard to the financial position of the Special Account for the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon, as set forth in the report of the Secretary-General,¹⁰⁴ and referring to paragraph 18 of the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,¹⁰⁵

Recalling its resolution 34/9 E of 17 December 1979 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 resolution 42/223,

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,

Noting with appreciation that voluntary contributions have been made to the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon by certain Governments,

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 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 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 141,180,000 United States dollars authorized by the Assembly in paragraph 3 of its resolution 42/223 for the operation of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon from 1 February 1988 to 31 January 1989, inclusive;

2. *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 the amount of 141,180,000 dollars among Member States in accordance with the scheme set out in Assembly resolution 33/14 of 3 November 1978 and the provisions of section V, paragraph 1, of resolution 34/9 B of 17 December 1979, section VI, paragraph 1, of resolution 35/115 A of 10 December 1980, section VI, paragraph 1, of resolution 36/138 A of 16 December 1981, section IX, paragraph 1, of resolution 37/127 A of 17 December 1982, and section VII, paragraphs 1 and 2 of resolution 39/71 A of 13 December 1984; the scale of assessments for the year 1988¹⁰² shall be applied against a portion thereof, that is, 129,415,000 dollars being the amount pertaining on a *pro rata* basis to the period from 1 February to 31 December 1988 inclusive, and the scale of assessments for the year 1989¹⁰³ shall be applied against the balance, that is, 11,765,000 dollars for the period thereafter;

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 20,000 dollars other than staff assessment income approved for the period from 1 February 1988 to 31 January 1989, 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 1,744,000 dollars approved for the period from 1 February 1988 to 31 January 1989, inclusive;

5. *Authorizes* the Secretary-General to enter into commitments for the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon at a rate not to exceed 11,903,500 dollars gross (11,714,500 dollars net) per month for the twelve-month period beginning 1 February 1989, should the Security Council decide to continue the Force beyond the period of six months authorized under its resolution 617 (1988), the said amount to be apportioned among Member States in accordance with the scheme set out in the present resolution and the scale of assessments for the years 1989 and 1990;

6. *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

¹⁰⁴ A/43/826 and Corr.1.

¹⁰⁵ A/43/941, sect. III.

6,313,362 dollars, 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;

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 and other interested parties 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 resolution 34/9 D of 17 December 1979.

84th plenary meeting
21 December 1988

43/230. Financing of the United Nations Iran-Iraq Military Observer Group

The General Assembly,

Having considered with appreciation the report of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Iran-Iraq Military Observer Group,¹⁰⁶ the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions¹⁰⁷ and the statements of the representative of the Secretary-General¹⁰⁸ and the Chairman of the Advisory Committee¹⁰⁹ thereon,

Bearing in mind Security Council resolution 619 (1988) of 9 August 1988, by which the Council established the United Nations Iran-Iraq Military Observer Group,

Recalling its resolution 42/233 of 17 August 1988 on the financing of the United Nations Iran-Iraq Military Observer Group,

Recognizing that the costs of the United Nations Iran-Iraq Military Observer Group are expenses of the Organization to be borne by Member States in accordance with Article 17, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations,

Mindful of the fact that it is essential to provide the United Nations Iran-Iraq Military Observer Group with the necessary financial resources to enable it to fulfil its responsibilities under the relevant resolutions of the Security Council,

Urging all Member States to make every possible effort to ensure payment of their assessed contributions to the United Nations Iran-Iraq Military Observer Group in full and on time,

Reaffirming its previous decisions regarding the fact that, in order to meet the expenditures caused by such operations, a different procedure is required from the one 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 con-

tribute 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,

Noting with appreciation that voluntary contributions in cash and in kind have been made to the United Nations Iran-Iraq Military Observer Group by certain Governments,

I

1. *Decides* to appropriate to the Special Account referred to in paragraph 1 of General Assembly resolution 42/233 an amount of 18.3 million United States dollars gross, in addition to the 35.7 million dollars gross previously appropriated, for the operation of the United Nations Iran-Iraq Military Observer Group for the six-month period as authorized by the Security Council, from 9 August 1988 to 8 February 1989, inclusive;

2. *Decides also*, as an *ad hoc* arrangement, and 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 18.3 million dollars among Member States in accordance with the scheme set out in Assembly resolution 42/233; the scale of assessments for the year 1988¹⁰² shall be applied against a portion thereof, that is 6,854,300 dollars being the amount pertaining on a *pro rata* basis to the period ending 31 December 1988, and the scale of assessments for the year 1989¹⁰³ shall be applied against the balance, that is 11,445,700 dollars, for the period thereafter;

3. *Decides further* that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution 973 (X) of 15 December 1955, the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 2 above, shall take into consideration the decrease in their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of the estimated staff assessment income of 200,000 dollars of the amount approved for the period from 9 August 1988 to 8 February 1989, inclusive;

4. *Authorizes* the Secretary-General to enter into commitments for the United Nations Iran-Iraq Military Observer Group at a rate not to exceed 7,986,000 dollars gross (7,889,000 dollars net) per month, with prior concurrence of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, for the twelve-month period from 9 February 1989, should the Security Council decide to continue the Military Observer Group beyond the period of six months authorized under its resolution 619 (1988), the said amount to be apportioned among Member States in accordance with the scheme set out in the present resolution and the action to be taken in accordance with paragraph 5 below;

5. *Decides* that the voluntary contributions received in cash in the amount of 11 million dollars shall be credited as income to the Special Account for the United Nations Iran-Iraq Military Observer Group and that this amount shall be taken into account in calculating the total amount to be assessed on Member States for future mandate periods, including the next mandate period, on the basis of proposals by the Secretary-General and the related recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions consistent with the status of collection of assessed contributions and legal obligations of the Military Observer Group, and requests that a report

¹⁰⁶ A/43/696.

¹⁰⁷ A/43/768.

¹⁰⁸ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Fifth Committee, 37th meeting*, and corrigendum.

¹⁰⁹ *Ibid.*, 25th and 36th meetings, and corrigendum.

thereon be submitted to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take all necessary measures to ensure that the United Nations Iran-Iraq Military Observer Group shall be administered with a maximum of efficiency and economy, bearing in mind the flexibility suggested in paragraph 24 of the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;¹⁰⁷

7. *Emphasizes*, in this regard, the important role the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions has to play within its terms of reference;

II

1. *Invites* voluntary contributions to the United Nations Iran-Iraq Military Observer Group, acceptable to the Secretary-General, in cash, in convertible or readily usable currencies, and in the form of supplies and services;

2. *Decides* that voluntary contributions in cash made as outright grants shall be considered income to be credited to the Special Account for the United Nations Iran-Iraq Military Observer Group and shall be taken into account in calculating the total amount to be assessed on Member States; to this end, the Secretary-General shall inform the General Assembly in each of his reports on the Military Observer Group of the amount of assessed contributions collected and of such voluntary contributions received; and the Secretary-General shall propose to the Assembly, through the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, when and to what extent the voluntary contributions in cash as outright grants can be deducted from the total amount to be assessed on Member States, taking into consideration the status of collection of assessed contributions and the legal obligations of the Military Observer Group, including reimbursement to troop contributors;

3. *Decides also* that contributions in cash made available to the Secretary-General on a voluntary basis as advances shall not be considered as income in determining the total amount to be assessed on Member States; unless otherwise specified by the donor, such contributions shall be deposited in the Suspense Account for the United Nations Iran-Iraq Military Observer Group established under resolution 42/233;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly, through the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, at the earliest possible stage a report containing technical guidelines relating to the treatment and valuation of voluntary contributions in the form of supplies and services to the United Nations Iran-Iraq Military Observer Group;

5. *Agrees*, pending the submission of the report called for in paragraph 4 above, that voluntary contributions in the form of supplies and services to the United Nations Iran-Iraq Military Observer Group may be accepted as outright grants; the cash value of such contributions in respect of budgeted requirements may eventually reduce the total amount to be assessed on Member States; in this re-

gard, the Secretary-General should make adequate and timely information available as to what supplies and services will be required in order to facilitate offers of such contributions;

6. *Decides* that, on receipt of the report requested in paragraph 4 above, the General Assembly will consider appropriate procedures and guidelines for the treatment of voluntary contributions in the form of supplies and services other than as outright grants;

III

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to undertake and submit to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session, through the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, the following studies, taking into account the related proposals of the Advisory Committee, as well as the views expressed by Member States at the forty-third session of the Assembly:

(a) A comprehensive study on how economies of scale could be achieved through administrative co-ordination of the various United Nations peace-keeping operations;

(b) A study proposing procedures and criteria by which Governments may offer the services of civilian personnel for peace-keeping operations, corresponding to those by which military personnel are made available;

(c) An analysis of the problems involved in starting up peace-keeping and related operations and of possible solutions, including the establishment of a fund and the use of the existing Working Capital Fund;

(d) A study on the feasibility and cost-effectiveness of creating a reserve stock of communications and other equipment;

(e) A review, in the context of the report on standard rates of reimbursement, of the background and development of reimbursement to Member States contributing troops to peace-keeping operations;

2. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to make the studies called for in paragraph 1 above available to the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations for its information and use;

3. *Welcomes* the assurances offered, on behalf of the Secretary-General, that careful consideration will be given to the present format and to the amount of information that should be included in future reports of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Iran-Iraq Military Observer Group and other peace-keeping operations;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session with relevant information in order to enable it to identify any possible anomalies in the composition of the existing groups of Member States on the basis of the criteria set out in Assembly resolution 3101 (XXVIII) of 11 December 1973 and taking into account the views expressed at its forty-second and forty-third sessions.

84th plenary meeting
21 December 1988

IX. RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED ON THE REPORTS OF THE SIXTH COMMITTEE¹

CONTENTS

Resolution No.	Title	Item	Date of adoption	Page
43/48	Report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country (A/43/900)	137	30 November 1988	275
43/51	Declaration on the Prevention and Removal of Disputes and Situations Which May Threaten International Peace and Security and on the Role of the United Nations in this Field (A/43/886)	135	5 December 1988	276
43/160	Observer status of national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity and/or by the League of Arab States (A/43/880)	126	9 December 1988	277
	Resolution A	126	9 December 1988	278
43/161	Status of the Protocols Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and relating to the protection of victims of armed conflicts (A/43/819)	127	9 December 1988	278
43/162	Progressive development of the principles and norms of international law relating to the new international economic order (A/43/881)	128	9 December 1988	279
43/163	Peaceful settlement of disputes between States (A/43/882)	129	9 December 1988	279
43/164	Draft Code of Crimes against the Peace and Security of Mankind (A/43/883)	130	9 December 1988	280
43/165	United Nations Convention on International Bills of Exchange and International Promissory Notes (A/43/820)	131	9 December 1988	280
43/166	Report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its twenty-first session (A/43/820)	131	9 December 1988	291
43/167	Consideration of effective measures to enhance the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives (A/43/821)	132	9 December 1988	292
43/168	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/43/884)	133	9 December 1988	293
43/169	Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its fortieth session (A/43/885)	134	9 December 1988	294
43/170	Report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization (A/43/886)	135	9 December 1988	295
43/171	Development and strengthening of good-neighbourliness between States (A/43/887)	136	9 December 1988	296
	Resolution A	136	9 December 1988	296
	Resolution B	136	9 December 1988	297
43/172	Report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country (A/43/900/Add.1)	137	9 December 1988	297
43/173	Body of Principles for the Protection of All Persons under Any Form of Detention or Imprisonment (A/43/889)	138	9 December 1988	297

¹ For the decisions adopted on the reports of the Sixth Committee, see sect. X.B.8.

43/48. Report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country

The General Assembly,

Recalling Article 105 of the Charter of the United Nations and the Agreement between the United Nations and the United States of America regarding the Headquarters of the United Nations, dated 26 June 1947,²

Recalling also its resolution 3237 (XXIX) of 22 November 1974, in which, *inter alia*, it invited the Palestine Liberation Organization to participate in the sessions and the work of the General Assembly in the capacity of observer,

Affirming the right of Member States and observers freely to designate the members of their delegation to participate in the sessions and the work of the General Assembly,

Having been apprised that the Palestine Liberation Organization, in conformity with the usual practice, had requested through the Secretary-General an entry visa for Mr. Yasser Arafat, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization, in order to participate in the forty-third session of the General Assembly,

Having been informed of the decision of the host country to deny the requested visa, in violation of its international legal obligations under the Agreement,

Endorsing the opinion of the Legal Counsel of the United Nations rendered on 28 November 1988,³

1. Affirms the right of the Palestine Liberation Organization freely to designate the members of its delegation to participate in the sessions and the work of the General Assembly;

2. Deplores the failure by the host country to approve the granting of the requested entry visa;

² See resolution 169 (II).

³ A/C.6/43/7.

3. *Considers* that this decision by the Government of the United States of America, the host country, constitutes a violation of the international legal obligations of the host country under the Agreement between the United Nations and the United States of America regarding the Headquarters of the United Nations;

4. *Urges* the host country to abide scrupulously by the provisions of the Agreement and to reconsider and reverse its decision;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report on the developments in this matter no later than 1 December 1988.

*65th plenary meeting
30 November 1988*

43/51. Declaration on the Prevention and Removal of Disputes and Situations Which May Threaten International Peace and Security and on the Role of the United Nations in this Field

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 38/141 of 19 December 1983, 39/88 of 13 December 1984, 40/78 of 11 December 1985, 41/83 of 3 December 1986 and 42/157 of 7 December 1987,

Taking 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,⁴ which met in New York from 22 February to 11 March 1988 and completed a draft Declaration on the Prevention and Removal of Disputes and Situations Which May Threaten International Peace and Security and on the Role of the United Nations in this Field,

Convinced that the adoption of the Declaration on the Prevention and Removal of Disputes and Situations Which May Threaten International Peace and Security and on the Role of the United Nations in this Field will contribute towards strengthening the role and enhancing the effectiveness of the United Nations in maintaining international peace and security,

Considering the need to ensure a wide dissemination of the text of the Declaration,

1. *Approves* the Declaration on the Prevention and Removal of Disputes and Situations Which May Threaten International Peace and Security and on the Role of the United Nations in this Field, the text of which is annexed to the present resolution;

2. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization for its important contribution to the elaboration of the text of the Declaration;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to inform the Governments of the States Members of the United Nations or members of specialized agencies, and the Security Council, of the adoption of the Declaration;

4. *Urges* that every effort be made to ensure that the Declaration becomes generally known and fully implemented.

*68th plenary meeting
5 December 1988*

⁴ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 33 (A/43/33).

ANNEX

Declaration on the Prevention and Removal of Disputes and Situations Which May Threaten International Peace and Security and on the Role of the United Nations in this Field

The General Assembly,

Recognizing the important role that the United Nations and its organs can play in the prevention and removal of international disputes and situations which may lead to international friction or give rise to an international dispute, the continuance of which may threaten the maintenance of international peace and security (hereafter: "disputes" or "situations"), within their respective functions and powers under the Charter of the United Nations,

Convinced that the strengthening of such a role of the United Nations will enhance its effectiveness in dealing with questions relating to the maintenance of international peace and security and in promoting the peaceful settlement of international disputes,

Recognizing the fundamental responsibility of States for the prevention and removal of disputes and situations,

Recalling that the peoples of the United Nations are determined to practise tolerance and live together in peace with one another as good neighbours,

Bearing in mind the right of all States to resort to peaceful means of their own choice for the prevention and removal of disputes or situations,

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,⁵ the Manila Declaration on the Peaceful Settlement of International Disputes⁶ and the Declaration on the Enhancement of the Effectiveness of the Principle of Refraining from the Threat or Use of Force in International Relations,⁷

Recalling that it is the duty of States to refrain in their international relations from military, political, economic or any other form of coercion against the political independence or territorial integrity of any State,

Calling upon States to co-operate fully with the relevant organs of the United Nations and to support actions taken by them in accordance with the Charter relating to the prevention or removal of disputes and situations,

Bearing in mind the obligation of States to conduct their relations with other States in accordance with international law, including the principles of the United Nations,

Reaffirming the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples,

Recalling that the Charter confers on the Security Council the primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security, and that Member States have agreed to accept and carry out its decisions in accordance with the Charter,

Recalling also the important role conferred by the Charter on the General Assembly and the Secretary-General in the maintenance of international peace and security,

1. *Solemnly declares* that:

1. States should act so as to prevent in their international relations the emergence or aggravation of disputes or situations, in particular by fulfilling in good faith their obligations under international law;

2. In order to prevent disputes or situations, States should develop their relations on the basis of the sovereign equality of States and in such a manner as to enhance the effectiveness of the collective security system through the effective implementation of the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations;

3. States should consider the use of bilateral or multilateral consultations in order better to understand each other's views, positions and interests;

4. States party to regional arrangements or members of agencies referred to in Article 52 of the Charter should make every effort to prevent or remove local disputes or situations through such arrangements and agencies;

5. States concerned should consider approaching the relevant organs of the United Nations in order to obtain advice or recommendations on preventive means for dealing with a dispute or situation;

⁵ Resolution 2625 (XXV), annex.

⁶ Resolution 37/10, annex.

⁷ Resolution 42/22, annex.

6. Any State party to a dispute or directly concerned with a situation, particularly if it intends to request a meeting of the Security Council, should approach the Council, directly or indirectly, at an early stage and, if appropriate, on a confidential basis;

7. The Security Council should consider holding from time to time meetings, including at a high level with the participation, in particular, of Ministers for Foreign Affairs, or consultations to review the international situation and search for effective ways of improving it;

8. In the course of the preparation for the prevention or removal of particular disputes or situations, the Security Council should consider making use of the various means at its disposal, including the appointment of the Secretary-General as rapporteur for a specified question;

9. When a particular dispute or situation is brought to the attention of the Security Council without a meeting being requested, the Council should consider holding consultations with a view to examining the facts of the dispute or situation and keeping it under review, with the assistance of the Secretary-General when needed; the States concerned should have the opportunity of making their views known;

10. In such consultations, consideration should be given to employing such informal methods as the Security Council deems appropriate, including confidential contacts by its President;

11. In such consultations, the Security Council should consider, *inter alia*:

(a) Reminding the States concerned to respect their obligations under the Charter;

(b) Making an appeal to the States concerned to refrain from any action which might give rise to a dispute or lead to the deterioration of the dispute or situation;

(c) Making an appeal to the States concerned to take action which might help to remove, or to prevent the continuation or deterioration of, the dispute or situation;

12. The Security Council should consider sending, at an early stage, fact-finding or good offices missions or establishing appropriate forms of United Nations presence, including observers and peace-keeping operations, as a means of preventing the further deterioration of the dispute or situation in the areas concerned;

13. The Security Council should consider encouraging and, where appropriate, endorsing efforts at the regional level by the States concerned or by regional arrangements or agencies to prevent or remove a dispute or situation in the region concerned;

14. Taking into consideration any procedures that have already been adopted by the States directly concerned, the Security Council should consider recommending to them appropriate procedures or methods of settlement of disputes or adjustment of situations, and such terms of settlement as it deems appropriate;

15. The Security Council, if it is appropriate for promoting the prevention and removal of disputes or situations, should, at an early stage, consider making use of the provisions of the Charter concerning the possibility of requesting the International Court of Justice to give an advisory opinion on any legal question;

16. The General Assembly should consider making use of the provisions of the Charter in order to discuss disputes or situations, when appropriate, and, in accordance with Article 11 and subject to Article 12 of the Charter, making recommendations;

17. The General Assembly should consider, where appropriate, supporting efforts undertaken at the regional level by the States concerned or by regional arrangements or agencies, to prevent or remove a dispute or situation in the region concerned;

18. If a dispute or situation has been brought before it, the General Assembly should consider including in its recommendations making more use of fact-finding capabilities, in accordance with Article 11 and subject to Article 12 of the Charter;

19. The General Assembly, if it is appropriate for promoting the prevention and removal of disputes or situations, should consider making use of the provisions of the Charter concerning the possibility of requesting the International Court of Justice to give an advisory opinion on any legal question;

20. The Secretary-General, if approached by a State or States directly concerned with a dispute or situation, should respond swiftly by urging the States to seek a solution or adjustment by peaceful means of their own choice under the Charter and by offering his good offices or other means at his disposal, as he deems appropriate;

21. The Secretary-General should consider approaching the States directly concerned with a dispute or situation in an effort to prevent it from becoming a threat to the maintenance of international peace and security;

22. The Secretary-General should, where appropriate, consider making full use of fact-finding capabilities, including, with the consent of the host State, sending a representative or fact-finding missions to areas where a dispute or a situation exists; where necessary, the Secretary-General should also consider making the appropriate arrangements;

23. The Secretary-General should be encouraged to consider using, at as early a stage as he deems appropriate, the right that is accorded to him under Article 99 of the Charter;

24. The Secretary-General should, where appropriate, encourage efforts undertaken at the regional level to prevent or remove a dispute or situation in the region concerned;

25. Should States fail to prevent the emergence or aggravation of a dispute or situation, they shall continue to seek a settlement by peaceful means in accordance with the Charter;

2. Declares that nothing in the present Declaration shall be construed as prejudicing in any manner the provisions of the Charter, including those contained in Article 2, paragraph 7, thereof, or the rights and duties of States, or the scope of the functions and the powers of United Nations organs under the Charter, in particular those relating to the maintenance of international peace and security;

3. Also declares that nothing in the present Declaration could in any way prejudice the right to self-determination, freedom and independence 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,⁵ particularly peoples under colonial or racist régimes or other forms of alien domination.

43/160. Observer status of national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity and/or by the League of Arab States

A

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 35/167 of 15 December 1980, 37/104 of 16 December 1982, 39/76 of 13 December 1984 and 41/71 of 3 December 1986,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General,⁸

Recalling also its resolution 3237 (XXIX) of 22 November 1974, by which it granted observer status to the Palestine Liberation Organization,

Recalling further its resolution 31/152 of 20 December 1976, by which it granted observer status to the South West Africa People's Organization,

Desirous of enhancing the effective role played by these national liberation movements,

Bearing in mind the necessity of facilitating the work of these organizations,

1. Decides that the Palestine Liberation Organization and the South West Africa People's Organization are entitled to have their communications relating to the sessions and work of the General Assembly issued and circulated directly, and without intermediary, as official documents of the Assembly;

2. Decides also that the Palestine Liberation Organization and the South West Africa People's Organization are entitled to have their communications relating to the sessions and work of all international conferences convened under the auspices of the General Assembly of the United

⁸ A/43/528 and Add.1 and 2.

Nations issued and circulated directly, and without intermediary, as official documents of these conferences;

3. *Authorizes* the Secretariat to issue and circulate as official documents of the United Nations, under the appropriate symbol of other organs or conferences of the United Nations, communications submitted directly, without intermediary, by the Palestine Liberation Organization and the South West Africa People's Organization, on matters relative to the work of these organs and conferences;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take the necessary steps for the implementation of the present resolution.

76th plenary meeting
9 December 1988

B

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 35/167 of 15 December 1980, 37/104 of 16 December 1982, 39/76 of 13 December 1984 and 41/71 of 3 December 1986,

Recalling also its resolutions 3237 (XXIX) of 22 November 1974, 3280 (XXIX) of 10 December 1974 and 31/152 of 20 December 1976,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General,⁸

Bearing in mind the resolution of the United Nations Conference on the Representation of States in Their Relations with International Organizations relating to the observer status of national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity and/or by the League of Arab States,⁹

Noting that the Vienna Convention on the Representation of States in Their Relations with International Organizations of a Universal Character, of 14 March 1975,¹⁰ regulates only the representation of States in their relations with international organizations,

Taking into account the current practice of inviting the above-mentioned national liberation movements to participate as observers in the sessions of the General Assembly, specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system and in the work of the conferences held under the auspices of such international organizations,

Convinced that the participation of the national liberation movements referred to above in the work of international organizations helps to strengthen international peace and co-operation,

Desirous of ensuring the effective participation of the above-mentioned national liberation movements as observers in the work of international organizations and of regulating, to that end, their status and the facilities, privileges and immunities necessary for the performance of their functions,

Noting that many States have recognized those national liberation movements and have granted them facilities, privileges and immunities in their countries,

1. *Urges* all States that have not done so, in particular those which act as host to international organizations or to conferences convened by, or held under the auspices of, in-

ternational organizations of a universal character, to consider as soon as possible the question of ratifying, or acceding to, the Vienna Convention on the Representation of States in Their Relations with International Organizations of a Universal Character;

2. *Calls once more upon* the States concerned to accord to the delegations of the national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity and/or by the League of Arab States and accorded observer status by international organizations, the facilities, privileges and immunities necessary for the performance of their functions, in accordance with the provisions of the Vienna Convention on the Representation of States in Their Relations with International Organizations of a Universal Character;

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

76th plenary meeting
9 December 1988

43/161. Status of the Protocols Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and relating to the protection of victims of armed conflicts

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 32/44 of 8 December 1977, 34/51 of 23 November 1979, 37/116 of 16 December 1982, 39/77 of 13 December 1984 and 41/72 of 3 December 1986,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General¹¹ on the status of the Protocols Additional¹² to the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and relating to the protection of victims of armed conflicts,

Convinced of the continuing value of established humanitarian rules relating to armed conflicts and the need to respect and ensure respect for these rules in all circumstances within the scope of the relevant international instruments pending the earliest possible termination of such conflicts,

Mindful of the need for consolidating and implementing the existing body of international humanitarian law and for the universal acceptance of such law,

Particularly mindful of the need to protect the civilian population, especially women and children, against the effects of hostilities, and of the role of the International Committee of the Red Cross, the national Red Cross and Red Crescent societies and civil defence organizations in this respect,

Noting with appreciation the continuing efforts of the International Committee of the Red Cross to promote and to disseminate knowledge of the two additional Protocols,

1. *Notes with appreciation* the virtually universal acceptance of the Geneva Conventions of 1949¹³ and the increasingly wide acceptance of the two additional Protocols of 1977;

2. *Notes*, however, the fact that, in comparison with the Geneva Conventions, the number of States parties to the two additional Protocols is still limited;

3. *Appeals* to all States parties to the Geneva Conventions of 1949 that have not yet done so to consider becom-

⁹ See *Official Records of the United Nations Conference on the Representation of States in Their Relations with International Organizations, Vienna, 4 February-14 March 1975*, vol. II (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.75.V.12), document A/CONF.67/15, annex.

¹⁰ *Ibid.*, vol. II, p. 207.

¹¹ A/43/532.

¹² A/32/144, annexes I and II.

¹³ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, Nos. 970-973.

ing parties also to the additional Protocols at the earliest possible date;

4. *Calls upon* all States becoming parties to Protocol I to consider making the declaration provided for under article 90 of that Protocol;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session a report on the status of the additional Protocols based on information received from Member States;

6. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session the item entitled "Status of the Protocols Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and relating to the protection of victims of armed conflicts: report of the Secretary-General".

*76th plenary meeting
9 December 1988*

43/162. 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, 41/73 of 3 December 1986 and 42/149 of 7 December 1987, 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 study¹⁴ 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, 41/73 and 42/149;¹⁵

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-fourth session;

3. *Recommends* that the Sixth Committee should consider making a final decision at the forty-fourth session of the General Assembly on the question of the appropriate forum within its framework which would undertake 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, taking into account the proposals and suggestions which have been or will be submitted by Member States on the matter;

4. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fourth session the item entitled "Progressive development of the principles and norms of international law relating to the new international economic order".

*76th plenary meeting
9 December 1988*

43/163. 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, 41/74 of 3 December 1986 and 42/150 of 7 December 1987,

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,

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,

¹⁴ A/39/504/Add.1, annex III.

¹⁵ A/41/536, A/42/483 and Add.1 and 2 and A/43/529 and Add.1.

Emphasizing the responsibility of every State to promote a policy of respect for the national independence and sovereignty of other States, non-interference in internal affairs and good understanding and co-operation, which is a basic requirement for reducing tension and for establishing a climate of peace and mutual confidence in the world,

Taking note with interest of the report of the Secretary-General,¹⁶ submitted in accordance with resolution 42/150, which contains useful opinions, proposals and considerations for a broader implementation of the Manila Declaration,

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 United Nations, 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-fourth session a further report containing the replies of Member States, relevant United Nations bodies and specialized agencies, regional intergovernmental organizations and interested international legal bodies on the implementation of the Manila Declaration and on ways and means of increasing the effectiveness of this instrument;

5. *Decides* that the question of the peaceful settlement of disputes between States shall be considered at its forty-fourth 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".

76th plenary meeting
9 December 1988

43/164. 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 Commission and submitted to the General Assembly in 1954,¹⁷

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 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 Commission should fulfil its task on the basis of early elaboration of draft articles thereof,

Having considered chapter IV of the report of the Commission on the work of its fortieth session,¹⁸

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the subject,¹⁹

Taking into account the views expressed during the debate on this item at its forty-third session,²⁰

Recognizing the importance and urgency of the subject,

1. *Invites* the International Law 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 fortieth session, as well as the views expressed during the forty-third session of the General Assembly;

2. *Notes* the approach currently envisaged by the Commission in dealing with the judicial authority to be assigned for the implementation of the provisions of the draft Code, and encourages the Commission to explore further all possible alternatives on the question;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue 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;²¹

4. *Also 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-fourth session;

5. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fourth 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 Commission.

76th plenary meeting
9 December 1988

43/165. United Nations 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 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,

¹⁸ *Ibid.*, Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 10 (A/43/10).

¹⁹ A/43/525 and Add.1.

²⁰ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Sixth Committee*, 25th to 40th and 48th meetings, and corrigendum.

²¹ *Ibid.*, Thirty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 10 (A/38/10).

¹⁶ A/43/530 and Add.1 and 2.

¹⁷ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Ninth Session, Supplement No. 9 (A/2693)*, para. 54.

Aware that the free circulation of bills of exchange and promissory notes facilitates international trade and finance,

Convinced that the adoption of a convention on international bills of exchange and international promissory notes will facilitate the use of such instruments,

Taking note with satisfaction of the decision of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law at its twentieth session²² to transmit the text of the draft Convention on International Bills of Exchange and International Promissory Notes²³ to the General Assembly for its consideration,

Recalling its resolution 42/153 of 7 December 1987, in which it requested the Secretary-General to draw the attention of all States to the draft Convention, to ask them to submit the observations and proposals they wished to make on the draft Convention and to circulate those observations and proposals to all Member States,

Recalling also that in the same resolution it decided to consider, at its forty-third session, the draft Convention, with a view to its adoption at that session, and to create to that end a working group, in the framework of the Sixth Committee, to consider the observations and proposals made by States,

Satisfied with the modifications in the draft Convention proposed by the open-ended Working Group on the draft Convention on International Bills of Exchange and International Promissory Notes,²⁴ and expressing its appreciation for the efforts of the Working Group,

1. Expresses its appreciation to the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law for preparing the text of the draft Convention on International Bills of Exchange and International Promissory Notes;

2. Adopts and opens for signature or accession the United Nations Convention on International Bills of Exchange and International Promissory Notes contained in the annex to the present resolution;

3. Calls upon all Governments to consider becoming party to the Convention.

76th plenary meeting
9 December 1988

ANNEX

United Nations Convention on International Bills of Exchange and International Promissory Notes

CHAPTER I. SPHERE OF APPLICATION AND FORM OF THE INSTRUMENT

Article 1

1. This Convention applies to an international bill of exchange when it contains the heading "International bill of exchange (UNCITRAL Convention)" and also contains in its text the words "International bill of exchange (UNCITRAL Convention)".

2. This Convention applies to an international promissory note when it contains the heading "International promissory note (UNCITRAL Convention)" and also contains in its text the words "International promissory note (UNCITRAL Convention)".

3. This Convention does not apply to cheques.

²² *Ibid.*, Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 17 (A/42/17), para. 304.

²³ *Ibid.*, annex I.

