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Thirty-eighth session

ANNOTATED PRELIMINARY LIST OF ITEMS TO BE INCLUDED IN THE PROVISIONAL AGENDA OF THE THIRTY-EIGHTH REGULAR SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY*

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. This document, which corresponds to the preliminary list circulated on 15 February 1983 (A/38/50) and updated on 16 May 1983 (A/38/50/Rev.1), has been prepared in accordance with the recommendation of the Special Committee on the Rationalization of the Procedures and Organization of the General Assembly, as set forth in paragraph 17 (b) of annex II to Assembly resolution 2837 (XXVI) of 17 December 1971.
2. The provisional agenda provided for in rule 12 of the rules of procedure will appear on 22 July 1983 (A/38/150).
3. An addendum to this document (A/38/100/Add.1) will be issued at the opening of the session in accordance with paragraph 17 (c) of annex II to resolution 2837 (XXVI).
4. The thirty-eighth session will convene at United Nations Headquarters on Tuesday, 20 September 1983, at 3 p.m.

II. ANNOTATED LIST

1. Opening of the session by the Chairman of the delegation of Hungary

In accordance with rule 1 of the rules of procedure (A/520/Rev.14), the General Assembly meets every year in regular session commencing on the third Tuesday in September.

Rule 30 of the rules of procedure provides that, at the opening of each session of the General Assembly, the chairman of that delegation from which the President of the previous session was elected shall preside until the Assembly has elected a President for the session. Accordingly, the temporary President is not necessarily the individual who presided at the preceding session. 2/

2. Minute of silent prayer or meditation

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

3. Credentials of representatives to the thirty-eighth session of the General Assembly:

(a) Appointment of the members of the Credentials Committee

(b) Report of the Credentials Committee

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

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

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

At its thirty-seventh session, 3/ the General Assembly appointed the following States to be members of the Credentials Committee: Bahamas, China, Dominican Republic, Nepal, New Zealand, Nigeria, Seychelles, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and United States of America (decision 37/301). At that session, the Assembly approved the two reports of the Committee (resolutions 37/5 A and B).

At the thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Credentials Committee.

4. Election of the President of the General Assembly

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

At its eighteenth session, in 1963, the General Assembly decided (resolution 1990 (XVIII), annex, para. 1) that, in the election of the President, regard should be had for equitable geographical rotation of this office among the following States:

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

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

- (a) African States;
- (b) Asian States;

3/ References for the thirty-seventh session (agenda item 3):

- (a) Reports of the Credentials Committee: A/37/543 and Add.1;
- (b) Amendments: A/37/L.8, A/37/L.9;
- (c) Resolutions 37/5 A and B;
- (d) Plenary meetings: A/37/PV.1, 42, 43, 45 and 110.

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

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

The names of the past Presidents of the General Assembly are listed in annex I. 4/

5. Election of the officers of the Main Committees

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

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

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

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

At its eighteenth session, in 1963, the General Assembly decided (resolution 1990 (XVIII), annex, para. 4) that the Chairmen of the Main Committees should be elected according to the following pattern:

- (a) Three representatives from African and Asian States;
- (b) One representative from an Eastern European State;
- (c) One representative from a Latin American State;
- (d) One representative from a Western European or other State;

4/ References for the thirty-seventh session (agenda item 4):

- (a) Decision 37/302;
- (b) Plenary meeting: A/37/PV.1.

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(e) The seventh chairmanship should rotate every alternate year among representatives of States mentioned in subparagraphs (c) and (d).

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

- (a) Two representatives from African States;
- (b) One representative from an Asian State;
- (c) One representative from an Eastern European State;
- (d) One representative from a Latin American State;
- (e) One representative from a Western European or other State;

(f) The seventh chairmanship should rotate every alternate year among representatives of States mentioned in subparagraphs (b) and (d).

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

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

The names of the officers of the Main Committees from the twentieth session onwards are listed in annex II. 5/

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

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

5/ References for the thirty-seventh session (agenda item 5):

- (a) Decision 37/303;
- (b) Meetings of the Main Committees: A/C.1/37/PV.1, A/SPC/37/SR.1, A/C.2/37/SR.1, A/C.3/37/SR.1, A/C.4/37/SR.1, A/C.5/37/SR.1, A/C.6/37/SR.1;
- (c) Plenary meeting: A/37/PV.2.

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

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

At its eighteenth session, in 1963, the General Assembly decided (resolution 1990 (XVIII), annex, para. 2) that the 17 Vice-Presidents should be elected according to the following pattern:

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

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

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

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

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

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly decided that the practice of dispensing with the secret ballot for elections to subsidiary organs when the

number of candidates corresponded to the number of seats to be filled should become standard and the same practice should apply to the election of the Vice-Presidents of the Assembly, unless a delegation specifically requested a vote on a given election (decision 34/401, para. 16).

The names of the States which have held the office of Vice-President of the General Assembly are listed in annex III. 6/

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

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

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

At its thirty-seventh session, 7/ the General Assembly took note of the communication from the Secretary-General (A/37/468) without discussion (decision 37/410).

At the thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly will have before it a note by the Secretary-General.

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

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

6/ References for the thirty-seventh session (agenda item 6):

- (a) Decision 37/304;
- (b) Plenary meeting: A/37/PV.2.

7/ References for the thirty-seventh session (agenda item 7):

- (a) Note by the Secretary-General: A/37/468;
- (b) Decision 37/410;
- (c) Plenary meeting: A/37/PV.70.

Provisional agenda

Under rule 12 of the rules of procedure, the provisional agenda is to be communicated to the Members of the United Nations at least 60 days before the opening of the session. The preliminary list of items to be included in the provisional agenda of the thirty-eighth session (see sect. I, para. 1) was circulated on 15 February 1983 (A/38/50) and updated on 16 May 1983 (A/38/50/Rev.1). The provisional agenda for the thirty-eighth session (A/38/150) will appear on 22 July 1983.

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

Supplementary items

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

The supplementary list (A/38/200) will be issued on 26 August 1983.

Additional items

Rule 15 of the rules of procedure stipulates, inter alia, that additional items of an important and urgent character, proposed for inclusion in the agenda less than 30 days before the opening of a regular session or during a regular session, may be placed on the agenda if the General Assembly so decides by a majority of the members present and voting.

Consideration of the draft agenda by the General Committee

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

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

At the thirty-eighth session, the Secretary-General's memorandum will be issued as document A/BUR/38/1.

Adoption of the agenda by the General Assembly 8/

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

Rule 23 of the rules of procedure provides, inter alia, that debate on the inclusion of an item in the agenda, when that item has been recommended for inclusion by the General Committee, shall be limited to three speakers in favour of, and three against, the inclusion.

9. General debate

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

8/ References for the thirty-seventh session (agenda item 8):

- (a) Preliminary list: A/37/50/Rev.1;
- (b) Annotated list: A/37/100;
- (c) Provisional agenda: A/37/150;
- (d) Supplementary list: A/37/200;
- (e) Memorandum by the Secretary-General: A/BUR/37/1;
- (f) Reports of the General Committee: A/37/250 and Add.1-4;
- (g) Agenda: A/37/251 and Add.1-3;
- (h) Allocation of agenda items: A/37/252 and Add.1-4;
- (i) Annotated agenda: A/37/100/Add.1;
- (j) Letters from the Chairman of the Committee on Conferences: A/37/450 and Add.1-4;
- (k) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/37/605;
- (l) Resolution 37/14 C and decisions 37/401 to 37/403 and 37/452;
- (m) Meetings of the General Committee: A/BUR/37/SR.1-6;
- (n) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/37/SR.5, 9-11 and 13-19;
- (o) Plenary meetings: A/37/PV.4, 24, 31, 65, 69, 88, 115 and 116.

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

At the thirty-seventh session, 30 plenary meetings were devoted to the general debate (A/37/PV.5-34), during which 143 speakers took the floor. 9/ The minimum length of statements was 14 minutes and the maximum 66 minutes, the average length being 35 minutes. 10/

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

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

The General Assembly usually takes note of the report without discussion. However, at its thirty-seventh session, 11/ the Assembly solemnly reaffirmed that genuine and stable peace and security in the world could be achieved by strict adherence to the purposes and principles of the Charter and to international law and that all States should fulfil in good faith their obligations assumed in accordance therewith; emphasized the imperative need to strengthen the role and effectiveness of the United Nations as indispensable for the maintenance of international peace and security, for the settlement of international disputes and crises by peaceful means, for the strengthening of international co-operation on the basis of sovereign equality and for the promotion of economic and social development and of human rights; called upon all organs of the United Nations to discharge fully and effectively their responsibilities in accordance with the Charter and upon all Member States to contribute actively to that end; requested the Security Council to carry out the primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security and to give due consideration to the report of the Secretary-General; invited the Secretary-General, in discharging his

9/ At the thirty-sixth session, 29 plenary meetings were devoted to the general debate, during which 139 speakers took the floor.

10/ At the thirty-sixth session, the minimum length of statements was 8 minutes and the maximum 82 minutes, the average length being 35 minutes.

11/ References for the thirty-seventh session (agenda item 10):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: Supplement No. 1 (A/37/1);
- (b) Draft resolution: A/37/L.39/Rev.2;
- (c) Resolution 37/67;
- (d) Plenary meeting: A/37/PV.91.

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responsibilities under the Charter, to continue his efforts towards strengthening the capacity of the United Nations to fulfil the effective and decisive role envisaged for it in the Charter; urged that efforts to that end should continue, taking into account the views expressed by Member States during the thirty-seventh session as well as those which Member States might wish to offer, while views of institutions and eminent persons might also be taken into consideration as appropriate; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly (resolution 37/67).

At the thirty-eighth session, the report of the Secretary-General will appear as Supplement No. 1 (A/38/1).

11. Report of the Security Council

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

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

At its thirty-seventh session, 12/ the General Assembly took note of the report of the Security Council covering the period from 16 June 1981 to 15 June 1982 (decision 37/435).

At the thirty-eighth session, the report of the Security Council, covering the period from 16 June 1982 to 15 June 1983, will appear as Supplement No. 2 (A/38/2).

12/ References for the thirty-seventh session (agenda item 11):

- (a) Report of the Security Council: Supplement No. 2 (A/37/2);
- (b) Decision 37/435;
- (c) Plenary meeting: A/37/PV.110.

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12. Report of the Economic and Social Council**(a) Report of the Council****(b) Reports of the Secretary-General**

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

The report considered by the General Assembly at its thirty-seventh session covered the organizational session for 1982 and the first and second regular sessions of 1982. 13/

13/ References for the thirty-seventh session (agenda item 12):

(a) Report of the Economic and Social Council: Supplement No. 3 (A/37/3);

(b) Reports of the Secretary-General:

- (i) Situation of refugees in the Sudan: A/37/178;
- (ii) Measures to be taken against Nazi, Fascist and neo-Fascist activities and all other forms of totalitarian ideologies and practices based on racial intolerance, hatred and terror: A/37/188 and Corr.1 and Add.1;
- (iii) Assistance to the Palestinian people: A/37/214 and Add.1;
- (iv) World Communications Year: A/37/232;
- (v) Co-operation between the United Nations and the Agency for Cultural and Technical Co-operation: A/37/290;
- (vi) Transport and Communications Decade in Africa: A/37/296;
- (vii) Combating the traffic in persons and the exploitation of the prostitution of others: A/37/412;
- (viii) Assistance to refugees in Somalia: A/37/419;
- (ix) Humanitarian assistance to refugees in Djibouti: A/37/420;
- (x) Regional arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights: A/37/422;

At the thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Economic and Social Council (A/37/3, (parts I and II)), to be subsequently issued as Supplement No. 3 (A/38/3).

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

(continued)

- (xi) Assistance to student refugees in southern Africa: A/37/495 and Corr.1;
- (xii) Social aspects of the development activities of the United Nations: A/37/500;
- (xiii) Humanitarian assistance to refugees in the Sudan: A/37/519;
- (xiv) Financing of the Multinational Programming and Operational Centres of the Economic Commission for Africa on an established basis: A/37/520;
- (xv) Special measures for the social and economic development of Africa in the 1980s: A/37/526;
- (xvi) International co-operation in drug abuse control: A/37/556;
- (xvii) Assistance to the Palestinian people in Lebanon: A/37/571;
- (xviii) Permanent sovereignty over national resources in the occupied Arab territories: A/37/600;
- (xix) United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture: A/37/618;
- (c) Notes by the Secretary-General:
 - (i) Proposed statutes of the regional institutes for population studies at Accra and Yaoundé: A/37/236;
 - (ii) Human rights and mass exoduses: A/37/310;
 - (iii) The right to education: A/37/521;
 - (iv) Protection of human rights in Chile: A/37/564;
 - (v) Situation of human rights and fundamental freedoms in El Salvador: A/37/611;
- (d) Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions: A/37/613;

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Role of the public sector in promoting the economic development of developing countries

At its twenty-ninth session, in 1974, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to prepare a report on the role of the public sector in promoting the economic development of developing countries (resolution 3335 (XXIX)).

At its thirtieth session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General (E/5690 and Add.1); invited the Secretary-General to undertake a further comprehensive study and requested him to submit the study to the Assembly at its thirty-second session through the Economic and Social Council (resolution 3488 (XXX)).

At its thirty-second session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General (E/5985 and Corr.1); requested the Secretary-General to continue studying the matter, taking into account the special aspects mentioned by the Assembly; and further requested him to submit a progress report to the Assembly at its thirty-third and thirty-fourth sessions through the Economic and Social Council (resolution 32/179).

At its second regular session of 1978, the Economic and Social Council, having considered the report of the Secretary-General (E/1978/76), requested the Secretary-General to proceed with the further implementation of resolution 32/179 and to submit a comprehensive progress report on the subject to the Council at its second regular session of 1979 (resolution 1978/60).

(continued)

- (e) Report of the Second Committee: A/37/679 and Add.1;
- (f) Report of the Third Committee: A/37/745;
- (g) Report of the Fourth Committee: A/37/625;
- (h) Reports of the Fifth Committee: A/37/756, A/37/759, A/37/783;
- (i) Resolutions 37/16, 37/32, 37/132, to 37/140 and 37/168 to 37/186 and decisions 37/409, 37/431 and 37/444 to 37/446;
- (j) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/37/SR.3-11, 26, 27, 32, 33, 36, 40-42, 46 and 47;
- (k) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/37/SR.57, 58 and 61-74;
- (l) Meetings of the Fourth Committee: A/C.4/37/SR.9-11, 13-15 and 17-24;
- (m) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/37/SR.42, 61, 71, and 76;
- (n) Plenary meetings: A/37/PV.69, 77, 109, 110 and 114.

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At its thirty-third session, the General Assembly endorsed resolution 1978/60; and invited the Secretary-General to take resolution 33/144 into account in preparing a comprehensive and detailed report in accordance with resolution 32/179 (resolution 33/144).

At its second regular session of 1979, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of the report of the Secretary-General (E/1979/66), recommended that the report be transmitted to the General Assembly; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a further progress report to the Council at its second regular session of 1981 (resolution 1979/48).

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General; and invited the Secretary-General to continue his detailed study and to submit, through the Economic and Social Council, a comprehensive report to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session (resolution 34/137).

At its second regular session of 1981, the Economic and Social Council took note of the progress report of the Secretary-General (E/1981/66); recommended that the report should be transmitted to the General Assembly; and decided to discuss the comprehensive report of the Secretary-General at the second regular session of 1983 (resolution 1981/45).

At the thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 34/137.

Co-operation between the United Nations and the Agency for Cultural and Technical Co-operation

At its thirty-third session, in 1978, the General Assembly decided to invite the Agency for Cultural and Technical Co-operation to participate in the sessions and the work of the Assembly and of its subsidiary organs in the capacity of observer (resolution 33/18).

At its thirty-sixth session, the General Assembly welcomed the participation of the Agency in the work of the United Nations in fields of common interest; recognized the necessity of strengthening that co-operation; and requested the Secretary-General to examine proposals by the Agency aimed at reinforcing co-operation with the United Nations and to submit a report thereon through the Economic and Social Council to the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session (resolution 36/174).

At its thirty-seventh session, 13/ the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General (A/37/290); requested the Secretary-General, in collaboration with the Secretary-General of the Agency, to specify in detail the areas of co-operation envisaged in his report and to consider the modalities of this co-operation, taking duly into account the proposals of the Secretary-General of the Agency; and also requested the Secretary-General to submit a report on this subject to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session through the Economic and Social Council (resolution 37/132).

At the thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 37/132.

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Assistance to the Palestinian people

In compliance with Economic and Social Council resolution 2100 (LXIII), adopted in 1977, concerning assistance to the Palestinian people, the Secretary-General submits to the Council an annual report on the action taken to implement the provisions of that resolution.

At its thirty-third and thirty-fourth sessions, in 1978 and 1979, the General Assembly called upon the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), in consultation with the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system, to intensify its efforts, in co-ordination with the Economic Commission for Western Asia, to implement the relevant resolutions of the Economic and Social Council (resolutions 33/147 and 34/133).

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly urged the relevant agencies, organizations, organs and programmes of the United Nations system to take the necessary steps for the full implementation of Economic and Social Council resolutions 2026 (LXI) and 2100 (LXIII); and requested the Secretary-General to report to it at its thirty-sixth session through the Council (resolution 35/111).

At its thirty-sixth session, the General Assembly urged the relevant agencies, organizations, organs and programmes of the United Nations system to take the necessary steps, in consultation and co-operation with the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), for the full implementation of the resolutions of the Assembly and the Economic and Social Council on assistance to the Palestinian people; and strongly urged all parties concerned to facilitate the full implementation of all the projects approved by the Governing Council of UNDP at its twenty-sixth session; requested UNDP to undertake direct execution of the projects in the occupied Palestinian territories, including Jerusalem, in co-ordination with the relevant local Palestinian organizations and bodies; also requested that United Nations assistance to the Palestinian people in the Arab host countries should be rendered through the specialized agencies, programmes, organs and other bodies of the United Nations system in consultation with the parties concerned and in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the Assembly and the Council; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session through the Council (resolution 36/70).

At its thirty-seventh session, 13/ the General Assembly condemned Israel for its invasion of Lebanon; called up Governments and relevant United Nations bodies to provide humanitarian assistance to the Palestinian victims of the Israeli invasion of Lebanon; requested the relevant programmes, organizations, agencies and organs of the United Nations system to intensify their efforts, in co-operation with the PLO, to provide economic and social assistance to the Palestinian people; also requested that United Nations assistance to the Palestinians in the Arab host countries should be rendered in co-operation with the PLO and with the consent of the Arab host Government concerned; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session through the Economic and Social Council (resolution 37/134).

At the thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 37/134.

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Permanent sovereignty over national resources in the occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories

At its twenty-eighth session, in 1973, the General Assembly affirmed the right of the Arab States and peoples whose territories were under foreign occupation to permanent sovereignty over all their natural resources; reaffirmed that all measures undertaken by Israel to exploit the human and natural resources of the occupied Arab territories were illegal and called upon Israel to halt such measures forthwith; and affirmed the right of the Arab States and peoples whose territories were under Israeli occupation to the restitution of and full compensation for the exploitation and looting of, and damages to, the natural resources, as well as the exploitation and manipulation of the human resources, of the occupied territories (resolution 3175 (XXVIII)).

At its twenty-ninth to thirty-fifth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of this question.

At its thirty-sixth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to prepare and submit to the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session a comprehensive report on permanent sovereignty over national resources in the occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories, including Jerusalem, and to make proposals for follow-up and implementation; and requested the Secretary-General to prepare and submit to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session a report on the implications, under international law, of the United Nations resolutions on permanent sovereignty over natural resources, on the occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories and on the obligations of Israel concerning its conduct in these territories (resolution 36/173).

At its thirty-seventh session, 13/ the General Assembly condemned Israel for its exploitation of the national resources of the occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories; emphasized the right of the Palestinian and other Arab peoples whose territories were under Israeli occupation to full and effective permanent sovereignty and control over their natural and all other resources, wealth and economic activities; reaffirmed that all measures undertaken by Israel to exploit the human, natural and all other resources, wealth and economic activities in the occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories were illegal and called upon Israel to desist immediately from such measures; further reaffirmed the right of the Palestinian and other Arab people subjected to Israeli aggression and occupation to the restitution of, and full compensation for the exploitation, depletion and loss of and damages to, their natural, human and all other resources, wealth and economic activities, and called upon Israel to meet their just claims; called upon all States to support the Palestinian and other Arab peoples in the exercise of those rights; called upon all States, international organizations, specialized agencies, business corporations and all other institutions not to recognize, or co-operate with or assist in any manner in, any measures undertaken by Israel to exploit the national resources of the occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories or to effect any changes in the demographic composition, the character and form of use of their natural resources or the institutional structure of those territories; and requested the Secretary-General to prepare and submit to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session, through the Economic and Social Council, the two reports requested in resolution 36/173 (resolution 37/135).

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At the thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly will have before it the reports of the Secretary-General called for under resolutions 36/173 and 37/135.

Special measures for the social and economic development of Africa in the 1980s

At its thirty-fifth session, in 1980, the General Assembly took note with satisfaction of the Lagos Plan of Action for the Implementation of the Monrovia Strategy for the Economic Development of Africa (A/S-11/14, annex I); recognized that special measures should be adopted by the international community for the social and economic development of African countries; invited the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, in consultation with the Organization of African Unity and the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), to indicate in a comprehensive manner in their next annual reports to the Economic and Social Council the contributions they could make; urged Governments, in the context of a general increase in official development assistance, to take into account the need for an adequate flow of resources for the effective implementation of the Lagos Plan of Action; invited the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank and the United Nations Development Programme, as well as other development banks or funds, actively to consider assisting in providing adequate resources which could contribute to the implementation of the Lagos Plan of Action; requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, to prepare a comprehensive interim report for submission to the Assembly at its thirty-sixth session; and requested him to submit a progress report to the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session through the Council (resolution 35/64).

At its thirty-sixth session, the General Assembly took note of the interim report of the Secretary-General (A/36/513); invited the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to examine ways and means of increasing the resources for the execution of the programmes for the development decade for Africa and to apply the special measures in a comprehensive and co-ordinated manner; urged donor countries to provide the necessary resources for the effective implementation of the Lagos Plan of Action; renewed its invitation to the non-governmental organizations to submit to the Secretary-General, for transmission to the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1982, suggestions for the contribution which they intended to make towards the implementation of the Lagos Plan of Action; requested the Secretary-General to continue to allocate necessary resources to ECA, taking into account its role as the main economic and social development centre within the United Nations system for the African region; and further requested him to submit a progress report to the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session through the Council at its second regular session of 1982 (resolution 36/180).

At its thirty-seventh session, 13/ the General Assembly took note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General (A/36/513); renewed its call upon the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to examine measures to increase the resources for the execution of the programmes for the Industrial Development Decade for Africa and to apply the special measures in a comprehensive and co-ordinated manner; urged donor countries to provide substantial and sustained levels of resources for promoting the accelerated development of African countries and effective implementation of the Lagos Plan of Action, and to

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contribute generously to the United Nations Trust Fund for African Development; invited all international financial institutions, particularly the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the International Development Association and the International Fund for Agricultural Development, to continue to consider actively increasing substantially their development assistance to Africa during the Decade; requested the Secretary-General to continue to allocate the necessary resources to ECA, taking into account its role as the main economic and social development centre within the United Nations system for the African region, in accordance with resolutions 32/197 and 33/202; and further requested the Secretary-General to submit a progress report to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session through the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1983 (resolution 37/139).

At the thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 37/139.

Transport and Communications Decade in Africa

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

At its thirty-third session, the General Assembly endorsed the resolution of the Executive Committee of the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) in which the Committee had decided to convene early in 1979 a meeting of African Ministers in order to adopt Africa's global strategy and a comprehensive plan of action for the implementation of the Decade (resolution 33/197).

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

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to provide ECA with the financial means and resources necessary to enable it effectively to fulfil its role as the lead agency for the Decade; and requested the Executive Secretary of ECA to continue to submit progress reports on the implementation of the programme for the Decade and to participate actively in the proposed World Communications Year, with a view to providing special impetus to development in Africa (resolution 35/108).

At its second regular session of 1981, the Economic and Social Council urged the Executive Secretary of ECA to maintain close collaboration with member States,

the Organization of African Unity (OAU), the regional African development organizations, the development institutions concerned and the relevant specialized agencies in updating the programme for the first phase of the Decade; and recommended that the Assembly should give further consideration to measures that would enable ECA to carry out its role in initiating and accomplishing the preparation of the programme for the second phase of the Decade (resolution 1981/67).

At its thirty-sixth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to provide ECA with the financial means and resources necessary to enable it to organize the three consultative technical meetings to be held at Ouagadougou, Yaoundé and Abidjan in 1982, to complete the preparation of the programme for the second phase of the Decade and to submit to the Economic and Social Council, at its second regular session of 1982, a progress report on the implementation of the programme for the Decade; requested the Executive Secretary of ECA to continue to submit progress reports on the implementation of the programme for the Decade; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a progress report to the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session (resolution 36/177).

At its second regular session of 1982, the Economic and Social Council requested the Executive Secretaries of ECA and the Economic Commission for Europe (ECE) to prepare a synthesis and an evaluation of the various studies and reports available throughout the world regarding permanent links between Europe and Africa, particularly studies on the proposed link through the Strait of Gibraltar; and requested the Secretary-General, within existing resources, to support ECA and ECE in the most appropriate manner in the implementation of that task (resolution 1982/57).

At its thirty-seventh session, 13/ the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General (A/37/296); noted with satisfaction that a measure of progress had been made concerning the implementation of the first phase of the Decade, including the encouraging results of the four consultative technical meetings, held at Lomé from 8 to 11 June 1981, Ouagadougou from 20 to 23 January 1982, Yaoundé from 15 to 17 March 1982 and Abidjan from 3 to 5 May 1982; noted with appreciation the contribution made by certain countries and financial institutions towards the implementation of the programme for the Decade; appealed to donor countries, financing organs and various financial institutions to increase their financial support to the programme for the Decade; requested the Executive Secretary of ECA to organize, during the second half of 1983, a fifth consultative technical meeting on roads, maritime transport and ports for the countries of North Africa, East Africa and the islands of the Indian Ocean; appealed once again to donor countries and financing institutions to participate fully and positively in the fifth consultative technical meeting; requested the Executive Secretary of ECA to maintain good co-ordination between the financing sources and the African countries in order to monitor the follow-up to the four consultative technical meetings by closely assisting the countries in their contacts with donors and in formulating and presenting their requests for financing; noted the measures taken by the Executive Secretary of ECA with regard to the preparation of the plan of action for the second phase of the Decade and requested him to submit a report on its preparation, through the Economic and Social Council, to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session; further noted the establishment of the Inter-Agency

Co-ordinating Committee, comprising OAU, the African Development Bank, the African Postal and Telecommunications Union, ECA, the International Telecommunication Union, the Pan-African Telecommunications Union, the Union of National Radio and Television Organizations of Africa and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, with a view to harmonizing and co-ordinating studies for the prompt implementation of the project on a regional satellite communication system for Africa; reiterated its request to the Executive Secretary of ECA to continue to intensify his efforts with a view to assisting the Inter-Agency Co-ordinating Committee in the study on the regional satellite communication system for Africa, and to give assistance to African States in the full implementation of the programme for the first phase of the Decade; requested the Secretary-General to provide ECA with the financial and other resources using, inter alia, extrabudgetary funds and existing resources to the maximum extent possible, to enable it to hold the fifth consultative technical meeting, scheduled to be held in 1983, and to complete the preparation of the plan of action for the second phase of the Decade; requested the Executive Secretary of ECA to continue to submit progress reports on the implementation of the programme for the Decade; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session a report of the progress achieved (resolution 37/140).

At the thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 37/140.

Particular problems facing Zaire with regard to transport, transit and access to foreign markets

At its thirty-fourth session, in 1979, the General Assembly endorsed resolution 110 (V) of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on the particular problems facing Zaire with regard to transport, transit and access to foreign markets; and requested the Secretary-General to take the necessary steps to enable the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) to accelerate the implementation of that resolution (resolution 34/193).

At its thirty-fifth and thirty-sixth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of this question (resolutions 35/59 and 36/139).

At its thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Executive Secretary of ECA on particular problems facing Zaire with regard to transport, transit and access to foreign markets (E/1982/78) and of activities carried out concerning the search for solutions to the transport and transit problems facing Zaire; approved the organization in 1983 of a round-table meeting with donor countries and financing agencies for Zaire's transport and transit projects; appealed to donor countries and financing agencies to participate in a positive manner in the round-table meeting; requested the Secretary-General to provide ECA with the resources required to organize a round-table technical consultative meeting with donor countries; and requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Executive Secretary of ECA, to report to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session, through the Economic and Social Council (resolution 37/205).