²⁴ See A/C.6/43/L.2.

Article 2

1. An international bill of exchange is a bill of exchange which specifies at least two of the following places and indicates that any two so specified are situated in different States:

- (a) The place where the bill is drawn;
- (b) The place indicated next to the signature of the drawer;
- (c) The place indicated next to the name of the drawee;
- (d) The place indicated next to the name of the payee;
- (e) The place of payment,

provided that either the place where the bill is drawn or the place of payment is specified on the bill and that such place is situated in a Contracting State.

2. An international promissory note is a promissory note which specifies at least two of the following places and indicates that any two so specified are situated in different States:

- (a) The place where the note is made;
- (b) The place indicated next to the signature of the maker;
- (c) The place indicated next to the name of the payee;
- (d) The place of payment,

provided that the place of payment is specified on the note and that such place is situated in a Contracting State.

3. This Convention does not deal with the question of sanctions that may be imposed under national law in cases where an incorrect or false statement has been made on an instrument in respect of a place referred to in paragraph 1 or 2 of this article. However, any such sanctions shall not affect the validity of the instrument or the application of this Convention.

Article 3

1. A bill of exchange is a written instrument which:

- (a) Contains an unconditional order whereby the drawer directs the drawee to pay a definite sum of money to the payee or to his order;
- (b) Is payable on demand or at a definite time;
- (c) Is dated;
- (d) Is signed by the drawer.

2. A promissory note is a written instrument which:

- (a) Contains an unconditional promise whereby the maker undertakes to pay a definite sum of money to the payee or to his order;
- (b) Is payable on demand or at a definite time;
- (c) Is dated;
- (d) Is signed by the maker.

CHAPTER II. INTERPRETATION

SECTION 1. GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 4

In the interpretation of this Convention, regard is to be had to its international character and to the need to promote uniformity in its application and the observance of good faith in international transactions.

Article 5

In this Convention:

- (a) "Bill" means an international bill of exchange governed by this Convention;
- (b) "Note" means an international promissory note governed by this Convention;
- (c) "Instrument" means a bill or a note;
- (d) "Drawee" means a person on whom a bill is drawn and who has not accepted it;
- (e) "Payee" means a person in whose favour the drawer directs payment to be made or to whom the maker promises to pay;
- (f) "Holder" means a person in possession of an instrument in accordance with article 15;
- (g) "Protected holder" means a holder who meets the requirements of article 29;

(h) "Guarantor" means any person who undertakes an obligation of guarantee under article 46, whether governed by paragraph 4 (b) ("guaranteed") or paragraph 4 (c) ("aval") of article 47;

(i) "Party" means a person who has signed an instrument as drawer, maker, acceptor, endorser or guarantor;

(j) "Maturity" means the time of payment referred to in paragraphs 4, 5, 6 and 7 of article 9;

(k) "Signature" means a handwritten signature, its facsimile or an equivalent authentication effected by any other means; "forged signature" includes a signature by the wrongful use of such means;

(l) "Money" or "currency" includes a monetary unit of account which is established by an intergovernmental institution or by agreement between two or more States, provided that this Convention shall apply without prejudice to the rules of the intergovernmental institution or to the stipulations of the agreement.

Article 6

For the purposes of this Convention, a person is considered to have knowledge of a fact if he has actual knowledge of that fact or could not have been unaware of its existence.

SECTION 2. INTERPRETATION OF FORMAL REQUIREMENTS

Article 7

The sum payable by an instrument is deemed to be a definite sum although the instrument states that it is to be paid:

- (a) With interest;
- (b) By instalments at successive dates;
- (c) By instalments at successive dates with a stipulation in the instrument that upon default in payment of any instalment the unpaid balance becomes due;
- (d) According to a rate of exchange indicated in the instrument or to be determined as directed by the instrument; or
- (e) In a currency other than the currency in which the sum is expressed in the instrument.

Article 8

1. If there is a discrepancy between the sum expressed in words and the sum expressed in figures, the sum payable by the instrument is the sum expressed in words.

2. If the sum is expressed more than once in words, and there is a discrepancy, the sum payable is the smaller sum. The same rule applies if the sum is expressed more than once in figures only, and there is a discrepancy.

3. If the sum is expressed in a currency having the same description as that of at least one other State than the State where payment is to be made, as indicated in the instrument, and the specified currency is not identified as the currency of any particular State, the currency is to be considered as the currency of the State where payment is to be made.

4. If an instrument states that the sum is to be paid with interest, without specifying the date from which interest is to run, interest runs from the date of the instrument.

5. A stipulation stating that the sum is to be paid with interest is deemed not to have been written on the instrument unless it indicates the rate at which interest is to be paid.

6. A rate at which interest is to be paid may be expressed either as a definite rate or as a variable rate. For a variable rate to qualify for this purpose, it must vary in relation to one or more reference rates of interest in accordance with provisions stipulated in the instrument and each such reference rate must be published or otherwise available to the public and not be subject, directly or indirectly, to unilateral determination by a person who is named in the instrument at the time the bill is drawn or the note is made, unless the person is named only in the reference rate provisions.

7. If the rate at which interest is to be paid is expressed as a variable rate, it may be stipulated expressly in the instrument that such rate shall not be less than or exceed a specified rate of interest, or that the variations are otherwise limited.

8. If a variable rate does not qualify under paragraph 6 of this article or for any reason it is not possible to determine the numerical value of the variable rate for any period, interest shall be payable for the relevant period at the rate calculated in accordance with paragraph 2 of article 70.

Article 9

1. An instrument is deemed to be payable on demand:
 - (a) If it states that it is payable at sight or on demand or on presentment or if it contains words of similar import; or
 - (b) If no time of payment is expressed.
2. An instrument payable at a definite time which is accepted or endorsed or guaranteed after maturity is an instrument payable on demand as regards the acceptor, the endorser or the guarantor.
3. An instrument is deemed to be payable at a definite time if it states that it is payable:
 - (a) On a stated date or at a fixed period after a stated date or at a fixed period after the date of the instrument;
 - (b) At a fixed period after sight;
 - (c) By instalments at successive dates; or
 - (d) By instalments at successive dates with the stipulation in the instrument that upon default in payment of any instalment the unpaid balance becomes due.
4. The time of payment of an instrument payable at a fixed period after date is determined by reference to the date of the instrument.
5. The time of payment of a bill payable at a fixed period after sight is determined by the date of acceptance or, if the bill is dishonoured by non-acceptance, by the date of protest or, if protest is dispensed with, by the date of dishonour.
6. The time of payment of an instrument payable on demand is the date on which the instrument is presented for payment.
7. The time of payment of a note payable at a fixed period after sight is determined by the date of the visa signed by the maker on the note or, if his visa is refused, by the date of presentment.
8. If an instrument is drawn, or made, payable one or more months after a stated date or after the date of the instrument or after sight, the instrument is payable on the corresponding date of the month when payment must be made. If there is no corresponding date, the instrument is payable on the last day of that month.

Article 10

1. A bill may be drawn:
 - (a) By two or more drawers;
 - (b) Payable to two or more payees.
2. A note may be made:
 - (a) By two or more makers;
 - (b) Payable to two or more payees.
3. If an instrument is payable to two or more payees in the alternative, it is payable to any one of them and any one of them in possession of the instrument may exercise the rights of a holder. In any other case the instrument is payable to all of them and the rights of a holder may be exercised only by all of them.

Article 11

A bill may be drawn by the drawer:

- (a) On himself;
- (b) Payable to his order.

SECTION 3. COMPLETION OF AN INCOMPLETE INSTRUMENT

Article 12

1. An incomplete instrument which satisfies the requirements set out in paragraph 1 of article 1 and bears the signature of the drawer or the acceptance of the drawee, or which satisfies the requirements set out in paragraph 2 of article 1 and paragraph 2 (d) of article 3, but which lacks other elements pertaining to one or more of the requirements set out in articles 2 and 3, may be completed, and the instrument so completed is effective as a bill or a note.

2. If such an instrument is completed without authority or otherwise than in accordance with the authority given:

- (a) A party who signed the instrument before the completion may invoke such lack of authority as a defence against a holder who had knowledge of such lack of authority when he became a holder;
- (b) A party who signed the instrument after the completion is liable according to the terms of the instrument so completed.

CHAPTER III. TRANSFER

Article 13

An instrument is transferred:

- (a) By endorsement and delivery of the instrument by the endorser to the endorsee; or
- (b) By mere delivery of the instrument if the last endorsement is in blank.

Article 14

1. An endorsement must be written on the instrument or on a slip affixed thereto ("allonge"). It must be signed.
2. An endorsement may be:
 - (a) In blank, that is, by a signature alone or by a signature accompanied by a statement to the effect that the instrument is payable to a person in possession of it;
 - (b) Special, that is, by a signature accompanied by an indication of the person to whom the instrument is payable.
3. A signature alone, other than that of the drawee, is an endorsement only if placed on the back of the instrument.

Article 15

1. A person is a holder if he is:
 - (a) The payee in possession of the instrument; or
 - (b) In possession of an instrument which has been endorsed to him, or on which the last endorsement is in blank, and on which there appears an uninterrupted series of endorsements, even if any endorsement was forged or was signed by an agent without authority.
2. If an endorsement in blank is followed by another endorsement, the person who signed this last endorsement is deemed to be an endorsee by the endorsement in blank.
3. A person is not prevented from being a holder by the fact that the instrument was obtained by him or any previous holder under circumstances, including incapacity or fraud, duress or mistake of any kind, that would give rise to a claim to, or a defence against liability on, the instrument.

Article 16

The holder of an instrument on which the last endorsement is in blank may:

- (a) Further endorse it either by an endorsement in blank or by a special endorsement;
- (b) Convert the blank endorsement into a special endorsement by indicating in the endorsement that the instrument is payable to himself or to some other specified person; or
- (c) Transfer the instrument in accordance with subparagraph (b) of article 13.

Article 17

1. If the drawer or the maker has inserted in the instrument such words as "not negotiable", "not transferable", "not to order", "pay (X) only", or words of similar import, the instrument may not be transferred except for purposes of collection, and any endorsement, even if it does not contain words authorizing the endorsee to collect the instrument, is deemed to be an endorsement for collection.
2. If an endorsement contains the words "not negotiable", "not transferable", "not to order", "pay (X) only", or words of similar import, the instrument may not be transferred further except for purposes of collection, and any subsequent endorsement, even if it does not contain words authorizing the endorsee to collect the instrument, is deemed to be an endorsement for collection.

Article 18

1. An endorsement must be unconditional.
2. A conditional endorsement transfers the instrument whether or not the condition is fulfilled. The condition is ineffective as to those parties and transferees who are subsequent to the endorsee.

Article 19

An endorsement in respect of a part of the sum due under the instrument is ineffective as an endorsement.

Article 20

If there are two or more endorsements, it is presumed, unless the contrary is proved, that each endorsement was made in the order in which it appears on the instrument.

Article 21

1. If an endorsement contains the words "for collection", "for deposit", "value in collection", "by procuration", "pay any bank", or words of similar import authorizing the endorsee to collect the instrument, the endorsee is a holder who:
 - (a) May exercise all rights arising out of the instrument;
 - (b) May endorse the instrument only for purposes of collection;
 - (c) Is subject only to the claims and defences which may be set up against the endorser.
2. The endorser for collection is not liable on the instrument to any subsequent holder.

Article 22

1. If an endorsement contains the words "value in security", "value in pledge", or any other words indicating a pledge, the endorsee is a holder who:
 - (a) May exercise all rights arising out of the instrument;
 - (b) May endorse the instrument only for purposes of collection;
 - (c) Is subject only to the claims and defences specified in article 28 or article 30.
2. If such an endorsee endorses for collection, he is not liable on the instrument to any subsequent holder.

Article 23

The holder of an instrument may transfer it to a prior party or to the drawee in accordance with article 13; however, if the transferee has previously been a holder of the instrument, no endorsement is required, and any endorsement which would prevent him from qualifying as a holder may be struck out.

Article 24

An instrument may be transferred in accordance with article 13 after maturity, except by the drawee, the acceptor or the maker.

Article 25

1. If an endorsement is forged, the person whose endorsement is forged, or a party who signed the instrument before the forgery, has the right to recover compensation for any damage that he may have suffered because of the forgery against:
 - (a) The forger;
 - (b) The person to whom the instrument was directly transferred by the forger;
 - (c) A party or the drawee who paid the instrument to the forger directly or through one or more endorsees for collection.
2. However, an endorsee for collection is not liable under paragraph 1 of this article if he is without knowledge of the forgery:
 - (a) At the time he pays the principal or advises him of the receipt of payment; or
 - (b) At the time he receives payment, if this is later,

unless his lack of knowledge is due to his failure to act in good faith or to exercise reasonable care.

3. Furthermore, a party or the drawee who pays an instrument is not liable under paragraph 1 of this article if, at the time he pays the instrument, he is without knowledge of the forgery, unless his lack of knowledge is due to his failure to act in good faith or to exercise reasonable care.

4. Except as against the forger, the damages recoverable under paragraph 1 of this article may not exceed the amount referred to in article 70 or article 71.

Article 26

1. If an endorsement is made by an agent without authority or power to bind his principal in the matter, the principal, or a party who signed the instrument before such endorsement, has the right to recover com-

pensation for any damage that he may have suffered because of such endorsement against:

- (a) The agent;
 - (b) The person to whom the instrument was directly transferred by the agent;
 - (c) A party or the drawee who paid the instrument to the agent directly or through one or more endorsees for collection.
2. However, an endorsee for collection is not liable under paragraph 1 of this article if he is without knowledge that the endorsement does not bind the principal:

- (a) At the time he pays the principal or advises him of the receipt of payment; or
- (b) At the time he receives payment, if this is later,

unless his lack of knowledge is due to his failure to act in good faith or to exercise reasonable care.

3. Furthermore, a party or the drawee who pays an instrument is not liable under paragraph 1 of this article if, at the time he pays the instrument, he is without knowledge that the endorsement does not bind the principal, unless his lack of knowledge is due to his failure to act in good faith or to exercise reasonable care.

4. Except as against the agent, the damages recoverable under paragraph 1 of this article may not exceed the amount referred to in article 70 or article 71.

CHAPTER IV. RIGHTS AND LIABILITIES

SECTION 1. THE RIGHTS OF A HOLDER AND OF A PROTECTED HOLDER

Article 27

- 1. The holder of an instrument has all the rights conferred on him by this Convention against the parties to the instrument.
- 2. The holder may transfer the instrument in accordance with article 13.

Article 28

- 1. A party may set up against a holder who is not a protected holder:
 - (a) Any defence that may be set up against a protected holder in accordance with paragraph 1 of article 30;
 - (b) Any defence based on the underlying transaction between himself and the drawer or between himself and his transferee, but only if the holder took the instrument with knowledge of such defence or if he obtained the instrument by fraud or theft or participated at any time in a fraud or theft concerning it;
 - (c) Any defence arising from the circumstances as a result of which he became a party, but only if the holder took the instrument with knowledge of such defence or if he obtained the instrument by fraud or theft or participated at any time in a fraud or theft concerning it;
 - (d) Any defence which may be raised against an action in contract between himself and the holder;
 - (e) Any other defence available under this Convention.
- 2. The rights to an instrument of a holder who is not a protected holder are subject to any valid claim to the instrument on the part of any person, but only if he took the instrument with knowledge of such claim or if he obtained the instrument by fraud or theft or participated at any time in a fraud or theft concerning it.
- 3. A holder who takes an instrument after the expiration of the time-limit for presentment for payment is subject to any claim to, or defence against liability on, the instrument to which his transferor is subject.
- 4. A party may not raise as a defence against a holder who is not a protected holder the fact that a third person has a claim to the instrument unless:
 - (a) The third person asserted a valid claim to the instrument; or
 - (b) The holder acquired the instrument by theft or forged the signature of the payee or an endorsee, or participated in the theft or the forgery.

Article 29

"Protected holder" means the holder of an instrument which was complete when he took it or which was incomplete within the meaning of paragraph 1 of article 12 and was completed in accordance with authority given, provided that when he became a holder:

- (a) He was without knowledge of a defence against liability on the instrument referred to in paragraphs 1 (a), (b), (c) and (e) of article 28;
- (b) He was without knowledge of a valid claim to the instrument of any person;
- (c) He was without knowledge of the fact that it had been dishonoured by non-acceptance or by non-payment;
- (d) The time-limit provided by article 55 for presentment of that instrument for payment had not expired;
- (e) He did not obtain the instrument by fraud or theft or participate in a fraud or theft concerning it.

Article 30

1. A party may not set up against a protected holder any defence except:

- (a) Defences under paragraph 1 of article 33, article 34, paragraph 1 of article 35, paragraph 3 of article 36, paragraph 1 of article 53, paragraph 1 of article 57, paragraph 1 of article 63 and article 84 of this Convention;
- (b) Defences based on the underlying transaction between himself and such holder or arising from any fraudulent act on the part of such holder in obtaining the signature on the instrument of that party;
- (c) Defences based on his incapacity to incur liability on the instrument or on the fact that he signed without knowledge that his signature made him a party to the instrument, provided that his lack of knowledge was not due to his negligence and provided that he was fraudulently induced so to sign.

2. The rights to an instrument of a protected holder are not subject to any claim to the instrument on the part of any person, except a valid claim arising from the underlying transaction between himself and the person by whom the claim is raised.

Article 31

- 1. The transfer of an instrument by a protected holder vests in any subsequent holder the rights to and on the instrument which the protected holder had.
- 2. Those rights are not vested in a subsequent holder if:
 - (a) He participated in a transaction which gives rise to a claim to, or a defence against liability on, the instrument;
 - (b) He has previously been a holder, but not a protected holder.

Article 32

Every holder is presumed to be a protected holder unless the contrary is proved.

SECTION 2. LIABILITIES OF THE PARTIES

A. General provisions

Article 33

- 1. Subject to the provisions of articles 34 and 36, a person is not liable on an instrument unless he signs it.
- 2. A person who signs an instrument in a name which is not his own is liable as if he had signed it in his own name.

Article 34

A forged signature on an instrument does not impose any liability on the person whose signature was forged. However, if he consents to be bound by the forged signature or represents that it is his own, he is liable as if he had signed the instrument himself.

Article 35

- 1. If an instrument is materially altered:
 - (a) A party who signs it after the material alteration is liable according to the terms of the altered text;
 - (b) A party who signs it before the material alteration is liable according to the terms of the original text. However, if a party makes, authorizes or assents to a material alteration, he is liable according to the terms of the altered text.
- 2. A signature is presumed to have been placed on the instrument after the material alteration unless the contrary is proved.
- 3. Any alteration is material which modifies the written undertaking on the instrument of any party in any respect.

Article 36

1. An instrument may be signed by an agent.
2. The signature of an agent placed by him on an instrument with the authority of his principal and showing on the instrument that he is signing in a representative capacity for that named principal, or the signature of a principal placed on the instrument by an agent with his authority, imposes liability on the principal and not on the agent.
3. A signature placed on an instrument by a person as agent but who lacks authority to sign or exceeds his authority, or by an agent who has authority to sign but who does not show on the instrument that he is signing in a representative capacity for a named person, or who shows on the instrument that he is signing in a representative capacity but does not name the person whom he represents, imposes liability on the person signing and not on the person whom he purports to represent.
4. The question whether a signature was placed on the instrument in a representative capacity may be determined only by reference to what appears on the instrument.
5. A person who is liable pursuant to paragraph 3 of this article and who pays the instrument has the same rights as the person for whom he purported to act would have had if that person had paid the instrument.

Article 37

The order to pay contained in a bill does not of itself operate as an assignment to the payee of funds made available for payment by the drawer with the drawee.

B. The drawer

Article 38

1. The drawer engages that upon dishonour of the bill by non-acceptance or by non-payment, and upon any necessary protest, he will pay the bill to the holder, or to any endorser or any endorser's guarantor who takes up and pays the bill.
2. The drawer may exclude or limit his own liability for acceptance or for payment by an express stipulation in the bill. Such a stipulation is effective only with respect to the drawer. A stipulation excluding or limiting liability for payment is effective only if another party is or becomes liable on the bill.

C. The maker

Article 39

1. The maker engages that he will pay the note in accordance with its terms to the holder, or to any party who takes up and pays the note.
2. The maker may not exclude or limit his own liability by a stipulation in the note. Any such stipulation is ineffective.

D. The drawee and the acceptor

Article 40

1. The drawee is not liable on a bill until he accepts it.
2. The acceptor engages that he will pay the bill in accordance with the terms of his acceptance to the holder, or to any party who takes up and pays the bill.

Article 41

1. An acceptance must be written on the bill and may be effected:
 - (a) By the signature of the drawee accompanied by the word "accepted" or by words of similar import; or
 - (b) By the signature alone of the drawee.
2. An acceptance may be written on the front or on the back of the bill.

Article 42

1. An incomplete bill which satisfies the requirements set out in paragraph 1 of article 1 may be accepted by the drawee before it has been signed by the drawer, or while otherwise incomplete.
2. A bill may be accepted before, at or after maturity, or after it has been dishonoured by non-acceptance or by non-payment.
3. If a bill drawn payable at a fixed period after sight, or a bill which must be presented for acceptance before a specified date, is accepted, the acceptor must indicate the date of his acceptance; failing such indication

by the acceptor, the drawer or the holder may insert the date of acceptance.

4. If a bill drawn payable at a fixed period after sight is dishonoured by non-acceptance and the drawee subsequently accepts it, the holder is entitled to have the acceptance dated as of the date on which the bill was dishonoured.

Article 43

1. An acceptance must be unqualified. An acceptance is qualified if it is conditional or varies the terms of the bill.
2. If the drawee stipulates in the bill that his acceptance is subject to qualification:
 - (a) He is nevertheless bound according to the terms of his qualified acceptance;
 - (b) The bill is dishonoured by non-acceptance.
3. An acceptance relating to only a part of the sum payable is a qualified acceptance. If the holder takes such an acceptance, the bill is dishonoured by non-acceptance only as to the remaining part.
4. An acceptance indicating that payment will be made at a particular address or by a particular agent is not a qualified acceptance, provided that:
 - (a) The place in which payment is to be made is not changed;
 - (b) The bill is not drawn payable by another agent.

E. The endorser

Article 44

1. The endorser engages that upon dishonour of the instrument by non-acceptance or by non-payment, and upon any necessary protest, he will pay the instrument to the holder, or to any subsequent endorser or any endorser's guarantor who takes up and pays the instrument.
2. An endorser may exclude or limit his own liability by an express stipulation in the instrument. Such a stipulation is effective only with respect to that endorser.

F. The transferor by endorsement or by mere delivery

Article 45

1. Unless otherwise agreed, a person who transfers an instrument, by endorsement and delivery or by mere delivery, represents to the holder to whom he transfers the instrument that:
 - (a) The instrument does not bear any forged or unauthorized signature;
 - (b) The instrument has not been materially altered;
 - (c) At the time of transfer, he has no knowledge of any fact which would impair the right of the transferee to payment of the instrument against the acceptor of a bill or, in the case of an unaccepted bill, the drawer, or against the maker of a note.
2. Liability of the transferor under paragraph 1 of this article is incurred only if the transferee took the instrument without knowledge of the matter giving rise to such liability.
3. If the transferor is liable under paragraph 1 of this article, the transferee may recover, even before maturity, the amount paid by him to the transferor, with interest calculated in accordance with article 70, against return of the instrument.

G. The guarantor

Article 46

1. Payment of an instrument, whether or not it has been accepted, may be guaranteed, as to the whole or part of its amount, for the account of a party or the drawee. A guarantee may be given by any person, who may or may not already be a party.
2. A guarantee must be written on the instrument or on a slip affixed thereto ("allonge").
3. A guarantee is expressed by the words "guaranteed", "aval", "good as aval" or words of similar import, accompanied by the signature of the guarantor. For the purposes of this Convention, the words "prior endorsements guaranteed" or words of similar import do not constitute a guarantee.

4. A guarantee may be effected by a signature alone on the front of the instrument. A signature alone on the front of the instrument, other than that of the maker, the drawer or the drawee, is a guarantee.

5. A guarantor may specify the person for whom he has become guarantor. In the absence of such specification, the person for whom he has become guarantor is the acceptor or the drawee in the case of a bill, and the maker in the case of a note.

6. A guarantor may not raise as a defence to his liability the fact that he signed the instrument before it was signed by the person for whom he is a guarantor, or while the instrument was incomplete.

Article 47

1. The liability of a guarantor on the instrument is of the same nature as that of the party for whom he has become guarantor.

2. If the person for whom he has become guarantor is the drawee, the guarantor engages:

(a) To pay the bill at maturity to the holder, or to any party who takes up and pays the bill;

(b) If the bill is payable at a definite time, upon dishonour by non-acceptance and upon any necessary protest, to pay it to the holder, or to any party who takes up and pays the bill.

3. In respect of defences that are personal to himself, a guarantor may set up:

(a) Against a holder who is not a protected holder only those defences which he may set up under paragraphs 1, 3 and 4 of article 28;

(b) Against a protected holder only those defences which he may set up under paragraph 1 of article 30.

4. In respect of defences that may be raised by the person for whom he has become a guarantor:

(a) A guarantor may set up against a holder who is not a protected holder only those defences which the person for whom he has become a guarantor may set up against such holder under paragraphs 1, 3 and 4 of article 28;

(b) A guarantor who expresses his guarantee by the words "guaranteed", "payment guaranteed" or "collection guaranteed", or words of similar import, may set up against a protected holder only those defences which the person for whom he has become a guarantor may set up against a protected holder under paragraph 1 of article 30;

(c) A guarantor who expresses his guarantee by the words "*aval*" or "good as *aval*" may set up against a protected holder only:

- (i) The defence, under paragraph 1 (b) of article 30, that the protected holder obtained the signature on the instrument of the person for whom he has become a guarantor by a fraudulent act;
- (ii) The defence, under article 53 or article 57, that the instrument was not presented for acceptance or for payment;
- (iii) The defence, under article 63, that the instrument was not duly protested for non-acceptance or for non-payment;
- (iv) The defence, under article 84, that a right of action may no longer be exercised against the person for whom he has become guarantor;

(d) A guarantor who is not a bank or other financial institution and who expresses his guarantee by a signature alone may set up against a protected holder only the defences referred to in subparagraph (b) of this paragraph;

(e) A guarantor which is a bank or other financial institution and which expresses its guarantee by a signature alone may set up against a protected holder only the defences referred to in subparagraph (c) of this paragraph.

Article 48

1. Payment of an instrument by the guarantor in accordance with article 72 discharges the party for whom he became guarantor of his liability on the instrument to the extent of the amount paid.

2. The guarantor who pays the instrument may recover from the party for whom he has become guarantor and from the parties who are liable on it to that party the amount paid and any interest.

CHAPTER V. PRESENTMENT, DISHONOUR BY NON-ACCEPTANCE OR NON-PAYMENT, AND RECOURSE

SECTION 1. PRESENTMENT FOR ACCEPTANCE AND DISHONOUR BY NON-ACCEPTANCE

Article 49

1. A bill may be presented for acceptance.

2. A bill must be presented for acceptance:

(a) If the drawer has stipulated in the bill that it must be presented for acceptance;

(b) If the bill is payable at a fixed period after sight; or

(c) If the bill is payable elsewhere than at the residence or place of business of the drawee, unless it is payable on demand.

Article 50

1. The drawer may stipulate in the bill that it must not be presented for acceptance before a specified date or before the occurrence of a specified event. Except where a bill must be presented for acceptance under paragraph 2 (b) or (c) of article 49, the drawer may stipulate that it must not be presented for acceptance.

2. If a bill is presented for acceptance notwithstanding a stipulation permitted under paragraph 1 of this article and acceptance is refused, the bill is not thereby dishonoured.

3. If the drawee accepts a bill notwithstanding a stipulation that it must not be presented for acceptance, the acceptance is effective.

Article 51

A bill is duly presented for acceptance if it is presented in accordance with the following rules:

(a) The holder must present the bill to the drawee on a business day at a reasonable hour;

(b) Presentment for acceptance may be made to a person or authority other than the drawee if that person or authority is entitled under the applicable law to accept the bill;

(c) If a bill is payable on a fixed date, presentment for acceptance must be made before or on that date;

(d) A bill payable on demand or at a fixed period after sight must be presented for acceptance within one year of its date;

(e) A bill in which the drawer has stated a date or time-limit for presentment for acceptance must be presented on the stated date or within the stated time-limit.

Article 52

1. A necessary or optional presentment for acceptance is dispensed with if:

(a) The drawee is dead, or no longer has the power freely to deal with his assets by reason of his insolvency, or is a fictitious person, or is a person not having capacity to incur liability on the instrument as an acceptor; or

(b) The drawee is a corporation, partnership, association or other legal entity which has ceased to exist.

2. A necessary presentment for acceptance is dispensed with if:

(a) A bill is payable on a fixed date, and presentment for acceptance cannot be effected before or on that date due to circumstances which are beyond the control of the holder and which he could neither avoid nor overcome; or

(b) A bill is payable at a fixed period after sight, and presentment for acceptance cannot be effected within one year of its date due to circumstances which are beyond the control of the holder and which he could neither avoid nor overcome.

3. Subject to paragraphs 1 and 2 of this article, delay in a necessary presentment for acceptance is excused, but presentment for acceptance is not dispensed with, if the bill is drawn with a stipulation that it must be presented for acceptance within a stated time-limit, and the delay in presentment for acceptance is caused by circumstances which are beyond the control of the holder and which he could neither avoid nor overcome. When the cause of the delay ceases to operate, presentment must be made with reasonable diligence.

Article 53

1. If a bill which must be presented for acceptance is not so presented, the drawer, the endorsers and their guarantors are not liable on the bill.

2. Failure to present a bill for acceptance does not discharge the guarantor of the drawee of liability on the bill.

Article 54

1. A bill is considered to be dishonoured by non-acceptance:

(a) If the drawee, upon due presentment, expressly refuses to accept the bill or acceptance cannot be obtained with reasonable diligence or if the holder cannot obtain the acceptance to which he is entitled under this Convention;

(b) If presentment for acceptance is dispensed with pursuant to article 52, unless the bill is in fact accepted.

2. (a) If a bill is dishonoured by non-acceptance in accordance with paragraph 1 (a) of this article, the holder may exercise an immediate right of recourse against the drawer, the endorsers and their guarantors, subject to the provisions of article 59.

(b) If a bill is dishonoured by non-acceptance in accordance with paragraph 1 (b) of this article, the holder may exercise an immediate right of recourse against the drawer, the endorsers and their guarantors.

(c) If a bill is dishonoured by non-acceptance in accordance with paragraph 1 of this article, the holder may claim payment from the guarantor of the drawee upon any necessary protest.

3. If a bill payable on demand is presented for acceptance, but acceptance is refused, it is not considered to be dishonoured by non-acceptance.

SECTION 2. PRESENTMENT FOR PAYMENT AND DISHONOUR BY NON-PAYMENT

Article 55

An instrument is duly presented for payment if it is presented in accordance with the following rules:

(a) The holder must present the instrument to the drawee or to the acceptor or to the maker on a business day at a reasonable hour;

(b) A note signed by two or more makers may be presented to any one of them, unless the note clearly indicates otherwise;

(c) If the drawee or the acceptor or the maker is dead, presentment must be made to the persons who under the applicable law are his heirs or the persons entitled to administer his estate;

(d) Presentment for payment may be made to a person or authority other than the drawee, the acceptor or the maker if that person or authority is entitled under the applicable law to pay the instrument;

(e) An instrument which is not payable on demand must be presented for payment on the date of maturity or on one of the two business days which follow;

(f) An instrument which is payable on demand must be presented for payment within one year of its date;

(g) An instrument must be presented for payment:

(i) At the place of payment specified on the instrument;

(ii) If no place of payment is specified, at the address of the drawee or the acceptor or the maker indicated in the instrument; or

(iii) If no place of payment is specified and the address of the drawee or the acceptor or the maker is not indicated, at the principal place of business or habitual residence of the drawee or the acceptor or the maker;

(h) An instrument which is presented at a clearing-house is duly presented for payment if the law of the place where the clearing-house is located or the rules or customs of that clearing-house so provide.

Article 56

1. Delay in making presentment for payment is excused if the delay is caused by circumstances which are beyond the control of the holder and which he could neither avoid nor overcome. When the cause of the delay ceases to operate, presentment must be made with reasonable diligence.

2. Presentment for payment is dispensed with:

(a) If the drawer, an endorser or a guarantor has expressly waived presentment; such waiver:

(i) If made on the instrument by the drawer, binds any subsequent party and benefits any holder;

(ii) If made on the instrument by a party other than the drawer, binds only that party but benefits any holder;

(iii) If made outside the instrument, binds only the party making it and benefits only a holder in whose favour it was made;

(b) If an instrument is not payable on demand, and the cause of delay in making presentment referred to in paragraph 1 of this article continues to operate beyond thirty days after maturity;

(c) If an instrument is payable on demand, and the cause of delay in making presentment referred to in paragraph 1 of this article continues to operate beyond thirty days after the expiration of the time-limit for presentment for payment;

(d) If the drawee, the maker or the acceptor has no longer the power freely to deal with his assets by reason of his insolvency, or is a fictitious person or a person not having capacity to make payment, or if the drawee, the maker or the acceptor is a corporation, partnership, association or other legal entity which has ceased to exist;

(e) If there is no place at which the instrument must be presented in accordance with subparagraph (g) of article 55.

3. Presentment for payment is also dispensed with as regards a bill, if the bill has been protested for dishonour by non-acceptance.

Article 57

1. If an instrument is not duly presented for payment, the drawer, the endorsers and their guarantors are not liable on it.

2. Failure to present an instrument for payment does not discharge the acceptor, the maker and their guarantors or the guarantor of the drawee of liability on it.

Article 58

1. An instrument is considered to be dishonoured by non-payment:

(a) If payment is refused upon due presentment or if the holder cannot obtain the payment to which he is entitled under this Convention;

(b) If presentment for payment is dispensed with pursuant to paragraph 2 of article 56 and the instrument is unpaid at maturity.

2. If a bill is dishonoured by non-payment, the holder may, subject to the provisions of article 59, exercise a right of recourse against the drawer, the endorsers and their guarantors.

3. If a note is dishonoured by non-payment, the holder may, subject to the provisions of article 59, exercise a right of recourse against the endorsers and their guarantors.

SECTION 3. RECOURSE

Article 59

If an instrument is dishonoured by non-acceptance or by non-payment, the holder may exercise a right of recourse only after the instrument has been duly protested for dishonour in accordance with the provisions of articles 60 to 62.

A. Protest

Article 60

1. A protest is a statement of dishonour drawn up at the place where the instrument has been dishonoured and signed and dated by a person authorized in that respect by the law of that place. The statement must specify:

(a) The person at whose request the instrument is protested;

(b) The place of protest;

(c) The demand made and the answer given, if any, or the fact that the drawee or the acceptor or the maker could not be found.

2. A protest may be made:

(a) On the instrument or on a slip affixed thereto ("allonge"); or

(b) As a separate document, in which case it must clearly identify the instrument that has been dishonoured.

3. Unless the instrument stipulates that protest must be made, a protest may be replaced by a declaration written on the instrument and signed and dated by the drawee or the acceptor or the maker, or, in the case of an instrument domiciled with a named person for payment, by that named person; the declaration must be to the effect that acceptance or payment is refused.

4. A declaration made in accordance with paragraph 3 of this article is a protest for the purpose of this Convention.

Article 61

Protest for dishonour of an instrument by non-acceptance or by non-payment must be made on the day on which the instrument is dishonoured or on one of the four business days which follow.

Article 62

1. Delay in protesting an instrument for dishonour is excused if the delay is caused by circumstances which are beyond the control of the holder and which he could neither avoid nor overcome. When the cause of the delay ceases to operate, protest must be made with reasonable diligence.

2. Protest for dishonour by non-acceptance or by non-payment is dispensed with:

(a) If the drawer, an endorser or a guarantor has expressly waived protest; such waiver:

- (i) If made on the instrument by the drawer, binds any subsequent party and benefits any holder;
- (ii) If made on the instrument by a party other than the drawer, binds only that party but benefits any holder;
- (iii) If made outside the instrument, binds only the party making it and benefits only a holder in whose favour it was made;

(b) If the cause of the delay in making protest referred to in paragraph 1 of this article continues to operate beyond thirty days after the date of dishonour;

(c) As regards the drawer of a bill, if the drawer and the drawee or the acceptor are the same person;

(d) If presentment for acceptance or for payment is dispensed with in accordance with article 52 or paragraph 2 of article 56.

Article 63

1. If an instrument which must be protested for non-acceptance or for non-payment is not duly protested, the drawer, the endorsers and their guarantors are not liable on it.

2. Failure to protest an instrument does not discharge the acceptor, the maker and their guarantors or the guarantor of the drawee of liability on it.

B. Notice of dishonour*Article 64*

1. The holder, upon dishonour of an instrument by non-acceptance or by non-payment, must give notice of such dishonour:

- (a) To the drawer and the last endorser;
- (b) To all other endorsers and guarantors whose addresses the holder can ascertain on the basis of information contained in the instrument.

2. An endorser or a guarantor who receives notice must give notice of dishonour to the last party preceding him and liable on the instrument.

3. Notice of dishonour operates for the benefit of any party who has a right of recourse on the instrument against the party notified.

Article 65

1. Notice of dishonour may be given in any form whatever and in any terms which identify the instrument and state that it has been dishonoured. The return of the dishonoured instrument is sufficient notice, provided it is accompanied by a statement indicating that it has been dishonoured.

2. Notice of dishonour is duly given if it is communicated or sent to the party to be notified by means appropriate in the circumstances, whether or not it is received by that party.

3. The burden of proving that notice has been duly given rests upon the person who is required to give such notice.

Article 66

Notice of dishonour must be given within the two business days which follow:

- (a) The day of protest or, if protest is dispensed with, the day of dishonour; or
- (b) The day of receipt of notice of dishonour.

Article 67

1. Delay in giving notice of dishonour is excused if the delay is caused by circumstances which are beyond the control of the person required to give notice, and which he could neither avoid nor overcome. When the cause of the delay ceases to operate, notice must be given with reasonable diligence.

2. Notice of dishonour is dispensed with:

(a) If, after the exercise of reasonable diligence, notice cannot be given;

(b) If the drawer, an endorser or a guarantor has expressly waived notice of dishonour; such waiver:

- (i) If made on the instrument by the drawer, binds any subsequent party and benefits any holder;
- (ii) If made on the instrument by a party other than the drawer, binds only that party but benefits any holder;
- (iii) If made outside the instrument, binds only the party making it and benefits only a holder in whose favour it was made;

(c) As regards the drawer of the bill, if the drawer and the drawee or the acceptor are the same person.

Article 68

If a person who is required to give notice of dishonour fails to give it to a party who is entitled to receive it, he is liable for any damages which that party may suffer from such failure, provided that such damages do not exceed the amount referred to in article 70 or article 71.

SECTION 4. AMOUNT PAYABLE*Article 69*

1. The holder may exercise his rights on the instrument against any one party, or several or all parties, liable on it and is not obliged to observe the order in which the parties have become bound. Any party who takes up and pays the instrument may exercise his rights in the same manner against parties liable to him.

2. Proceedings against a party do not preclude proceedings against any other party, whether or not subsequent to the party originally proceeded against.

Article 70

1. The holder may recover from any party liable:

(a) At maturity: the amount of the instrument with interest, if interest has been stipulated for;

(b) After maturity:

- (i) The amount of the instrument with interest, if interest has been stipulated for, to the date of maturity;
- (ii) If interest has been stipulated to be paid after maturity, interest at the rate stipulated, or, in the absence of such stipulation, interest at the rate specified in paragraph 2 of this article, calculated from the date of presentment on the sum specified in subparagraph (b) (i) of this paragraph;
- (iii) Any expenses of protest and of the notices given by him;

(c) Before maturity:

- (i) The amount of the instrument with interest, if interest has been stipulated for, to the date of payment; or, if no interest has been stipulated for, subject to a discount from the date of payment to the date of maturity, calculated in accordance with paragraph 4 of this article;
- (ii) Any expenses of protest and of the notices given by him.

2. The rate of interest shall be the rate that would be recoverable in legal proceedings taken in the jurisdiction where the instrument is payable.

3. Nothing in paragraph 2 of this article prevents a court from awarding damages or compensation for additional loss caused to the holder by reason of delay in payment.

4. The discount shall be at the official rate (discount rate) or other similar appropriate rate effective on the date when recourse is exercised at the place where the holder has his principal place of business, or, if he does not have a place of business, his habitual residence, or, if there is no such rate, then at such rate as is reasonable in the circumstances.

Article 71

A party who pays an instrument and is thereby discharged in whole or in part of his liability on the instrument may recover from the parties liable to him:

- (a) The entire sum which he has paid;
- (b) Interest on that sum at the rate specified in paragraph 2 of article 70, from the date on which he made payment;
- (c) Any expenses of the notices given by him.

CHAPTER VI. DISCHARGE

SECTION 1. DISCHARGE BY PAYMENT

Article 72

1. A party is discharged of liability on the instrument when he pays the holder, or a party subsequent to himself who has paid the instrument and is in possession of it, the amount due pursuant to article 70 or article 71:

- (a) At or after maturity; or
- (b) Before maturity, upon dishonour by non-acceptance.

2. Payment before maturity other than under paragraph 1 (b) of this article does not discharge the party making the payment of his liability on the instrument except in respect of the person to whom payment was made.

3. A party is not discharged of liability if he pays a holder who is not a protected holder, or a party who has taken up and paid the instrument, and knows at the time of payment that the holder or that party acquired the instrument by theft or forged the signature of the payee or an endorsee, or participated in the theft or the forgery.

4. (a) A person receiving payment of an instrument must, unless agreed otherwise, deliver:

- (i) To the drawee making such payment, the instrument;
- (ii) To any other person making such payment, the instrument, a receipted account, and any protest.

(b) In the case of an instrument payable by instalments at successive dates, the drawee or a party making a payment, other than payment of the last instalment, may require that mention of such payment be made on the instrument or on a slip affixed thereto ("*allonge*") and that a receipt therefor be given to him.

(c) If an instrument payable by instalments at successive dates is dishonoured by non-acceptance or by non-payment as to any of its instalments and a party, upon dishonour, pays the instalment, the holder who receives such payment must give the party a certified copy of the instrument and any necessary authenticated protest in order to enable such party to exercise a right on the instrument.

(d) The person from whom payment is demanded may withhold payment if the person demanding payment does not deliver the instrument to him. Withholding payment in these circumstances does not constitute dishonour by non-payment under article 58.

(e) If payment is made but the person paying, other than the drawee, fails to obtain the instrument, such person is discharged but the discharge cannot be set up as a defence against a protected holder to whom the instrument has been subsequently transferred.

Article 73

1. The holder is not obliged to take partial payment.

2. If the holder who is offered partial payment does not take it, the instrument is dishonoured by non-payment.

3. If the holder takes partial payment from the drawee, the guarantor of the drawee, or the acceptor or the maker:

(a) The guarantor of the drawee, or the acceptor or the maker is discharged of his liability on the instrument to the extent of the amount paid;

(b) The instrument is to be considered as dishonoured by non-payment as to the amount unpaid.

4. If the holder takes partial payment from a party to the instrument other than the acceptor, the maker or the guarantor of the drawee:

(a) The party making payment is discharged of his liability on the instrument to the extent of the amount paid;

(b) The holder must give such party a certified copy of the instrument and any necessary authenticated protest in order to enable such party to exercise a right on the instrument.

5. The drawee or a party making partial payment may require that mention of such payment be made on the instrument and that a receipt therefor be given to him.

6. If the balance is paid, the person who receives it and who is in possession of the instrument must deliver to the payor the receipted instrument and any authenticated protest.

Article 74

1. The holder may refuse to take payment at a place other than the place where the instrument was presented for payment in accordance with article 55.

2. In such case if payment is not made at the place where the instrument was presented for payment in accordance with article 55, the instrument is considered to be dishonoured by non-payment.

Article 75

1. An instrument must be paid in the currency in which the sum payable is expressed.

2. If the sum payable is expressed in a monetary unit of account within the meaning of subparagraph (f) of article 5 and the monetary unit of account is transferable between the person making payment and the person receiving it, then, unless the instrument specifies a currency of payment, payment shall be made by transfer of monetary units of account. If the monetary unit of account is not transferable between those persons, payment shall be made in the currency specified in the instrument or, if no such currency is specified, in the currency of the place of payment.

3. The drawer or the maker may indicate in the instrument that it must be paid in a specified currency other than the currency in which the sum payable is expressed. In that case:

(a) The instrument must be paid in the currency so specified;

(b) The amount payable is to be calculated according to the rate of exchange indicated in the instrument. Failing such indication, the amount payable is to be calculated according to the rate of exchange for sight drafts (or, if there is no such rate, according to the appropriate established rate of exchange) on the date of maturity:

(i) Ruling at the place where the instrument must be presented for payment in accordance with subparagraph (g) of article 55, if the specified currency is that of that place (local currency); or

(ii) If the specified currency is not that of that place, according to the usages of the place where the instrument must be presented for payment in accordance with subparagraph (g) of article 55;

(c) If such an instrument is dishonoured by non-acceptance, the amount payable is to be calculated:

(i) If the rate of exchange is indicated in the instrument, according to that rate;

(ii) If no rate of exchange is indicated in the instrument, at the option of the holder, according to the rate of exchange ruling on the date of dishonour or on the date of actual payment;

(d) If such an instrument is dishonoured by non-payment, the amount payable is to be calculated:

(i) If the rate of exchange is indicated in the instrument, according to that rate;

(ii) If no rate of exchange is indicated in the instrument, at the option of the holder, according to the rate of exchange ruling on the date of maturity or on the date of actual payment.

4. Nothing in this article prevents a court from awarding damages for loss caused to the holder by reason of fluctuations in rates of exchange if such loss is caused by dishonour for non-acceptance or by non-payment.

5. The rate of exchange ruling at a certain date is the rate of exchange ruling, at the option of the holder, at the place where the instrument must be presented for payment in accordance with subparagraph (g) of article 55 or at the place of actual payment.

Article 76

1. Nothing in this Convention prevents a Contracting State from enforcing exchange control regulations applicable in its territory and its provisions relating to the protection of its currency, including regula-

tions which it is bound to apply by virtue of international agreements to which it is a party.

2. (a) If, by virtue of the application of paragraph 1 of this article, an instrument drawn in a currency which is not that of the place of payment must be paid in local currency, the amount payable is to be calculated according to the rate of exchange for sight drafts (or, if there is no such rate, according to the appropriate established rate of exchange) on the date of presentment ruling at the place where the instrument must be presented for payment in accordance with subparagraph (g) of article 55.

(b) (i) If such an instrument is dishonoured by non-acceptance, the amount payable is to be calculated, at the option of the holder, at the rate of exchange ruling on the date of dishonour or on the date of actual payment.

(ii) If such an instrument is dishonoured by non-payment, the amount is to be calculated, at the option of the holder, according to the rate of exchange ruling on the date of presentment or on the date of actual payment.

(iii) Paragraphs 4 and 5 of article 75 are applicable where appropriate.

SECTION 2. DISCHARGE OF OTHER PARTIES

Article 77

1. If a party is discharged in whole or in part of his liability on the instrument, any party who has a right on the instrument against him is discharged to the same extent.

2. Payment by the drawee of the whole or a part of the amount of a bill to the holder, or to any party who takes up and pays the bill, discharges all parties of their liability to the same extent, except where the drawee pays a holder who is not a protected holder, or a party who has taken up and paid the bill, and knows at the time of payment that the holder or that party acquired the bill by theft or forged the signature of the payee or an endorsee, or participated in the theft or the forgery.

CHAPTER VII. LOST INSTRUMENTS

Article 78

1. If an instrument is lost, whether by destruction, theft or otherwise, the person who lost the instrument has, subject to the provisions of paragraph 2 of this article, the same right to payment which he would have had if he had been in possession of the instrument. The party from whom payment is claimed cannot set up as a defence against liability on the instrument the fact that the person claiming payment is not in possession of the instrument.

2. (a) The person claiming payment of a lost instrument must state in writing to the party from whom he claims payment:

(i) The elements of the lost instrument pertaining to the requirements set forth in paragraph 1 or paragraph 2 of articles 1, 2 and 3; for this purpose the person claiming payment of the lost instrument may present to that party a copy of that instrument;

(ii) The facts showing that, if he had been in possession of the instrument, he would have had a right to payment from the party from whom payment is claimed;

(iii) The facts which prevent production of the instrument.

(b) The party from whom payment of a lost instrument is claimed may require the person claiming payment to give security in order to indemnify him for any loss which he may suffer by reason of the subsequent payment of the lost instrument.

(c) The nature of the security and its terms are to be determined by agreement between the person claiming payment and the party from whom payment is claimed. Failing such an agreement, the court may determine whether security is called for and, if so, the nature of the security and its terms.

(d) If the security cannot be given, the court may order the party from whom payment is claimed to deposit the sum of the lost instrument, and any interest and expenses which may be claimed under article 70 or article 71, with the court or any other competent authority or institution, and may determine the duration of such deposit. Such deposit is to be considered as payment to the person claiming payment.

Article 79

1. A party who has paid a lost instrument and to whom the instrument is subsequently presented for payment by another person must give notice of such presentment to the person whom he paid.

2. Such notice must be given on the day the instrument is presented or on one of the two business days which follow and must state the name of the person presenting the instrument and the date and place of presentment.

3. Failure to give notice renders the party who has paid the lost instrument liable for any damages which the person whom he paid may suffer from such failure, provided that the damages do not exceed the amount referred to in article 70 or article 71.

4. Delay in giving notice is excused when the delay is caused by circumstances which are beyond the control of the person who has paid the lost instrument and which he could neither avoid nor overcome. When the cause of the delay ceases to operate, notice must be given with reasonable diligence.

5. Notice is dispensed with when the cause of delay in giving notice continues to operate beyond thirty days after the last day on which it should have been given.

Article 80

1. A party who has paid a lost instrument in accordance with the provisions of article 78 and who is subsequently required to, and does, pay the instrument, or who, by reason of the loss of the instrument, then loses his right to recover from any party liable to him, has the right:

(a) If security was given, to realize the security; or

(b) If an amount was deposited with the court or other competent authority or institution, to reclaim the amount so deposited.

2. The person who has given security in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 2 (b) of article 78 is entitled to obtain release of the security when the party for whose benefit the security was given is no longer at risk to suffer loss because of the fact that the instrument is lost.

Article 81

For the purpose of making protest for dishonour by non-payment, a person claiming payment of a lost instrument may use a written statement that satisfies the requirements of paragraph 2 (a) of article 78.

Article 82

A person receiving payment of a lost instrument in accordance with article 78 must deliver to the party paying the written statement required under paragraph 2 (a) of article 78, receipted by him, and any protest and a receipted account.

Article 83

1. A party who pays a lost instrument in accordance with article 78 has the same rights which he would have had if he had been in possession of the instrument.

2. Such party may exercise his rights only if he is in possession of the receipted written statement referred to in article 82.

CHAPTER VIII. LIMITATION (PRESCRIPTION)

Article 84

1. A right of action arising on an instrument may no longer be exercised after four years have elapsed:

(a) Against the maker, or his guarantor, of a note payable on demand, from the date of the note;

(b) Against the acceptor or the maker or their guarantor of an instrument payable at a definite time, from the date of maturity;

(c) Against the guarantor of the drawee of a bill payable at a definite time, from the date of maturity or, if the bill is dishonoured by non-acceptance, from the date of protest for dishonour or, where protest is dispensed with, from the date of dishonour;

(d) Against the acceptor of a bill payable on demand or his guarantor, from the date on which it was accepted or, if no such date is shown, from the date of the bill;

(e) Against the guarantor of the drawee of a bill payable on demand, from the date on which he signed the bill or, if no such date is shown, from the date of the bill;

(f) Against the drawer or an endorser or their guarantor, from the date of protest for dishonour by non-acceptance or by non-payment or, where protest is dispensed with, from the date of dishonour.

2. A party who pays the instrument in accordance with article 70 or article 71 may exercise his right of action against a party liable to him within one year from the date on which he paid the instrument.

CHAPTER IX. FINAL PROVISIONS

Article 85

The Secretary-General of the United Nations is hereby designated as the Depositary for this Convention.

Article 86

1. This Convention is open for signature by all States at the Headquarters of the United Nations, New York, until 30 June 1990.
2. This Convention is subject to ratification, acceptance or approval by the signatory States.
3. This Convention is open for accession by all States which are not signatory States as from the date it is open for signature.
4. Instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval and accession are to be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Article 87

1. If a Contracting State has two or more territorial units in which, according to its constitution, different systems of law are applicable in relation to the matters dealt with in this Convention, it may, at the time of signature, ratification, acceptance, approval or accession, declare that this Convention is to extend to all its territorial units or only to one or more of them, and may amend its declaration by submitting another declaration at any time.
2. These declarations are to be notified to the Depositary and are to state expressly the territorial units to which the Convention extends.
3. If a Contracting State makes no declaration under paragraph 1 of this article, the Convention is to extend to all territorial units of that State.

Article 88

1. Any State may declare at the time of signature, ratification, acceptance, approval or accession that its courts will apply the Convention only if both the place indicated in the instrument where the bill is drawn, or the note is made, and the place of payment indicated in the instrument are situated in Contracting States.
2. No other reservations are permitted.

Article 89

1. This Convention enters into force on the first day of the month following the expiration of twelve months after the date of deposit of the tenth instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession.
2. When a State ratifies, accepts, approves or accedes to this Convention after the deposit of the tenth instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession, this Convention enters into force in respect of that State on the first day of the month following the expiration of twelve months after the date of deposit of its instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession.

Article 90

1. A Contracting State may denounce this Convention by a formal notification in writing addressed to the Depositary.
2. The denunciation takes effect on the first day of the month following the expiration of six months after the notification is received by the Depositary. Where a longer period for the denunciation to take effect is specified in the notification, the denunciation takes effect upon the expiration of such longer period after the notification is received by the Depositary. The Convention remains applicable to instruments drawn or made before the date at which the denunciation takes effect.

DONE at ..., this ... day of ..., one thousand nine hundred and ... in a single original, of which the Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish texts are equally authentic.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the undersigned plenipotentiaries, being duly authorized by their respective Governments, have signed this Convention.

43/166. Report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its twenty-first 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,

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 twenty-first session,²⁵

Recognizing the success of the seminar on international trade law held at Maseru from 25 to 30 July 1988 in co-operation with the Preferential Trade Area of Eastern and Southern African States,

Recognizing the need for the Commission to have adequate sources of funding for its programme of training and assistance in international trade law,

Noting that the Convention on the Limitation Period in the International Sale of Goods, of 14 June 1974,²⁶ came into force on 1 August 1988,

Aware that the United Nations Convention on the Carriage of Goods by Sea, of 31 March 1978,²⁷ was prepared at the request of developing countries and is likely to come into force in the near future,

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 twenty-first 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 sixth²⁸ and seventh²⁹ special sessions;

²⁵ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 17 (A/43/17).

²⁶ 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.

²⁷ 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.

²⁸ Resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI).

²⁹ Resolution 3362 (S-VII).

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 Commission, 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 the Kingdom of Lesotho and the Preferential Trade Area of Eastern and Southern African States for their collaboration with the secretariat of the Commission in organizing the seminar on international trade law held at Maseru and to the Governments whose contributions enabled the seminar to take place;

(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, the relevant United Nations organs, organizations, institutions and individuals to make voluntary contributions to the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law symposia, where appropriate, to the financing of special projects, and otherwise to assist the secretariat of the Commission in financing and organizing seminars and symposia, in particular in developing countries, and for the award of fellowships to candidates from developing countries to enable them to participate in such seminars and symposia;

6. *Repeats its invitation* to 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;²⁶

(b) Protocol amending the Convention on the Limitation Period in the International Sale of Goods, of 11 April 1980;³⁰

(c) United Nations Convention on the Carriage of Goods by Sea, of 31 March 1978;²⁷

(d) United Nations Convention on Contracts for the International Sale of Goods, of 11 April 1980;³¹

7. *Welcomes* the decision of the Commission to collect and disseminate court decisions and arbitral awards relating to legal texts emanating from its work so as to further the uniformity of their application in practice;

8. *Renews its request* to the Secretary-General to make increased efforts to promote the adoption and use of the texts emanating from the work of the Commission;

9. *Recommends* that the Commission should continue its work on the topics included in its programme of work;

10. *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.

76th plenary meeting
9 December 1988

43/167. 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,³²

Conscious of the need to develop and strengthen friendly relations and co-operation among States,

Convinced that respect for the principles and rules of international law governing diplomatic and consular relations 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,

Alarmed by the repeated 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,

Concerned at the failure to respect the inviolability of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives,

Also concerned at the abuse of diplomatic or consular privileges and immunities, particularly if acts of violence are involved,

Emphasizing the duty of States to take all appropriate measures as required by international law, including measures of a preventive nature, and to bring offenders to justice,

Welcoming measures already taken by States to this end in conformity with their international obligations,

Convinced that the role of the United Nations, which includes the reporting procedures established under General Assembly resolution 35/168 of 15 December 1980 and further elaborated in later Assembly resolutions, is important in promoting efforts to enhance the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives,

Reaffirming its resolution 42/154 of 7 December 1987,

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. *Urges* States to observe, implement and enforce the principles and rules of international law governing diplomatic and consular relations and, in particular, to ensure, in conformity with their international obligations, the protection, security and safety of the missions, representatives

³⁰ *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.

³¹ *Ibid.*, p. 178.

³² A/43/527 and Add.1-3.

and officials mentioned in paragraph 2 above officially present in territories under their jurisdiction, including practical 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, representatives and officials;

4. *Also urges* States to take all necessary measures at the national and international levels to prevent any acts of violence against the missions, representatives and officials mentioned in paragraph 2 above, and to bring offenders to justice;

5. *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;

6. *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;

7. *Also calls upon* States, in cases where a dispute arises in connection with a violation of their international obligations concerning the protection of the missions or the security of the representatives and officials mentioned in paragraph 2 above, to make use of the means for peaceful settlement of disputes, including the good offices of the Secretary-General, and requests the Secretary-General, when he deems it appropriate, to offer his good offices to the States directly concerned;

8. *Requests* all States to report to the Secretary-General in accordance with the provisions of resolution 42/154;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to issue a report on the item, in accordance with paragraph 12 of resolution 42/154, on an annual basis, as well as to proceed with his other tasks pursuant to the same resolution;

10. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth 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".

76th plenary meeting
9 December 1988

43/168. 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 42/155 of 7 December 1987, 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,⁵

Bearing in mind also that every State has the duty to refrain from organizing or encouraging the organization of irregular forces or armed bands, including mercenaries, for incursion into another State,

Recognizing that the recruitment, use, financing and training of mercenaries by States is contrary to fundamental principles of international law, such as the duty to refrain from the threat or use of force, non-intervention in the internal affairs, territorial integrity or political independence of other States, and seriously impedes the process of self-determination of people 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 into account the work done so far by the *Ad Hoc* Committee,

Reaffirming the need for the conclusion, 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;³³

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,³³ entitled "Third 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

³³ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 43 (A/43/43).

comments expressed at the fortieth,³⁴ forty-first,³⁵ forty-second³⁶ and forty-third³⁷ 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 eighth session from 30 January to 17 February 1989;

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 eighth session;

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-fourth session;

10. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fourth 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".

76th plenary meeting
9 December 1988

43/169. Report of The International Law Commission on the work of its fortieth session

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the International Law Commission on the work of its fortieth session,¹⁸

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 Nations⁵ 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 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 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 fortieth 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, listed as items 2 to 8 in paragraph 7 of its report;

4. *Expresses its satisfaction* with the efforts of the International Law Commission to improve its procedures and methods of work and to formulate proposals on its future programme of work;

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, *inter alia*, 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;

7. *Expresses its satisfaction* at the useful informal discussions held in the framework of the *Ad Hoc* Working Group provided for under paragraph 6 of General Assembly resolution 42/156 of 7 December 1987, which dealt with questions of improving 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 takes note of the oral report of the Chairman of the *Ad Hoc* Working Group;³⁸

8. *Decides* that the Sixth Committee, in structuring its debate on the report of the International Law Commission at the forty-fourth session of the General Assembly, should bear in mind the possibility of reserving time for informal exchanges of views on matters relating to the Commission;

9. *Takes note* of the comments of the International Law Commission on the question of the duration of its session, as presented in paragraph 569 of its report, and expresses the view that the requirements of the work for the progressive development of international law and its

³⁴ *Ibid.*, Fortieth Session, Sixth Committee, 13th to 17th, 44th and 48th meetings.

³⁵ *Ibid.*, Forty-first Session, Sixth Committee, 25th, 26th, 46th and 47th meetings, and corrigendum.

³⁶ *Ibid.*, Forty-second Session, Sixth Committee, 12th to 15th and 55th meetings, and corrigendum.

³⁷ *Ibid.*, Forty-third Session, Sixth Committee, 22nd to 24th and 51st meetings, and corrigendum.

³⁸ *Ibid.*, 40th meeting, and corrigendum.

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 be maintained;

10. *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;

11. *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;

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. *Once again 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, appeals to States that can do so to make the voluntary contributions that are urgently needed for the holding of the seminars, and expresses the hope that every effort will be made by the Secretary-General, within existing resources, to provide the seminars with adequate services, including interpretation, as required;

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-third session of the General Assembly and to prepare and distribute a topical summary of the debate.

*76th plenary meeting
9 December 1988*

43/170. 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 Strengthening of the Role of the Organization, and its relevant resolutions adopted at subsequent sessions;³⁹

Taking note of the reports of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization submitted to the General Assembly at its thirty-seventh,⁴⁰ thirty-ninth,⁴¹ fortieth,⁴² forty-first,⁴³ forty-second⁴⁴ and forty-third sessions,⁴⁵ 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 its session held in 1988,⁴⁶

Expressing its deep appreciation to the Special Committee for the progress achieved during its 1988 session, which led to the completion of the draft Declaration on the Prevention and Removal of Disputes and Situations Which May Threaten International Peace and Security and on the Role of the United Nations in this Field,⁴⁶ and for submitting it to the General Assembly at its forty-third session for adoption,

Mindful of the desirability of further work being done by the Special Committee in the field of the maintenance of international peace and security,

Noting with satisfaction that tangible progress has been achieved in the Special Committee on the proposal⁴⁷ concerning the resort to a commission of good offices, mediation or conciliation within the United Nations,

Noting also with satisfaction the progress achieved in the elaboration of the draft handbook on the peaceful settlement of disputes between States,⁴⁸

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 27 March to 14 April 1989;

3. *Requests* the Special Committee, at its session in 1989, 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, and, in this context, to consider:

(i) Proposals concerning fact-finding activities by the United Nations;

(ii) Other proposals relating to the maintenance of international peace and security that might be submitted to the Special Committee at its session in 1989;

(b) To continue its work on the question of the peaceful settlement of disputes between States, and, in this context:

(i) To complete its consideration of the proposal on the resort to a commission of good offices, mediation or conciliation within the United Nations and to submit conclusions thereon, in an appropriate form, to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session;

(ii) To examine the progress report of the Secretary-General on the elaboration of the 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;

³⁹ 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, 41/83 of 3 December 1986 and 42/157 of 7 December 1987.