At the thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 37/205.

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Economic Commission for Africa: regional programming, operations, restructuring and decentralization issues

At its second regular session of 1982, the Economic and Social Council, having considered the report of the Joint Inspection Unit (JIU) entitled "Economic Commission for Africa: regional programming, operations, restructuring and decentralization issues" (A/37/119), approved the comments of the Secretary-General on the report (A/37/119/Add.1); decided to examine further the restructuring and decentralization issues, taking into account the comments of the Secretary-General; and requested the Secretary-General to take appropriate measures with regard to the recommendations contained in the report (resolution 1982/63).

At its thirty-seventh session, 13/ the General Assembly endorsed resolution 1982/63; welcomed the recommendations made by JIU in its report and approved the comments of the Secretary-General thereon; called upon the Secretary-General to investigate new approaches to regional and subregional programming and management of the intercountry projects of the United Nations system, to initiate immediately an examination of the progress made in the decentralization of United Nations activities and to report thereon to the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and the Economic and Social Council, to take practical measures aimed at strengthening liaison functions between the United Nations Headquarters and the regional commissions, and to ensure that the necessary measures proposed by the Secretary-General were undertaken to implement recommendations 6 to 8 of JIU; called upon the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa to institute, under the aegis of the Commission, regional, subject-oriented and high-level inter-agency meetings to discuss common issues aimed at the development of firm guidelines for co-ordinated action towards attainment of the objectives of the Lagos Plan of Action for the Implementation of the Monrovia Strategy for the Economic Development of Africa; urged the executive secretaries of the regional commissions to increase the effectiveness of the programme of their exchanges of staff in order to foster the broader scheme of interregional co-operation; requested organizations of the United Nations system to assist African Governments, within the framework of the country programming process, in incorporating the goals and objectives of the Lagos Plan of Action into their sectoral country programmes and projects and adapting them to subregional and regional priorities; and invited the Secretary-General to submit a progress report to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session (resolution 37/214).

At the thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 37/214.

International Year of Peace

The item entitled "Declaration of a Peace Year, a Peace Month and a Peace Day" was included in the agenda of the thirty-sixth session of the General Assembly, in 1981, as agenda item 133 at the request of Costa Rica (A/36/197). At that session, the Assembly invited the Economic and Social Council to consider, at its first regular session of 1982, the possibility of declaring an International Year of Peace at the first practicable opportunity, taking into account the urgency and special nature of such an observance as well as the guidelines for international years and anniversaries adopted by the Assembly in its decision 35/424 and to

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submit its recommendations to the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session; declared that the third Tuesday of September, the opening day of the regular sessions of the Assembly, should be officially proclaimed and observed as International Day of Peace and invited all Member States, organs and organizations in the United Nations system, regional organizations, non-governmental organizations, peoples and individuals to commemorate the Day (resolution 36/67).

At its first regular session of 1982, the Economic and Social Council, having considered a note by the Secretary-General (E/1982/45/Rev.1) recommended that the General Assembly at its thirty-seventh session should establish 1986 as International Year of Peace and solemnly proclaim the Year on 24 October 1985, the date of the observance of the fortieth anniversary of the United Nations (resolution 1982/15).

At its thirty-seventh session, 13/ the General Assembly accepted the proposal made by the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 1982/15 and declared 1986 to be the International Year of Peace; invited all States, all organizations within the United Nations system and interested non-governmental organizations to exert all possible efforts for the preparation and observance of the Year and to respond generously with contributions to attain the objectives of the Year; and requested the Secretary-General to prepare, in accordance with proposals made by Member States and in consultation with interested organizations and academic institutions, a draft programme and to submit a report to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session (resolution 37/16).

At the thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 37/16.

Draft declaration on the rights of non-citizens

At its thirty-sixth session, in February 1980, the Commission on Human Rights, noting resolution 9 (XXXI) of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, which transmitted to the Commission the study and the draft declaration on the human rights of individuals who are not citizens of the country in which they live, recommended to the Economic and Social Council the adoption of a draft resolution on the matter (resolution 19 (XXXVI)).

At its first regular session of 1980, the Economic and Social Council decided to transmit to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session the text of the draft declaration (E/CN.4/1336), together with the comments on the text received from Member States (E/CN.4/1354 and Add.1-6); and recommended that the Assembly should consider the adoption of a declaration (resolution 1980/29).

At its thirty-fifth and thirty-sixth sessions, the General Assembly decided to establish an open-ended working group for the purpose of concluding the elaboration of the draft declaration (resolutions 35/199 and 36/165).

At its thirty-seventh session, 13/ the General Assembly took note of the report of the Working Group and of the fact that, although the Group had done useful work, it had not had sufficient time to conclude its task; requested the

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Secretary-General to transmit to Governments, competent organs of the United Nations system and international organizations concerned the reports of the open-ended Working Groups established at the thirty-fifth, thirty-sixth and thirty-seventh sessions and to invite them to bring up to date the comments they had submitted or to submit new comments on the basis of the above-mentioned reports by 30 June 1983; decided to establish, at its thirty-eighth session, an open-ended working group for the purpose of concluding the elaboration of the draft declaration; and expressed the hope that the draft declaration would be adopted by the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session (resolution 37/169).

At the thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 37/169.

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

At its twenty-seventh session, in 1972, the General Assembly recommended that, in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1706 (LIII), the Commission on Human Rights should consider the question of the exploitation of labour through illicit and clandestine trafficking as a matter of priority (resolution 2920 (XXVII)).

At its twenty-ninth session, the General Assembly invited all States to extend to all migrant workers who entered their countries legally treatment equal to that provided to their own nationals, to promote the adoption of bilateral agreements which would help to reduce the illicit trafficking in migrant workers and to adopt appropriate measures to ensure that the human rights of migrant workers who entered their territory surreptitiously were fully respected (resolution 3224 (XXIX)).

At its thirtieth to thirty-third sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of this question (resolutions 3449 (XXX), 31/127, 32/120 and 33/163).

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

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly welcomed the fact that the Working Group on the Drafting of an International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Their Families had begun its work; and decided that the Working Group should hold an inter-sessional meeting in May 1981 (resolution 35/198).

At its thirty-sixth session, the General Assembly decided that the Working Group should hold an inter-sessional meeting in May 1982; and decided that the Working Group should meet during the thirty-seventh session of the Assembly to continue and, if possible, to complete the elaboration of a convention (resolution 36/160).

At its thirty-seventh session, 13/ the General Assembly took note of the report and expressed its satisfaction with the substantial progress that the Group had made in the accomplishment of its mandate; decided that, in order to enable it to complete its task as soon as possible, the Working Group should again hold an inter-sessional meeting immediately after the first regular session of 1983 of the Economic and Social Council; invited the Secretary-General to transmit to Governments the report of the Working Group so as to allow the members of the Group to continue their task during the inter-sessional meeting, as well as to transmit the results obtained in that meeting in order that the Assembly might consider them during its thirty-eighth session; and also invited the Secretary-General to transmit those documents to the competent organs of the United Nations system and to international organizations concerned, for their information, so as to enable them to continue their co-operation with the Working Group (resolution 37/170).

At the thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Working Group called for under resolution 37/170.

Regional arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights

At its thirty-second session, in 1977, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General, under the programme of advisory services in the field of human rights, to give priority to the organization, in areas where no regional commissions on human rights existed, of seminars for the purpose of discussing the usefulness and advisability of the establishment of regional commissions for the promotion and protection of human rights (resolution 32/127).

At its thirty-third session, the General Assembly reiterated the provisions of resolution 32/127 (resolution 33/167).

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly noted with satisfaction that a United Nations Seminar on the Establishment of Regional Commissions on Human Rights with Special Reference to Africa had been held at Monrovia in September 1979 and had adopted the Monrovia proposal for the setting up of an African Commission on Human Rights (resolution 34/171).

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly welcomed with appreciation the offer made by the Government of Sri Lanka to be host to a seminar of Member States of the Asian region to consider appropriate arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights in the region; and requested the Secretary-General to make the necessary arrangements with a view to holding the seminar at Colombo in 1981 (resolution 35/197).

At its thirty-sixth session, the General Assembly noted with satisfaction that consultations had been held with Member States of the Asian region with a view to the holding of the seminar at Colombo; and requested the Secretary-General to organize the seminar at Colombo in 1982 and to report to the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session on the deliberations of the seminar (resolution 36/154).

At its thirty-seventh session, 13/ the General Assembly expressed its deep appreciation to the Government of Sri Lanka for acting as host to the Seminar on

National, Local and Regional Arrangements for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights in the Asian Region; took note of the report of the Seminar (A/37/422, annex), as well as of its conclusions and recommendations; and requested the Secretary-General to transmit the report of the Seminar to States members of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, to invite their comments thereon and to submit the report, together with the comments received thereon, to the Commission on Human Rights at its fortieth session for its consideration, and to report through the Economic and Social Council to the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session (resolution 37/171); noted with satisfaction the progress achieved 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; commended the Organization of African Unity for its continuing efforts to promote respect for the guarantees and norms of human rights and fundamental freedoms and noted with interest the African Charter of Human and Peoples' Rights and the efforts to obtain its early entry into force; and requested the Secretary-General to compile and update his reports on the status of regional arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights, and to include therein a review of the exchanges of experience and information between the United Nations and regional organs and organizations for the promotion and protection of human rights, as well as ways and means to further these exchanges, and to report to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session (resolution 37/172).

At the thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 37/172.

Humanitarian assistance to refugees in Djibouti

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

At its first regular session of 1980, the Economic and Social Council reiterated its request for maximum assistance to the refugees in Djibouti; and requested the Secretary-General to send a United Nations inter-agency mission to Djibouti to assess the needs of the refugees (resolution 1980/11).

At its second regular session of 1980, the Economic and Social Council decided to bring the question to the attention of the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session (resolution 1980/44).

At its thirty-fifth session, in 1980, the General Assembly endorsed the report of the mission to Djibouti and the recommendations contained therein (A/35/409); requested the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to continue to ensure that adequate assistance programmes were organized for the refugees and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Council at its first regular session of 1981 and to the Assembly at its thirty-sixth session (resolution 35/182).

At its thirty-sixth session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General and that of the High Commissioner; requested the High

Commissioner to continue to ensure that adequate assistance programmes were organized for the refugees; and called upon all Member States, the organizations of the United Nations system, the specialized agencies and the intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to continue to support the efforts made by the Government of Djibouti to cope with the needs of the refugee population (resolution 36/156).

At its first regular session of 1982, the Economic and Social Council took note with appreciation of the oral report of the representative of the Secretary-General (see E/1982/SR.13); requested the High Commissioner to intensify his programme of humanitarian assistance to the refugees in Djibouti and to continue to ensure that adequate assistance programmes were organized for the refugees; and requested the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the High Commissioner, to evaluate the needs and the scope of the assistance necessary to finance the relief and rehabilitation programmes for the refugees and to submit a progress report to the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session (resolution 1982/3).

At its thirty-seventh session, 13/ the General Assembly took note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General on humanitarian assistance to refugees in Djibouti (A/37/420) and that of the High Commissioner; appreciated the efforts made by the High Commissioner to keep the situation of the refugees in Djibouti under constant review and invited him to intensify his programme of humanitarian assistance to refugees in that country; requested the High Commissioner to continue to organize adequate programmes of assistance to the refugees in Djibouti and to maintain close contact with Member States, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and benevolent organizations concerned to mobilize the necessary assistance to the Government of Djibouti to enable it to cope effectively with the refugee situation; appreciated the assistance provided by Member States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to the relief and rehabilitation programmes for the refugees and displaced persons in Djibouti; called upon all Member States, the organizations of the United Nations system, the specialized agencies and the intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to continue to support the efforts made by the Government of Djibouti to cope with the ever-growing needs of the refugee population and other victims of the drought; and requested the High Commissioner, in co-operation with the Secretary-General, to send an inter-agency mission to Djibouti to evaluate the needs and the magnitude of the aid required to finance the relief and rehabilitation programmes for the refugees and to report on the progress achieved to the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1983 and to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session (resolution 37/176).

At the thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report called for under resolution 37/176.

Assistance to refugees in the Sudan

The question of assistance to refugees in the Sudan has been considered by the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council since 1972 (resolution 2958 (XXVII) and Council resolutions 1655 (LII), 1705 (LIII), 1741 (LIV), 1799 (LV), 1877 (LVII) and 1978/39.

At its first and second regular sessions of 1980, the Economic and Social Council requested the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, to send an inter-agency mission to the Sudan to assess the needs and the magnitude of assistance required for the financing of the programmes for the relief and settlement of refugees (resolutions 1980/10 and 1980/45).

At its thirty-fifth session, in 1980, the General Assembly endorsed the report of the mission (A/35/410, annex); and requested the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the High Commissioner, to send follow-up missions (resolution 35/181).

At its thirty-sixth session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General containing the findings of the sectoral follow-up missions (A/36/216 and Add.1); requested the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the relevant agencies, to arrange for the completion of the remaining technical follow-up missions; appealed to all Member States, international organizations and voluntary agencies to render assistance to the Government of the Sudan; and requested the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the High Commissioner, to submit a comprehensive report to the Economic and Social Council at its first regular session of 1982 and to the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session (resolution 36/158).

At its first regular session of 1982, the Economic and Social Council endorsed the report of the United Nations inter-agency technical follow-up mission to the Sudan (A/37/178) and the recommendations contained therein; requested the Secretary-General, in close co-operation with the High Commissioner and the relevant specialized agencies, to make available the necessary human, technical and financial resources to the Government of the Sudan so that the recommendations of various inter-agency missions could be implemented immediately; and further requested the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the High Commissioner, to submit a comprehensive progress report to the General Assembly at its thirty-seventh session (resolution 1982/1).

At its thirty-seventh session, 13/ the General Assembly endorsed the report of the inter-agency technical follow-up mission to the Sudan and the recommendations contained therein; expressed its appreciation to the Secretary-General, the High Commissioner, donor countries and voluntary agencies for their efforts to assist the refugees in the Sudan; appreciated the measures which the Government of the Sudan was taking in order to provide shelter, food and other services to the refugees; requested the Secretary-General to mobilize the necessary financial and material assistance for the implementation of the recommendations of the various inter-agency missions; appealed to Member States, the appropriate organs, organizations and programmes of the United Nations and other 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 the development assistance projects envisaged in the report of the mission and to strengthen its social and economic infrastructure so that essential services and facilities for refugees could be strengthened and expanded; requested the High Commissioner to co-ordinate with the appropriate specialized

agencies in order to consolidate and ensure the continuation of essential services to the refugees in their settlements; and further requested the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the High Commissioner, to submit a comprehensive progress report to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session (resolution 37/173).

At the thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report called for under resolution 37/173.

Assistance to refugees in Somalia

At its first and second regular sessions of 1980, the Economic and Social Council endorsed the appeals of the Secretary-General, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the Executive Director of the United Nations Children's Fund for urgent international assistance to help the Government of Somalia to provide the necessary care and attention to the refugees in that country; requested the Secretary-General and the High Commissioner to submit an updated report on the refugee situation in Somalia to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session (resolutions 1980/9 and 1980/53).

At its thirty-fifth session, in 1980, the General Assembly endorsed the appeal of the Economic and Social Council for assistance to the refugees in Somalia; and requested the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the High Commissioner, to dispatch a mission to Somalia to make a comprehensive review of the refugee situation in that country (resolution 35/180).

At its thirty-sixth session, the General Assembly took note of the reports of the Secretary-General and the High Commissioner; appealed to Member States, international organizations and voluntary agencies to provide all necessary assistance to refugees in Somalia; and requested the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the High Commissioner, to dispatch a mission to Somalia early in 1982 to make a comprehensive review of the overall needs of the refugees (resolution 36/153).

At its first regular session of 1982, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the Secretary-General (E/1982/40); requested the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the High Commissioner, to report on the refugee situation in Somalia and on the progress made in implementing the recommendations contained in the report of the review mission; and further requested him, in co-operation with the High Commissioner, to submit a progress report to the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session (resolution 1982/4).

At its thirty-seventh session, 13/ the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General and of the High Commissioner; expressed its appreciation to the Secretary-General and the High Commissioner for the continued efforts to mobilize international assistance on behalf of the refugees in Somalia; took note with satisfaction of the assistance rendered to refugees in Somalia by various Member States, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the World Food Programme, the United Nations Children's Fund and other intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations; appealed to Member States,

international organizations and voluntary agencies to render maximum material, financial and technical assistance to the Government of Somalia in its efforts to provide all necessary assistance to the refugees; requested the High Commissioner, in consultation with the Secretary-General, to make a comprehensive review of the overall needs of the refugees, including those aspects relating to their settlement and rehabilitation; also requested the High Commissioner, in consultation with the Secretary-General, to submit the report of the proposed review of the refugee situation in Somalia to the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1983; and further requested the High Commissioner, in consultation with the Secretary-General, to submit a progress report to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session (resolution 37/174).

At the thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report called for under resolution 37/174.

Assistance to displaced persons in Ethiopia

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

At its first and second regular sessions of 1980 and first regular session of 1981, the Economic and Social Council requested the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, to send a multiagency mission to Ethiopia to assess the extent of the problem and the magnitude of assistance required and to mobilize humanitarian assistance from the international community for displaced persons and voluntary returnees in Ethiopia (resolutions 1980/8, 1980/54 and 1981/32).

At its thirty-fifth and thirty-sixth sessions, the General Assembly endorsed the appeal of the Economic and Social Council for the provision of relief and rehabilitation to displaced persons in Ethiopia; and requested the High Commissioner to continue his efforts to mobilize humanitarian assistance for the relief and rehabilitation of certified voluntary returnees (resolutions 35/183 and 36/161).

At its first regular session of 1982, the Economic and Social Council endorsed once again the appeals of the Secretary-General and the General Assembly; commended the effort made by various organs of the United Nations and specialized agencies in mobilizing assistance to displaced persons and voluntary returnees in Ethiopia; requested the High Commissioner to intensify his efforts in mobilizing humanitarian assistance for the relief, rehabilitation and resettlement of voluntary returnees in view of their increasing number; and decided to keep the matter under review (resolution 1982/2).

At its thirty-seventh session, 13/ the General Assembly endorsed once again the appeals of the Secretary-General and the Economic and Social Council concerning assistance to displaced persons and voluntary returnees in Ethiopia; commended the efforts made by various organs of the United Nations and specialized agencies in mobilizing humanitarian assistance to the displaced persons and voluntary

returnees; appealed once again to the Governments of Member States and to intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and all voluntary agencies to contribute generously to assist the Government of Ethiopia in its efforts to provide relief and rehabilitation to the displaced persons; requested the High Commissioner to intensify his efforts in mobilizing humanitarian assistance for the relief, rehabilitation and resettlement of numbers of voluntary returnees, as well as for displaced persons; and requested the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the High Commissioner, to report to the Council at its second regular session of 1983 and to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session (resolution 37/175).

At the thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report called for under resolution 37/175.

Assistance to student refugees in southern Africa

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

At its thirty-second and thirty-third sessions, the General Assembly endorsed the measures taken by the Secretary-General and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees for the mobilization of assistance to the South African student refugees; urged the international community to contribute generously to the assistance programme for these student refugees; requested the Secretary-General and the High Commissioner to strengthen their efforts for the mobilization of emergency financial and other appropriate forms of assistance for the student refugees; and further requested the Secretary-General to keep the matter under review and to report to the Assembly (resolutions 32/119 and 33/164).

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly decided to enlarge the assistance programme for South African student refugees living in Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland and Zambia to include student refugees from Namibia and Zimbabwe; reiterated its appeals for increased and sustained assistance for these student refugees; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session (resolution 34/174).

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly decided to make provision in the student refugee programme for former student refugees from Zimbabwe until they had completed their studies in the country of asylum or until alternative arrangements could be made for the completion of their education in their own country; appealed for more assistance for the student refugees; and requested the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the High Commissioner, to report to the Assembly at its thirty-sixth session through the Economic and Social Council (resolution 35/184).

At its thirty-sixth session, the General Assembly, requested the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the High Commissioner, to continue to organize and implement an effective programme of educational and other appropriate assistance for student refugees from Namibia and South Africa who had taken asylum in Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland and Zambia; and requested the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the High Commissioner, to keep the matter under review and to report to the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session (resolution 36/170).

At its thirty-seventh session, 13/ the General Assembly endorsed the assessments and recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary-General (A/37/495 and Corr.1); requested the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the High Commissioner, to continue to organize and implement an effective programme of educational and other appropriate assistance for student refugees from Namibia and South Africa who had taken asylum in Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland and Zambia; urged all Member States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to continue contributing generously to the assistance programmes for student refugees; appealed to the Office of the High Commissioner, the United Nations Development Programme and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation, as well as other international and non-governmental bodies, to continue providing humanitarian and development assistance to expedite the resettlement and integration of refugee families from South Africa; called upon all 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; and requested the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the High Commissioner, to continue to keep the matter under review, to apprise the Economic and Social Council, at its second regular session of 1983, of the current status of the programmes and to report to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session (resolution 37/177).

At the thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 37/177.

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

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

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

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

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At its thirty-fifth and thirty-sixth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of this question (resolutions 35/200 and 36/162).

At its thirty-seventh session, 13/ the General Assembly again condemned all totalitarian or other ideologies and practices, in particular Nazi, Fascist and neo-Fascist, based on racial or ethnic exclusiveness or intolerance, hatred, terror, systematic denial of human rights and fundamental freedoms, or which had such consequences; urged all States to draw attention to the threats to democratic institutions by the above-mentioned ideologies and practices and to consider taking measures, in accordance with their national constitutional systems and with the provisions of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Covenants on Human Rights, to prohibit or otherwise deter activities by groups or organizations or whoever was practising those ideologies; invited Member States to adopt, in accordance with their national constitutional systems and with the provisions of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Covenants on Human Rights, as a matter of high priority, measures declaring punishable by law any dissemination of ideas based on racial superiority or hatred and of war propaganda, including Nazi, Fascist and neo-Fascist ideologies; appealed to all States that had not yet done so to ratify or to accede to the International Covenants on Human Rights, the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, the International Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Racial Discrimination, the Convention on the Non-Applicability of Statutory Limitations to War Crimes and Crimes against Humanity, and the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid; called once again upon all States to provide the Secretary-General with their comments on the question; reiterated its request to the Commission on Human Rights to consider this subject at its thirty-ninth session; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report, through the Economic and Social Council, to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session in the light of the discussion that would take place in the Commission on Human Rights and on the basis of comments provided by States and international organizations (resolution 37/179).

At its thirty-ninth session, in March 1983, the Commission on Human Rights called upon all States to assist each other in detecting, arresting and bringing to trial persons suspected of having committed war crimes and crimes against humanity and, if they were found guilty, in punishing them; and noted that the fortieth anniversary of the conclusion of the Second World War would occur in 1985 and should serve to mobilize the efforts of the world community in its struggle against the ideologies and practices described above (resolution 1983/28).

At the thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 37/179.

Situation of human rights and fundamental freedoms in Chile

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

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

At its thirty-fifth, thirty-sixth and thirty-seventh sessions, 13/ the General Assembly expressed grave concern that no improvement had taken place in the human rights situation in Chile, as reported by the Special Rapporteur (A/35/522, A/36/594 and A/37/564); and at each session invited the Commission on Human Rights to extend the mandate of the Special Rapporteur for another year and requested the Commission to report on the human rights situation in Chile, through the Economic and Social Council, to the Assembly (resolutions 35/188, 36/157 and 37/183).

At its thirty-ninth session, in March 1983, the Commission on Human Rights decided to extend the mandate of the Special Rapporteur for a year and requested him to report on the subsequent development of the situation of human rights in Chile to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session and to the Commission at its fortieth session (decision 1983/38).

At the thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly will have before it a note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur called for under resolution 37/183.

Situation of human rights and fundamental freedoms in Guatemala

This question has been considered by the Commission on Human Rights since its thirty-fifth session in 1979.

At its thirty-seventh session, the Commission on Human Rights requested the Secretary-General to establish direct contacts with the Government of Guatemala; and also requested him to present an interim report of his contacts to the General Assembly (resolution 33 (XXXVII)).

At its thirty-sixth session, in 1981, the General Assembly, having taken note of the report of the Secretary-General (A/36/705), decided to request him to continue his efforts to establish direct contacts with the Government of Guatemala and to request that Government to co-operate further with the Secretary-General in his efforts to establish these contacts (decision 36/435).

At its thirty-eighth session, in March 1982, the Commission on Human Rights requested the Chairman of the Commission to appoint, after consultations with the Bureau, a Special Rapporteur to make a thorough study of the human rights situation in Guatemala, to be presented to the Commission at its thirty-ninth session (resolution 1982/31).

At its thirty-seventh session, 13/ the General Assembly invited the Government of Guatemala and other parties concerned to co-operate with the Special Rapporteur and requested the Commission on Human Rights to study carefully the report of its Special Rapporteur and to consider, in the light of the report, further steps for securing the human rights and fundamental freedoms for all in Guatemala (resolution 37/184).

At its thirty-ninth session, in March 1983, the Commission on Human Rights expressed its disappointment that a Special Rapporteur of the Commission had not been in a position to make a thorough study of the human rights situation in Guatemala; requested once again that the Chairman appoint with the shortest possible delay, after consultation with the Bureau, a Special Rapporteur of the Commission; and requested that the Special Rapporteur present an interim report to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session and a final report to the Commission at its fortieth session (resolution 1983/37).

At the thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly will have before it a note by the Security Council transmitting the interim report of the Special Rapporteur called for under resolution 1983/37.

Situation of human rights and fundamental freedoms in El Salvador

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

At its thirty-seventh session, in February 1981, the Commission on Human Rights requested its Chairman to appoint a Special Representative of the Commission to investigate the reports about grave violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms which had taken place in El Salvador (resolution 32 (XXXVII)).

At its first regular session of 1981, the Economic and Social Council approved the Commission's decision to request its Chairman to appoint a Special Representative (decision 1981/147).

At its thirty-sixth session, the General Assembly requested the Commission on Human Rights at its thirty-eighth session thoroughly to examine the situation in El Salvador on the basis of the final report of the Special Representative (resolution 36/155).

At its thirty-eighth session, in March 1982, the Commission on Human Rights, having considered the report of the Special Representative (E/CN.41/502), decided to extend the mandate of the Special Representative for another year and requested him to present his report on further developments in the situation of human rights in El Salvador to the General Assembly at its thirty-seventh session and to the Commission at its thirty-ninth session (resolution 1982/28).

At its first regular session of 1982, the Economic and Social Council approved the decision of the Commission on Human Rights to extend the mandate of the Special Representative for another year (decision 1982/134).

At its thirty-seventh session, 13/ the General Assembly, inter alia, expressed its deep concern at the continued and unbridled violations of human rights of the Salvadorian people; noted that the situation in El Salvador, as was clearly shown in the report of the Special Representative (A/37/661), had its root causes in internal political, economic and social factors, and that conditions in El Salvador for the effective exercise of civil and political rights did not exist; and requested the Commission on Human Rights to continue to examine the situation (resolution 37/185).

At its thirty-ninth session, in March 1983, the Commission on Human Rights expressed its deepest concern that violations of human rights of the most serious nature continued in El Salvador; and decided to extend the mandate of the Special Representative for another year and requested him to present his report on further developments in the situation of human rights in El Salvador to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session and to the Commission at its fortieth session (resolution 1983/29).

At the thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly will have before it a note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of Special Representative called for under resolution 1983/29.

Human rights and mass exoduses

This question has been considered by the Commission on Human Rights since its thirty-fifth session, in 1979.

At its thirty-sixth session, the Commission on Human Rights requested the Secretary-General, in cases where any large-scale exoduses became a matter of international concern, to consider establishing direct contacts with appropriate Governments, to assess the relationships between the situation and full enjoyment of human rights and to make concrete recommendations for ameliorating such situations (resolution 30 (XXXVI)).

At its thirty-seventh session, in February 1981, the Commission on Human Rights decided to appoint for a period of one year a Special Rapporteur to study the question of human rights and massive exoduses; and requested the Special Rapporteur to submit his study to the Commission at its thirty-eighth session, together with conclusions and recommendations (resolution 29 (XXXVII)).

At its first regular session of 1981, the Economic and Social Council approved the Commission's decision to appoint a Special Rapporteur and requested the Secretary-General to provide him with all necessary assistance to carry out his study (decision 1981/145).