⁴⁰ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 1 (A/37/1).

⁴¹ *Ibid.*, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 1 (A/39/1).

⁴² *Ibid.*, Fortieth Session, Supplement No. 1 (A/40/1).

⁴³ *Ibid.*, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 1 (A/41/1).

⁴⁴ *Ibid.*, Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 1 (A/42/1).

⁴⁵ *Ibid.*, Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 1 (A/43/1).

⁴⁶ *Ibid.*, Supplement No. 33 (A/43/33), chap. II, para. 14.

⁴⁷ See A/AC.182/L.52/Rev.1 and 2.

⁴⁸ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 33 (A/43/33), chap. III, sect. B.

6. *Decides* that the Special Committee shall accept the participation of observers of Member States, including in the meetings of its working group;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue, on a priority basis, the preparation of the 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 Committee⁴⁹ and in the Special Committee,⁴⁸ and to report to the Special Committee at its session in 1989 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;

8. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to render all assistance to the Special Committee;

9. *Requests* the Special Committee to submit a report on its work to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session;

10. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fourth 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".

*76th plenary meeting
9 December 1988*

43/171. Development and strengthening of good-neighbourliness between States

A

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,

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,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Sub-Committee on Good-Neighbourliness,⁵⁰ established by the Sixth Committee during the forty-third session of the General Assembly;

2. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session the item entitled "Development and strengthening of good-neighbourliness between States".

*76th plenary meeting
9 December 1988*

B

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 also 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, 41/84 of 3 December 1986 and 42/158 of 7 December 1987, as well as its decision 40/419 of 11 December 1985,

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,⁵¹ the views expressed by States on this subject and the reports of the Sub-Committee on Good-Neighbourliness established by the Sixth Committee,⁵²

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

⁴⁹ *Ibid.*, Forty-third Session, Sixth Committee, 14th to 20th and 46th meetings, and corrigendum.

⁵⁰ A/C.6/43/L.11.

⁵¹ 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.

⁵² See A/C.6/40/L.28 and Corr.1, A/C.6/41/L.14, A/C.6/42/L.6 and A/C.6/43/L.11.

and co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter;

4. *Takes note* of the report of the Sub-Committee on Good-Neighbourliness,⁵³ which functioned within the Sixth Committee during the forty-third session of the General Assembly;

5. *Decides* to continue and to complete at its forty-fifth 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-fifth session the item entitled "Development and strengthening of good-neighbourliness between States".

76th plenary meeting
9 December 1988

43/172. Report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country,⁵⁴

Recalling Article 105 of the Charter of the United Nations, the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations⁵⁵ and the Agreement between the United Nations and the United States of America regarding the Headquarters of the United Nations,²

Recalling also 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,

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,

Conscious of the increased interest shown by Member States in participating in the work of the Committee,

1. *Endorses* the recommendations and conclusions of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country contained in paragraph 81 of its report;

2. *Reaffirms its condemnation* of 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. *Reiterates its request* to the parties concerned to follow consultations with a view to reaching solutions to the issues raised by certain Member States concerning the size of their missions, in accordance with the Agreement between the United Nations and the United States of America regarding the Headquarters of the United Nations and in the spirit of co-operation;

5. *Urges* the host country, in the light of the consideration by the Committee of travel regulations issued by the host country, to continue to honour its obligations to facilitate the functioning of the United Nations and the missions accredited to it;

6. *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;

7. *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 Agreement and its other relevant obligations;

8. *Requests* the Committee 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-fourth session the item entitled "Report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country".

76th plenary meeting
9 December 1988

43/173. Body of Principles for the Protection of All Persons under Any Form of Detention or Imprisonment

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 35/177 of 15 December 1980, in which it referred the task of elaborating the draft Body of Principles for the Protection of All Persons under Any Form of Detention or Imprisonment to the Sixth Committee and decided to establish an open-ended working group for that purpose,

Taking note of the report of the Working Group on the Draft Body of Principles for the Protection of All Persons under Any Form of Detention or Imprisonment,⁵⁶ which met during the forty-third session of the General Assembly and completed the elaboration of the draft Body of Principles,

Considering that the Working Group decided to submit the text of the draft Body of Principles to the Sixth Committee for its consideration and adoption,⁵⁷

Convinced that the adoption of the draft Body of Principles would make an important contribution to the protection of human rights,

Considering the need to ensure the wide dissemination of the text of the Body of Principles,

⁵³ A/C.6/43/L.11; see also A/C.6/43/SC/CRP.3.

⁵⁴ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 26 and addendum (A/43/26 and Add.1).*

⁵⁵ Resolution 22 A (I).

⁵⁶ A/C.6/43/L.9.

⁵⁷ *Ibid.*, para. 4.

1. *Approves* the Body of Principles for the Protection of All Persons under Any Form of Detention or Imprisonment, the text of which is annexed to the present resolution;

2. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Working Group on the Draft Body of Principles for the Protection of All Persons under Any Form of Detention or Imprisonment for its important contribution to the elaboration of the Body of Principles;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to inform the States Members of the United Nations or members of specialized agencies of the adoption of the Body of Principles;

4. *Urges* that every effort be made so that the Body of Principles becomes generally known and respected.

76th plenary meeting
9 December 1988

ANNEX

Body of Principles for the Protection of All Persons under Any Form of Detention or Imprisonment

SCOPE OF THE BODY OF PRINCIPLES

These principles apply for the protection of all persons under any form of detention or imprisonment.

USE OF TERMS

For the purposes of the Body of Principles:

- (a) "Arrest" means the act of apprehending a person for the alleged commission of an offence or by the action of an authority;
- (b) "Detained person" means any person deprived of personal liberty except as a result of conviction for an offence;
- (c) "Imprisoned person" means any person deprived of personal liberty as a result of conviction for an offence;
- (d) "Detention" means the condition of detained persons as defined above;
- (e) "Imprisonment" means the condition of imprisoned persons as defined above;
- (f) The words "a judicial or other authority" mean a judicial or other authority under the law whose status and tenure should afford the strongest possible guarantees of competence, impartiality and independence.

Principle 1

All persons under any form of detention or imprisonment shall be treated in a humane manner and with respect for the inherent dignity of the human person.

Principle 2

Arrest, detention or imprisonment shall only be carried out strictly in accordance with the provisions of the law and by competent officials or persons authorized for that purpose.

Principle 3

There shall be no restriction upon or derogation from any of the human rights of persons under any form of detention or imprisonment recognized or existing in any State pursuant to law, conventions, regulations or custom on the pretext that this Body of Principles does not recognize such rights or that it recognizes them to a lesser extent.

Principle 4

Any form of detention or imprisonment and all measures affecting the human rights of a person under any form of detention or imprisonment shall be ordered by, or be subject to the effective control of, a judicial or other authority.

Principle 5

1. These principles shall be applied to all persons within the territory of any given State, without distinction of any kind, such as race, colour, sex, language, religion or religious belief, political or other opinion, national, ethnic or social origin, property, birth or other status.

2. Measures applied under the law and designed solely to protect the rights and special status of women, especially pregnant women and nursing mothers, children and juveniles, aged, sick or handicapped persons shall not be deemed to be discriminatory. The need for, and the application of, such measures shall always be subject to review by a judicial or other authority.

Principle 6

No person under any form of detention or imprisonment shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.* No circumstance whatever may be invoked as a justification for torture or other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.

Principle 7

1. States should prohibit by law any act contrary to the rights and duties contained in these principles, make any such act subject to appropriate sanctions and conduct impartial investigations upon complaints.

2. Officials who have reason to believe that a violation of this Body of Principles has occurred or is about to occur shall report the matter to their superior authorities and, where necessary, to other appropriate authorities or organs vested with reviewing or remedial powers.

3. Any other person who has ground to believe that a violation of this Body of Principles has occurred or is about to occur shall have the right to report the matter to the superiors of the officials involved as well as to other appropriate authorities or organs vested with reviewing or remedial powers.

Principle 8

Persons in detention shall be subject to treatment appropriate to their unconvicted status. Accordingly, they shall, whenever possible, be kept separate from imprisoned persons.

Principle 9

The authorities which arrest a person, keep him under detention or investigate the case shall exercise only the powers granted to them under the law and the exercise of these powers shall be subject to recourse to a judicial or other authority.

Principle 10

Anyone who is arrested shall be informed at the time of his arrest of the reason for his arrest and shall be promptly informed of any charges against him.

Principle 11

1. A person shall not be kept in detention without being given an effective opportunity to be heard promptly by a judicial or other authority. A detained person shall have the right to defend himself or to be assisted by counsel as prescribed by law.

2. A detained person and his counsel, if any, shall receive prompt and full communication of any order of detention, together with the reasons therefor.

3. A judicial or other authority shall be empowered to review as appropriate the continuance of detention.

Principle 12

1. There shall be duly recorded:

- (a) The reasons for the arrest;
- (b) The time of the arrest and the taking of the arrested person to a place of custody as well as that of his first appearance before a judicial or other authority;
- (c) The identity of the law enforcement officials concerned;
- (d) Precise information concerning the place of custody.

2. Such records shall be communicated to the detained person, or his counsel, if any, in the form prescribed by law.

* The term "cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment" should be interpreted so as to extend the widest possible protection against abuses, whether physical or mental, including the holding of a detained or imprisoned person in conditions which deprive him, temporarily or permanently, of the use of any of his natural senses, such as sight or hearing, or of his awareness of place and the passing of time.

Principle 13

Any person shall, at the moment of arrest and at the commencement of detention or imprisonment, or promptly thereafter, be provided by the authority responsible for his arrest, detention or imprisonment, respectively, with information on and an explanation of his rights and how to avail himself of such rights.

Principle 14

A person who does not adequately understand or speak the language used by the authorities responsible for his arrest, detention or imprisonment is entitled to receive promptly in a language which he understands the information referred to in principle 10, principle 11, paragraph 2, principle 12, paragraph 1, and principle 13 and to have the assistance, free of charge, if necessary, of an interpreter in connection with legal proceedings subsequent to his arrest.

Principle 15

Notwithstanding the exceptions contained in principle 16, paragraph 4, and principle 18, paragraph 3, communication of the detained or imprisoned person with the outside world, and in particular his family or counsel, shall not be denied for more than a matter of days.

Principle 16

1. Promptly after arrest and after each transfer from one place of detention or imprisonment to another, a detained or imprisoned person shall be entitled to notify or to require the competent authority to notify members of his family or other appropriate persons of his choice of his arrest, detention or imprisonment or of the transfer and of the place where he is kept in custody.

2. If a detained or imprisoned person is a foreigner, he shall also be promptly informed of his right to communicate by appropriate means with a consular post or the diplomatic mission of the State of which he is a national or which is otherwise entitled to receive such communication in accordance with international law or with the representative of the competent international organization, if he is a refugee or is otherwise under the protection of an intergovernmental organization.

3. If a detained or imprisoned person is a juvenile or is incapable of understanding his entitlement, the competent authority shall on its own initiative undertake the notification referred to in the present principle. Special attention shall be given to notifying parents or guardians.

4. Any notification referred to in the present principle shall be made or permitted to be made without delay. The competent authority may however delay a notification for a reasonable period where exceptional needs of the investigation so require.

Principle 17

1. A detained person shall be entitled to have the assistance of a legal counsel. He shall be informed of his right by the competent authority promptly after arrest and shall be provided with reasonable facilities for exercising it.

2. If a detained person does not have a legal counsel of his own choice, he shall be entitled to have a legal counsel assigned to him by a judicial or other authority in all cases where the interests of justice so require and without payment by him if he does not have sufficient means to pay.

Principle 18

1. A detained or imprisoned person shall be entitled to communicate and consult with his legal counsel.

2. A detained or imprisoned person shall be allowed adequate time and facilities for consultations with his legal counsel.

3. The right of a detained or imprisoned person to be visited by and to consult and communicate, without delay or censorship and in full confidentiality, with his legal counsel may not be suspended or restricted save in exceptional circumstances, to be specified by law or lawful regulations, when it is considered indispensable by a judicial or other authority in order to maintain security and good order.

4. Interviews between a detained or imprisoned person and his legal counsel may be within sight, but not within the hearing, of a law enforcement official.

5. Communications between a detained or imprisoned person and his legal counsel mentioned in the present principle shall be inadmissible as evidence against the detained or imprisoned person unless they are connected with a continuing or contemplated crime.

Principle 19

A detained or imprisoned person shall have the right to be visited by and to correspond with, in particular, members of his family and shall be given adequate opportunity to communicate with the outside world, subject to reasonable conditions and restrictions as specified by law or lawful regulations.

Principle 20

If a detained or imprisoned person so requests, he shall if possible be kept in a place of detention or imprisonment reasonably near his usual place of residence.

Principle 21

1. It shall be prohibited to take undue advantage of the situation of a detained or imprisoned person for the purpose of compelling him to confess, to incriminate himself otherwise or to testify against any other person.

2. No detained person while being interrogated shall be subject to violence, threats or methods of interrogation which impair his capacity of decision or his judgement.

Principle 22

No detained or imprisoned person shall, even with his consent, be subjected to any medical or scientific experimentation which may be detrimental to his health.

Principle 23

1. The duration of any interrogation of a detained or imprisoned person and of the intervals between interrogations as well as the identity of the officials who conducted the interrogations and other persons present shall be recorded and certified in such form as may be prescribed by law.

2. A detained or imprisoned person, or his counsel when provided by law, shall have access to the information described in paragraph 1 of the present principle.

Principle 24

A proper medical examination shall be offered to a detained or imprisoned person as promptly as possible after his admission to the place of detention or imprisonment, and thereafter medical care and treatment shall be provided whenever necessary. This care and treatment shall be provided free of charge.

Principle 25

A detained or imprisoned person or his counsel shall, subject only to reasonable conditions to ensure security and good order in the place of detention or imprisonment, have the right to request or petition a judicial or other authority for a second medical examination or opinion.

Principle 26

The fact that a detained or imprisoned person underwent a medical examination, the name of the physician and the results of such an examination shall be duly recorded. Access to such records shall be ensured. Modalities therefore shall be in accordance with relevant rules of domestic law.

Principle 27

Non-compliance with these principles in obtaining evidence shall be taken into account in determining the admissibility of such evidence against a detained or imprisoned person.

Principle 28

A detained or imprisoned person shall have the right to obtain within the limits of available resources, if from public sources, reasonable quantities of educational, cultural and informational material, subject to reasonable conditions to ensure security and good order in the place of detention or imprisonment.

Principle 29

1. In order to supervise the strict observance of relevant laws and regulations, places of detention shall be visited regularly by qualified and experienced persons appointed by, and responsible to, a competent authority distinct from the authority directly in charge of the administration of the place of detention or imprisonment.

2. A detained or imprisoned person shall have the right to communicate freely and in full confidentiality with the persons who visit the places

of detention or imprisonment in accordance with paragraph 1 of the present principle, subject to reasonable conditions to ensure security and good order in such places.

Principle 30

1. The types of conduct of the detained or imprisoned person that constitute disciplinary offences during detention or imprisonment, the description and duration of disciplinary punishment that may be inflicted and the authorities competent to impose such punishment shall be specified by law or lawful regulations and duly published.

2. A detained or imprisoned person shall have the right to be heard before disciplinary action is taken. He shall have the right to bring such action to higher authorities for review.

Principle 31

The appropriate authorities shall endeavour to ensure, according to domestic law, assistance when needed to dependent and, in particular, minor members of the families of detained or imprisoned persons and shall devote a particular measure of care to the appropriate custody of children left without supervision.

Principle 32

1. A detained person or his counsel shall be entitled at any time to take proceedings according to domestic law before a judicial or other authority to challenge the lawfulness of his detention in order to obtain his release without delay, if it is unlawful.

2. The proceedings referred to in paragraph 1 of the present principle shall be simple and expeditious and at no cost for detained persons without adequate means. The detaining authority shall produce without unreasonable delay the detained person before the reviewing authority.

Principle 33

1. A detained or imprisoned person or his counsel shall have the right to make a request or complaint regarding his treatment, in particular in case of torture or other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment, to the authorities responsible for the administration of the place of detention and to higher authorities and, when necessary, to appropriate authorities vested with reviewing or remedial powers.

2. In those cases where neither the detained or imprisoned person nor his counsel has the possibility to exercise his rights under paragraph 1 of the present principle, a member of the family of the detained or imprisoned person or any other person who has knowledge of the case may exercise such rights.

3. Confidentiality concerning the request or complaint shall be maintained if so requested by the complainant.

4. Every request or complaint shall be promptly dealt with and replied to without undue delay. If the request or complaint is rejected or, in case of inordinate delay, the complainant shall be entitled to bring it before a judicial or other authority. Neither the detained or imprisoned person nor any complainant under paragraph 1 of the present principle shall suffer prejudice for making a request or complaint.

Principle 34

Whenever the death or disappearance of a detained or imprisoned person occurs during his detention or imprisonment, an inquiry into the

cause of death or disappearance shall be held by a judicial or other authority, either on its own motion or at the instance of a member of the family of such a person or any person who has knowledge of the case. When circumstances so warrant, such an inquiry shall be held on the same procedural basis whenever the death or disappearance occurs shortly after the termination of the detention or imprisonment. The findings of such inquiry or a report thereon shall be made available upon request, unless doing so would jeopardize an ongoing criminal investigation.

Principle 35

1. Damage incurred because of acts or omissions by a public official contrary to the rights contained in these principles shall be compensated according to the applicable rules on liability provided by domestic law.

2. Information required to be recorded under these principles shall be available in accordance with procedures provided by domestic law for use in claiming compensation under the present principle.

Principle 36

1. A detained person suspected of or charged with a criminal offence shall be presumed innocent and shall be treated as such until proved guilty according to law in a public trial at which he has had all the guarantees necessary for his defence.

2. The arrest or detention of such a person pending investigation and trial shall be carried out only for the purposes of the administration of justice on grounds and under conditions and procedures specified by law. The imposition of restrictions upon such a person which are not strictly required for the purpose of the detention or to prevent hindrance to the process of investigation or the administration of justice, or for the maintenance of security and good order in the place of detention shall be forbidden.

Principle 37

A person detained on a criminal charge shall be brought before a judicial or other authority provided by law promptly after his arrest. Such authority shall decide without delay upon the lawfulness and necessity of detention. No person may be kept under detention pending investigation or trial except upon the written order of such an authority. A detained person shall, when brought before such an authority, have the right to make a statement on the treatment received by him while in custody.

Principle 38

A person detained on a criminal charge shall be entitled to trial within a reasonable time or to release pending trial.

Principle 39

Except in special cases provided for by law, a person detained on a criminal charge shall be entitled, unless a judicial or other authority decides otherwise in the interest of the administration of justice, to release pending trial subject to the conditions that may be imposed in accordance with the law. Such authority shall keep the necessity of detention under review.

General clause

Nothing in this Body of Principles shall be construed as restricting or derogating from any right defined in the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.⁵⁸

⁵⁸ See resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

X. DECISIONS

CONTENTS

Decision No.	Title	Item	Date of adoption	Page
A. ELECTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS¹				
43/301	Appointment of the members of the Credentials Committee (A/43/PV.1)	3 (a)	20 September 1988	303
43/302	Election of the President of the General Assembly (A/43/PV.1)	4	20 September 1988	304
43/303	Election of the Chairmen of the Main Committees (A/43/PV.2)	5	20 September 1988	304
43/304	Election of the Vice-Presidents of the General Assembly (A/43/PV.2)	6	20 September 1988	304
43/305	Election of twelve members of the World Food Council (A/43/415, para. 2; A/43/PV.34)	16 (b)	19 October 1988	304
43/306	Election of seven members of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination (A/43/416, para. 4; A/43/PV.34)	16 (c)	19 October 1988	305
43/307	Election of seventeen members of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (A/43/PV.34)	16 (d)	19 October 1988	305
43/308	Election of members of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme (A/43/PV.35)	16 (a)	24 October 1988	305
43/309	Election of five non-permanent members of the Security Council (A/43/PV.37) . . .	15 (a)	26 October 1988	306
43/310	Election of eighteen members of the Economic and Social Council (A/43/PV.37 and 40)	15 (b)	26 and 28 October 1988	306
43/311	Appointment of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia (A/43/807, para. 2; A/43/PV.54)	17 (j)	17 November 1988	307
43/312	Election of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (A/43/864, para. 3; A/43/PV.62)	16 (e)	29 November 1988	307
43/313	Confirmation of the appointment of the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (A/43/866, para. 3; A/43/PV.62)	17 (k)	29 November 1988	307
43/314	Election of the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme (A/43/898, para. 3; A/43/PV.66)	16 (f)	2 December 1988	307
43/315	Appointment of a member of the Special Committee against <i>Apartheid</i> (A/43/PV.68)	36	5 December 1988	307
43/316	Appointment of three members of the Committee on Information (A/43/902, para. 20; A/43/PV.71)	79	6 December 1988	308
43/317	Appointment of a member of the <i>Ad Hoc</i> Committee on the Drafting of an International Convention against the Recruitment, Use, Financing and Training of Mercenaries (A/43/PV.76)	133	9 December 1988	308
43/318	Appointment of members of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/43/920, para. 4; A/43/PV.76)	17 (a)	9 December 1988	308
43/319	Appointment of members of the Committee on Contributions Decision A (A/43/921, para. 6; A/43/PV.76)	17 (b)	9 December 1988	309
	Decision B (A/43/921/Add.1, para. 4; A/43/PV.84)	17 (b)	21 December 1988	309
43/320	Appointment of a member of the Board of Auditors (A/43/922, para. 4; A/43/PV.76)	17 (c)	9 December 1988	309
43/321	Confirmation of the appointment of members of the Investments Committee (A/43/923, para. 4; A/43/PV.76)	17 (d)	9 December 1988	310
43/322	Appointment of members of the United Nations Administrative Tribunal (A/43/924, para. 4; A/43/PV.76)	17 (e)	9 December 1988	310
43/323	Appointment of members of the International Civil Service Commission (A/43/925, para. 4; A/43/PV.76)	17 (f)	9 December 1988	310
43/324	Appointment of members and alternate members of the United Nations Staff Pension Committee (A/43/926, para. 5; A/43/PV.76)	17 (g)	9 December 1988	311
43/325	Appointment of the members of the Consultative Committee on the United Nations Development Fund for Women (A/43/PV.76)	17 (i)	9 December 1988	311
43/326	Appointment of members of the Joint Inspection Unit (A/43/976, para. 4; A/43/PV.85)	17 (h)	22 December 1988	311

¹ For other elections and appointments, see sect. IV, resolution 43/59 B, and sect. VIII, resolution 43/222 B.

Decision No.	Title	Item	Date of adoption	Page
B. OTHER DECISIONS				
1. Decisions adopted without reference to a Main Committee				
43/401	Organization of the forty-third session (A/43/250, paras. 3-25; A/43/PV.3)	8	23 September 1988	312
43/402	Adoption of the agenda and allocation of agenda items (A/43/248, para. 4; A/43/250, paras. 26-34; A/43/250/Add.1, paras. 1 and 2; A/43/250/Add.2, para. 2; A/43/751; A/43/PV.3, 31, 37, 40 and 85)	8	23 September, 13, 26 and 28 October and 22 December 1988	312
43/403	Meetings of subsidiary organs during the forty-third session Decision A (A/43/599; A/43/PV.2)	8	20 September 1988	312
	Decision B (A/43/250, para. 25; A/43/600 and Add.1; A/43/PV.3 and 48)	8	23 September and 14 November 1988	312
43/404	Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization (A/43/1; A/43/PV.32)	10	17 October 1988	313
43/405	Report of the International Court of Justice (A/43/4; A/43/PV.32)	13	17 October 1988	313
43/406	Transitional arrangements for a change in the term of office of members of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme (A/43/PV.35)	16 (a)	24 October 1988	313
43/407	Question of peace, stability and co-operation in South-East Asia (A/43/PV.46)	42	11 November 1988	313
43/415	Notification by the Secretary-General under Article 12, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations (A/43/611; A/43/PV.62)	7	29 November 1988	313
43/416	Report of the Security Council (A/43/2; A/43/PV.62)	11	29 November 1988	313
43/417	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 (A/43/PV.64)	43	30 November 1988	313
43/421	Implementation of the resolutions of the United Nations (A/43/PV.72)	41	7 December 1988	313
43/424	Preparation of an instrument on human rights based on solidarity (A/43/PV.74)	38	8 December 1988	313
43/456	Report of the Economic and Social Council (A/43/3/Rev.1; A/43/PV.85)	12	22 December 1988	313
43/457	Launching of global negotiations on international economic co-operation for development (A/43/PV.85)	44	22 December 1988	313
43/458	Question of equitable representation on and increase in the membership of the Security Council (A/43/PV.85)	45	22 December 1988	313
43/459	Suspension of the forty-third session (A/43/PV.85)	8	22 December 1988	314
2. Decisions adopted on the reports of the First Committee				
43/422	Contribution of the specialized agencies and other organizations and programmes of the United Nations system to the cause of arms limitation and disarmament (A/43/856, para. 72; A/43/PV.73)	64	7 December 1988	314
43/423	Liability for the illegal transfer and/or use of prohibited weapons and weapons or substances which cause unnecessary human suffering (A/43/896, para. 8; A/43/PV.73)	145	7 December 1988	314
3. Decisions adopted on the reports of the Special Political Committee				
43/414	Policies of <i>apartheid</i> of the Government of South Africa (A/43/802; A/43/PV.60)	36	28 November 1988	314
43/418	Questions relating to information (A/43/902, para. 20; A/43/PV.71)	79	6 December 1988	314
43/419	Question of the Malagasy islands of Glorieuses, Juan de Nova, Europa and Bassas da India (A/43/773, para. 4; A/43/PV.71)	80	6 December 1988	315
43/420	Question of the composition of the relevant organs of the United Nations (A/43/774, para. 5; A/43/PV.71)	81	6 December 1988	315
4. Decisions adopted on the reports of the Second Committee				
43/430	Report of the Economic and Social Council (A/43/750; A/43/PV.83)	12	20 December 1988	315
43/431	Inclusion of Mozambique in the list of the least developed countries (A/43/750/Add.2, para. 25; A/43/PV.83)	12	20 December 1988	315
43/432	Revitalization of the Economic and Social Council (A/43/750/Add.2, para. 25; A/43/PV.83)	12	20 December 1988	315
43/433	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 (A/43/750/Add.3, para. 25; A/43/PV.83)	12	20 December 1988	315
43/434	Guidelines for international decades (A/43/750/Add.3, para. 25; A/43/PV.83)	12	20 December 1988	315
43/435	Documents relating to the report of the Economic and Social Council (A/43/750/Add.3, para. 25; A/43/PV.83)	12	20 December 1988	315
43/436	Development and international economic co-operation (A/43/915; A/43/PV.83)	82	20 December 1988	316
43/437	Report of the Secretary-General on the preparation of a new international development strategy (A/43/915/Add.1, para. 13; A/43/PV.83)	82 (a)	20 December 1988	316
43/438	Protectionism and structural adjustment and commodities (A/43/915/Add.2, para. 38; A/43/PV.83)	82 (b)	20 December 1988	316

Decision No.	Title	Item	Date of adoption	Page
43/439	International code of conduct on the transfer of technology (A/43/915/Add.2, para. 38; A/43/PV.83)	82 (h)	20 December 1988	316
43/440	International co-operation in the monitoring, assessment and anticipation of environmental threats (A/43/915/Add.7, para. 16; A/43/PV.83)	82 (g)	20 December 1988	316
43/441	Convention on Early Notification of a Nuclear Accident and Convention on Assistance in the Case of a Nuclear Accident or Radiological Emergency (A/43/915/Add.8, para. 31; A/43/PV.83)	82	20 December 1988	316
43/442	International conference on money and finance for development (A/43/915/Add.8, para. 31; A/43/PV.83)	82	20 December 1988	316
43/443	Special session of the General Assembly in 1990 devoted to international economic co-operation, in particular to the revitalization of economic growth and development in the developing countries (A/43/915/Add.8, para. 31; A/43/PV.83)	82	20 December 1988	316
43/444	Establishment of an advisory commission on debt and development (A/43/916, para. 20; A/43/PV.83)	83	20 December 1988	317
43/445	Operational activities for development (A/43/917, para. 22; A/43/PV.83)	84	20 December 1988	317
43/446	Closure of the Trust Fund for Assistance to Colonial Countries and Peoples (A/43/917, para. 22; A/43/PV.83)	84	20 December 1988	317
43/447	Assistance in cases of natural disaster and other disaster situations: Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator (A/43/918/Add.2, para. 47; A/43/PV.83)	86	20 December 1988	317
43/448	Draft biennial programme of work of the Second Committee for 1989-1990 (A/43/PV.83)	12	20 December 1988	317

5. Decisions adopted on the reports of the Third Committee

43/425	The rôle of women in society (A/43/813, para. 26; A/43/PV.75)	95	8 December 1988	317
43/426	Programme of work of the Third Committee (A/43/868, para. 108; A/43/PV.75)	12	8 December 1988	318
43/427	United Nations Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Populations (A/43/868, para. 108; A/43/PV.75)	12	8 December 1988	318
43/428	Reports considered in connection with agenda item 12 (A/43/868, para. 108; A/43/PV.75)	12	8 December 1988	318

6. Decisions adopted on the reports of the Fourth Committee

43/408	Question of Namibia (A/43/780; A/43/PV.47)	29	14 November 1988	318
43/409	Question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas) (A/43/801; A/43/PV.53)	34	17 November 1988	318
43/410	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/43/761, para. 10; A/43/PV.59)	109	22 November 1988	318
43/411	Question of Gibraltar (A/43/797, para. 21; A/43/PV.59)	18	22 November 1988	320
43/412	Question of Pitcairn (A/43/797, para. 21; A/43/PV.59)	18	22 November 1988	320
43/413	Question of St. Helena (A/43/797, para. 21; A/43/PV.59)	18	22 November 1988	320

7. Decisions adopted on the reports of the Fifth Committee

43/449	Report of the Economic and Social Council (A/43/945, para. 4; A/43/PV.84)	12	21 December 1988	321
43/450	Separation payments for the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation and the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme (A/43/980, para. 52; A/43/PV.84)	114	21 December 1988	321
43/451	Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/43/955, para. 8; A/43/PV.84)	117	21 December 1988	321
43/452	Harmonization of the statutes, rules and practices of the administrative tribunals of the International Labour Organisation and of the United Nations (A/43/955, para. 8; A/43/PV.84)	117	21 December 1988	321
43/453	Autonomous research institutes of the United Nations (A/43/738, para. 9; A/43/PV.84)	118	21 December 1988	321
43/454	Amendments to the Staff Rules (A/43/954, para. 15; A/43/PV.84)	121	21 December 1988	322
43/455	Administrative and budgetary aspects of the financing of the United Nations peace-keeping operations (A/43/978, para. 8; A/43/PV.84)	147	21 December 1988	322

8. Decisions adopted on the reports of the Sixth Committee

43/429	Consideration of the draft articles on most-favoured-nation clauses (A/43/879, para. 7; A/43/PV.76)	125	9 December 1988	322
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A. ELECTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS

43/301. Appointment of the members of the Credentials Committee

At its 1st plenary meeting, on 20 September 1988, the General Assembly, in accordance with rule 28 of its rules of procedure, appointed the following nine States members of the Credentials Committee: BOLIVIA, CHINA, LUXEMBOURG, THAILAND, TOGO,

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO, UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA and ZIMBABWE.

43/302. Election of the President of the General Assembly²

At its 1st plenary meeting, on 20 September 1988, 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. Dante CAPUTO (Argentina) President of the General Assembly.

43/303. Election of the Chairmen of the Main Committees²

On 20 September 1988, 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 20 September 1988, the President of the General Assembly announced that the following persons had been elected Chairmen of the Main Committees:

First Committee: Mr. Douglas ROCHE (Canada),

Special Political Committee: Mr. Eugeniusz NOWORYTA (Poland),

Second Committee: Mr. Hugo NAVAJAS-MOGRO (Bolivia),

Third Committee: Mr. Mohammad A. ABULHASAN (Kuwait),

Fourth Committee: Mr. Jonathan C. PETERS (Saint Vincent and the Grenadines),

Fifth Committee: Mr. Michael George OKEYO (Kenya),

Sixth Committee: Mr. Achol DENG (Sudan).

43/304. Election of the Vice-Presidents of the General Assembly²

At its 2nd plenary meeting, on 20 September 1988, 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: BAHRAIN, CHINA, CÔTE D'IVOIRE, CYPRUS, DENMARK, ECUADOR, EL SALVADOR, FRANCE, GUINEA-BISSAU, LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA, MALTA, NEPAL, SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE, SWAZILAND, THAILAND, UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS, UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND, UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, VANUATU and YUGOSLAVIA.

43/305. Election of twelve members of the World Food Council

At its 34th plenary meeting, on 19 October 1988, the General Assembly, on the basis of the nominations by the Economic and Social Council³, elected, in accordance with paragraph 8 of its resolution 3348 (XXIX) of 17 December 1974, AUSTRALIA, CAPE VERDE, CYPRUS, ECUADOR, the GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC, GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF, GUATEMALA, the NIGER, PARAGUAY, the SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC, the UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS and ZIMBABWE members of the World Food Council for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1989 to fill the vacancies occurring on the expiration of the terms of office of AUSTRALIA, ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA, BANGLADESH, CYPRUS, the DOMINICAN REPUBLIC, the GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC, GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF, GUINEA, HONDURAS, MALI, SOMALIA and the UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS.

As a result, the World Food Council is composed of the following States: ARGENTINA,* AUSTRALIA,** BULGARIA,** BURUNDI,* CANADA,** CAPE VERDE,** CHINA,** COLOMBIA,* CÔTE D'IVOIRE,** CYPRUS,** ECUADOR,** FRANCE,* GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC,** GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF,** GUATEMALA,** HUNGARY,* INDIA,* INDONESIA,** ITALY,* JAPAN,* MADAGASCAR,** MEXICO,** NIGER,** PAKISTAN,* PARAGUAY,** RWANDA,* SWEDEN,* SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC,** THAILAND,** TUNISIA,* TURKEY,** UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS,** UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,** URUGUAY,** ZAMBIA** and ZIMBABWE.**

* Term of office expires on 31 December 1989.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 1990.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 1991.

² 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.

³ See Economic and Social Council decision 1988/150 of 26 May 1988. See also A/43/415, para. 2.

43/306. Election of seven members of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination

At its 34th plenary meeting, on 19 October 1988, the General Assembly, on the basis of the nominations by the Economic and Social Council⁴ and in accordance with paragraph 1 of Council resolution 1987/94 of 4 December 1987, elected the BAHAMAS, BENIN, FRANCE, the UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS, the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, VENEZUELA and ZAMBIA members of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1989 to fill the vacancies occurring on the expiration of the terms of office of ARGENTINA, BENIN, FRANCE, PERU, the UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS, the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA and ZAMBIA.

As a result, the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination is composed of the following thirty-four States: AUSTRIA,** BAHAMAS,** 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,** 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,** VENEZUELA,** YUGOSLAVIA** and ZAMBIA.**

* Term of office expires on 31 December 1989.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 1990.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 1991.

43/307. Election of seventeen members of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law

At its 34th plenary meeting, on 19 October 1988, the General Assembly, in accordance with section II, paragraphs 1 to 3, of its resolution 2205 (XXI) of 17 December 1966, as amended by paragraph 8 of its resolution 3108 (XXVIII) of 12 December 1973 and by paragraph 10 (b) of its resolution 31/99 of 15 December 1976, elected BULGARIA, CAMEROON, CANADA, CHINA, COSTA RICA, DENMARK, EGYPT, FRANCE, GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF, JAPAN, MEXICO, MOROCCO, NIGERIA, SINGAPORE, TOGO, the UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS and the UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND members of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law for a six-year term of office beginning on 16 May 1989 to fill the vacancies occurring on the expiration of the terms of office of ALGERIA, AUSTRALIA, AUSTRIA, BRAZIL, the CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC, CHINA, EGYPT, FRANCE, the GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC, JAPAN, MEXICO, NIGERIA, SINGAPORE, SWEDEN, the UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS, the UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND and the UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA.

As a result, the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law will be composed of the following States: ARGENTINA,* BULGARIA,** CAMEROON,** CANADA,** CHILE,* CHINA,** COSTA RICA,** CUBA,* CYPRUS,* CZECHOSLOVAKIA,* DENMARK,** EGYPT,** FRANCE,** GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF,** HUNGARY,* INDIA,* IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF),* IRAQ,* ITALY,* JAPAN,** KENYA,* LESOTHO,* LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA,* MEXICO,** MOROCCO,** NETHERLANDS,* NIGERIA,** SIERRA LEONE,* SINGAPORE,** SPAIN,* TOGO,** UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS,** UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND,** UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,* URUGUAY* and YUGOSLAVIA.*

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

** Term of office expires on the last day prior to the beginning of the twenty-eighth session, in 1995.

43/308. Election of members of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme

At its 35th plenary meeting, on 24 October 1988, the General Assembly, in accordance with section 1, paragraph 1, of its resolution 2997 (XXVII) of 15 December 1972 and pursuant to its decision⁵ on the transitional arrangements for a change in the term of office of members of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Pro-

⁴ See Economic and Social Council decision 1988/150 of 26 May 1988. See also A/43/416, para. 4.

⁵ See sect. X.B.1, decision 43/406.

gramme, elected thirty-nine members of the Governing Council of the Programme as follows:

(a) For a one-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1989: ARGENTINA, AUSTRALIA, BARBADOS, CHINA, FRANCE, INDONESIA, LESOTHO, MAURITIUS, YUGOSLAVIA and ZIMBABWE;

(b) For a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1989: BANGLADESH, BOTSWANA, BULGARIA, CANADA, CHILE, COLOMBIA, COSTA RICA, CÔTE D'IVOIRE, CZECHOSLOVAKIA, FINLAND, GUYANA, INDIA, JORDAN, KENYA, LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA, MALTA, MEXICO, NETHERLANDS, OMAN, PAKISTAN, POLAND, RWANDA, SAUDI ARABIA, SRI LANKA, SUDAN, TOGO, TURKEY, UGANDA and UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND,

to fill the vacancies occurring on the expiration of the term of office on 31 December 1988 of ARGENTINA, AUSTRALIA, BARBADOS, BOTSWANA, BULGARIA, CANADA, CHILE, CHINA, COLOMBIA, the CONGO, CZECHOSLOVAKIA, DENMARK, FRANCE, GHANA, INDIA, INDONESIA, JAMAICA, JORDAN, KENYA, the LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA, MALTA, MEXICO, the NETHERLANDS, the NIGER, NIGERIA, OMAN, PANAMA, PAPUA NEW GUINEA, POLAND, SRI LANKA, SWAZILAND, the SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC, THAILAND, TUNISIA, TURKEY, UGANDA, the UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND, YUGOSLAVIA and ZAMBIA.

As a result, the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme is composed as follows: ARGENTINA,* AUSTRALIA,* BANGLADESH,** BARBADOS,* BOTSWANA,** BRAZIL,* BULGARIA,** BURUNDI,* CANADA,** CHILE,** CHINA,* COLOMBIA,** COSTA RICA,** CÔTE D'IVOIRE,** CZECHOSLOVAKIA,** DOMINICAN REPUBLIC,* FINLAND,** FRANCE,* GABON,* GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF,* GREECE,* GUYANA,** INDIA,** INDONESIA,* IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF),* IRAQ,* JAPAN,* JORDAN,** KENYA,** LESOTHO,* LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA,** MALTA,** MAURITANIA,* MAURITIUS,* MEXICO,** NETHERLANDS,** OMAN,** PAKISTAN,** POLAND,** REPUBLIC OF KOREA,* RWANDA,** SAUDI ARABIA,** SENEGAL,* SRI LANKA,** SUDAN,** SWEDEN,* SWITZERLAND,* TOGO,** TURKEY,** UGANDA,** UKRAINIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC,* UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS,* UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND,** UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,* VENEZUELA,* YUGOSLAVIA,* ZAIRE* and ZIMBABWE.*

* Term of office expires on 31 December 1989.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 1991.

43/309. Election of five non-permanent members of the Security Council

At its 37th plenary meeting, on 26 October 1988, 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 CANADA, COLOMBIA, ETHIOPIA, FINLAND and MALAYSIA non-permanent members of the Security Council for a two-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1989 to fill the vacancies occurring on the expiration of the terms of office of ARGENTINA, GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF, ITALY, JAPAN and ZAMBIA.

As a result, the Security Council is composed of the following Member States: ALGERIA,* BRAZIL,* CANADA,** CHINA, COLOMBIA,** ETHIOPIA,** FINLAND,** FRANCE, MALAYSIA,** NEPAL,* SENEGAL,* UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS, UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA and YUGOSLAVIA.*

* Term of office expires on 31 December 1989.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 1990.

43/310. Election of eighteen members of the Economic and Social Council

At its 37th and 40th plenary meetings, on 26 and 28 October 1988, 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 the BAHAMAS, BRAZIL, CAMEROON, CZECHOSLOVAKIA, INDONESIA, IRAQ, ITALY, JORDAN, KENYA, the NETHERLANDS, NEW ZEALAND, NICARAGUA, the NIGER, THAILAND, TUNISIA, the UKRAINIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC, the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA and ZAMBIA members of the Economic and Social Council for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1989 to fill the vacancies occurring on the expiration of the terms of office of AUSTRALIA, BELGIUM, the BYELORUSSIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC, DJIBOUTI, EGYPT, GABON, the GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC, IRAQ, ITALY, JAMAICA, MOZAM-

BIQUE, PAKISTAN, PANAMA, PERU, the PHILIPPINES, SIERRA LEONE, the SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC and the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

As a result, the Economic and Social Council is composed of the following Member States: BAHAMAS,*** BELIZE,* BOLIVIA,* BRAZIL,*** BULGARIA,* CAMEROON,*** CANADA,* CHINA,* COLOMBIA,** CUBA,** CZECHOSLOVAKIA,*** DENMARK,* FRANCE,** GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF,** GHANA,** GREECE,** GUINEA,** INDIA,** INDONESIA,*** IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF),* IRAQ,*** IRELAND,** ITALY,*** JAPAN,** JORDAN,*** KENYA,*** LESOTHO,** LIBERIA,** LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA,** NETHERLANDS,*** NEW ZEALAND,*** NICARAGUA,*** NIGER,*** NORWAY,* OMAN,* POLAND,* PORTUGAL,** RWANDA,* SAUDI ARABIA,** SOMALIA,* SRI LANKA,* SUDAN,* THAILAND,*** TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO,** TUNISIA,*** UKRAINIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC,*** UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS,* UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND,* UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,*** URUGUAY,* VENEZUELA,** YUGOSLAVIA,** ZAIRE* and ZAMBIA.***

* Term of office expires on 31 December 1989.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 1990.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 1991.

43/311. Appointment of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia

At its 54th plenary meeting, on 17 November 1988, the General Assembly, on the proposal of the Secretary-General,⁶ extended the appointment of Mr. Bernt CARLSSON as United Nations Commissioner for Namibia for a further one-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1989.

43/312. Election of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

At its 62nd plenary meeting, on 29 November 1988, the General Assembly, on the proposal of the Secretary-General,⁷ extended the appointment of Mr. Jean-Pierre HOCKÉ as United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees for a further three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1989.

43/313. Confirmation of the appointment of the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

At its 62nd plenary meeting, on 29 November 1988, the General Assembly, on the proposal of the Secretary-General,⁸ confirmed the extension of the appointment of Mr. Kenneth K. S. DADZIE as Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development for a further period of three years beginning on 1 January 1989.

43/314. Election of the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme

At its 66th plenary meeting, on 2 December 1988, the General Assembly, on the proposal of the Secretary-General,⁹ elected Mr. Mostafa Kamal TOLBA Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme for a further four-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1989.

43/315. Appointment of a member of the Special Committee against Apartheid

At its 68th plenary meeting, on 5 December 1988, the General Assembly, on the basis of paragraph 6 of its resolution 34/93 R of 17 December 1979, confirmed the appointment by its President of ZIMBABWE as a member of the Special Committee against Apartheid, with effect from 1 January 1989.

As a result, the Special Committee against Apartheid is composed of the following Member States: ALGERIA, GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC, GHANA, GUINEA, HAITI, HUNGARY, INDIA, INDONESIA, MALAYSIA, NEPAL, NIGERIA, PERU, PHILIPPINES, SOMALIA, SUDAN, SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC, TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO, UKRAINIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC and ZIMBABWE.

⁶ A/43/807, para. 2.

⁷ A/43/864, para. 3.

⁸ A/43/866, para. 3.

⁹ A/43/898, para. 3.

43/316. Appointment of three members of the Committee on Information¹⁰

At its 71st plenary meeting, on 6 December 1988, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Special Political Committee,¹¹ appointed HUNGARY, IRELAND and ZIMBABWE members of the Committee on Information.

As a result, the Committee on Information is composed of the following Member States: ALGERIA, ARGENTINA, BANGLADESH, BELGIUM, BENIN, BRAZIL, BULGARIA, BURUNDI, CHILE, CHINA, COLOMBIA, CONGO, COSTA RICA, CÔTE D'IVOIRE, CUBA, CYPRUS, DENMARK, ECUADOR, EGYPT, EL SALVADOR, ETHIOPIA, FINLAND, FRANCE, GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC, GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF, GHANA, GREECE, GUATEMALA, GUINEA, GUYANA, HUNGARY, INDIA, INDONESIA, IRELAND, ITALY, JAPAN, JORDAN, KENYA, LEBANON, MALTA, MEXICO, MONGOLIA, MOROCCO, NETHERLANDS, NIGER, NIGERIA, PAKISTAN, PERU, PHILIPPINES, POLAND, PORTUGAL, ROMANIA, SINGAPORE, SOMALIA, SPAIN, SRI LANKA, SUDAN, SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC, TOGO, TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO, TUNISIA, TURKEY, UKRAINIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC, UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS, UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND, UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, VENEZUELA, VIET NAM, YEMEN, YUGOSLAVIA, ZAIRE and ZIMBABWE.

43/317. Appointment of a member of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Drafting of an International Convention against the Recruitment, Use, Financing and Training of Mercenaries¹²

At its 76th plenary meeting, on 9 December 1988, the General Assembly confirmed the appointment by its President of SENEGAL 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 1989, to fill the vacancy caused by the withdrawal of NIGERIA.¹³

As a result, the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Drafting of an International Convention against the Recruitment, Use, Financing and Training of Mercenaries 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, PORTUGAL, SENEGAL, 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.

43/318. Appointment of members of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions

At its 76th plenary meeting, on 9 December 1988, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee,¹⁴ appointed the following persons as members of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1989:

Mr. Ahmad Fathi Al-Masri,

Mr. Ferguson O. Iheme,

Mr. C. S. M. Mselle,

Mr. Jozsef Tardos,

Mr. Christopher R. Thomas.

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. Ferguson O. IHEME (*Nigeria*),*** Mr. Tadanori INOMATA (*Japan*),* Mr. MA Longde (*China*),* Mr. C. S. M. MSELLE (*United Republic of Tanzania*),*** Mrs. Irmeli MUSTONEN (*Finland*),* Mr. Richard NYGARD (*United States of America*),** Mr. Banbit A. ROY (*India*),* Mr. Jozsef TARDOS (*Hungary*),*** Mr. Christopher R. THOMAS (*Trinidad*

¹⁰ See also sect. X.B.3, decision 43/418.

¹¹ *Official Records of the General Assembly. Forty-third Session. Annexes, agenda item 79, document A/43/902, para. 20.*

¹² See also sect. IX, resolution 43/168.

¹³ See A/43/935.

¹⁴ *Official Records of the General Assembly. Forty-third Session. Annexes, agenda item 17, document A/43/920, para. 4.*

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 1989.
- ** Term of office expires on 31 December 1990.
- *** Term of office expires on 31 December 1991.

43/319. Appointment of members of the Committee on Contributions

A

At its 76th plenary meeting, on 9 December 1988, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee,¹⁵ appointed the following persons as members of the Committee on Contributions for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1989:

Mr. Kenshiroh Akimoto,
Mr. John Fox,
Mr. Ion Gorita,
Mr. Elias M. C. Kazembe,
Mr. V. G. Menon,
Mr. Assen Iliev Zlatanov.

B

At its 84th plenary meeting, on 21 December 1988, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee,¹⁶ appointed the following person as member of the Committee on Contributions for a two-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1989:

Mr. Carlos Moreira Garcia.

As a result, the Committee on Contributions is composed as follows: Mr. Kenshiroh AKIMOTO (*Japan*),*** Mr. Amjad ALI (*Pakistan*),** Mr. BAGBENI ADEITO Nzengeya (*Zaire*),* Mr. Ernesto BATTISTI (*Italy*),** Mr. Carlos Antonio BIVERO GARCÍA (*Venezuela*),* Mr. Alain CATTÀ (*France*),** Mr. Yuri A. CHULKOV (*Union of Soviet Socialist Republics*),** Mr. John FOX (*United States of America*),*** Mr. Ion GORITĂ (*Romania*),*** Mr. Peter GREGG (*Australia*),* Mr. Elias M. C. KAZEMBE (*Zambia*),*** Mr. V. G. MENON (*India*),*** Mr. Atilio Norberto MOLteni (*Argentina*),* Mr. Carlos MOREIRA GARCIA (*Brazil*),** Mr. Dimitri RALLIS (*Greece*),* Mr. Omar SIRRY (*Egypt*),* Mr. WANG Liansheng (*China*)** and Mr. Assen Iliev ZLATANOV (*Bulgaria*).***

- * Term of office expires on 31 December 1989.
- ** Term of office expires on 31 December 1990.
- *** Term of office expires on 31 December 1991.

43/320. Appointment of a member of the Board of Auditors

At its 76th plenary meeting, on 9 December 1988, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee,¹⁷ appointed the President of the Federal Court of Audit of the FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY as a member of the Board of Auditors for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 July 1989.

As a result, the Board of Auditors will be composed as follows: President of the Federal Court of Audit of the FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY,*** Auditor-General of GHANA** and Chairman of the Commission of Audit of the PHILIPPINES.*

- * Term of office expires on 30 June 1990.
- ** Term of office expires on 30 June 1991.
- *** Term of office expires on 30 June 1992.

¹⁵ *Ibid.*, document A/43/921, para. 6.

¹⁶ *Ibid.*, document A/43/921/Add.1, para. 4.

¹⁷ *Ibid.*, document A/43/922, para. 4.

43/321. Confirmation of the appointment of members of the Investments Committee

At its 76th plenary meeting, on 9 December 1988, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee,¹⁸ confirmed the appointment by the Secretary-General¹⁹ of the following persons as members of the Investments Committee:

- (a) For a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1989:
Mr. Aloysio de Andrade Faria,
Mr. Braj Kumar Nehru,
Mr. Stanislaw Raczkowski;
- (b) For a one-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1989:
Mr. Juergen Reimnitz.

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. Braj Kumar NEHRU (*India*),*** Mr. Yves OLTRAMARE (*Switzerland*),* Mr. Emmanuel Noi OMABOE (*Ghana*),* Mr. Stanislaw RACZKOWSKI (*Poland*)*** and Mr. Juergen REIMNITZ (*Federal Republic of Germany*).*

* Term of office expires on 31 December 1989.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 1990.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 1991.

43/322. Appointment of members of the United Nations Administrative Tribunal

At its 76th plenary meeting, on 9 December 1988, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee,²⁰ appointed the following persons as members of the United Nations Administrative Tribunal for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1989:

- Mr. Ahmed Osman,
- Mr. Roger Pinto,
- Mr. Samarendranath Sen.

As a result, the United Nations Administrative Tribunal is composed as follows: Mr. Arnold Wilfred Geoffrey KEAN (*United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland*),* President, Mr. Roger PINTO (*France*),*** Vice-President, Mr. Jerome ACKERMAN (*United States of America*),* Vice-President, Mr. Francisco FORTEZA (*Uruguay*),** Mr. Ahmed OSMAN (*Egypt*),*** Mr. Samarendranath SEN (*India*)*** and Mr. Ioan VOICU (*Romania*).**

* Term of office expires on 31 December 1989.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 1990.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 1991.

43/323. Appointment of members of the International Civil Service Commission

At its 76th plenary meeting, on 9 December 1988, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee,²¹ appointed the following persons as members of the International Civil Service Commission for a four-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1989:

- Mr. Amjad Ali,
- Mrs. Francesca Yetunde Emanuel,
- Mr. Omar Sirry,
- Mr. Vladislav Petrovich Terekhov,
- Mr. M. A. Vellodi.

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. 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 PIR-

¹⁸ *Ibid.*, document A/43/923, para. 4.

¹⁹ See A/C.5/43/15.

²⁰ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Annexes*, agenda item 17, document A/43/924, para. 4.

²¹ *Ibid.*, document A/43/925, para. 4.

SON (*Belgium*),** Mr. Omar SIRRY (*Egypt*),*** Mr. Alexis STEPHANOU (*Greece*),* Mr. Ku TASHIRO (*Japan*),* Mr. Vladislav Petrovich TEREKHOV (*Union of Soviet Socialist Republics*)*** and Mr. M. A. VELLODI (*India*).***

* Term of office expires on 31 December 1989.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 1990.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 1991.

43/324. Appointment of members and alternate members of the United Nations Staff Pension Committee

At its 76th plenary meeting, on 9 December 1988, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee,²²

(a) Appointed the following persons as members of the United Nations Staff Pension Committee for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1989:

Mr. Yogesh Kumar Gupta (*India*),

Mr. Sol Kuttner (*United States of America*),

Mr. Michael G. Okeyo (*Kenya*),

Mr. Viktor Aleksandrovich Vislykh (*Union of Soviet Socialist Republics*);

(b) Appointed the following persons as alternate members of the United Nations Staff Pension Committee for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1989:

Mr. Tadanori Inomata (*Japan*),

Mr. Ulrich Kalbitzer (*Federal Republic of Germany*),

Mr. Mohand Ladjouzi (*Algeria*),

Mr. Teodoro Maus (*Mexico*).

43/325. Appointment of the members of the Consultative Committee on the United Nations Development Fund for Women

At its 76th plenary meeting, on 9 December 1988, the General Assembly took note of the appointments, by its President, of the GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC, INDIA, MEXICO, the NETHERLANDS and SENEGAL as members of the Consultative Committee on the United Nations Development Fund for Women for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1989.

43/326. Appointment of members of the Joint Inspection Unit

At its 85th plenary meeting, on 22 December 1988, 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 its President,²³ appointed the following persons as members of the Joint Inspection Unit:

(a) For a term of office beginning on 1 April 1989 and expiring on 31 December 1993:

Mr. Raul Quijano;

(b) For a term of office beginning on 1 January 1990 and expiring on 31 December 1994:

Mr. Kahono Martohadinegoro.

As a result, the Joint Inspection Unit will be composed as follows: Mr. Adib DAOUDY (*Syrian Arab Republic*),** Mr. Alain GOURDON (*France*),* Mr. Richard V. HENNES (*United States of America*),* Mr. Mohamed Salah Eldin IBRAHIM (*Egypt*),** Mr. Ivan KOJIC (*Yugoslavia*),* Mr. Kahono MARTOHADINEGORO (*Indonesia*),**** Mr. Boris Pavlovich PROKOFYEV (*Union of Soviet Socialist Republics*),** Mr. Raul QUIJANO (*Argentina*),*** Mr. Siegfried SCHUMM (*Federal Republic of Germany*),** Mr. Kabongo TUNZALA (*Zaire*)* and Mr. Norman WILLIAMS (*Panama*).**

* Term of office expires on 31 December 1990.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 1992.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 1993.

**** Term of office expires on 31 December 1994.

²² *Ibid.*, document A/43/926, para. 5.

²³ A/43/976, para. 4.

B. OTHER DECISIONS

1. Decisions adopted without reference to a Main Committee

43/401. Organization of the forty-third session

At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 23 September 1988, the General Assembly, on the recommendations of the General Committee as set forth in its first report,²⁴ adopted a number of provisions concerning the organization of the forty-third session.

43/402. Adoption of the agenda and allocation of agenda items

At its 3rd, 31st and 40th plenary meetings, on 23 September, 13 and 28 October 1988, the General Assembly, on the recommendations of the General Committee as set forth in its first,²⁵ second²⁶ and third²⁷ reports, adopted the agenda²⁸ and the allocation of agenda items²⁹ for the forty-third session.

At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 23 September 1988, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee,³⁰ decided to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fourth session the item entitled "Question of East Timor".

At its 31st plenary meeting, on 13 October 1988, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee,³¹ decided to include in the agenda of its forty-third session an additional item entitled "Emergency assistance to the Sudan".

At the same meeting, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee,³² decided to include in the agenda of its forty-third session an additional item entitled "Short-term, medium-term and long-term solutions to the problems of natural disasters in Bangladesh".

At its 37th plenary meeting, on 26 October 1988, the General Assembly, in accordance with rule 81 of its rules of procedure, decided that one meeting of the plenary would be held on agenda item 77, entitled "Report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories", on the understanding that the Special Political Committee would remain seized of the item for its customary consideration.³³

At its 40th plenary meeting, on 28 October 1988, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee,³⁴ decided to include in the agenda of its forty-

third session an additional item entitled "Emergency assistance to Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama and other countries affected by hurricane Joan".

At the 85th plenary meeting, on 22 December 1988, the General Assembly, on the proposal of the Secretary-General,³⁵ decided to include in the agenda of its forty-third session an additional sub-item of item 15 entitled "Election of a member of the International Court of Justice".

43/403. Meetings of subsidiary organs during the forty-third session

A

At its 2nd plenary meeting, on 20 September 1988, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Committee on Conferences,³⁶ decided that the following subsidiary organ should be authorized to hold meetings during the forty-third session:

Ad Hoc Committee of the Whole of the General Assembly on the Review and Appraisal of the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990.

B

At its 3rd and 48th plenary meetings, on 23 September and 14 November 1988, the General Assembly, on the recommendations of the Committee on Conferences³⁷ and of the General Committee in its first report,³⁸ decided that the following subsidiary organs should be authorized to hold meetings during the forty-third session:

- (a) Advisory Board on Disarmament Studies;
- (b) Advisory Committee on the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa;
- (c) Committee of Trustees of the United Nations Fund for South Africa;
- (d) Committee on Relations with the Host Country;
- (e) Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People;
- (f) Intergovernmental Group to Monitor the Supply and Shipping of Oil and Petroleum Products to South Africa;
- (g) Selection Panel for Human Rights Prizes;
- (h) Special Committee against *Apartheid*;
- (i) United Nations Council for Namibia;
- (j) Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East;
- (k) World Food Council.

²⁴ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Annexes*, agenda item 8, document A/43/250, paras. 3-25.

²⁵ *Ibid.*, paras. 26-34.

²⁶ *Ibid.*, document A/43/250/Add.1, paras. 1 and 2.

²⁷ *Ibid.*, document A/43/250/Add.2, para. 2.

²⁸ For the final text of the agenda (A/43/251 and Add.1 and 2), see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Plenary Meetings*, vol. I, p. v. A numerical listing of agenda items also appears as annex III to the present volume.

²⁹ For the final text of the allocation of agenda items (A/43/252 and Add.1 and 2), see sect. I.

³⁰ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Annexes*, agenda item 8, document A/43/250, para. 28.

³¹ *Ibid.*, document A/43/250/Add.1, para. 1.

³² *Ibid.*, para. 2.

³³ See A/43/751.

³⁴ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Annexes*, agenda item 8, document A/43/250/Add.2, para. 2.

³⁵ *Ibid.*, agenda item 15, document A/43/248, para. 4.

³⁶ A/43/599.

³⁷ A/43/600 and Add.1.

³⁸ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Annexes*, agenda item 8, document A/43/250, para. 25.

43/404. Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization

At its 32nd plenary meeting, on 17 October 1988, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization.³⁹

43/405. Report of the International Court of Justice

At its 32nd plenary meeting, on 17 October 1988, the General Assembly took note of the report of the International Court of Justice.⁴⁰

43/406. Transitional arrangements for a change in the term of office of members of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme

At its 35th plenary meeting, on 24 October 1988, the General Assembly decided:

(a) To elect to the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme, at the forty-third session of the General Assembly, ten members for a one-year term and twenty-nine members for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 1989, as part of the transitional arrangement for changing the term of office of members from three to four years;

(b) To elect at its forty-fourth session twenty-nine members of the Governing Council for a four-year term beginning on 1 January 1990;

(c) To elect every other year half the total of fifty-eight members of the Governing Council.

43/407. Question of peace, stability and co-operation in South-East Asia

At its 46th plenary meeting, on 11 November 1988, 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-fourth session.

43/415. Notification by the Secretary-General under Article 12, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations

At its 62nd plenary meeting, on 29 November 1988, the General Assembly took note of the note by the Secretary-General.⁴¹

43/416. Report of the Security Council

At its 62nd plenary meeting, on 29 November 1988, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Security Council.⁴²

43/417. 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 64th plenary meeting, on 30 November 1988, the General Assembly decided to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fourth 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".

43/421. Implementation of the resolutions of the United Nations

At its 72nd plenary meeting, on 7 December 1988, the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item entitled "Implementation of the resolutions of the United Nations" and to include it in the provisional agenda of its forty-fourth session.

43/424. Preparation of an instrument on human rights based on solidarity

At its 74th plenary meeting, on 8 December 1988, the General Assembly decided to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fourth session an item entitled "Preparation of an instrument on human rights based on solidarity".

43/456. Report of the Economic and Social Council

At its 85th plenary meeting, on 22 December 1988, the General Assembly took note of chapters I, II, III (sects. A and B (a)), VI (sect. C) and VII of the report of the Economic and Social Council.⁴³

43/457. Launching of global negotiations on international economic co-operation for development

At its 85th plenary meeting, on 22 December 1988, the General Assembly decided to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fourth session the item entitled "Launching of global negotiations on international economic co-operation for development".

43/458. Question of equitable representation on and increase in the membership of the Security Council

At its 85th plenary meeting, on 22 December 1988, the General Assembly decided to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fourth session the item entitled "Question of equitable representation on and increase in the membership of the Security Council".

³⁹ *Ibid.*, Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 1 (A/43/1).

⁴⁰ *Ibid.*, Supplement No. 4 (A/43/4).

⁴¹ *Ibid.*, Forty-third Session, Annexes, agenda item 7, document A/43/611.

⁴² *Ibid.*, Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 2 (A/43/2).

⁴³ *Ibid.*, Supplement No. 3 (A/43/3/Rev.1).

43/459. Suspension of the forty-third session

At its 85th plenary meeting, on 22 December 1988, the General Assembly decided to retain on the agenda of its forty-third session the following agenda items:

- Item 15 (c): Election of a member of the International Court of Justice;
- Item 37: Question of Palestine;
- Item 46: Armed Israeli aggression against the Iraqi nuclear installations and its grave consequences for the established international system concerning the peace-

ful uses of nuclear energy, the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and international peace and security;

- Item 47: Question of Cyprus;
- Item 48: Consequences of the prolongation of the armed conflict between Iran and Iraq;
- Item 82: Development and international economic co-operation;
- Item 137: Report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country.