At its thirty-eighth session in March 1982, the Commission on Human Rights requested the Secretary-General to transmit the study of the Special Rapporteur to the General Assembly for consideration at its thirty-seventh session; requested the Secretary-General to bring the study as soon as possible to the attention of the Group of Governmental Experts on International Co-operation to Avert New Flows of Refugees (see item 74); and requested the Special Rapporteur to explore further with interested Governments, the Secretary-General, United Nations agencies and the specialized agencies, intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations the study and the recommendations contained therein, to convey their observations, together with his comments, to the Assembly in the course of introducing his study and to remain available for consultations with the Group of Governmental Experts as required (resolution 1982/32).

At its thirty-seventh session, 13/ the General Assembly commended the Special Rapporteur for his study; requested the Secretary-General to ensure that the views

expressed on the study and the recommendations contained therein by all interested parties were made available to the Commission on Human Rights at its thirty-ninth session and to the Group of Governmental Experts to facilitate their further consideration of the study and the recommendations contained therein; and decided to review the question of human rights and mass exoduses at its thirty-eighth session (resolution 37/186).

At its thirty-ninth session in March 1983, the Commission on Human Rights, having considered the study of the Special Rapporteur (E/CN.4/1503) and having noted, the comments expressed by Governments, the Secretary-General, United Nations agencies or departments, specialized agencies, international organizations and non-governmental organizations (E/CN.4/1983/33), invited the Secretary-General in his report pursuant to resolution 37/186 to propose, on the basis of his consideration of those recommendations, as well as such opinions as Governments had submitted and might submit, the deliberations of the Commission at its thirty-ninth session and of the Group of Governmental Experts, effective international co-operative arrangements to address and alleviate those root causes of mass movements of population related to violations or suppression of human rights, taking into account existing organs, skills and resources in the United Nations system (resolution 1983/35).

At the thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 37/186.

Question of human rights in southern Africa

At its twenty-third session, in 1967, the Commission on Human Rights established the Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts on Southern Africa (resolution 2 (XXIII)). The mandate of the Working Group has been regularly renewed by subsequent resolutions of the Commission on Human Rights and the Economic and Social Council, most recently by Commission resolution 5 (XXXVII) and Council decision 1981/137.

At its sixty-second session, in 1977, the Economic and Social Council decided that the reports of the Working Group should be brought to the attention of the General Assembly without delay (resolution 2082 A (LXII)).

At its thirty-fifth session, in 1980, the General Assembly, in the course of its consideration of the item relating to the policies of apartheid of the Government of South Africa (see also item 32), inter alia, requested the Commission on Human Rights to investigate crimes against women and children in South Africa (resolution 35/206 N).

At its thirty-seventh session, in February 1981, the Commission on Human Rights decided that the Working Group should continue to examine policies and practices which violated human rights in South Africa and Namibia; and decided that the Group should examine the report of the Secretary-General on apartheid as a collective form of slavery and propose in due course such measures as the Group deemed appropriate; and requested the Group to submit a report on its findings to the Commission at its thirty-ninth session and to submit a progress report to the Commission at its thirty-eighth session (resolution 5 (XXXVII)).

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At its thirty-eighth session, in February 1982, having examined the progress report of the Working Group, the Commission on Human Rights requested the Group to submit its findings and recommendations to the Commission at its thirty-ninth session (resolution 1982/8); and requested the Group to continue to study the policies and practices which violated human rights in Namibia and to submit a report to the Commission at its thirty-ninth session (resolution 1982/9).

At its first regular session of 1982, the Economic and Social Council requested the Working Group to continue to study the situation relating to alleged infringements of trade union rights in South Africa and to report thereon to the Commission on Human Rights and the Council, as appropriate (resolution 1982/40).

At its thirty-ninth session, in February 1983, the Commission on Human Rights congratulated the Working Group on its inquiries and investigations and the quality of the reports it had submitted; decided to renew the mandate of the Group; and decided that the Group should continue to study the policies and practices which violated human rights in South Africa and Namibia, and requested it to submit a report on its findings to the Commission at its forty-first session and a progress report at its fortieth session (resolution 1983/9); and requested the Group to continue to institute inquiries with regard to human rights violations in Namibia and to report to the Commission at its fortieth session (resolution 1983/10).

At the thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly will have before it the following reports of the Ad Hoc Working Group:

(a) Policies and practices which violate human rights in South Africa and Namibia, called for under resolutions 5 (XXXVII), 1982/8 and 1982/9: E/CN.4/1983/10;

(b) Apartheid as a collective form of slavery, called for under resolution 5 (XXXVII): E/CN.4/1983/37;

(c) Effects of the policy of apartheid on black women and children in South Africa, called for under Assembly resolution 35/206 N: E/CN.4/1983/38.

13. Report of the International Court of Justice

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

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

The present membership of the International Court of Justice is as follows:

President: Taslim Olawale Elias (Nigeria)*

Vice-President: José Sette Camara (Brazil)**

Judges: Manfred Lachs (Poland)*

Platon Dmitrievich Morozov (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics)**

Nagendra Singh (India)***

José María Ruda (Argentina)***

Hermann Mosler (Federal Republic of Germany)*

Shigeru Oda (Japan)*

Roberto Ago (Italy)**

Abdallah Fikri El-Khani (Syrian Arab Republic)*

Stephen Schwebel (United States of America)**

Sir Robert Jennings (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)***

Guy Ladreit de Lacharrière (France)***

Kéba Mbaye (Senegal)***

Mohammed Bedjaoui (Algeria)**

* Term of office expires on 5 February 1985.

** Term of office expires on 5 February 1988.

*** Term of office expires on 5 February 1991.

At its thirty-seventh session, 14/ the General Assembly took note of the report of the International Court of Justice covering the period from 1 August 1981 to 31 July 1982 (decision 37/436).

14/ References for the thirty-seventh session (agenda item 13):

(a) Report of the International Court of Justice: Supplement No. 4 (A/37/4);

(b) Decision 37/436;

(c) Plenary meeting: A/37/PV.110.

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At the thirty-eighth session, the report of the International Court of Justice, covering the period from 1 August 1982 to 31 July 1983, will appear as Supplement No. 4 (A/38/4).

14. Report of the International Atomic Energy Agency

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

In accordance with article III of the Agreement, the Agency submits to the General Assembly an annual report on its work. It also submits reports, when appropriate, to the Security Council, and reports to the Economic and Social Council and other organs of the United Nations on matters within their respective competences.

At its thirty-seventh session, 16/ the General Assembly took note of the report of the Agency for 1981 (A/37/382 and Corr.1); urged all States to strive for effective and harmonious international co-operation in carrying out the work of the Agency and to implement strictly the mandate of its statute, in promoting the use of nuclear energy and the application of nuclear science and technology for peaceful purposes; in strengthening technical assistance and co-operation for developing countries; and in ensuring the effectiveness of the Agency's safeguards system; considered that Israel's threat to repeat its armed attack against nuclear facilities, as well as any other armed attack against such facilities, constituted, inter alia, a serious threat to the role and activities of the Agency in the development and further promotion of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes; and

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

16/ References for the thirty-seventh session (agenda item 14):

- (a) Report of the Agency: A/37/382 and Corr.1;
- (b) Draft resolution: A/37/L.29 and Corr.1;
- (c) Amendments: A/37/L.34, A/37/L.35/Rev.1;
- (d) Resolution 37/19;
- (e) Plenary meetings: A/37/PV.71-73.

affirmed its confidence in the role of the Agency in the application of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes (resolution 37/19).

At the thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Agency for 1982. In his statement to the Assembly, the Director General of the Agency will give an account of any major developments since the date of issue of the report.

15. Elections to fill vacancies in principal organs

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

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

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

At present, the Security Council is composed of the following Member States:

China, France, Guyana,* Jordan,* Malta,** Netherlands,** Nicaragua,** Pakistan,** Poland,* Togo,* Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Zaire* and Zimbabwe.**

* Term of office expires on 31 December 1983.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 1984.

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

At its thirty-seventh session, 18/ the General Assembly elected five non-permanent members of the Security Council (decision 37/306).

At the thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly will have to fill the seats being vacated by the following States: Guyana, Jordan, Poland, Togo and Zaire. As stipulated in rule 144 of the rules of procedure, a retiring member is not eligible for immediate re-election.

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

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

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

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

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

18/ References for the thirty-seventh session (agenda item 15 (a)):

- (a) Decision 37/306;
- (b) Plenary meeting: A/37/PV.36.

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

At present, the Economic and Social Council is composed of the following Member States:

Algeria,*** Argentina,* Austria,** Bangladesh,* Benin,** Botswana,*** Brazil,** Bulgaria,*** Burundi,* Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic,* Canada,* China,* Colombia,** Congo,*** Denmark,* Djibouti,*** Ecuador,*** Fiji,* France,** German Democratic Republic,*** Germany, Federal Republic of,** Greece,** India,* Japan,** Kenya,* Lebanon,*** Liberia,** Luxembourg,*** Malaysia,*** Mali,** Mexico,*** Netherlands,*** New Zealand,*** Nicaragua,* Norway,* Pakistan,** Peru,* Poland,* Portugal,** Qatar,** Romania,** Saint Lucia,** Saudi Arabia,*** Sierra Leone,*** Sudan,* Suriname,*** Swaziland,** Thailand,*** Tunisia,** Union of Soviet Socialist Republics,* United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland,* United Republic of Cameroon,* United States of America*** and Venezuela.**

* Term of office expires on 31 December 1983.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 1984.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 1985.

At its thirty-seventh session, 20/ the General Assembly elected 18 members of the Economic and Social Council (decision 37/307).

At the thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly will have to fill the seats being vacated by the following States: Argentina, Bangladesh, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, China, Denmark, Fiji, India, Kenya, Nicaragua, Norway, Peru, Poland, Sudan, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United Republic of Cameroon. As stipulated in rule 146 of the rules of procedure, a retiring member is eligible for immediate re-election.

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

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

20/ References for the thirty-seventh session (agenda item 15 (b)):

(a) Decision 37/307;

(b) Plenary meeting: A/37/PV.38.

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16. Elections to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs(a) Election of fifteen members of the Industrial Development Board

In accordance with General Assembly resolution 2152 (XXI), section II, paragraph 3, the Industrial Development Board (see also item 78 (c)) consists of 45 members elected by the Assembly, for a term of three years, from among States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies and of the International Atomic Energy Agency. The members of the Board are elected according to the pattern provided for in paragraph 4 and in the annex to the resolution. 21/

At present, the Board is composed of the following States:

Australia,** Austria,*** Belgium,*** Brazil,* Bulgaria,*** Chad,*** Chile,*** China,** Denmark,* Ecuador,* Finland,*** France,* German Democratic Republic,* Germany, Federal Republic of,** Guinea,* India,* Indonesia,*** Iraq,** Italy,*** Japan,* Lesotho,** Liberia,** Libyan Arab Jamahiriya,*** Malaysia,** Mexico,** Mongolia,* Netherlands,* Pakistan,* Panama,** Peru,*** Romania,* Rwanda,*** Sierra Leone,** Spain,** Sri Lanka,* Sudan,*** Switzerland,*** Turkey,** Uganda,*** Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic,** Union of Soviet Socialist Republics,*** United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland,** United States of America,* Venezuela** and Zambia.*

* Term of office expires on 31 December 1983.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 1984.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 1985.

At its thirty-seventh session, 22/ the General Assembly elected 15 members of the Board (decision 37/311).

At the thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly will have to fill the seats being vacated by the following States: Brazil, Denmark, Ecuador, France, German Democratic Republic, Guinea, India, Japan, Mongolia, Netherlands, Pakistan, Romania, Sri Lanka, United States of America and Zambia. Members of the Board are eligible for immediate re-election.

21/ The annex was brought up to date at the thirty-sixth session (resolution 36/181).

22/ References for the thirty-seventh session (agenda item 16 (a)):

(a) Decision 37/311;

(b) Plenary meeting: A/37/PV.70.

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In accordance with rule 92 of the rules of procedure, the election is held by secret ballot and there are no nominations. 23/ The members of the Board are elected by a simple majority.

(b) Election of nineteen members of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme

In accordance with General Assembly resolution 2997 (XXVII), section I, paragraph 1, the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme (see also item 78 (g)) consists of 58 members elected by the Assembly for three-year terms according to the following pattern:

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

At present, the Governing Council is composed of the following States:

Afghanistan,** Argentina,*** Australia,*** Botswana,** Brazil,* Burundi,** Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic,** Canada,** Chile,*** China,*** Colombia,** Egypt,* Finland,*** France,*** Germany, Federal Republic of,* Ghana,* Greece,** Guinea,** Haiti,* Hungary,*** Iceland,* India,** Indonesia,*** Italy,*** Ivory Coast,*** Jamaica,** Japan,* Kenya,* Lesotho,*** Libyan Arab Jamahiriya,* Malaysia,* Mexico,** Morocco,** Netherlands,* Nigeria,*** Oman,** Pakistan,* Papua New Guinea,*** Peru,*** Philippines,*** Poland,** Saudi Arabia,*** Senegal,** Spain,** Sri Lanka,* Switzerland,* Thailand,** Uganda,*** Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic,* Union of Soviet Socialist Republics,* United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland,** United Republic of Cameroon,*** United Republic of Tanzania,** United States of America,* Uruguay,** Venezuela,* Yugoslavia*** and Zaire.*

* Term of office expires on 31 December 1983.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 1984.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 1985.

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

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At its thirty-seventh session, 24/ the General Assembly elected 19 members of the Governing Council (decision 37/312).

At the thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly will have to fill the seats being vacated by the following States: Brazil, Egypt, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Haiti, Iceland, Japan, Kenya, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Netherlands, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Switzerland, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United States of America, Venezuela and Zaire. Members of the Governing Council are eligible for immediate re-election.

In accordance with rule 92 of the rules of procedure, the election is held by secret ballot and there are no nominations. 23/ The members of the Governing Council are elected by a simple majority.

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

In accordance with General Assembly resolution 3348 (XXIX), paragraph 8, the World Food Council (see also item 78 (e)) consists of 36 members elected by the Assembly, on the nomination of the Economic and Social Council, for a term of three years, taking into consideration balanced geographical representation.

At present, the Council is composed of the following States:

Argentina,* Australia,*** Bangladesh,*** Botswana,** Canada,** China,** Colombia,** Ecuador,*** Egypt,* Ethiopia,*** France,* Gambia,** German Democratic Republic,*** Germany, Federal Republic of,*** Ghana,*** Greece,** Haiti,* Hungary,* India,** Indonesia,* Italy,* Japan,* Mexico,** Nicaragua,*** Nigeria,*** Norway,* Pakistan,* Rwanda,* Thailand,** Union of Soviet Socialist Republics,*** United Arab Emirates,*** United Republic of Tanzania,** United States of America,** Venezuela,*** Yugoslavia** and Zaire.*

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- * Term of office expires on 31 December 1983.
 - ** Term of office expires on 31 December 1984.
 - *** Term of office expires on 31 December 1985.