2. Decisions adopted on the reports of the First Committee

43/422. Contribution of the specialized agencies and other organizations and programmes of the United Nations system to the cause of arms limitation and disarmament

At its 73rd plenary meeting, on 7 December 1988, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the First Committee,⁴⁴ took note of the report of the Secretary-General⁴⁵ and decided to defer until a later date, to be agreed upon in consultations among Member States, the consideration of the item entitled "Contribution of the specialized agencies and other organizations and programmes of the United Nations system to the cause of arms limitation and disarmament".

43/423. Liability for the illegal transfer and/or use of prohibited weapons and weapons or substances which cause unnecessary human suffering

At its 73rd plenary meeting, on 7 December 1988, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the First Committee,⁴⁶ decided to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fourth session the item entitled "Liability for the illegal transfer and/or use of prohibited weapons and weapons or substances which cause unnecessary human suffering".

3. Decisions adopted on the reports of the Special Political Committee

43/414. Policies of apartheid of the Government of South Africa⁴⁷

At its 60th plenary meeting, on 28 November 1988, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Special Political Committee.⁴⁸

43/418. Questions relating to information⁴⁹

At its 71st plenary meeting, on 6 December 1988, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Special Political Committee,⁵⁰ decided to increase the membership of the Committee on Information from seventy to seventy-three members.

⁴⁴ *Ibid.*, Forty-third Session, Annexes, agenda item 64, document A/43/856, para. 72.

⁴⁵ A/43/650.

⁴⁶ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Annexes*, agenda item 145, document A/43/896, para. 8.

⁴⁷ See also sect. II, resolutions 43/50 A to K.

⁴⁸ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Annexes*, agenda item 36, document A/43/802.

⁴⁹ See also sect. IV, resolutions 43/60 A and B, and sect. X.A, decision 43/316.

⁵⁰ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Annexes*, agenda item 79, document A/43/902, para. 20.

43/419. Question of the Malagasy islands of Glorieuses, Juan de Nova, Europa and Bassas da India

At its 71st plenary meeting, on 6 December 1988, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Special Political Committee,⁵¹ decided to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fourth session the item entitled "Question of the Malagasy islands of Glorieuses, Juan de Nova, Europa and Bassas da India".

43/420. Question of the composition of the relevant organs of the United Nations

At its 71st plenary meeting, on 6 December 1988, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Special Political Committee,⁵² decided to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fourth session the item entitled "Question of the composition of the relevant organs of the United Nations".

⁵¹ *Ibid.*, agenda item 80, document A/43/773, para. 4.

⁵² *Ibid.*, agenda item 81, document A/43/774, para. 5.

4. Decisions adopted on the reports of the Second Committee

43/430. Report of the Economic and Social Council

At its 83rd plenary meeting, on 20 December 1988, the General Assembly, having considered part I of the report of the Second Committee,⁵³ took note of chapters I, II, III (sects. B (b), F and G), IV, VI (sects. A to C and E), VII and VIII of the report of the Economic and Social Council.⁴³

43/431. Inclusion of Mozambique in the list of the least developed countries

At its 83rd plenary meeting, on 20 December 1988, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Second Committee,⁵⁴ having noted Economic and Social Council decision 1988/153 of 13 July 1988, in which the Council endorsed the conclusion and recommendation of the Committee for Development Planning regarding the inclusion of Mozambique in the list of the least developed countries,⁵⁵ decided to include Mozambique in the list of the least developed countries.

43/432. Revitalization of the Economic and Social Council

At its 83rd plenary meeting, on 20 December 1988, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Second Committee,⁵⁴ decided to endorse Economic and Social Council resolution 1988/77 of 29 July 1988 on the revitalization of the Economic and Social Council.⁵⁶

43/433. 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 83rd plenary meeting, on 20 December 1988, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Second

Committee,⁵⁷ decided to refer 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"⁵⁸ to its forty-fifth session, to be considered in the context of the review of the implementation of all aspects of Assembly resolution 32/197, in accordance with section VI of Assembly decision 37/442 of 20 December 1982.

43/434. Guidelines for international decades

At its 83rd plenary meeting, on 20 December 1988, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Second Committee,⁵⁷ recalling its resolution 42/171 of 11 December 1987, in which it requested the Economic and Social Council to submit recommendations on guidelines for the designation of future international decades, recalling also Economic and Social Council resolution 1980/67 of 25 July 1980, in which the Council adopted guidelines for international years and anniversaries, taking note of Council resolution 1988/63 of 27 July 1988, in which the Council submitted its recommendations on guidelines for international decades to the Assembly, and having considered the report of the Secretary-General on guidelines for international decades,⁵⁹ decided to refer this issue to the Council in 1989 for further consideration as appropriate, with a view to enabling the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session to consider and take the appropriate action on guidelines for international decades.

43/435. Documents relating to the report of the Economic and Social Council

At its 83rd plenary meeting, on 20 December 1988, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Second

⁵³ *Ibid.*, agenda item 12, document A/43/750.

⁵⁴ *Ibid.*, document A/43/750/Add.2, para. 25.

⁵⁵ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1988, Supplement No. 6 (E/1988/16)*, para. 140.

⁵⁶ *Ibid.*, Supplement No. 1A (E/1988/88/Add.1), p. 23.

⁵⁷ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Annexes*, agenda item 12, document A/43/750/Add.3, para. 25.

⁵⁸ A/C.2/43/L.4. For the printed text, see decision 35/439, annex.

⁵⁹ E/1988/58 and Corr.1.

Committee,⁵⁷ took note of the following documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on the Transport and Communications Decade in Africa;⁶⁰

(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Population Fund on the United Nations Population Award;⁶¹

(c) Report by the Secretary-General on indigenous entrepreneurs in economic development;⁶²

(d) Note by the Secretary-General on Israeli economic practices in the occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories.⁶³

43/436. Development and international economic co-operation

At its 83rd plenary meeting, on 20 December 1988, the General Assembly took note of part one of the report of the Second Committee.⁶⁴

43/437. Report of the Secretary-General on the preparation of a new international development strategy

At its 83rd plenary meeting, on 20 December 1988, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Second Committee,⁶⁵ took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the preparation of a new international development strategy.⁶⁶

43/438. Protectionism and structural adjustment and commodities

At its 83rd plenary meeting, on 20 December 1988, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Second Committee,⁶⁷ decided to defer until its forty-fourth session consideration of the draft resolutions entitled "Protectionism and structural adjustment"⁶⁸ and "Commodities".⁶⁹

43/439. International code of conduct on the transfer of technology

At its 83rd plenary meeting, on 20 December 1988, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Second Committee,⁷⁰ took note of the report of the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and

Development on an international code of conduct on the transfer of technology.⁷⁰

43/440. International co-operation in the monitoring, assessment and anticipation of environmental threats

At its 83rd plenary meeting, on 20 December 1988, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Second Committee,⁷¹ decided to defer further consideration of the draft resolution entitled "International co-operation in the monitoring, assessment and anticipation of environmental threats"⁷² until its forty-fourth session in conjunction with its consideration of the item on the environment.

43/441. Convention on Early Notification of a Nuclear Accident and Convention on Assistance in the Case of a Nuclear Accident or Radiological Emergency

At its 83rd plenary meeting, on 20 December 1988, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Second Committee,⁷³ having taken note of the report of the Secretary-General⁷⁴ on accession by the United Nations to the Convention on Early Notification of a Nuclear Accident⁷⁵ and to the Convention on Assistance in the Case of a Nuclear Accident or Radiological Emergency,⁷⁶ which were adopted on 26 September 1986, decided to transmit that report to the Assembly at its forty-fourth session for further consideration.

43/442. International conference on money and finance for development

At its 83rd plenary meeting, on 20 December 1988, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Second Committee,⁷⁷ decided to defer until its forty-fourth session consideration of the draft resolution entitled "International conference on money and finance for development".⁷⁷

43/443. Special session of the General Assembly in 1990 devoted to international economic co-operation, in particular to the revitalization of economic growth and development in the developing countries

At its 83rd plenary meeting, on 20 December 1988, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Second Committee,⁷⁸ decided:

⁶⁰ A/43/325-E/1988/54

⁶¹ A/43/336.

⁶² A/43/360-E/1988/63.

⁶³ A/43/432-E/1988/68.

⁶⁴ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Annexes*, agenda item 82, document A/43/915.

⁶⁵ *Ibid.*, A/43/915/Add.1, para. 13.

⁶⁶ A/43/376-E/1988/67 and Corr.1.

⁶⁷ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Annexes*, agenda item 82, document A/43/915/Add.2, para. 38.

⁶⁸ See A/C.2/43/L.7. 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.

⁶⁹ *Ibid.* 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.

⁷⁰ A/43/763.

⁷¹ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Annexes*, agenda item 82, document A/43/915/Add.7, para. 16.

⁷² A/C.2/43/L.25/Rev.2. For the printed text of the draft resolution, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Annexes*, agenda item 82, document A/43/915/Add.7, para. 5.

⁷³ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Annexes*, agenda item 82, document A/43/915/Add.8, para. 31.

⁷⁴ A/43/714.

⁷⁵ International Atomic Energy Agency, *Final Document, Resolutions and Conventions Adopted by the First Special Session of the General Conference*, 24-26 September 1986, sect. III.

⁷⁶ *Ibid.*, sect. IV.

⁷⁷ See A/C.2/43/L.6. 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.

(a) To convene a resumed forty-third session, not later than the end of February 1989, so that the Second Committee may consider further and take a final decision on the convening of a special session of the General Assembly in 1990 devoted to international economic co-operation, in particular to the revitalization of economic growth and development in the developing countries;

(b) To transmit the draft decision entitled "Convening of a special session of the General Assembly devoted to the reactivation of economic growth and development in developing countries"⁷⁸ to the General Assembly at its resumed session for consideration and appropriate action.⁷⁹

43/444. Establishment of an advisory commission on debt and development

At its 83rd plenary meeting, on 20 December 1988, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Second Committee,⁸⁰ decided to defer to its forty-fourth session consideration of the draft decision entitled "Establishment of an advisory commission on debt and development".⁸¹

43/445. Operational activities for development

At its 83rd plenary meeting, on 20 December 1988, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Second Committee,⁸² decided to refer the paragraphs annexed to the present decision to the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1989 for further consideration and appropriate action.

ANNEX

Operational activities for development

1. Welcomes the establishment by the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme of a management develop-

ment programme as an instrument for focused support of national efforts to improve public administration in developing countries;

2. Recognizes the value attached to the Committee of the Whole of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme and its Working Group as a vehicle for less formal discussions that enhance awareness of the practices and programmes of the United Nations Development Programme and foster greater confidence in the Programme on the part of Member States, which are particularly valuable in voluntarily funded programmes or calls on the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme to terminate henceforth the Working Group of its Committee of the Whole.

43/446. Closure of the Trust Fund for Assistance to Colonial Countries and Peoples

At its 83rd plenary meeting, on 20 December 1988, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Second Committee,⁸² decided to take note of decision 88/47 of 1 July 1988 of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme to close the Trust Fund for Assistance to Colonial Countries and Peoples and to transfer the remaining balance of 900 United States dollars to the general resources of the United Nations Development Programme.⁸³

43/447. Assistance in cases of natural disaster and other disaster situations: Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator

At its 83rd plenary meeting, on 20 December 1988, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Second Committee,⁸⁴ decided to endorse Economic and Social Council resolution 1988/51 of 26 July 1988 entitled "Assistance in cases of natural disaster and other disaster situations: Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator".⁸⁵

43/448. Draft biennial programme of work of the Second Committee for 1989-1990

At its 83rd plenary meeting, on 20 December 1988, the General Assembly, on the proposal of the President, decided to defer consideration of the draft biennial programme of work of the Second Committee for 1989-1990⁸⁶ to its resumed forty-third session.

⁷⁸ A/C.2/43/L.39. For the printed text, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Annexes*, agenda item 82, document A/43/915/Add.8, para. 20.

⁷⁹ The Secretariat shall make available to the Second Committee at the resumed forty-third session the informal paper related to the present draft decision and attached thereto for further consideration. (For the printed text of the draft decision, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Annexes*, agenda item 82, document A/43/915/Add.8, para. 31.)

⁸⁰ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Annexes*, agenda item 83, document A/43/916, para. 20.

⁸¹ See A/C.2/43/L.19. For the printed text of the draft decision, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Annexes*, agenda item 83, document A/43/916, para. 16.

⁸² *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Annexes*, agenda item 84, document A/43/917, para. 22.

⁸³ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1988, Supplement No. 9 (E/1988/19)*, annex I.

⁸⁴ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Annexes*, agenda item 86, document A/43/918/Add.2, para. 47.

⁸⁵ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1988, Supplement No. 1A (E/1988/88/Add.1)*, p. 5.

⁸⁶ A/C.2/43/L.71. For the printed text of the biennial programme of work of the Second Committee, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 49A (A/43/49/Add.1)*.

5. Decisions adopted on the reports of the Third Committee

43/425. The role of women in society

At its 75th plenary meeting, on 8 December 1988, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Third Committee,⁸⁷ having reaffirmed its profound conviction

⁸⁷ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Annexes*, agenda item 95, document A/43/813, para. 26.

that all Governments, international organizations and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations should 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—and recalling its resolutions 39/123

of 14 December 1984, 40/101 of 13 December 1985, 41/110 of 4 December 1986 and 42/64 of 30 November 1987, decided to recommend that the Commission on the Status of Women, during the consideration at its next sessions of the priority themes under the heading "Equality", including "Equality in economic and social participation" at its thirty-third session, should consider the provisions of the Assembly resolutions on the role of women in society, with a view to formulating recommendations for appropriate action by concerned United Nations organs and bodies, Governments and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations.

43/426. Programme of work of the Third Committee

At its 75th plenary meeting, on 8 December 1988, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Third Committee,⁸⁸ decided to defer consideration of the draft decision entitled "Programme of work of the Third Committee"⁸⁹ to its forty-fourth session.

⁸⁸ *Ibid.*, agenda item 12, document A/43/868, para. 108.

⁸⁹ See A/C.3/43/L.3. For the printed text of the draft decision, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Annexes*, agenda item 12, document A/43/868, para. 12.

43/427. United Nations Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Populations

At its 75th plenary meeting, on 8 December 1988, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Third Committee,⁸⁸ having taken note of the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Populations,⁹⁰ in particular on the first session of the Board of Trustees of the Fund, held in 1988, decided to call upon Governments, non-governmental organizations and representatives of indigenous groups to consider contributing to the Fund and to disseminate widely information about the activities of the Fund, and to request the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session a report on the status of the Fund.

43/428. Reports considered in connection with agenda item 12

At its 75th plenary meeting, on 8 December 1988, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Third Committee,⁸⁸ took note of the report of the Secretary-General on human rights in Southern Lebanon⁹¹ and the report of the Secretary-General on international co-operation in drug abuse control.⁹²

⁹⁰ A/43/706.

⁹¹ A/43/630.

⁹² A/43/770.

6. Decisions adopted on the reports of the Fourth Committee

43/408. Question of Namibia⁹³

At its 47th plenary meeting, on 14 November 1988, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Fourth Committee.⁹⁴

43/409. Question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas)⁹⁵

At its 53rd plenary meeting, on 17 November 1988, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Fourth Committee.⁹⁶

43/410. 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 59th plenary meeting, on 22 November 1988, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fourth Committee,⁹⁷ 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'⁹⁸ and recalling its decision 42/417 of 4 December 1987 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 42/71 of 4 December 1987, 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 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

⁹³ See also sect. II, resolutions 43/26 A to E.

⁹⁴ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Annexes*, agenda item 29, document A/43/780.

⁹⁵ See also sect. II, resolution 43/25.

⁹⁶ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Annexes*, agenda item 34, document A/43/801.

⁹⁷ *Ibid.*, agenda item 109, document A/43/761, para. 10.

⁹⁸ *Ibid.*, Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/43/23), chap. V.

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 to 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 reiterates 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 the neighbouring independent African States, Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Mozambique, Zambia and Zimbabwe, which have caused extensive loss of human lives and destruction of the economic infrastructure. The Assembly 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; and 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 demands the cessation forthwith of all such acts of aggression.

"6. The General Assembly strongly condemns South Africa for its military buildup in Namibia, its persistent acts of aggression and subversion against neighbouring African States, 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, financing 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 1977⁹⁹ 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 all 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 Security Council,¹⁰⁰ the General Assembly, 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, as well as the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, the Organization of African Unity, the Commonwealth and a number of intergovernmental and regional organizations.

"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-weapon capability by the racist régime 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 and the regimentation of its people have led to forced conscription, 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

⁹⁹ *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-fifth Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1980*, document S/14179.

¹⁰⁰ 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, 580 (1985) of 30 December 1985, 581 (1986) of 13 February 1986, 602 (1987) of 25 November 1987 and 606 (1987) of 23 December 1987.

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 strengthens the aggressive military machinery of the Pretoria régime and thus constitutes a hostile action against the people of Namibia and the front-line States. Furthermore, such collaboration is in contravention of the arms embargo imposed against South Africa under Security Council resolution 418 (1977), undermines international solidarity against the *apartheid* régime and helps to perpetuate that régime's illegal occupation of Namibia. The Assembly thus calls for the termination forthwith of all such collaboration.

"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-fourth session.

43/411. Question of Gibraltar

At its 59th plenary meeting, on 22 November 1988, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fourth Committee,¹⁰¹ adopted the following text as representing the consensus of the members of the Assembly:

"The General Assembly, recalling its decision 42/418 of 4 December 1987 and recalling at the same time that the Brussels statement,¹⁰² agreed to on 27 November 1984 by the Governments of Spain and

the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, states, *inter alia*, the following:

'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, as part of this process, the Ministers for Foreign Affairs met at Madrid on 5 and 6 December 1985, in London on 13 and 14 January 1987, at Madrid on 27 and 28 November 1987 and in London on 2 December 1987, on the last of which occasions they reached agreement on arrangements for co-operation over the use of Gibraltar airport, resumption of the ferry service between Gibraltar and Algeciras and improving the flow of surface traffic between Spain and Gibraltar; regrets that these measures have not yet been brought into effect; and urges both Governments to continue their negotiations with the object of reaching a definitive solution to the problem of Gibraltar in the light of relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and in the spirit of the Charter of the United Nations."

43/412. Question of Pitcairn

At its 59th plenary meeting, on 22 November 1988, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fourth Committee,¹⁰¹ adopted the following text as representing the consensus of the members of the Assembly:

"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 Pitcairn,¹⁰³ 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, which fully applies to the Territory. 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 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 session and to report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-fourth session."

43/413. Question of St. Helena

At its 59th plenary meeting, on 22 November 1988, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fourth Committee,¹⁰⁴ 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,¹⁰⁵ reaffirmed the inalienable right of the people of

¹⁰¹ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Annexes, agenda item 18, document A/43/797, para. 21.*

¹⁰² A/39/732, annex.

¹⁰³ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/43/23), chap. IX.*

¹⁰⁴ *Ibid.*, Forty-third Session, Annexes, agenda item 18, document A/43/797, para. 22.

¹⁰⁵ *Ibid.*, Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/43/23), chaps. III, V and IX.

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, reaffirmed 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. 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 and to encourage local initiative and enterprise. 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, in that connection, welcomed the assistance rendered by the United Nations Development Programme and invited other organizations of the United Nations system to assist in the development of the Territory. 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-fourth session.

7. Decisions adopted on the reports of the Fifth Committee

43/449. Report of the Economic and Social Council

At its 84th plenary meeting, on 21 December 1988, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee,¹⁰⁶ took note of chapters I, IV (sect. E), V, VI (sects. C and D), VII and VIII of the report of the Economic and Social Council.⁴³

43/450. Separation payments for the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation and the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme

At its 84th plenary meeting, on 21 December 1988, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee,¹⁰⁷ having considered the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions¹⁰⁸ concurred with the recommendations of the Advisory Committee concerning the separation payments for the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation and the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme, contained in paragraph 6 of its report.

43/451. Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions

At its 84th plenary meeting, on 21 December 1988, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee,¹⁰⁹

(a) Took note with appreciation of the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on administrative and budgetary co-ordination

of the United Nations with the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency;¹¹⁰

(b) Requested the Secretary-General to refer the report of the Advisory Committee to the executive heads of the organizations of the United Nations system, through the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination;

(c) Decided to transmit the report of the Advisory Committee to the Board of Auditors, the Panel of External Auditors, the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination, the International Civil Service Commission and the Joint Inspection Unit for information.

43/452. Harmonization of the statutes, rules and practices of the administrative tribunals of the International Labour Organisation and of the United Nations

At its 84th plenary meeting, on 21 December 1988, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee,¹⁰⁹

(a) Invited Member States to submit written comments by 31 May 1989, including drafting suggestions, on the proposals of the Secretary-General contained in his report on the harmonization of the statutes, rules and practices of the administrative tribunals of the International Labour Organisation and of the United Nations;¹¹¹

(b) Requested the Secretary-General to report the comments of Member States to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session for its final decision.

43/453. Autonomous research institutes of the United Nations

At its 84th plenary meeting, on 21 December 1988, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth

¹⁰⁶ *Ibid.*, Forty-third Session, Annexes, agenda item 12, document A/43/945, para. 4.

¹⁰⁷ *Ibid.*, agenda item 114, document A/43/980, para. 52.

¹⁰⁸ *Ibid.*, Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 7 (A/43/7 and Add.1-13), document A/43/7/Add.13.

¹⁰⁹ *Ibid.*, Forty-third Session, Annexes, agenda item 117, document A/43/955, para. 8.

¹¹⁰ A/43/760.

¹¹¹ A/43/704.

Committee,¹¹² took note of the report of the Joint Inspection Unit on autonomous research institutes of the United Nations¹¹³ and the related comments of the Secretary-General.¹¹⁴

43/454. Amendments to the Staff Rules

At its 84th plenary meeting, on 21 December 1988, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee,¹¹⁵ 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.¹¹⁶

43/455. Administrative and budgetary aspects of the financing of the United Nations peace-keeping operations

At its 84th plenary meeting, on 21 December 1988, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee,¹¹⁷ decided to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fourth session an item entitled "Administrative and budgetary aspects of the financing of the United Nations peace-keeping operations".

¹¹² *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Annexes*, agenda item 118, document A/43/738, para. 9.

¹¹³ A/42/540, annex.

¹¹⁴ A/43/397.

¹¹⁵ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Annexes*, agenda item 121, document A/43/954, para. 15.

¹¹⁶ A/C.5/43/6.

¹¹⁷ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Annexes*, agenda item 147, document A/43/978, para. 8.

8. Decisions adopted on the reports of the Sixth Committee

43/429. Consideration of the draft articles on most-favoured-nation clauses

At its 76th plenary meeting, on 9 December 1988, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Sixth Committee:¹¹⁸

(a) Took note of the complexity of codification or progressive development of the international law on most-favoured-nation clauses;

(b) Considered that additional time should be given to Governments for thorough study of draft articles and for determining their respective positions on the most appropriate procedure for future work, including the forum for further discussion;

(c) Decided to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-sixth session the item entitled "Consideration of the draft articles on most-favoured-nation clauses".

¹¹⁸ *Ibid.*, agenda item 125, document A/43/879, para. 7.

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.

<i>Organ</i>	<i>Session</i>	<i>Page</i>
<i>Ad Hoc</i> Committee of the Whole for the Preparation of the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade	43	138
<i>Ad Hoc</i> Committee of the Whole to Review the Implementation of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States	39	125
<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	43	308
<i>Ad Hoc</i> Committee on the Implementation of the Collective Security Provisions of the Charter of the United Nations ^a	38	92
<i>Ad Hoc</i> Committee on the Indian Ocean ^b		
<i>Ad Hoc</i> Committee on the World Disarmament Conference	28, vol. I	21
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
Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions	43	308
Advisory Committee on the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa	34	200
Advisory Committee on the United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law	42	291
Board of Auditors	43	309
Board of Governors of the United Nations Special Fund ^c	32	228
Board of Trustees of the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture ^d	36	185
Commission against <i>Apartheid</i> in Sports	40	39
Committee against Torture ^e		
Committee for Programme and Co-ordination	43	305
Committee for the United Nations Population Award ^f	36	135
Committee of Trustees of the United Nations Fund for South Africa	20	18
Committee on Applications for Review of Administrative Tribunal Judgments ^g	10	31
Committee on Arrangements for a Conference for the Purpose of Reviewing the Charter	10	49

^a See also resolution 40/159.

^b By a communication dated 6 May 1987 (see A/41/987), the President of the General Assembly informed the Secretary-General that, on the recommendation of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Indian Ocean, he had appointed ZIMBABWE as a member of the *Ad Hoc* Committee. As a result, the *Ad Hoc* Committee is composed of the following Member States: AUSTRALIA, BANGLADESH, BULGARIA, CANADA, CHINA, DEMOCRATIC YEMEN, DJIBOUTI, EGYPT, ETHIOPIA, FRANCE, GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC, GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GREECE, INDIA, INDONESIA, IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF), IRAQ, ITALY, JAPAN, KENYA, LIBERIA, MADAGASCAR, MALAYSIA, MALDIVES, MAURITIUS, MOZAMBIQUE, NETHERLANDS, NORWAY, OMAN, PAKISTAN, PANAMA, POLAND, ROMANIA, SEYCHELLES, SINGAPORE, SOMALIA, SRI LANKA, SUDAN, THAILAND, UGANDA, UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS, UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND, UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, YEMEN, YUGOSLAVIA, ZAMBIA and ZIMBABWE.

^c See also decisions 36/424 and 39/430.

^d See also A/39/662, para. 1.

^e Established in accordance with article 17 of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (see resolution 39/46, annex). For the composition of the Committee, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 46 (A/43/46)*, annex II.

^f See also *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1982, Plenary Meetings*, vol. II (E/1982/SR.30-58), 54th meeting, para. 57; and Economic and Social Council decisions 1988/150 and 1988/176.

^g Composed of the Member States represented on the General Committee of the General Assembly at the forty-third session (see sect. X.A, decisions 43/302, 43/303 and 43/304).

<i>Organ</i>	<i>Session</i>	<i>Page</i>
Committee on Conferences	43	261
Committee on Contributions	43	309
Committee on Information	43	308
Committee on Relations with the Host Country	31, vol. I	195
Committee on the Development and Utilization of New and Renewable Sources of Energy	37	166
Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women ^h		
Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination ⁱ		
Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People	31, vol. I	195
Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space ^j	35	89
Committee on the Review and Appraisal of the Implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade	37	135
Conference on Disarmament ^k	S-10	15
Consultative Committee on the United Nations Development Fund for Women	43	311
Credentials Committee	43	303
Disarmament Commission	S-10	12
Economic and Social Council	43	306
General Committee ^l		
Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme ^m ..	43	305
High-level Committee on the Review of Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries ⁿ	35	165
Industrial Development Board	39	303
Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development	34	154
Intergovernmental Group to Monitor the Supply and Shipping of Oil and Petroleum Products to South Africa	41	30
International Civil Service Commission	43	310
International Court of Justice	42	307
International Law Commission	41	274
Investments Committee	43	310
Joint Inspection Unit	43	311
Negotiating Committee on the Financial Emergency of the United Nations ^o	30	138
Preparatory Committee for the Third Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Prohibition of the Emplacement of Nuclear Weapons and Other Weapons of Mass Destruction on the Sea-Bed and the Ocean Floor and in the Subsoil Thereof	43	83
Security Council	43	306
Special Committee against <i>Apartheid</i>	43	307
Special Committee on Enhancing the Effectiveness of the Principle of Non-Use of Force in International Relations	41	275
Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations	43	124
Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization	30	153
Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples	42	308
Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories	28, vol. II	1
Special Committee to Select the Winners of the United Nations Human Rights Prize	21	62
Trade and Development Board ^p	31, vol. I	54

^h 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-third Session, Supplement No. 38 (A/43/38)*, annex III.

ⁱ 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-third Session, Supplement No. 18 (A/43/18)*, sect. I.C.

^j See also *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 20 (A/43/20)*, para. 5.

^k Previously known as the Committee on Disarmament (see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 27* and corrigendum (A/38/27 and Corr.1), para. 21).

^l See sect. X.A, decisions 43/302, 43/303 and 43/304.

^m See also decision 43/406.

ⁿ See also *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 39* and corrigendum (A/42/39 and Corr.1), sect. II.B.

^o *Ibid.*, *Thirty-first Session, Supplement No. 37 (A/31/37)*, para. 3.

^p See also *Official Records of the Trade and Development Board, Thirty-first Session, Supplement No. 1A (TD/B/1077)*, vol. II, annex V.

<i>Organ</i>	<i>Session</i>	<i>Page</i>
Trusteeship Council ^a	22, vol. I	53
United Nations Administrative Tribunal	43	310
United Nations Commission on International Trade Law	43	305
United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine	3, part I	25
United Nations Council for Namibia	33	27
United Nations Scientific Advisory Committee ^r	9	5
United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation	41	108
United Nations Staff Pension Committee (members appointed by the General Assembly)	43	311
Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East	25	31
World Food Council	43	304

^a See also *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-third Year, Special Supplement No. 1, part I, para. 1.*

^r 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>
Agreement between the United Nations and the Carnegie Foundation concerning the use of the premises of the Peace Palace at The Hague and Supplementary Agreement	{ 84 (I) 2902 (XXVI)
Agreement between the United Nations and the International Fund for Agricultural Development	32/107
Agreement between the United Nations and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization	40/180
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
Agreement on Co-operation and Relationships between the United Nations and the World Tourism Organization	32/156
Agreement on the Rescue of Astronauts, the Return of Astronauts and the Return of Objects Launched into Outer Space	2345 (XXII)
Body of Principles for the Protection of All Persons under Any Form of Detention or Imprisonment	43/173
Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States	3281 (XXIX)
Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials	34/169
Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment	39/46
Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others	317 (IV)
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)
Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations	22 A (I)
Convention on the Prohibition of Military or Any Other Hostile Use of Environmental Modification Techniques	31/72
Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction	2826 (XXVI)
Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power	40/34
Declaration of Legal Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space	1962 (XVIII)
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)

<i>Title</i>	<i>Resolution No.</i>
Declaration on International Co-operation for Disarmament	34/88
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)
Declaration on the Control of Drug Trafficking and Drug Abuse	39/142
Declaration on the Critical Economic Situation in Africa	39/29
Declaration on the Deepening and Consolidation of International Détente	32/155
Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Intolerance and of Discrimination Based on Religion or Belief	36/55
Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women	2263 (XXII)
Declaration on the Enhancement of the Effectiveness of the Principle of Refraining from the Threat or Use of Force in International Relations	42/22
Declaration on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order	3201 (S-VI)
Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples	1514 (XV)
Declaration on the Human Rights of Individuals Who are not Nationals of the Country in which They Live	40/144
Declaration on the Inadmissibility of Intervention and Interference in the Internal Affairs of States	36/103
Declaration on the Inadmissibility of Intervention in the Domestic Affairs of States and the Protection of Their Independence and Sovereignty	2131 (XX)
Declaration on the Occasion of the Twenty-fifth Anniversary of the United Nations	2627 (XXV)
Declaration on the Participation of Women in Promoting International Peace and Co-operation	37/63
Declaration on the Preparation of Societies for Life in Peace	33/73
Declaration on the Prevention and Removal of Disputes and Situations Which May Threaten International Peace and Security and on the Role of the United Nations in this Field	43/51
Declaration on the Prevention of Nuclear Catastrophe	36/100
Declaration on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear and Thermonuclear Weapons	1653 (XVI)
Declaration on the Promotion among Youth of the Ideals of Peace, Mutual Respect and Understanding between Peoples	2037 (XX)
Declaration on the Protection of All Persons from Being Subjected to Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment	3452 (XXX)
Declaration on the Protection of Women and Children in Emergency and Armed Conflict	3318 (XXIX)
Declaration on the Right of Peoples to Peace	39/11
Declaration on the Rights of Disabled Persons	3447 (XXX)
Declaration on the Rights of Mentally Retarded Persons	2856 (XXVI)
Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security	2734 (XXV)
Declaration on the Use of Scientific and Technological Progress in the Interests of Peace and for the Benefit of Mankind	3384 (XXX)
Definition of Aggression	3314 (XXIX)
International Convention against <i>Apartheid</i> in Sports	40/64 G
International Convention against the Taking of Hostages	34/146
International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination	2106 A (XX)
International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of <i>Apartheid</i>	3068 (XXVIII)
International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and Optional Protocol	2200 A (XXI)
International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights	2200 A (XXI)
International Declaration against <i>Apartheid</i> in Sports	32/105 M
International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade	2626 (XXV)
International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade	35/56
Manila Declaration on the Peaceful Settlement of International Disputes	37/10
Principles Governing the Use by States of Artificial Earth Satellites for International Direct Television Broadcasting	37/92
Principles Relating to Remote Sensing of the Earth from Space	41/65
Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies	2222 (XXI)
Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons	2373 (XXII)

<i>Title</i>	<i>Resolution No</i>
Treaty on the Prohibition of the Emplacement of Nuclear Weapons and Other Weapons of Mass Destruction on the Sea-Bed and the Ocean Floor and the Subsoil Thereof	2660 (XXV)
United Nations Convention on International Bills of Exchange and International Promissory Notes	43/165
United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination	1904 (XVIII)
United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Administration of Juvenile Justice (The Beijing Rules)	40/33
Universal Declaration of Human Rights	217 A (III)
World Charter for Nature	37/7

ANNEX III

INDEX OF RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS

This index provides a reference, by agenda item, to the resolutions and decisions adopted by the General Assembly during its forty-third session, from 20 September to 22 December 1988. For the numerical list of resolutions and decisions, see annex IV.

<i>Agenda item</i>		<i>Page</i>
1. Opening of the session by the Chairman of the delegation of the German Democratic Republic		
2. Minute of silent prayer or meditation		
3. Credentials of representatives to the forty-third session of the General Assembly		
(a) Appointment of the members of the Credentials Committee	Decision 43/301	303
(b) Report of the Credentials Committee	Resolutions 43/10 A and B	18
4. Election of the President of the General Assembly	Decision 43/302	304
5. Election of the officers of the Main Committees	Decision 43/303	304
6. Election of the Vice-Presidents of the General Assembly	Decision 43/304	304
7. Notification by the Secretary-General under Article 12, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations	Decision 43/415	313
8. Adoption of the agenda and organization of work: reports of the General Committee	Resolution 43/49	49
	Decision 43/401	312
	Decision 43/402	312
	Decisions 43/403 A and B	312
	Decision 43/459	314
9. General debate		
10. Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization	Decision 43/404	313
11. Report of the Security Council	Decision 43/416	313
	Resolution 43/15	132
	Resolution 43/30	233
	Resolution 43/137	210
	Resolution 43/138	211
	Resolution 43/139	212
	Resolution 43/140	213
	Resolution 43/141	213
	Resolution 43/142	214
	Resolution 43/143	215
	Resolution 43/144	215
	Resolution 43/145	215
	Resolution 43/146	217
	Resolution 43/147	218
	Resolution 43/148	218
	Resolution 43/149	219
	Resolution 43/150	220
	Resolution 43/151	221
12. Report of the Economic and Social Council	Resolution 43/152	222
	Resolution 43/153	222
	Resolution 43/154	224
	Resolution 43/155	225
	Resolution 43/156	225
	Resolution 43/157	226
	Resolution 43/158	227
	Resolution 43/159	228
	Resolution 43/178	134
	Resolution 43/179	135
	Resolution 43/180	135
	Resolution 43/181	136
	Decision 43/426	318
	Decision 43/427	318
	Decision 43/428	318
	Decision 43/430	315

	Decision 43/431	315
	Decision 43/432	315
	Decision 43/433	315
	Decision 43/434	315
	Decision 43/435	315
	Decision 43/448	317
	Decision 43/449	321
	Decision 43/456	313
13. Report of the International Court of Justice	Decision 43/405	313
14. Report of the International Atomic Energy Agency	Resolution 43/16	21
15. Elections to fill vacancies in principal organs		
(a) Election of five non-permanent members of the Security Council	Decision 43/309	306
(b) Election of eighteen members of the Economic and Social Council	Decision 43/310	306
(c) Election of a member of the International Court of Justice	Decision 43/459	314
16. Elections to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other elections		
(a) Election of members of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme	Decision 43/308	305
	Decision 43/406	313
(b) Election of twelve members of the World Food Council	Decision 43/305	304
(c) Election of seven members of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination	Decision 43/306	305
(d) Election of seventeen members of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law	Decision 43/307	305
(e) Election of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	Decision 43/312	307
(f) Election of the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme	Decision 43/314	307
17. Appointments to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other appointments		
(a) Appointment of members of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions	Decision 43/318	308
(b) Appointment of members of the Committee on Contributions	Decisions 43/319 A and B	309
(c) Appointment of a member of the Board of Auditors	Decision 43/320	309
(d) Confirmation of the appointment of members of the Investments Committee	Decision 43/321	310
(e) Appointment of members of the United Nations Administrative Tribunal	Decision 43/322	310
(f) Appointment of members of the International Civil Service Commission	Decision 43/323	310
(g) Appointment of members and alternate members of the United Nations Staff Pension Committee	Decision 43/324	311
(h) Appointment of a member of the Joint Inspection Unit	Decision 43/326	311
(i) Appointment of the members of the Consultative Committee on the United Nations Development Fund for Women	Decision 43/325	311
(j) Appointment of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia	Decision 43/311	307
(k) Confirmation of the appointment of the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development	Decision 43/313	307
	Resolution 43/33	236
	Resolution 43/34	237
	Resolution 43/35	238
	Resolution 43/36	239
	Resolution 43/37	240
	Resolution 43/38	241
	Resolution 43/39	242
	Resolution 43/40	243
	Resolution 43/41	243
	Resolution 43/42	244
	Resolution 43/43	245
	Resolution 43/44	246
	Resolution 43/45	46
	Resolution 43/46	48
	Resolution 43/47	48
18. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples		

Agenda item		Page
	Decision 43/411	320
	Decision 43/412	320
	Decision 43/413	320
19. Admission of new Members to the United Nations		
20. Co-operation between the United Nations and the Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee	Resolution 43/1	12
21. Right of peoples to peace	Resolution 43/22	27
22. The situation in Central America: threats to international peace and security and peace initiatives	Resolution 43/24	27
23. The situation in Kampuchea	Resolution 43/19	24
24. Co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference	Resolution 43/2	12
25. Co-operation between the United Nations and the League of Arab States	Resolution 43/3	13
26. Co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity	Resolution 43/12	19
27. Co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of American States	Resolution 43/4	15
28. Co-operation between the United Nations and the Latin American Economic System	Resolution 43/5	15
29. Question of Namibia	Resolutions 43/26 A to E	29
	Decision 43/408	318
30. The situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security	Resolution 43/20	25
31. Zone of peace and co-operation of the South Atlantic	Resolution 43/23	27
32. Question of the Comorian island of Mayotte	Resolution 43/14	21
33. Judgment of the International Court of Justice of 27 June 1986 concerning military and paramilitary activities in and against Nicaragua: need for immediate compliance	Resolution 43/11	18
34. Question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas)	Resolution 43/25	28
	Decision 43/409	318
35. Law of the sea	Resolution 43/18	23
	Resolution 43/13	20
36. Policies of <i>apartheid</i> of the Government of South Africa	Resolutions 43/50 A to K	49
	Decision 43/315	307
	Decision 43/414	314
	Resolutions 43/175 A to C	60
	Resolution 43/176	62
37. Question of Palestine	Resolution 43/177	62
	Decision 43/459	314
38. Fortieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights	Resolution 43/90	59
	Decision 43/424	313
39. Critical economic situation in Africa: United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990	Resolution 43/27	39
40. The situation in the Middle East	Resolutions 43/54 A to C	56
41. Implementation of the resolutions of the United Nations	Decision 43/421	313
42. Question of peace, stability and co-operation in South-East Asia	Decision 43/407	313
43. 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	Decision 43/417	313
44. Launching of global negotiations on international economic co-operation for development	Decision 43/457	313
45. Question of equitable representation on and increase in the membership of the Security Council	Decision 43/458	313
46. Armed Israeli aggression against the Iraqi nuclear installations and its grave consequences for the established international system concerning the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and international peace and security	Decision 43/459	314
47. Question of Cyprus	Decision 43/459	314
48. Consequences of the prolongation of the armed conflict between Iran and Iraq	Decision 43/459	314

<i>Agenda item</i>		<i>Page</i>
49. Review of the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations	Resolution 43/174 Resolution 43/213 Resolution 43/214	60 249 251
50. Current financial crisis of the United Nations	Resolution 43/215	252
51. Implementation of General Assembly resolution 42/25 concerning the signature and ratification of Additional Protocol I of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco)	Resolution 43/62	64
52. Cessation of all nuclear-test explosions	Resolutions 43/63 A and B	65
53. Urgent need for a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty	Resolution 43/64	66
54. Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East	Resolution 43/65	67
55. Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia	Resolution 43/66	68
56. Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects	Resolution 43/67	68
57. Conclusion of effective international arrangements on the strengthening of the security of non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons	Resolution 43/68	69
58. Conclusion of effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons	Resolution 43/69	69
59. Prevention of an arms race in outer space	Resolution 43/70	70
60. Implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa	Resolutions 43/71 A and B	72
61. 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	Resolution 43/72	74
62. Reduction of military budgets	Resolution 43/73	74
63. Chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons	Resolutions 43/74 A to C	75
64. General and complete disarmament	Resolutions 43/75 A, B, I, M to Q and S Decision 43/422	78 314
(a) Contribution of the specialized agencies and other organizations and programmes of the United Nations system to the cause of arms limitation and disarmament		
(b) Prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of radiological weapons	Resolutions 43/75 C and J	78
(c) Notification of nuclear tests		
(d) Conventional disarmament	Resolutions 43/75 D and F	79
(e) Nuclear disarmament	Resolution 43/75 E	79
(f) Objective information on military matters	Resolution 43/75 G	80
(g) Implementation of General Assembly resolutions in the field of disarmament	Resolution 43/75 H	81
(h) Naval armaments and disarmament	Resolution 43/75 L	83
(i) Prohibition of the production of fissionable material for weapons purposes	Resolution 43/75 K	83
(j) Review of the role of the United Nations in the field of disarmament: report of the Disarmament Commission	Resolution 43/75 R	86
(k) Dumping of nuclear and industrial wastes in Africa	Resolution 43/75 T	87
65. Review and implementation of the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly	Resolution 43/76 A	88
(a) Review and implementation of the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly		
(b) Freeze on nuclear weapons	Resolution 43/76 B	88
(c) Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons	Resolution 43/76 E	90
(d) United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia	Resolution 43/76 G	91
(e) World Disarmament Campaign	Resolution 43/76 C	89
(f) Implementation of General Assembly resolution 42/39 H on a nuclear-arms freeze		
(g) United Nations disarmament fellowship, training and advisory services programme	Resolution 43/76 F	91
(h) United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa	Resolution 43/76 D	90

<i>Agenda item</i>		<i>Page</i>
(i) United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America	Resolution 43/76 H	92
66. Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its fifteenth special session	Resolutions 43/77 A and B	92
67. Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session	Resolutions 43/78 C, H, K and L	95
(a) Report of the Disarmament Commission	Resolution 43/78 A	93
(b) Report of the Conference on Disarmament	Resolutions 43/78 I and M	98
(c) Status of multilateral disarmament agreements		
(d) Advisory Board on Disarmament Studies		
(e) United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research		
(f) Review and appraisal of the implementation of the Declaration of the 1980s as the Second Disarmament Decade		
(g) Climatic effects of nuclear war, including nuclear winter	Resolution 43/78 D	95
(h) Economic and social consequences of the armaments race and its extremely harmful effects on world peace and security	Resolution 43/78 J	98
(i) Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions of the tenth special session		
(j) Non-use of nuclear weapons and prevention of nuclear war	Resolution 43/78 B	94
(k) Cessation of the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament: report of the Conference on Disarmament	Resolution 43/78 E	95
(l) Prevention of nuclear war	Resolution 43/78 F	96
(m) Disarmament Week	Resolution 43/78 G	96
(n) Implementation of the recommendations and decisions of the tenth special session		
68. Implementation of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace	Resolution 43/79	100
69. Israeli nuclear armament	Resolution 43/80	101
70. Question of Antarctica	Resolutions 43/83 A and B	103
71. Strengthening of security and co-operation in the Mediterranean region	Resolution 43/84	104
72. Review of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security	{ Resolution 43/85 Resolution 43/87	105 106
(a) Need for result-oriented political dialogue to improve the international situation	Resolution 43/86	106
(b) Review of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security	Resolution 43/88	107
73. Comprehensive system of international peace and security	Resolution 43/89	108
74. Effects of atomic radiation	Resolution 43/55	111
75. International co-operation in the peaceful uses of outer space	Resolution 43/56	112
76. United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East	Resolutions 43/57 A to J	114
77. Report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories	{ Resolution 43/21 Resolutions 43/58 A to G	26 119
78. Comprehensive review of the whole question of peace-keeping operations in all their aspects	Resolutions 43/59 A and B	124
79. Questions relating to information	{ Resolutions 43/60 A and B Decision 43/316 Decision 43/418	124 308 314
80. Question of the Malagasy islands of Glorieuses, Juan de Nova, Europa and Bassas da India	Decision 43/419	315
81. Question of the composition of the relevant organs of the United Nations	Decision 43/420	315
82. Development and international economic co-operation	{ Resolution 43/197 Decision 43/436 Decision 43/441 Decision 43/442 Decision 43/443 Decision 43/459	148 316 316 316 316 314

<i>Agenda item</i>		<i>Page</i>
(a) International development strategy for the fourth United Nations development decade	Resolution 43/182 Decision 43/437	138 316
	Resolution 43/183	138
	Resolution 43/184	138
	Resolution 43/185	139
	Resolution 43/186	139
(b) Trade and development	Resolution 43/187	139
	Resolution 43/188	140
	Resolution 43/189	140
	Decision 43/438	316
	Decision 43/439	316
(c) Food problems	Resolution 43/190	142
	Resolution 43/191	142
(d) New and renewable sources of energy	Resolution 43/192	145
(e) Development of the energy resources of developing countries	Resolution 43/193	145
(f) Long-term trends in social and economic development	Resolution 43/194	146
	Resolution 43/195	146
(g) Long-term strategy for sustainable and environmentally sound development	Resolution 43/196	147
	Decision 43/440	316
83. External debt crisis and development	Resolution 43/198	148
	Decision 43/444	317
84. Operational activities for development	Resolution 43/199	150
	Decision 43/445	317
	Decision 43/446	317
(a) Operational activities of the United Nations system		
(b) United Nations Development Programme		
(c) United Nations Population Fund		
(d) United Nations Children's Fund		
(e) World Food Programme		
85. Training and research		
(a) United Nations Institute for Training and Research	Resolution 43/201	152
(b) United Nations University	Resolution 43/200	151
	Resolution 43/202	153
	Resolution 43/203	154
	Resolution 43/204	155
	Resolution 43/205	156
	Resolution 43/206	156
86. Special economic and disaster relief assistance	Resolution 43/207	157
	Resolution 43/208	157
	Resolution 43/209	158
	Resolution 43/210	159
	Resolution 43/211	159
	Decision 43/447	317
(a) Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator		
(b) Special programmes of economic assistance	Resolution 43/52	132
87. Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination	Resolution 43/91	164
88. Adverse consequences for the enjoyment of human rights of political, military, economic and other forms of assistance given to the racist and colonialist régime of South Africa	Resolution 43/92	166
89. Question of aging	Resolution 43/93	168
90. Policies and programmes involving youth	Resolution 43/94	169
91. Elimination of all forms of racial discrimination	Resolution 43/95	171
	Resolution 43/96	171
	Resolution 43/97	172
92. Implementation of the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons and United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons	Resolution 43/98	173
93. Crime prevention and criminal justice	Resolution 43/99	175
94. Elimination of all forms of discrimination against women	Resolution 43/100	176
	Resolution 43/101	177
95. Forward-looking strategies for the advancement of women to the year 2000	Resolution 43/102	179
	Resolution 43/103	179
	Resolution 43/104	180
	Decision 43/425	317

<i>Agenda item</i>		<i>Page</i>
(a) Implementation of the Declaration on the Participation of Women in Promoting International Peace and Co-operation		
(b) Implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women		
(c) United Nations Development Fund for Women		
96. Importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination and of the speedy granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights	{ Resolution 43/105 Resolution 43/106 Resolution 43/107	180 181 184
97. Elimination of all forms of religious intolerance	Resolution 43/108	185
98. Human rights and scientific and technological developments	{ Resolution 43/109 Resolution 43/110 Resolution 43/111	186 187 187
99. Question of a convention on the rights of the child	Resolution 43/112	188
100. International Covenants on Human Rights	{ Resolution 43/113 Resolution 43/114	188 189
101. Reporting obligations of States parties to United Nations instruments on human rights	Resolution 43/115	191
102. Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	{ Resolution 43/116 Resolution 43/117 Resolution 43/118 Resolution 43/119	192 193 195 196
(a) International Conference on the Plight of Refugees, Returnees and Displaced Persons in Southern Africa		
(b) Second International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa		
(c) Assistance to refugees, returnees and displaced persons of Central America		
103. International campaign against traffic in drugs	{ Resolution 43/120 Resolution 43/121 Resolution 43/122	197 198 198
(a) Draft convention against illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances		
(b) International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking		
(c) International campaign against drug abuse and illicit trafficking		
104. Alternative approaches and ways and means within the United Nations system for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms	{ Resolution 43/123 Resolution 43/124 Resolution 43/125 Resolution 43/126 Resolution 43/127 Resolution 43/128	200 201 202 203 204 204
(a) Respect for the right of everyone to own property alone as well as in association with others and its contribution to the economic and social development of Member States		
(b) Impact of property on the enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms		
(c) Right to development		
(d) Development of public information activities in the field of human rights		
105. New international humanitarian order	{ Resolution 43/129 Resolution 43/130 Resolution 43/131	206 206 207
106. Torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment	{ Resolution 43/132 Resolution 43/133 Resolution 43/134	207 208 209
107. Families in the development process	Resolution 43/135	209
108. Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter of the United Nations . . .	Resolution 43/28	229
109. Activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Na-		

Agenda item		Page
	mibia and in all other Territories under colonial domination and efforts to eliminate colonialism, <i>apartheid</i> and racial discrimination in southern Africa	{ Resolution 43/29 230 Decision 43/410 318
110.	Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations	Resolution 43/30 233
111.	United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa	Resolution 43/31 236
112.	Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories	Resolution 43/32 236
113.	Financial reports and audited financial statements, and reports of the Board of Auditors	Resolution 43/216 252
	(a) United Nations	
	(b) United Nations Development Programme	
	(c) United Nations Children's Fund	
	(d) United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East	
	(e) United Nations Institute for Training and Research	
	(f) Voluntary funds administered by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	
	(g) Fund of the United Nations Environment Programme	
	(h) United Nations Population Fund	
	(i) United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation	
114.	Programme budget for the biennium 1988-1989	{ Resolution 43/217 254 Resolutions 43/218 A to C 255 Decision 43/450 321
115.	Programme planning	Resolution 43/219 257
116.	Financial emergency of the United Nations	Resolution 43/220 259
117.	Administrative and budgetary co-ordination of the United Nations with the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency	{ Decision 43/451 321 Decision 43/452 321
	(a) Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on administrative and budgetary co-ordination	
	(b) Harmonization of the statutes, rules and practices of the administrative tribunals of the International Labour Organisation and of the United Nations	
118.	Joint Inspection Unit	{ Resolution 43/221 260 Decision 43/453 321
119.	Pattern of conferences	Resolutions 43/222 A to E 261
120.	Scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of the United Nations	Resolutions 43/223 A to C 262
121.	Personnel questions	{ Resolutions 43/224 B to D 265 Decision 43/454 322 Resolution 43/224 A 265
	(a) Composition of the Secretariat	
	(b) Respect for the privileges and immunities of officials of the United Nations and the specialized agencies and related organizations	Resolution 43/225 267
	(c) Other personnel questions	
122.	United Nations common system	Resolution 43/226 268
123.	United Nations pension system	Resolution 43/227 270
124.	Financing of the United Nations peace-keeping forces in the Middle East	
	(a) United Nations Disengagement Observer Force	Resolution 43/228 270
	(b) United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon	Resolution 43/229 272
125.	Consideration of the draft articles on most-favoured-nation clauses	Decision 43/429 322
126.	Observer status of national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity and/or by the League of Arab States	Resolutions 43/160 A and B 277
127.	Status of the Protocols Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and relating to the protection of victims of armed conflicts	Resolution 43/161 278

<i>Agenda item</i>		<i>Page</i>
128. Progressive development of the principles and norms of international law relating to the new international economic order	Resolution 43/162	279
129. Peaceful settlement of disputes between States	Resolution 43/163	279
130. Draft Code of Crimes against the Peace and Security of Mankind	Resolution 43/164	280
131. Report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its twenty-first session	{ Resolution 43/165 Resolution 43/166	280 291
132. Consideration of effective measures to enhance the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives	Resolution 43/167	292
133. Report of the <i>Ad Hoc</i> Committee on the Drafting of an International Convention against the Recruitment, Use, Financing and Training of Mercenaries	{ Resolution 43/168 Decision 43/317	293 308
134. Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its fortieth session	Resolution 43/169	294
135. Report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization	{ Resolution 43/51 Resolution 43/170	276 295
136. Development and strengthening of good-neighbourliness between States	Resolutions 43/171 A and B	296
137. Report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country	{ Resolution 43/48 Resolution 43/49 Resolution 43/172 Decision 43/459	275 49 297 314
138. Draft Body of Principles for the Protection of All Persons under Any Form of Detention or Imprisonment	Resolution 43/173	297
139. Verification in all its aspects	Resolutions 43/81 A and B	101
140. Science and peace	Resolution 43/61	129
141. Implementation of the conclusions of the Third Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and establishment of a preparatory committee for the Fourth Review Conference	Resolution 43/82	103
142. Observer status for the Agency for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean in the General Assembly	Resolution 43/6	16
143. Responsibility of States for the protection of the environment and prevention of environmental pollution as a result of the accumulation of toxic and radioactive wastes, and strengthening of international co-operation for the purpose of resolving the problem	Resolution 43/212	161
144. Responsibility of States to ban in their territory, and to refrain from instigating or supporting in the territory of other States, chauvinistic, racist and other manifestations that may cause discord between peoples and involvement of Governments and the mass media in combating such manifestations and in educating peoples and youth in the spirit of peaceful co-operation and international entente; and evaluation of the implementation of the Declaration on the Promotion among Youth of the Ideals of Peace, Mutual Respect and Understanding between Peoples	Resolution 43/136	210
145. Liability for the illegal transfer and/or use of prohibited weapons and weapons or substances which cause unnecessary human suffering	Decision 43/423	314
146. Promotion of peace, reconciliation and dialogue in the Korean peninsula		
147. Financing of the United Nations Iran-Iraq Military Observer Group	{ Resolution 43/230 Decision 43/455	273 322
148. Conservation of climate as part of the common heritage of mankind	Resolution 43/53	133
149. Emergency assistance to Jamaica	Resolution 43/7	16
150. Emergency assistance to the Sudan	Resolution 43/8	17
151. Short-term, medium-term and long-term solutions to the problems of natural disasters in Bangladesh	Resolution 43/9	17
152. Emergency assistance to Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama and other countries affected by hurricane Joan	Resolution 43/17	22

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-third session, from 20 September to 22 December 1988. 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-third 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.43, Part I).

RESOLUTIONS

Resolution No.	Title	Item	Plenary meeting	Date of adoption	Voting result	Page
43/1	Co-operation between the United Nations and the Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee	20	32nd	17 October 1988		12
43/2	Co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference	24	32nd	17 October 1988		12
43/3	Co-operation between the United Nations and the League of Arab States	25	32nd	17 October 1988	146-2-0	13
43/4	Co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of American States	27	32nd	17 October 1988		15
43/5	Co-operation between the United Nations and the Latin American Economic System	28	32nd	17 October 1988		15
43/6	Observer status for the Agency for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean in the General Assembly	142	32nd	17 October 1988		16
43/7	Emergency assistance to Jamaica	149	33rd	18 October 1988		16
43/8	Emergency assistance to the Sudan	150	33rd	18 October 1988		17
43/9	Short-term, medium-term and long-term solutions to the problems of natural disasters in Bangladesh	151	33rd	18 October 1988		17
43/10	Credentials of representatives to the forty-third session of the General Assembly					
	Resolution A	3	33rd	18 October 1988		18
	Resolution B	3	76th	9 December 1988		18
43/11	Judgment of the International Court of Justice of 27 June 1986 concerning military and paramilitary activities in and against Nicaragua: need for immediate compliance	33	36th	25 October 1988	89-2-48	18
43/12	Co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity	26	36th	25 October 1988	140-1-0	19
43/13	Pretoria's racial "municipal elections"	36	37th	26 October 1988	146-0-2	20
43/14	Question of the Comorian island of Mayotte	32	37th	26 October 1988	127-1-25	21
43/15	Prevention and control of acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS)	12	38th	27 October 1988		132
43/16	Report of the International Atomic Energy Agency	14	40th	28 October 1988		21
43/17	Emergency assistance to Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama and other countries affected by hurricane Joan	152	40th	28 October 1988		22
43/18	Law of the sea	35	41st	1 November 1988	135-2-6	23
43/19	The situation in Kampuchea	23	44th	3 November 1988	122-19-13	24
43/20	The situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security	30	45th	3 November 1988		25
43/21	The uprising (<i>intifadah</i>) of the Palestinian people	77	45th	3 November 1988	130-2-16	26
43/22	Right of peoples to peace	21	46th	11 November 1988	118-0-29	27
43/23	Zone of peace and co-operation of the South Atlantic	31	47th	14 November 1988	144-1-7	27
43/24	The situation in Central America: threats to international peace and security and peace initiatives	22	50th	15 November 1988		27

Resolution No.	Title	Item	Plenary meeting	Date of adoption	Voting result	Page
43/25	Question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas)	34	54th	17 November 1988	109-5-37	28
43/26	Question of Namibia					
	A. Situation in Namibia resulting from the illegal occupation of the Territory by South Africa	29	54th	17 November 1988	130-0-23	29
	B. Implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978)	29	54th	17 November 1988	140-0-13	33
	C. Programme of work of the United Nations Council for Namibia	29	54th	17 November 1988	147-0-6	34
	D. Dissemination of information and mobilization of international public opinion in support of the immediate independence of Namibia	29	54th	17 November 1988	129-0-23	35
	E. United Nations Fund for Namibia	29	54th	17 November 1988	148-0-5	37
43/27	Mid-term review and appraisal of the implementation of the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990	39	56th	18 November 1988		39
43/28	Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter of the United Nations . .	108	59th	22 November 1988	154-0-2	229
43/29	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, <i>apartheid</i> and racial discrimination in southern Africa	109	59th	22 November 1988	133-9-14	230
43/30	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	110 and 12	59th	22 November 1988	124-4-27	233
43/31	United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa	111	59th	22 November 1988		236
43/32	Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories	112	59th	22 November 1988		236
43/33	Question of Western Sahara	18	59th	22 November 1988	86-0-53	236
43/34	Question of New Caledonia	18	59th	22 November 1988		237
43/35	Question of Tokelau	18	59th	22 November 1988		238
43/36	Question of Anguilla	18	59th	22 November 1988		239
43/37	Question of the Cayman Islands	18	59th	22 November 1988		240
43/38	Question of Montserrat	18	59th	22 November 1988		241
43/39	Question of Bermuda	18	59th	22 November 1988		242
43/40	Question of the Turks and Caicos Islands	18	59th	22 November 1988		243
43/41	Question of the British Virgin Islands	18	59th	22 November 1988		243
43/42	Question of Guam	18	59th	22 November 1988		244
43/43	Question of American Samoa	18	59th	22 November 1988		245
43/44	Question of the United States Virgin Islands	18	59th	22 November 1988		246
43/45	Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples	18	59th	22 November 1988	147-2-7	46
43/46	Dissemination of information on decolonization	18	59th	22 November 1988	149-2-5	48
43/47	International Decade for the Eradication of Colonialism	18	59th	22 November 1988	135-1-20	48
43/48	Report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country . .	137	65th	30 November 1988	151-2-1	275
43/49	Report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country . .	137 and 8	67th	2 December 1988	154-2-1	49
43/50	Policies of <i>apartheid</i> of the Government of South Africa					
	A. International solidarity with the liberation struggle in South Africa	36	68th	5 December 1988	131-3-21	49
	B. Military collaboration with South Africa	36	68th	5 December 1988	123-2-29	50
	C. Comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against the racist régime of South Africa	36	68th	5 December 1988	123-12-19	50
	D. Imposition, co-ordination and strict monitoring of measures against racist South Africa	36	68th	5 December 1988	136-4-14	51
	E. Relations between South Africa and Israel	36	68th	5 December 1988	106-23-26	51
	F. Programme of work of the Special Committee against <i>Apartheid</i>	36	68th	5 December 1988	144-1-9	52
	G. Special session of the General Assembly on <i>apartheid</i> and its destructive consequences in southern Africa	36	68th	5 December 1988		52
	H. Dissemination of information against the policies of <i>apartheid</i> of the régime of racist South Africa	36	68th	5 December 1988	132-1-21	52
	I. United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa	36	68th	5 December 1988		53

Resolution No.	Title	Item	Plenary meeting	Date of adoption	Voting result	Page
	J. Oil embargo against South Africa	36	68th	5 December 1988	138-2-14	53
	K. Concerted international action for the elimination of apartheid	36	68th	5 December 1988	149-2-2	54
43/51	Declaration on the Prevention and Removal of Disputes and Situations Which May Threaten International Peace and Security and on the Role of the United Nations in this Field . .	135	68th	5 December 1988		276
43/52	Special programme of assistance to the Sudan	86 (b)	70th	6 December 1988		132
43/53	Protection of global climate for present and future generations of mankind	148	70th	6 December 1988		133
43/54	The situation in the Middle East					
	Resolution A	40	71st	6 December 1988	103-18-30	56
	Resolution B	40	71st	6 December 1988	83-21-45	57
	Resolution C	40	71st	6 December 1988	143-2-7	58
43/55	Effects of atomic radiation	74	71st	6 December 1988		111
43/56	International co-operation in the peaceful uses of outer space	75	71st	6 December 1988		112
43/57	United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East					
	A. Assistance to Palestine refugees	76	71st	6 December 1988	152-0-1	114
	B. Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East	76	71st	6 December 1988		115
	C. Assistance to persons displaced as a result of the June 1967 and subsequent hostilities	76	71st	6 December 1988		115
	D. Offers by Member States of grants and scholarships for higher education, including vocational training, for Palestine refugees	76	71st	6 December 1988	153-0-1	115
	E. Palestine refugees in the Palestinian territory occupied by Israel since 1967	76	71st	6 December 1988	152-2-0	116
	F. Resumption of the ration distribution to Palestine refugees	76	71st	6 December 1988	130-20-3	116
	G. The return of population and refugees displaced since 1967	76	71st	6 December 1988	129-2-23	117
	H. Revenues derived from Palestine	76	71st	6 December 1988	124-2-25	117
	I. Protection of Palestine refugees	76	71st	6 December 1988	151-2-1	118
	J. University of Jerusalem "Al-Quds" for Palestine Refugees	76	71st	6 December 1988	152-2-0	119
43/58	Report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories					
	Resolution A	77	71st	6 December 1988	106-2-43	119
	Resolution B	77	71st	6 December 1988	148-1-4	121
	Resolution C	77	71st	6 December 1988	149-1-2	121
	Resolution D	77	71st	6 December 1988	150-2-0	122
	Resolution E	77	71st	6 December 1988	152-1-1	122
	Resolution F	77	71st	6 December 1988	149-1-3	123
	Resolution G	77	71st	6 December 1988	147-2-3	123
43/59	Comprehensive review of the whole question of peace-keeping operations in all their aspects					
	Resolution A	78	71st	6 December 1988		124
	Resolution B	78	71st	6 December 1988		124
43/60	Questions relating to information					
	Resolution A	79	71st	6 December 1988	128-8-16	124
	Resolution B	79	71st	6 December 1988	141-1-11	128
43/61	Science and peace	140	71st	6 December 1988		129
43/62	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)	51	73rd	7 December 1988	149-0-5	64
43/63	Cessation of all nuclear-test explosions					
	Resolution A	52	73rd	7 December 1988	136-4-13	65
	Resolution B	52	73rd	7 December 1988	127-3-21	66
43/64	Urgent need for a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty	53	73rd	7 December 1988	146-2-6	66
43/65	Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East	54	73rd	7 December 1988		67
43/66	Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia	55	73rd	7 December 1988	116-3-34	68