24/ References for the thirty-seventh session (agenda item 16 (b)):

- (a) Decision 37/312;
- (b) Plenary meeting: A/37/PV.70.

At its thirty-seventh session, 25/ the General Assembly elected 12 members of the Council (decision 37/313).

At the thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly will have to fill the seats being vacated by the following States: Argentina, Egypt, France, Haiti, Hungary, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Norway, Pakistan, Rwanda and Zaire. As stipulated in resolution 3348 (XXIX), paragraph 8, members of the Council are eligible for immediate re-election.

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

In accordance with paragraph 7 of the terms of reference of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination (Economic and Social Council resolution 2008 (LX), annex) (see also item 111), the Committee consists of 21 members nominated by the Economic and Social Council and elected by the General Assembly for a term of office of three years on the basis of equitable geographical distribution, according to the following pattern:

- (a) Five from African States;
- (b) Four from Asian States;
- (c) Four from Latin American States;
- (d) Three from socialist States of Eastern Europe;
- (e) Five from Western European and other States.

At present, the Committee is composed of the following States:

Argentina,*** Brazil,* Chile,*** Ethiopia,*** France,*** Germany, Federal Republic of,** India,* Japan,* Morocco,* Netherlands,** Nigeria,*** Pakistan,** Philippines,* Romania,** Senegal,* Trinidad and Tobago,** Union of Soviet Socialist Republics,*** United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland,** United Republic of Cameroon,* United States of America*** and Yugoslavia.**

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- * Term of office expires on 31 December 1983.
 - ** Term of office expires on 31 December 1984.
 - *** Term of office expires on 31 December 1985.

25/ References for the thirty-seventh session (agenda item 16 (c)):

- (a) Note by the Secretary-General: A/37/608;
- (b) Decision 37/313;
- (c) Plenary meeting: A/37/PV.70.

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At its thirty-seventh session, 26/ the General Assembly elected seven members of the Committee (decision 37/314).

At the thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly will have to fill the seats being vacated by the following States: Brazil, India, Japan, Morocco, Philippines, Senegal and United Republic of Cameroon. Members of the Committee are eligible for immediate re-election. The Assembly will have before it a note by the Secretary-General (A/37/229).

(e) Election of the members of the Board of Governors of the United Nations Special Fund for Land-locked Developing Countries

In accordance with article 4 of the statute of the United Nations Special Fund for Land-locked Developing Countries (resolution 31/177, annex) the Board of Governors of the Special Fund (see also items 17 (i) and 79 (f)) is composed of 36 States Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies or of the International Atomic Energy Agency, elected for a term of three years by the General Assembly, keeping in view, inter alia, the need for balance among the representation of the beneficiary land-locked developing countries and their transit neighbours, on the one hand, and potential donor countries, both developed and developing, on the other.

At its thirty-first session, in 1976, the General Assembly decided that the election of the members of the Board of Governors would take place at the resumed session on item 66 and that, if the session were not resumed, the Economic and Social Council would be entrusted with the election (decision 31/429 B).

At its sixty-second session, in May 1977, the Economic and Social Council decided not to proceed to the election of the members of the Board of Governors and to refer the matter to the General Assembly at its resumed thirty-first session (decision 243 (LXII)).

At the resumed thirty-first session and at its thirty-second to thirty-sixth sessions, the General Assembly decided to defer the election of the members of the Board of Governors (decisions 31/431, 32/326, 33/316, 34/316, 35/316 and 36/319).

26/ References for the thirty-seventh session (agenda item 16 (d)):

- (a) Note by the Secretary-General: A/37/229;
- (b) Decision 37/314;
- (c) Plenary meeting: A/37/PV.70.

At its thirty-seventh session, 27/ the General Assembly decided to defer until its thirty-eighth session the election of the members of the Board of Governors (decision 37/320).

At the thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly will have to elect the entire membership of the Board of Governors. As stipulated in article 4, paragraph 2, of the statute of the Special Fund, retiring members of the Board of Governors are eligible for re-election.

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

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

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

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

Mr. Henrik Amnéus (Sweden),* Mr. Michel Brochard (France),*
Mr. Traian Chebeleu (Romania),*** Mr. Mohamed Maloum Fall (Mauritania),***
Mr. Enrique Ferrer Vleyra (Argentina),** Mr. Ernesto Garrido (Philippines),*
Mr. Anatoly Vasilievich Grodsky (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics),**
Mrs. Virginia Housholder (United States of America),** Mr. Sumihiro Kuyama
(Japan),* Mr. Rachid Lahlou (Morocco),** Mr. Mohammad Samir Mansouri (Syrian
Arab Republic),*** Mr. C. S. M. Mselle (United Republic of Tanzania),***
Mr. Carl Pedersen (Canada),** Mr. Samuel Pinheiro Guimarães Neto (Brazil),*
Mr. Tang Jianwen (China)* and Mr. Christopher R. Thomas (Trinidad and
Tobago).***

* Term of office expires on 31 December 1983.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 1984.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 1985.

27/ References for the thirty-seventh session (agenda item 16 (e)):

(a) Decision 37/320;

(b) Plenary meeting: A/37/PV.113.

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At its thirty-seventh session, 28/ the General Assembly appointed six members of the Advisory Committee (decisions 37/305 A and B).

At the thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly will have to fill the vacancies that will arise upon the expiry of the terms of office of Mr. Amnéus, Mr. Brochard, Mr. Garrido, Mr. Kuyama, Mr. Pinheiro Guimarães Neto and Mr. Tang. The Assembly will have before it a note by the Secretary-General (A/38/101).

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

The Committee on Contributions, established by the General Assembly in 1946 (resolution 14 (I)), advises the Assembly concerning the apportionment, under Article 17, paragraph 2, of the Charter, of the expenses of the Organization among Members (see also item 116). Details on the appointment, the membership and the functions of the Committee will be found in rules 158 to 160 of the rules of procedure.

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

Mr. Andrzej Abraszewski (Poland),*** Mr. Nobutoshi Akao (Japan),***
Mr. Amjad Ali (Pakistan),** Mr. Mohammed Sadiq Al-Mahdi (Iraq),***
Mr. Anatoly Semënovich Chistyakov (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics),**
Mr. Miguel Angel Dávila Mendoza (Mexico),** Mr. Hélio De Burgos-Cabal
(Brazil),* Mr. Hamed Arabi El Houderi (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya),***
Mr. Leoncio Fernández Maroto (Spain),* Mr. Richard V. Hennes (United States of
America),*** Mr. Lance Joseph (Australia),* Mr. Japhet G. Kiti (Kenya),*
Mr. Wilfried Koschorreck (Federal Republic of Germany),** Mr. Rachid Lahlou
(Morocco),* Mr. Zoran Lavarević (Yugoslavia),*** Mr. Atilio Norberto Molteni
(Argentina),* Mr. Yang Hushan (China)** and Mr. Philippe Zeller (France).**

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- * Term of office expires on 31 December 1983.
 - ** Term of office expires on 31 December 1984.
 - *** Term of office expires on 31 December 1985.

28/ References for the thirty-seventh session (agenda item 17 (a)):

- (a) Notes by the Secretary-General: A/37/181 and Add.1;
- (b) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/37/511 and Add.1;
- (c) Decisions 37/305 A and B;
- (d) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/37/SR.3 and 21;
- (e) Plenary meetings: A/37/PV.16 and 69.

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At its thirty-seventh session, 29/ the General Assembly appointed six members of the Committee (decision 37/309).

At the thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly will have to fill the vacancies that will arise upon the expiry of the terms of office of Mr. De Burgos-Cabal, Mr. Fernández Maroto, Mr. Joseph, Mr. Kiti, Mr. Lahlou and Mr. Molteni. The Assembly will have before it a note by the Secretary-General (A/38/102).

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

The Board of Auditors, established by the General Assembly in 1946 (resolution 74 (I)), transmits to the Assembly the financial statements and accounts (see also item 108). The members of the Board are appointed as Auditors-General, or officials of equivalent title, of their countries and not as individuals.

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

Comptroller and Auditor-General of Bangladesh*

Senior President of the Audit Office of Belgium***

Auditor-General of Ghana**

* Term of office expires on 30 June 1984.

** Term of office expires on 30 June 1985.

*** Term of office expires on 30 June 1986.

29/ References for the thirty-seventh session (agenda item 17 (b)):

(a) Note by the Secretary-General: A/37/182;

(b) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/37/512;

(c) Decision 37/309;

(d) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/37/SR.21;

(e) Plenary meeting: A/37/PV.69.

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At its thirty-seventh session, 30/ the General Assembly appointed a member of the Board (decision 37/310).

At the thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly will have to fill the vacancy that will arise upon the expiry of the term of office of the Comptroller and Auditor-General of Bangladesh. The Assembly will have before it a note by the Secretary-General (A/38/103).

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

The Investments Committee, established by the General Assembly in 1947 (resolution 155 (II)), advises the Secretary-General on the investment of the assets of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund (see also item 119) and other United Nations funds.

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

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

* Term of office expires on 31 December 1983.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 1984.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 1985.

30/ References for the thirty-seventh session (agenda item 17 (c)):

(a) Note by the Secretary-General: A/37/183;

(b) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/37/513;

(c) Decision 37/310;

(d) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/37/SR.8;

(e) Plenary meeting: A/37/PV.69.

At its thirty-seventh session, 31/ the General Assembly confirmed the appointment by the Secretary-General of three members of the Committee (decision 37/316).

At the thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly will be asked to confirm the appointment by the Secretary-General of three members to fill the vacancies that will arise upon the expiry of the terms of office of Mr. Montagu, Mr. Oltramare and Mr. Omaboe. The Assembly will have before it a note by the Secretary-General (A/38/104).

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

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

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

Mr. Endre Ustor (Hungary),** President, Mr. Samarendranath Sen (India),*** Vice-President, Mr. Arnold Wilfred Geoffrey Kean (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland),* Vice-president, Mr. Mutuale Tshikankie (Zaire),*** Mr. Herbert Reis (United States of America),* Mr. Luis María de Posadas Montero (Uruguay)** and Mr. Roger Pinto (France).***

* Term of office expires on 31 December 1983.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 1984.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 1985.

31/ References for the thirty-seventh session (agenda item 17 (d)):

(a) Note by the Secretary-General: A/37/184;

(b) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/37/514;

(c) Decision 37/316;

(d) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/37/SR.50;

(e) Plenary meeting: A/37/PV.109.

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At its thirty-seventh session, 32/ the General Assembly appointed three members of the Tribunal (decision 37/317).

At the thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly will have to fill the vacancies that will arise upon the expiry of the term of Mr. Kean and Mr. Reis. The Assembly will have before it a note by the Secretary-General (A/38/105).

(f) Appointment of the members of the Peace Observation Commission

At its fifth session, in 1950, the General Assembly established the Peace Observation Commission, composed of 14 Member States (resolution 377 A (V), para. 3). The members of the Commission were appointed for a period of two years. Since 1950, the Assembly has periodically extended the Commission's mandate.

At its thirty-sixth session, 33/ the General Assembly decided that the Peace Observation Commission would be composed of the following 12 States for 1982 and 1983 (decision 36/323):

Czechoslovakia, France, Honduras, India, Maldives, New Zealand, Pakistan, Sweden, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America and Uruguay.

In this connection, it should be noted that in paragraph 314 of the report on the work of its twenty-second session (A/37/33), the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination recommended that the mandate of the Peace Observation Commission should be terminated and, in consequence, the reference to it in paragraph 1.8 (i) should be deleted from the proposed medium-term plan for the period 1984-1989. At its thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly adopted the medium-term plan as

32/ References for the thirty-seventh session (agenda item 17 (e)):

- (a) Note by the Secretary-General: A/37/185;
- (b) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/37/515;
- (c) Decision 37/317;
- (d) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/37/SR.62;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/37/PV.109.

33/ References for the thirty-sixth session (agenda item 18 (h)):

- (a) Note by the Secretary-General: A/36/611;
- (b) Decision 36/323;
- (c) Plenary meeting: A/36/PV.105.

revised by the recommendations of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination at its twenty-second session (resolution 37/234, sect. I).

At the thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly will have before it a note by the Secretary-General.

(g) Confirmation of the appointment of the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme

At its twentieth session, in 1965, the General Assembly adopted resolution 2029 (XX) establishing the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), in order to combine in one programme the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and the Special Fund (see also item 79 (b)). The Administrator of UNDP is appointed by the Secretary-General after consultation with the Governing Council and his appointment is confirmed by the General Assembly, for a term of four years.

At its thirty-fourth session, in 1979, 34/ the General Assembly confirmed the appointment by the Secretary-General of Mr. Bradford Morse as Administrator of UNDP for a further four-year term beginning on 1 January 1980 (decision 34/311).

At the thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly will have before it a note by the Secretary-General.

(h) Appointment of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia

At its fifth special session, in 1967, the General Assembly established the United Nations Council for South West Africa to administer the Territory until independence and decided that the Council should entrust such executive and administrative tasks as it deemed necessary to a United Nations Commissioner for South West Africa (see also item 36), who would be appointed by the Assembly on the nomination of the Secretary-General (resolution 2248 (S-V)).

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

34/ References for the thirty-fourth session (agenda item 59 (i)):

- (a) Note by the Secretary-General: A/34/762;
- (b) Decision 34/311;
- (c) Plenary meeting: A/34/PV.104.

At its thirty-seventh session, 35/ the General Assembly, on the proposal of the Secretary-General, appointed Mr. Brajesh Chandra Mishra, as United Nations Commissioner for Namibia for a further one-year term beginning on 1 January 1983 (decision 37/324).

At the thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly will have before it a note by the Secretary-General.

(i) Confirmation of the appointment of the Executive Director of the United Nations Special Fund for Land-locked Developing Countries

In accordance with article 6, paragraph 1, of the statute of the United Nations Special Fund for Land-locked Developing Countries, the Executive Director of the Fund (see also items 16 (e) and 79 (f)) shall be appointed by the Secretary-General subject to confirmation by the General Assembly (resolution 31/177, annex).

At its thirty-seventh session, 36/ the General Assembly took note of the note by the Secretary-General informing the Assembly that he was not submitting an appointment to the office of Executive Director of the Fund (decision 37/323).

At the thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly will have before it a note by the Secretary-General.

35/ References for the thirty-seventh session (agenda item 17 (k)):

- (a) Note by the Secretary-General: A/37/772;
- (b) Decision 37/324;
- (c) Plenary meeting: A/37/PV.113.

36/ References for the thirty-seventh session (agenda item 17 (l)):

- (a) Note by the Secretary-General: A/37/773;
- (b) Decision 37/323;
- (c) Plenary meeting: A/37/PV.113.

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

- (a) Report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General

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

At its seventeenth session, the General Assembly enlarged the Special Committee by the addition of seven members and invited it to continue to seek the most suitable ways and means for the speedy and total application of the Declaration to all Territories which had not yet attained independence (resolution 1810 (XVII)). At the same session, the Assembly requested the Special Committee to discharge, mutatis mutandis, the tasks assigned to the Special Committee for South West Africa (resolution 1805 (XVII)) and decided to dissolve the Special Committee for South West Africa (resolution 1806 (XVII)).

At its eighteenth session, the General Assembly decided to dissolve the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories and requested the Special Committee to study the information transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter (see item 102), to take this information fully into account in examining the situation with regard to the implementation of the Declaration in each of the Non-Self-Governing Territories and to undertake any special study and prepare any special report it might consider necessary (resolution 1970 (XVIII)).

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

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly decided to increase the membership of the Special Committee from 24 to 25 (decision 34/425). At present, the Committee is composed of the following 25 Member States:

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

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly held a special commemorative meeting on the occasion of the twentieth anniversary of the Declaration and adopted the Plan of Action for the Full Implementation of the Declaration in which it,

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inter alia, directed the Special Committee to continue to seek the most suitable ways for the speedy and total application of the Declaration to all Territories which had not yet attained independence and to propose to the Assembly specific measures for the complete implementation of the Declaration (resolution 35/118).

At its thirty-seventh session, 37/ the General Assembly, following its consideration of the report of the Special Committee (A/37/23 (Parts I-V)), approved that report and, inter alia, requested the Committee to continue to seek suitable means for the immediate and full implementation of resolution 1514 (XV) in all Territories that had not yet attained independence and, in particular, to formulate specific proposals for the elimination of the remaining manifestations of colonialism and to report thereon to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session (resolution 37/35). At the same session, the Assembly also called for further concrete measures to give widespread and continuous publicity to the work of the United Nations in the field of decolonization (resolution 37/36).

37/ References for the thirty-seventh session (agenda item 18):

- (a) Report of the Special Committee: Supplement No. 23 (A/37/23); A/AC.109/682, A/AC.109/686, A/AC.109/687 and Add.1-4, A/AC.109/688, A/AC.109/704, A/AC.109/711, A/AC.109/712 and Add.1, A/AC.109/713, A/AC.109/708, A/AC.109/715;
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General: A/37/570/Rev.2 and Rev.2/Corr.1;
- (c) Report of the Fourth Committee: A/37/621 and Corr.1, see also A/37/592, A/37/619, A/37/622, A/37/623, A/37/624, A/37/625 and Corr.1, A/37/626, A/37/627;
- (d) Reports of the Fifth Committee: A/37/636, A/37/637;
- (e) Draft resolutions: A/37/L.32 and Add.1, A/37/L.33 and Add.1; see also A/37/24 (Part II); A/37/L.3/Rev.1;
- (f) Resolutions 37/20 to 37/28; 37/35 and 37/36 and decisions 37/411 to 37/419; see also resolutions 37/9, 37/29 to 37/34 and 37/233 A to E and decisions 37/324, 37/404, 37/420, 37/421 and 37/426;
- (g) Meetings of the Fourth Committee: A/C.4/37/SR.9-15 and 17-24;
- (h) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/37/SR.41;
- (i) Plenary meetings: A/37/PV.74-77 and 101.

Also at the same session, the General Assembly considered the question of American Samoa (resolution 37/20), the question of Guam (resolution 37/21), the question of Bermuda (resolution 37/22), the question of the British Virgin Islands (resolution 37/23), the question of the Cayman Islands (resolution 37/24), the question of the Turks and Caicos Islands (resolution 37/25), the question of the United States Virgin Islands (resolution 37/26), the question of Montserrat (resolution 37/27), the question of Western Sahara (resolution 37/28 and decision 37/411), the question of Gibraltar (decision 37/412), the question of the Cocos (Keeling) Islands (decision 37/413), the question of Tokelau (decision 37/414), the question of Pitcairn (decision 37/415), and the question of St. Helena (decision 37/416) and deferred to its thirty-eighth session consideration of the question of Brunei (decision 37/417), the question of St. Kitts-Nevis (decision 37/418) and the question of Anguilla (decision 37/419).

At the thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly will have before it the following documents:

- (a) Report of the Special Committee: A/38/23 (Parts I-V), to be subsequently issued as Supplement No. 23 (A/38/23);
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General on Western Sahara, called for under resolution 37/28 and decision 37/411.

19. Admission of new Members to the United Nations

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

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

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

At its thirty-sixth session, 38/ the General Assembly admitted Vanuatu (resolution 36/1), Belize (resolution 36/3) and Antigua and Barbuda (resolution 36/26) to membership in the Organization, which now numbers 157 Member States.

38/ Reference for the thirty-sixth session (agenda item 20):

- (a) Applications for admission:
 - (i) Vanuatu: A/36/308-S/14506;
 - (ii) Belize: A/36/533-S/14701;
 - (iii) Antigua and Barbuda: A/36/642-S/14742;

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

As at 1 June 1983, no documents had been circulated under this item.

20. Return or restitution of cultural property to the countries of origin: report of the Secretary-General

The item entitled "Restitution of works of art to countries victims of expropriation" was included in the agenda of the twenty-eighth session of the General Assembly, in 1973, at the request of Zaire (A/9199). At that session, the Assembly affirmed that the prompt restitution to a country of its objets d'art, monuments, museum pieces, manuscripts and documents by another country, without charge, was calculated to strengthen international co-operation inasmuch as it constituted just reparation for damage done; recognized the special obligations in that connection of those countries which had had access to such valuable objects only as a result of colonial or foreign occupation; called upon all the States concerned to prohibit the expropriation of works of art from Territories still under colonial or alien domination; and invited the Secretary-General, in consultation with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and Member States, to submit a report to the Assembly at its thirtieth session on the progress achieved (resolution 3187 (XXVIII)).

(continued)

(b) Letters from the President of the Security Council:

- (i) Vanuatu: A/36/368;
- (ii) Belize: A/36/551;
- (iii) Antigua and Barbuda: A/36/666;

(c) Draft resolutions:

- (i) Vanuatu: A/36/L.1 and Add.1;
- (ii) Belize: A/36/L.4 and Add.1;
- (iii) Antigua and Barbuda: A/36/L.13 and Add.1;

(d) Resolutions 36/1, 36/3 and 36/26;

(e) Plenary meetings: A/36/PV.1, 13 and 53.

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At its thirtieth and thirty-second sessions, the General Assembly called upon all States concerned to protect and safeguard the works of art which were still in Territories under their domination; and invited Member States to ratify the Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property, adopted by the General Conference of UNESCO in 1970 (resolutions 3391 (XXX) and 32/18).

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly welcomed the establishment by the General Conference of UNESCO of the Intergovernmental Committee for Promoting the Return of Cultural Property to its Countries of Origin or its Restitution in Case of Illicit Appropriation; invited once again all Governments to accede to the above-mentioned Convention and to take all necessary steps for the return or restitution of cultural property, through, inter alia, bilateral arrangements; requested the Secretary-General to take the necessary steps to associate the United Nations with the activities of UNESCO directed towards the restitution of cultural property to the countries of origin; requested the Secretary-General, in collaboration with UNESCO, to submit a report to the Assembly at its thirty-sixth session; and decided to include an item entitled "Return or restitution of cultural property to the countries of origin" in the provisional agenda of its thirty-sixth session (resolution 34/64).

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly, in the course of its consideration of item 70 (Preservation and further development of cultural values, including the protection, restitution and return of cultural and artistic property), expressed the hope that the second World Conference on Cultural Policies, to be held in 1982, would devote considerable attention to the question of the return and restitution of cultural property with a view to improving international cultural co-operation; and requested the Secretary-General to take a number of considerations into account in his report to be prepared in accordance with resolution 34/64 (resolution 35/128).

At its thirty-sixth session, 39/ the General Assembly, invited Member States to take adequate measures to prohibit and prevent the illicit import, export and transfer of ownership of cultural property, and to put an end to the illicit trafficking in priceless objets d'art and museum pieces by all necessary measures within each country's jurisdiction with the full co-operation of the courts and customs authorities; also invited Member States to draw up, in co-operation with UNESCO, systematic inventories of cultural property existing in their territories

39/ References for the thirty-sixth session (agenda item 21):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/36/651;
- (b) Draft resolution: A/36/L.22/Rev.1;
- (c) Resolution 36/64;
- (d) Plenary meeting: A/36/PV.74.

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and of their cultural property abroad; urged all Governments to reproduce the reports and studies made by archaeologists and explorers from the developed countries, especially if those studies were out of print, and to make them available to the countries of origin; requested the Secretary-General, in co-operation with UNESCO, to take the necessary measures to alert and mobilize international public opinion in favour of the return or restitution of cultural property to the countries of origin, in particular by mobilizing the United Nations information media for this purpose; and further requested the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the Director-General of UNESCO, to submit a report to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session (resolution 36/64).

At the thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 36/64.

21. Thirty-five years of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights: international co-operation for the promotion and observance of civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights

Since the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, on 10 December 1948 (resolution 217 A (III)), the United Nations has provided for special observances of the tenth, fifteenth, twentieth, twenty-fifth and thirtieth anniversaries of the Declaration (resolutions 1775 (XVII), 1961 (XVIII), 2081 (XX), 2217 (XXI), 2860 (XXVI), 2906 (XXVII), 3060 (XXVIII) and 32/123 and Economic and Social Council resolutions 651 B (XXIV) and 940 (XXXV)). On each occasion, the General Assembly has considered in advance the question of an appropriate programme to observe the anniversary.

At its thirty-sixth session, in 1981, 40/ the General Assembly, in the course of its consideration of item 12 (Report of the Economic and Social Council),

40/ References for the thirty-sixth session (agenda item 12):

- (a) Report of the Economic and Social Council: Supplement No. 3 (A/36/3/Rev.1);
- (b) Note by the Secretary-General: A/36/500;
- (c) Report of the Third Committee: A/36/792;
- (d) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/36/811;
- (e) Resolution 36/169;
- (f) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/36/SR.56-58, 60-70, 72 and 73;
- (g) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/36/SR.67;
- (h) Plenary meeting: A/36/PV.101.

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invited Member States, the specialized agencies and regional intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations to take appropriate measures, such as those set forth in the annex to the resolution, to celebrate the thirty-fifth anniversary of the Declaration; requested the Secretary-General to initiate appropriate activities at the United Nations level; invited the United Nations Postal Administration to consider issuing commemorative postage stamps on the occasion of the anniversary; decided to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-eighth session an item entitled "Thirty-five years of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights: international co-operation for the promotion and observance of civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights" and recommended that this item should be considered in plenary meeting; and further decided to hold a special commemorative meeting to celebrate the thirty-fifth anniversary of the Declaration and requested the Secretary-General to make the necessary preparations for the programme of that meeting (resolution 36/169).

At the thirty-eighth session, no advance documentation is expected under this item.

22. Co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference: report of the Secretary-General

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

At its thirty-sixth session, the General Assembly, inter alia, noted with satisfaction the establishment of relations of co-operation between the specialized agencies and other bodies of the United Nations system and the Organization of the Islamic Conference (resolution 36/23).

At its thirty-seventh session, 41/ the General Assembly, inter alia, requested the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference to intensify co-operation in their common search for solutions to global problems, such as questions relating to international peace and security, disarmament,

41/ References for the thirty-seventh session (agenda item 22):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/37/352;
- (b) Draft resolution: A/37/L.6;
- (c) Resolution 37/4;
- (d) Plenary meeting: A/37/PV.41.

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self-determination, decolonization, fundamental human rights and the establishment of a new international economic order; invited the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Secretary-General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, to organize an annual meeting, beginning in 1983, between the secretariat of the Organization of the Islamic Conference and the secretariats of the United Nations and other organizations concerned within the United Nations system to examine the stage reached in the development of co-operation and to put forward proposals for promoting co-operation with the Organization of the Islamic Conference; requested the Secretary-General to continue to take steps to strengthen the co-ordination of the activities of the United Nations system in this field with a view to intensifying co-operation between the United Nations and the United Nations system and the Organization of the Islamic Conference; and called upon the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session a report on the state of co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference (resolution 37/4).

At the thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 37/4.

23. The situation in Kampuchea: report of the Secretary-General

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

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

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

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

At its thirty-sixth session, the General Assembly approved the report of the International Conference on Kampuchea and adopted the Declaration on Kampuchea and Conference resolution 1 (I); requested the Secretary-General to follow the situation closely and to exercise his good offices in order to contribute to a comprehensive political settlement; decided to reconvene the Conference at an appropriate time in accordance with resolution 1 (I); and appealed for the continuation of relief assistance to Kampucheans still in need, especially those along the Thai-Kampuchean border and in the holding centres in Thailand (resolution 36/5).

At its thirty-seventh session, 42/ the General Assembly reaffirmed its resolutions 34/22, 35/6 and 36/5 and called for their full implementation; reiterated its conviction that the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Kampuchea, the restoration and preservation of its independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, the right of the Kampuchean people to determine their own destiny and the commitment by all States to non-interference and non-intervention in the internal affairs of Kampuchea were the principal components of any just and lasting resolution to the Kampuchean problem; took note of the report of the Ad Hoc Committee of the International Conference on Kampuchea (A/CONF.109/6); authorized the Ad Hoc Committee to convene when necessary; reaffirmed its decision to reconvene the Conference at an appropriate time; renewed its appeal to all States of South-East Asia and others concerned to attend future sessions of the Conference; requested the Secretary-General to provide the Conference and the

42/ References for the thirty-seventh session (agenda item 20):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/37/496;
- (b) Report of the Ad Hoc Committee of the International Conference on Kampuchea on its activities during 1981-1982: A/CONF.109/6;
- (c) Draft resolution: A/37/L.1/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Add.1;
- (d) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/37/577;
- (e) Resolution 37/6;
- (f) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/37/SR.21;
- (g) Plenary meetings: A/37/PV.44-48.