<i>Resolution No.</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Item</i>	<i>Plenary meeting</i>	<i>Date of adoption</i>	<i>Voting result</i>	<i>Page</i>
43/67	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	56	73rd	7 December 1988		68
43/68	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	57	73rd	7 December 1988	117-17-16	69
43/69	Conclusion of effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons	58	73rd	7 December 1988	152-0-3	69
43/70	Prevention of an arms race in outer space	59	73rd	7 December 1988	154-1-0	70
43/71	Implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa					
	A. Implementation of the Declaration	60	73rd	7 December 1988	151-0-4	72
	B. Nuclear capability of South Africa	60	73rd	7 December 1988	138-4-12	73
43/72	Prohibition of the development and manufacture of new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons	61	73rd	7 December 1988	152-0-2	74
43/73	Reduction of military budgets	62	73rd	7 December 1988		74
43/74	Chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons					
	A. Measures to uphold the authority of the 1925 Geneva Protocol and to support the conclusion of a chemical weapons convention	63	73rd	7 December 1988		75
	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	63	73rd	7 December 1988		76
	C. Chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons	63	73rd	7 December 1988		77
43/75	General and complete disarmament					
	A. Bilateral nuclear-arms negotiations	64	73rd	7 December 1988	141-0-12	78
	B. Relationship between disarmament and development	64	73rd	7 December 1988		78
	C. Prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of radiological weapons	64 (b)	73rd	7 December 1988		78
	D. Conventional disarmament	64 (d)	73rd	7 December 1988		79
	E. Nuclear disarmament	64 (e)	73rd	7 December 1988		79
	F. Conventional disarmament	64 (d)	73rd	7 December 1988		80
	G. Objective information on military matters	64 (f)	73rd	7 December 1988	130-0-10	80
	H. Implementation of General Assembly resolutions in the field of disarmament	64 (g)	73rd	7 December 1988	131-2-20	81
	I. International arms transfers	64	73rd	7 December 1988	110-1-38	81
	J. Prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of radiological weapons	64 (b)	73rd	7 December 1988	116-2-29	82
	K. Prohibition of the production of fissionable material for weapons purposes	64 (i)	73rd	7 December 1988	144-1-7	83
	L. Naval armaments and disarmament	64 (h)	73rd	7 December 1988	152-1-1	83
	M. Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Prohibition of the Emplacement of Nuclear Weapons and Other Weapons of Mass Destruction on the Sea-Bed and the Ocean Floor and in the Subsoil Thereof	64	73rd	7 December 1988		83
	N. Comprehensive United Nations study on nuclear weapons	64	73rd	7 December 1988	141-1-9	84
	O. Bilateral nuclear-arms negotiations	64	73rd	7 December 1988	103-0-46	84
	P. Confidence- and security-building measures and conventional disarmament in Europe	64	73rd	7 December 1988		85
	Q. Prohibition of the dumping of radioactive wastes for hostile purposes	64	73rd	7 December 1988	129-1-10	85
	R. Review of the role of the United Nations in the field of disarmament	64 (j)	73rd	7 December 1988		86
	S. Conventional disarmament on a regional scale	64	73rd	7 December 1988	125-0-23	86
	T. Dumping of radioactive wastes	64 (k)	73rd	7 December 1988	141-0-13	87
43/76	Review and implementation of the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly					
	A. Disarmament and international security	65	73rd	7 December 1988	129-1-21	88
	B. Nuclear-arms freeze	65 (b)	73rd	7 December 1988	135-12-3	88
	C. World Disarmament Campaign	65 (c)	73rd	7 December 1988	144-0-10	89
	D. United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa	65 (h)	73rd	7 December 1988		90
	E. Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons	65 (c)	73rd	7 December 1988	133-17-4	90

Resolution No.	Title	Item	Plenary meeting	Date of adoption	Voting result	Page
	F. United Nations disarmament fellowship, training and advisory services programme	65 (g)	73rd	7 December 1988		91
	G. United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia	65 (d)	73rd	7 December 1988		91
	H. United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America	65 (i)	73rd	7 December 1988		92
43/77	Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its fifteenth special session					
	A. Scientific and technological developments and their impact on international security	66	73rd	7 December 1988	129-7-14	92
	B. Third special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament	66	73rd	7 December 1988	152-0-2	93
43/78	Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session					
	A. Report of the Disarmament Commission	67 (a)	73rd	7 December 1988		93
	B. Non-use of nuclear weapons and prevention of nuclear war	67 (j)	73rd	7 December 1988	127-17-6	94
	C. International co-operation for disarmament	67	73rd	7 December 1988	136-1-13	95
	D. Climatic effects of nuclear war, including nuclear winter	67 (g)	73rd	7 December 1988	145-0-9	95
	E. Cessation of the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament	67 (k)	73rd	7 December 1988	135-13-5	95
	F. Prevention of nuclear war	67 (l)	73rd	7 December 1988	136-3-14	96
	G. Disarmament Week	67 (m)	73rd	7 December 1988		96
	H. Guidelines for confidence-building measures	67	73rd	7 December 1988		97
	I. Report of the Conference on Disarmament	67 (b)	73rd	7 December 1988	96-0-53	98
	J. Economic and social consequences of the armaments race and its extremely harmful effects on world peace and security	67 (h)	73rd	7 December 1988	143-1-9	98
	K. Comprehensive programme of disarmament	67	73rd	7 December 1988		98
	L. Consideration of the declaration of the 1990s as the Third Disarmament Decade	67	73rd	7 December 1988		99
	M. Report of the Conference on Disarmament	67 (b)	73rd	7 December 1988	136-3-14	99
43/79	Implementation of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace	68	73rd	7 December 1988		100
43/80	Israeli nuclear armament	69	73rd	7 December 1988	99-2-51	101
43/81	Verification in all its aspects					
	A. Compliance with arms limitation and disarmament agreements	139	73rd	7 December 1988		101
	B. Study on the role of the United Nations in the field of verification	139	73rd	7 December 1988	150-1-0	102
43/82	Implementation of the conclusions of the Third Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and establishment of a Preparatory Committee for the Fourth Review Conference	141	73rd	7 December 1988	137-0-11	103
43/83	Question of Antarctica					
	Resolution A	70	73rd	7 December 1988	100-0-6*	103
	Resolution B	70	73rd	7 December 1988	111-0-10*	104
43/84	Strengthening of security and co-operation in the Mediterranean region	71	73rd	7 December 1988		104
43/85	Strengthening of regional and international peace and security	72	73rd	7 December 1988		105
43/86	Need for a result-oriented political dialogue to improve the international situation	72	73rd	7 December 1988	127-1-24	106
43/87	Tenth anniversary of the adoption of the Declaration on the Preparation of Societies for Life in Peace	72	73rd	7 December 1988	128-0-24	106
43/88	Review of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security	72	73rd	7 December 1988	128-1-22	107
43/89	Comprehensive approach to strengthening international peace and security in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations	73	73rd	7 December 1988	97-3-45	108
43/90	Fortieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights	38	75th	8 December 1988		59
43/91	Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination	87	75th	8 December 1988		164

* Roll-call vote.

Resolution No.	Title	Item	Plenary meeting	Date of adoption	Voting result	Page
43/92	Adverse consequences for the enjoyment of human rights of political, military, economic and other forms of assistance given to the racist and colonialist régime of South Africa	88	75th	8 December 1988	129-10-17	166
43/93	Implementation of the International Plan of Action on Aging and related activities	89	75th	8 December 1988		168
43/94	Question of youth	90	75th	8 December 1988		169
43/95	Status of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination	91	75th	8 December 1988		171
43/96	Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination	91	75th	8 December 1988		171
43/97	Status of the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of <i>Apartheid</i>	91	75th	8 December 1988	128-1-26	172
43/98	Implementation of the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons and United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons	92	75th	8 December 1988		173
43/99	Crime prevention and criminal justice	93	75th	8 December 1988		175
43/100	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women	94	75th	8 December 1988		176
43/101	Implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women	95	75th	8 December 1988		177
43/102	United Nations Development Fund for Women	95	75th	8 December 1988		179
43/103	Improvement of the status of women in the Secretariat	95	75th	8 December 1988		179
43/104	Participation of women in promoting international peace and co-operation	95	75th	8 December 1988		180
43/105	Universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination	96	75th	8 December 1988		180
43/106	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	96	75th	8 December 1988	124-15-15	181
43/107	Use of mercenaries as a means to violate human rights and to impede the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination	96	75th	8 December 1988	125-10-21	184
43/108	Elimination of all forms of religious intolerance	97	75th	8 December 1988		185
43/109	Implications of scientific and technological developments for human rights	98	75th	8 December 1988		186
43/110	Human rights and scientific and technological developments	98	75th	8 December 1988	133-0-24	187
43/111	Human rights and scientific and technological developments: the right to life	98	75th	8 December 1988		187
43/112	Question of a convention on the rights of the child	99	75th	8 December 1988		188
43/113	Indivisibility and interdependence of economic, social, cultural, civil and political rights	100	75th	8 December 1988	132-1-23	188
43/114	International Covenants on Human Rights	100	75th	8 December 1988		189
43/115	Reporting obligations of States parties to international instruments on human rights and effective functioning of bodies established pursuant to such instruments	101	75th	8 December 1988		191
43/116	International Conference on the Plight of Refugees, Returnees and Displaced Persons in Southern Africa	102	75th	8 December 1988		192
43/117	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	102	75th	8 December 1988		193
43/118	International Conference on Central American Refugees	102	75th	8 December 1988		195
43/119	International Conference on Indo-Chinese Refugees	102	75th	8 December 1988		196
43/120	Preparation of a draft convention against illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances	103	75th	8 December 1988		197
43/121	Use of children in the illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and rehabilitation of drug-addicted minors	103	75th	8 December 1988		198
43/122	International campaign against drug abuse and illicit trafficking	103	75th	8 December 1988		198
43/123	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	104	75th	8 December 1988		200
43/124	The impact of property on the enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms	104	75th	8 December 1988	129-24-1	201
43/125	Alternative approaches and ways and means within the United Nations system for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms	104	75th	8 December 1988	130-1-25	202
43/126	Alternative approaches and ways and means within the United Nations system for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms	104	75th	8 December 1988	135-8-14	203
43/127	Right to development	104	75th	8 December 1988		204
43/128	Development of public information activities in the field of human rights	104	75th	8 December 1988		204

Resolution No.	Title	Item	Plenary meeting	Date of adoption	Voting result	Page
43/129	New international humanitarian order	105	75th	8 December 1988		206
43/130	Promotion of international co-operation in the humanitarian field	105	75th	8 December 1988		206
43/131	Humanitarian assistance to victims of natural disasters and similar emergency situations	105	75th	8 December 1988		207
43/132	Status of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment	106	75th	8 December 1988		207
43/133	United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture	106	75th	8 December 1988		208
43/134	Torture and inhuman treatment of children in detention in South Africa and Namibia	106	75th	8 December 1988		209
43/135	Need to enhance international co-operation in the field of protection and assistance to the family	107	75th	8 December 1988		209
43/136	Evaluation of the implementation of the Declaration on the Promotion among Youth of the Ideals of Peace, Mutual Respect and Understanding between Peoples	144	75th	8 December 1988		210
43/137	Situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran	12	75th	8 December 1988	61-25-44	210
43/138	Status of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide	12	75th	8 December 1988		211
43/139	Situation of human rights in Afghanistan	12	75th	8 December 1988		212
43/140	Regional arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights in the Asian and Pacific region	12	75th	8 December 1988		213
43/141	Situation of refugees in the Sudan	12	75th	8 December 1988		213
43/142	Humanitarian assistance to refugees in Djibouti	12	75th	8 December 1988		214
43/143	Emergency assistance to voluntary returnees and displaced persons in Chad	12	75th	8 December 1988		215
43/144	Assistance to refugees and returnees in Ethiopia	12	75th	8 December 1988		215
43/145	Situation of human rights and fundamental freedoms in El Salvador	12	75th	8 December 1988		215
43/146	Measures to improve the situation and ensure the human rights and dignity of all migrant workers	12	75th	8 December 1988	154-1-2	217
43/147	Assistance to refugees in Somalia	12	75th	8 December 1988		218
43/148	Assistance to refugees and displaced persons in Malawi	12	75th	8 December 1988		218
43/149	Assistance to student refugees in southern Africa	12	75th	8 December 1988		219
43/150	Measures to be taken against Nazi, Fascist and neo-Fascist activities and all other forms of totalitarian ideologies and practices based on <i>apartheid</i> , racial discrimination and racism, and the systematic denial of human rights and fundamental freedoms	12	75th	8 December 1988		220
43/151	Summary or arbitrary executions	12	75th	8 December 1988		221
43/152	Regional arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights	12	75th	8 December 1988		222
43/153	Human rights in the administration of justice	12	75th	8 December 1988		222
43/154	Human rights and mass exoduses	12	75th	8 December 1988		224
43/155	International co-operation in solving international problems of a social, cultural or humanitarian character, and in promoting and encouraging universal respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms	12	75th	8 December 1988		225
43/156	Improvement of social life	12	75th	8 December 1988	130-16-9	225
43/157	Enhancing the effectiveness of the principle of periodic and genuine elections	12	75th	8 December 1988		226
43/158	Situation of human rights and fundamental freedoms in Chile	12	75th	8 December 1988	97-1-55	227
43/159	Question of enforced or involuntary disappearances	12	75th	8 December 1988		228
43/160	Observer status of national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity and/or by the League of Arab States					
	Resolution A	126	76th	9 December 1988	117-2-31	277
	Resolution B	126	76th	9 December 1988	124-9-18	278
43/161	Status of the Protocols Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and relating to the protection of victims of armed conflicts	127	76th	9 December 1988		278
43/162	Progressive development of the principles and norms of international law relating to the new international economic order	128	76th	9 December 1988	129-0-24	279
43/163	Peaceful settlement of disputes between States	129	76th	9 December 1988	132-0-22	279
43/164	Draft Code of Crimes against the Peace and Security of Mankind	130	76th	9 December 1988	137-5-13	280
43/165	United Nations Convention on International Bills of Exchange and International Promissory Notes	131	76th	9 December 1988		280
43/166	Report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its twenty-first session	131	76th	9 December 1988		291

Resolution No.	Title	Item	Plenary meeting	Date of adoption	Voting result	Page
43/167	Consideration of effective measures to enhance the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives	132	76th	9 December 1988		292
43/168	Report of the <i>Ad Hoc</i> Committee on the Drafting of an International Convention against the Recruitment, Use, Financing and Training of Mercenaries	133	76th	9 December 1988		293
43/169	Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its fortieth session	134	76th	9 December 1988		294
43/170	Report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization	135	76th	9 December 1988		295
43/171	Development and strengthening of good-neighbourliness between States					
	Resolution A	136	76th	9 December 1988	67-9-65	296
	Resolution B	136	76th	9 December 1988	124-8-22	296
43/172	Report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country	137	76th	9 December 1988		297
43/173	Body of Principles for the Protection of All Persons under Any Form of Detention or Imprisonment	138	76th	9 December 1988		297
43/174	Review of the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations in the economic and social fields	49	76th	9 December 1988		60
43/175	Question of Palestine					
	Resolution A	37	82nd	15 December 1988	123-2-20*	60
	Resolution B	37	82nd	15 December 1988	123-2-20*	61
	Resolution C	37	82nd	15 December 1988	127-2-17*	61
43/176	Question of Palestine	37	82nd	15 December 1988	138-2-2*	62
43/177	Question of Palestine	37	82nd	15 December 1988	104-2-36*	62
43/178	Assistance to the Palestinian people	12	83rd	20 December 1988	118-14-13	134
43/179	Second Transport and Communications Decade in Africa	12	83rd	20 December 1988		135
43/180	International Year of Shelter for the Homeless	12	83rd	20 December 1988		135
43/181	Global Strategy for Shelter to the Year 2000	12	83rd	20 December 1988		136
43/182	Preparation of an international development strategy for the fourth United Nations development decade	82 (a)	83rd	20 December 1988	151-0-1	138
43/183	Twenty-fifth anniversary of the establishment of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development	82 (b)	83rd	20 December 1988		138
43/184	Reverse transfer of technology	82 (b)	83rd	20 December 1988		138
43/185	Trade embargo against Nicaragua	82 (b)	83rd	20 December 1988	89-2-50	139
43/186	Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries	82 (b)	83rd	20 December 1988		139
43/187	International conference on money and finance	82 (b)	83rd	20 December 1988	127-19-5	139
43/188	Report of the Trade and Development Board	82 (b)	83rd	20 December 1988		140
43/189	Specific measures in favour of island developing countries	82 (b)	83rd	20 December 1988		140
43/190	Strengthening technical co-operation among developing countries in food and agriculture	82 (c)	83rd	20 December 1988		142
43/191	Food and agricultural problems	82 (c)	83rd	20 December 1988		142
43/192	Report of the Committee on the Development and Utilization of New and Renewable Sources of Energy	82 (d)	83rd	20 December 1988		145
43/193	Development of the energy resources of developing countries	82 (e)	83rd	20 December 1988		145
43/194	Examination of long-term trends in economic and social development	82 (f)	83rd	20 December 1988		146
43/195	International co-operation for the eradication of poverty in developing countries	82 (f)	83rd	20 December 1988	128-1-21	146
43/196	United Nations conference on environment and development	82 (g)	83rd	20 December 1988		147
43/197	Fulfilment of the target for official development assistance	82	83rd	20 December 1988	148-0-1	148
43/198	External debt crisis and development: towards a durable solution of the debt problems	83	83rd	20 December 1988	150-1-1	148
43/199	Operational activities for development	84	83rd	20 December 1988		150
43/200	United Nations University	85	83rd	20 December 1988		151
43/201	United Nations Institute for Training and Research	85	83rd	20 December 1988		152
43/202	International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction	86	83rd	20 December 1988		153
43/203	International strategy for the fight against locust and grasshopper infestation, particularly in Africa	86	83rd	20 December 1988		154
43/204	Special economic and disaster relief assistance	86	83rd	20 December 1988		155
43/205	Special economic assistance to Chad	86	83rd	20 December 1988		156

* Roll-call vote.

Resolution No.	Title	Item	Plenary meeting	Date of adoption	Voting result	Page
43/206	Emergency assistance to Somalia	86	83rd	20 December 1988		156
43/207	Assistance for the reconstruction and development of Lebanon	86	83rd	20 December 1988		157
43/208	Assistance to Mozambique	86	83rd	20 December 1988		157
43/209	Special assistance to front-line States	86	83rd	20 December 1988	152-0-1	158
43/210	Special Plan of Economic Co-operation for Central America	86	83rd	20 December 1988		159
43/211	Assistance to Benin, the Central African Republic, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Ecuador, Madagascar and Vanuatu	86	83rd	20 December 1988		159
43/212	Responsibility of States for the protection of the environment: prevention of the illegal international traffic in, and the dumping and resulting accumulation of, toxic and dangerous products and wastes affecting the developing countries in particular	143	83rd	20 December 1988		161
43/213	Implementation of General Assembly resolution 41/213: progress report and revised estimates for the biennium 1988-1989	49	84th	21 December 1988		249
43/214	Proposed programme budget outline for the biennium 1990-1991 and use and operation of the contingency fund	49	84th	21 December 1988		251
43/215	Current financial crisis of the United Nations	50	84th	21 December 1988		252
43/216	Financial reports and audited financial statements, and reports of the Board of Auditors	113	84th	21 December 1988		252
43/217	Questions relating to the programme budget for the biennium 1988-1989	114	84th	21 December 1988		254
43/218	Programme budget for the biennium 1988-1989					
	A. Revised budget appropriations for the biennium 1988-1989	114	84th	21 December 1988		255
	B. Revised income estimates for the biennium 1988-1989	114	84th	21 December 1988		256
	C. Financing of appropriations for the year 1989	114	84th	21 December 1988		257
43/219	Programme planning	115	84th	21 December 1988		257
43/220	Financial emergency of the United Nations	116	84th	21 December 1988		259
43/221	Joint Inspection Unit	118	84th	21 December 1988		260
43/222	Pattern of conferences					
	A. Report of the Committee on Conferences	119	84th	21 December 1988		261
	B. Status of the Committee on Conferences	119	84th	21 December 1988	129-4-14	261
	C. Control and limitation of documentation	119	84th	21 December 1988		262
	D. Programme of work of the Committee on Conferences	119	84th	21 December 1988		262
	E. Implementation of General Assembly resolution 42/207 C	119	84th	21 December 1988		262
43/223	Scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of the United Nations					
	Resolution A	120	84th	21 December 1988		262
	Resolution B	120	84th	21 December 1988		264
	Resolution C	120	84th	21 December 1988		264
43/224	Personnel questions					
	A. Composition of the Secretariat	121 (a)	84th	21 December 1988		265
	B. Administration of justice in the Secretariat	121	84th	21 December 1988		265
	C. Improvement of the status of women in the Secretariat	121	84th	21 December 1988		266
	D. Working languages of the Secretariat and language training	121	84th	21 December 1988		266
43/225	Respect for the privileges and immunities of officials of the United Nations and the specialized agencies and related organizations	121 (b)	84th	21 December 1988		267
43/226	United Nations common system: report of the International Civil Service Commission	122	84th	21 December 1988		268
43/227	United Nations pension system	123	84th	21 December 1988		270
43/228	Financing of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force	124 (a)	84th	21 December 1988	133-2-8	270
43/229	Financing of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon	124 (b)	84th	21 December 1988	134-1-8	272
43/230	Financing of the United Nations Iran-Iraq Military Observer Group	147	84th	21 December 1988		273

DECISIONS

Decision No.	Title	Item	Plenary meeting	Date of adoption	Voting result	Page
A. Elections and appointments						
43/301	Appointment of the members of the Credentials Committee	3 (a)	1st	20 September 1988		303
43/302	Election of the President of the General Assembly	4	1st	20 September 1988		304

Decision No.	Title	Item	Plenary meeting	Date of adoption	Voting result	Page
43/303	Election of the Chairmen of the Main Committees	5	2nd	20 September 1988		304
43/304	Election of the Vice-Presidents of the General Assembly	6	2nd	20 September 1988		304
43/305	Election of twelve members of the World Food Council	16 (b)	34th	19 October 1988		304
43/306	Election of seven members of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination	16 (c)	34th	19 October 1988		305
43/307	Election of seventeen members of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law	16 (d)	34th	19 October 1988		305
43/308	Election of members of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme	16 (a)	35th	24 October 1988		305
43/309	Election of five non-permanent members of the Security Council	15 (a)	37th	26 October 1988		306
43/310	Election of eighteen members of the Economic and Social Council	15 (b)	37th and 40th	26 and 28 October 1988		306
43/311	Appointment of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia	17 (j)	54th	17 November 1988		307
43/312	Election of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	16 (e)	62nd	29 November 1988		307
43/313	Confirmation of the appointment of the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development	17 (k)	62nd	29 November 1988		307
43/314	Election of the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme	16 (f)	66th	2 December 1988		307
43/315	Appointment of a member of the Special Committee against Apartheid	36	68th	5 December 1988		307
43/316	Appointment of three members of the Committee on Information	79	71st	6 December 1988		308
43/317	Appointment of a member of the <i>Ad Hoc</i> Committee on the Drafting of an International Convention against the Recruitment, Use, Financing and Training of Mercenaries	133	76th	9 December 1988		308
43/318	Appointment of members of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions	17 (a)	76th	9 December 1988		308
43/319	Appointment of members of the Committee on Contributions					
	Decision A	17 (b)	76th	9 December 1988		309
	Decision B	17 (b)	84th	21 December 1988		309
43/320	Appointment of a member of the Board of Auditors	17 (c)	76th	9 December 1988		309
43/321	Confirmation of the appointment of members of the Investments Committee	17 (d)	76th	9 December 1988		310
43/322	Appointment of members of the United Nations Administrative Tribunal	17 (e)	76th	9 December 1988		310
43/323	Appointment of members of the International Civil Service Commission	17 (f)	76th	9 December 1988		310
43/324	Appointment of members and alternate members of the United Nations Staff Pension Committee	17 (g)	76th	9 December 1988		311
43/325	Appointment of the members of the Consultative Committee on the United Nations Development Fund for Women	17 (i)	76th	9 December 1988		311
43/326	Appointment of members of the Joint Inspection Unit	17 (h)	85th	22 December 1988		311
B. Other decisions						
43/401	Organization of the forty-third session	8	3rd	23 September 1988		312
43/402	Adoption of the agenda and allocation of agenda items	8	3rd, 31st, 37th, 40th and 85th	23 September, 13, 26 and 22 December 1988		312
43/403	Meetings of subsidiary organs during the forty-third session					
	Decision A	8	2nd	20 September 1988		312
	Decision B	8	3rd and 48th	23 September 1988		312
43/404	Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization	10	32nd	17 October 1988		313
43/405	Report of the International Court of Justice	13	32nd	17 October 1988		313
43/406	Transitional arrangements for a change in the term of office of members of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme	16 (a)	35th	24 October 1988		313
43/407	Question of peace, stability and co-operation in South-East Asia	42	46th	11 November 1988		313
43/408	Question of Namibia	29	47th	14 November 1988		318
43/409	Question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas)	34	53rd	17 November 1988		318
43/410	Military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration which might be impeding the					

Decision No.	Title	Item	Plenary meeting	Date of adoption	Voting result	Page
	implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples	109	59th	22 November 1988	128-12-15	318
43/411	Question of Gibraltar	18	59th	22 November 1988		320
43/412	Question of Pitcairn	18	59th	22 November 1988		320
43/413	Question of St. Helena	18	59th	22 November 1988	123-2-30	320
43/414	Policies of <i>apartheid</i> of the Government of South Africa	36	60th	28 November 1988		314
43/415	Notification by the Secretary-General under Article 12, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations	7	62nd	29 November 1988		313
43/416	Report of the Security Council	11	62nd	29 November 1988		313
43/417	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	43	64th	30 November 1988		313
43/418	Questions relating to information	79	71st	6 December 1988		314
43/419	Question of the Malagasy islands of Glorieuses, Juan de Nova, Europa and Bassas da India	80	71st	6 December 1988		315
43/420	Question of the composition of the relevant organs of the United Nations	81	71st	6 December 1988		315
43/421	Implementation of the resolutions of the United Nations	41	72nd	7 December 1988		313
43/422	Contribution of the specialized agencies and other organizations and programmes of the United Nations system to the cause of arms limitation and disarmament	64	73rd	7 December 1988		314
43/423	Liability for the illegal transfer and/or use of prohibited weapons and weapons or substances which cause unnecessary human suffering	145	73rd	7 December 1988		314
43/424	Preparation of an instrument on human rights based on solidarity	38	74th	8 December 1988		313
43/425	The role of women in society	95	75th	8 December 1988		317
43/426	Programme of work of the Third Committee	12	75th	8 December 1988		318
43/427	United Nations Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Populations	12	75th	8 December 1988		318
43/428	Reports considered in connection with agenda item 12	12	75th	8 December 1988		318
43/429	Consideration of the draft articles on most-favoured-nation clauses	125	76th	9 December 1988		322
43/430	Report of the Economic and Social Council	12	83rd	20 December 1988		315
43/431	Inclusion of Mozambique in the list of the least developed countries	12	83rd	20 December 1988		315
43/432	Revitalization of the Economic and Social Council	12	83rd	20 December 1988		315
43/433	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	12	83rd	20 December 1988		315
43/434	Guidelines for international decades	12	83rd	20 December 1988		315
43/435	Documents relating to the report of the Economic and Social Council	12	83rd	20 December 1988		315
43/436	Development and international economic co-operation	82	83rd	20 December 1988		316
43/437	Report of the Secretary-General on the preparation of a new international development strategy	82 (a)	83rd	20 December 1988		316
43/438	Protectionism and structural adjustment and commodities	82 (b)	83rd	20 December 1988		316
43/439	International code of conduct on the transfer of technology	82 (b)	83rd	20 December 1988		316
43/440	International co-operation in the monitoring, assessment and anticipation of environmental threats	82 (g)	83rd	20 December 1988		316
43/441	Convention on Early Notification of a Nuclear Accident and Convention on Assistance in the Case of a Nuclear Accident or Radiological Emergency	82	83rd	20 December 1988		316
43/442	International conference on money and finance for development	82	83rd	20 December 1988		316
43/443	Special session of the General Assembly in 1990 devoted to international economic co-operation, in particular to the revitalization of economic growth and development in the developing countries	82	83rd	20 December 1988		316
43/444	Establishment of an advisory commission on debt and development	83	83rd	20 December 1988		317
43/445	Operational activities for development	84	83rd	20 December 1988		317
43/446	Closure of the Trust Fund for Assistance to Colonial Countries and Peoples	84	83rd	20 December 1988		317
43/447	Assistance in cases of natural disaster and other disaster situations: Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Coordinator	86	83rd	20 December 1988		317
43/448	Draft biennial programme of work of the Second Committee for 1989-1990	12	83rd	20 December 1988		317

<i>Decision No.</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Item</i>	<i>Plenary meeting</i>	<i>Date of adoption</i>	<i>Voting result</i>	<i>Page</i>
43/449	Report of the Economic and Social Council	12	84th	21 December 1988		321
43/450	Separation payments for the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation and the Administra- tor of the United Nations Development Programme	114	84th	21 December 1988		321
43/451	Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Bud- getary Questions	117	84th	21 December 1988		321
43/452	Harmonization of the statutes, rules and practices of the adminis- trative tribunals of the International Labour Organisation and of the United Nations	117	84th	21 December 1988		321
43/453	Autonomous research institutes of the United Nations	118	84th	21 December 1988		321
43/454	Amendments to the Staff Rules	121	84th	21 December 1988		322
43/455	Administrative and budgetary aspects of the financing of the Uni- ted Nations peace-keeping operations	147	84th	21 December 1988		322
43/456	Report of the Economic and Social Council	12	85th	22 December 1988		313
43/457	Launching of global negotiations on international economic co- operation for development	44	85th	22 December 1988		313
43/458	Question of equitable representation on and increase in the mem- bership of the Security Council	45	85th	22 December 1988		313
43/459	Suspension of the forty-third session	8	85th	22 December 1988		314