Ad Hoc Committee on a regular basis with the necessary facilities to carry out their functions; requested the Secretary-General to continue to follow the situation closely and to exercise his good offices in order to contribute to a comprehensive political settlement; appealed for the continuation of existing arrangements to assist those Kampucheans who were still in need, especially along the Thai-Kampuchean border and in the holding centres in Thailand; requested the Secretary-General to continue such efforts as were necessary in co-ordinating humanitarian relief assistance and in monitoring its distribution; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session (resolution 37/6).

At the thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 37/6.

24. Co-operation between the United Nations and the Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee: report of the Secretary-General

The item entitled "Twenty-fifth anniversary of the Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee" was included in the agenda of the thirty-sixth session of the General Assembly at the request of Bangladesh, Botswana, Cyprus, Egypt, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Japan, Kenya, Malaysia, Mongolia, Nepal, Oman, Pakistan, the Philippines, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Turkey, Uganda, the United Arab Emirates, the United Republic of Tanzania and Yemen (A/36/191 and Add.1 and 2). At that session, the Assembly extended its congratulations to the Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee on its twenty-fifth anniversary for its highly commendable work in promoting interregional as well as international co-operation supportive of the efforts of the United Nations in this regard; requested the Secretary-General to carry out consultations with the Secretary-General of the Committee with a view to further strengthening the co-operation between the two organizations and widening the scope of this co-operation; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-seventh session an item entitled "Co-operation between the United Nations and the Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee" (resolution 36/38).

At its thirty-seventh session, 43/ the General Assembly noted with deep satisfaction the ongoing close and effective co-operation between the United Nations and the Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee in the field of progressive development and codification of international law and other areas of common interest; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session a report on the state of the co-operation between the United Nations and the Committee (resolution 37/8).

43/ References for the thirty-seventh session (agenda item 26):

- (a) Draft resolution: A/37/L.10 and Add.1;
- (b) Resolution 37/8;
- (c) Plenary meeting: A/37/PV.49.

At the thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 37/8.

25. Question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas): report of the Secretary-General

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-seventh session of the General Assembly at the request of Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela. 44/ The Assembly decided to consider this item in plenary meeting on the understanding that hearings of bodies and individuals having an interest in the question would be held in the Fourth Committee in conjunction with the consideration of the item in plenary meeting.

At that session, the General Assembly, inter alia, requested the Governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to resume negotiations in order to find as soon as possible a peaceful solution to the sovereignty dispute relating to the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas); requested the Secretary-General to undertake a renewed mission of good offices in order to assist the parties in complying with the above request and to take the necessary measures to that end; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a progress report to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session (resolution 37/9). At the same session, the Assembly took note of the report of the Fourth Committee (decision 37/404).

At the thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly will have before it the following documents:

44/ References for the thirty-seventh session (agenda item 135):

- (a) Request for inclusion: A/37/193;
- (b) Report of the Special Committee: Supplement No. 23 (A/37/23), chap. XXV; A/AC.109/712 and Add.1;
- (c) Report of the Fourth Committee: A/37/592;
- (d) Draft resolution: A/37/L.3/Rev.1;
- (e) Resolution 37/9;
- (f) Decision 37/404;
- (g) Meeting of the Fourth Committee: A/C.4/37/SR.12;
- (h) Plenary meetings: A/37/PV.4 and 51-55.

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 37/9;
- (b) Report of the Special Committee: A/38/23 (Parts I-V), to be subsequently issued as Supplement No. 23 (A/38/23).

26. Co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity: report of the Secretary-General

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

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

Since the twenty-sixth session, the question has been considered in the broader context of co-operation between OAU on the one hand and the United Nations, the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system, on the other hand (resolutions 2962 (XXVII), 3066 (XXVIII), 3280 (XXIX), 3412 (XXX), 31/13, 32/19, 33/27, 34/21, 35/117 and 36/80).

At its thirty-seventh session, 45/ the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General (A/37/335 and Add.1); noted with appreciation the increasing participation of OAU in the work of the United Nations and the

45/ References for the thirty-seventh session (agenda item 29):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/37/335 and Add.1;
- (b) Draft resolution: A/37/L.14 and Add.1;
- (c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/37/616;
- (d) Resolution 37/15;
- (e) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/37/SR.34;
- (f) Plenary meeting: A/37/PV.69.

specialized agencies and its constructive contribution to that work; commended the continued efforts of OAU to promote multilateral co-operation among African States and to find solutions to African problems; reiterated the determination of the United Nations, in co-operation with OAU, to intensify its efforts to eliminate colonialism, racial discrimination and apartheid in southern Africa; approved the decisions, recommendations, proposals and arrangements contained in the conclusions of the Geneva Meeting of representatives of the General Secretariat of OAU and the secretariats of the United Nations and other organizations within the United Nations system; requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Secretary-General of OAU, to arrange the date, venue and agenda for the next meeting between representatives of the General Secretariat of OAU and the secretariats of the United Nations and other organizations of the United Nations system, taking into account the suggestions made at the Geneva Meeting; reaffirmed the determination of the United Nations to work closely with OAU towards the establishment of the new international economic order in accordance with the resolutions adopted by the Assembly and to take full account of the Lagos Plan of Action for the Implementation of the Monrovia Strategy for the Economic Development of Africa; called upon all Member States and regional and international organizations to participate actively in the implementation of the special economic assistance programmes for various African States; requested the Secretary-General to keep OAU informed periodically of the response of the international community to those programmes and to co-ordinate efforts with all similar programmes initiated by that organization; also requested the Secretary-General and the organizations in the United Nations system to ensure that adequate facilities continued to be made available for the provision of technical assistance to the General Secretariat of OAU as required; further requested the Secretary-General to continue to take the necessary measures to strengthen co-operation at the political, economic, cultural and administrative levels between the United Nations and OAU, particularly with regard to the provision of assistance to the victims of colonialism and apartheid in southern Africa; urged all Member States and regional and international organizations, in particular those of the United Nations system, and non-governmental organizations to continue their support of African refugee programmes and to provide material and economic assistance to help host countries to cope with the heavy burden imposed on their limited resources and weak infrastructures; requested the Secretary-General to draw the attention of specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to the need to give increasingly wide publicity to all matters relating to the social and economic development of Africa; called upon United Nations bodies to continue to associate closely OAU with all their work concerning Africa; urged the specialized agencies and other organizations concerned within the United Nations system to continue and expand their co-operation with OAU and, through it, their assistance to the liberation movements recognized by that organization; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session (resolution 37/15).

At the thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 37/15.

27. Co-operation between the United Nations and the League of Arab States: report of the Secretary-General

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-sixth session of the General Assembly, in 1981, at the request of Algeria (A/36/196). At that session, the Assembly reaffirmed its resolution 477 (V) in which it had requested the Secretary-General of the United Nations to invite the Secretary-General of the League of Arab States to attend sessions of the Assembly as an observer; decided to invite the League of Arab States to participate in the sessions and the work of the Assembly and of its subsidiary organs as an observer; noted with deep appreciation the increasing participation of the League of Arab States in the work of the United Nations and the specialized agencies and its constructive contribution to that work; recognized the continued efforts of the League of Arab States to promote co-operation among Arab States and to seek solutions to Arab problems of vital importance to the international community and took note with satisfaction of the increased collaboration of various organizations of the United Nations system in support of those efforts; recognized the importance of continued close association by the United Nations and the specialized agencies, where appropriate, with the efforts of the League of Arab States in order to promote social and economic development and to advance intra-Arab as well as international co-operation in this vital field; reaffirmed the determination of the United Nations to work closely with the League of Arab States towards the establishment of the new international economic order; and requested the Secretary-General to continue to take the necessary measures to strengthen co-operation at the political, economic, cultural and administrative levels between the United Nations and the League of Arab States, and to report to the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session (resolution 36/24).

At its thirty-seventh session, 46/ the General Assembly took note with satisfaction of the report of the Secretary-General (A/37/536); expressed its appreciation to the Secretary-General for the initiatives he had taken and efforts he had made to strengthen and expand co-operation between the United Nations and the League of Arab States; commended the League of Arab States for its efforts and the co-operation it had extended to the United Nations in furtherance of the

46/ References for the thirty-seventh session (agenda item 23):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/37/536;
- (b) Draft resolution: A/37/L.16;
- (c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/37/614;
- (d) Resolution 37/17;
- (e) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/37/SR.34;
- (f) Plenary meeting: A/37/PV.70.

purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and for its increased collaboration with various components of the United Nations system in the political, economic, cultural and humanitarian fields; also expressed its appreciation to the specialized agencies for their efforts to maintain and increase co-operation with the specialized organizations of the League of Arab States; took note with satisfaction of the suggestions by the organizations of the United Nations system and the League of Arab States, contained in the report of the Secretary-General, for strengthening and expanding co-operation between the United Nations system and the League of Arab States; recommended that those suggestions should be given careful consideration by the competent organizations of the United Nations system and should form the basis for new and expanded areas of co-operation between the United Nations and the League of Arab States; also recommended that the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Secretary-General of the League of Arab States, should determine which suggestions could be dealt with more appropriately at the bilateral level and which suggestions could be dealt with more appropriately at the multilateral level and arrange for them to be considered accordingly; endorsed the proposal that a meeting be held between representatives of organizations of the United Nations system and representatives of the General Secretariat of the League of Arab States and its specialized organizations; welcomed the invitation by the League of Arab States that the Meeting be held at the present headquarters of the League at Tunis and requested the Secretary-General to provide whatever assistance would be necessary to ensure the successful organization of the Meeting; requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the League of Arab States, to ensure that the Meeting was held not later than 30 June 1983; and further requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session a report on the state of co-operation between the United Nations and the League of Arab States (resolution 37/17).

At the thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 37/17.

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

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

At its thirty-seventh session, 47/ the General Assembly condemned Israel's refusal to implement Security Council resolution 487 (1981); strongly condemned Israel for the escalation of its acts of aggression in the region; condemned Israel's threats to repeat such attacks, which would gravely endanger international peace and security; demanded that Israel withdraw forthwith its officially declared threat to repeat its armed attack against nuclear facilities; considered the Israeli act of aggression to be a violation and a denial of the inalienable sovereign right of States to scientific and technological progress for achieving social and economic development and raising the standards of peoples and the dignity of the human person, as well as a violation and a denial of the inalienable human rights and the sovereign right of States to scientific and technological development; requested the Council to consider the necessary measures to deter Israel from repeating such an attack on nuclear facilities; called for the continuation of the consideration, at the international level, of legal measures to prohibit armed attacks against nuclear facilities, and threats thereof as a contribution to promoting and ensuring the safe development of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes; requested the Secretary-General to prepare, with the assistance of a group of experts, a comprehensive study on the consequences of the Israeli armed attack against the Iraqi nuclear installations devoted to peaceful purposes, and to submit that study to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session; and further requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session (resolution 37/18).

At the thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly will have before it the following documents:

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General transmitting the study of the Group of Experts called for under paragraph 8 of resolution 37/18;
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General called for under paragraph 9 of resolution 37/18.

47/ References for the thirty-seventh session (agenda item 24):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/37/365-S/15320 and Add.1;
- (b) Draft resolution: A/37/L.12/Rev.2 and Rev.2/Corr.1 and Rev.2/Add.1;
- (c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/37/615;
- (d) Resolution 37/18;
- (e) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/37/SR.34;
- (f) Plenary meetings: A/37/PV.49, 50 and 70.

29. The situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security: report of the Secretary-General

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

At its sixth emergency special session, held in January 1980, the General Assembly strongly deplored the armed intervention in Afghanistan; appealed to all States to respect the sovereignty, territorial integrity, political independence and non-aligned character of Afghanistan and to refrain from any interference in the internal affairs of that country; called for the immediate, unconditional and total withdrawal of the foreign troops; urged all parties concerned to assist in bringing about conditions necessary for the voluntary return of the Afghan refugees to their homes; and called upon the Security Council to consider ways and means which could assist in the implementation of the resolution (resolution ES-6/2).

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

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

At its thirty-sixth session, the General Assembly reiterated that the preservation of the sovereignty, territorial integrity, political independence and non-aligned character of Afghanistan was essential for a peaceful solution of the problem; reaffirmed the right of the Afghan people to determine their own form of government and to choose their economic, political and social system free from outside intervention, subversion, coercion or constraint of any kind whatsoever; called for the immediate withdrawal of the foreign troops from Afghanistan; called upon all parties concerned to work for the urgent achievement of a political solution; renewed its appeal to all States and national and international organizations to continue to extend humanitarian relief assistance, with a view to

alleviating the hardship of the Afghan refugees, in co-ordination with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees; requested the Secretary-General to continue his efforts with a view to promoting a political solution; and requested the Secretary-General to keep Member States and the Security Council concurrently informed of the progress achieved and to submit to Member States a report on the situation at the earliest appropriate opportunity (resolution 36/34).

The efforts of the Secretary-General during 1982 and the activities of his representative, Mr. Diego Cordovez, are described in the Secretary-General's report of 24 September 1982 (A/37/482-S/15429).

At its thirty-seventh session, 48/ the General Assembly reiterated that the preservation of the sovereignty, territorial integrity, political independence and non-aligned character of Afghanistan was essential for a peaceful solution of the problem; reaffirmed the right of the Afghan people to determine their own form of government and to choose their economic, political and social system free from outside intervention, subversion, coercion or constraint of any kind whatsoever; called for the immediate withdrawal of the foreign troops from Afghanistan; called upon all parties concerned to work for the urgent achievement of a political solution, in accordance with the provisions of the resolution, and the creation of the necessary conditions which would enable the Afghan refugees to return voluntarily to their homes in safety and honour; renewed its appeal to all States and national and international organizations to continue to extend humanitarian relief assistance, with a view to alleviating the hardship of the Afghan refugees, in co-ordination with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees; expressed its appreciation and support for the efforts and constructive steps taken by the Secretary-General in the search for a solution to the problem; requested the Secretary-General to continue those efforts with a view to promoting a political solution, in accordance with the provisions of the resolution, and the exploration of securing appropriate guarantees for non-use of force, or threat of use of force, against the political independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and security of all neighbouring States, on the basis of mutual guarantees and strict non-interference in each other's internal affairs and with full regard for the principles of the Charter of the United Nations; and requested the

48/ References for the thirty-seventh session (agenda item 25):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/37/482-S/15429;
- (b) Draft resolution: A/37/L.38 and Add.1;
- (c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/37/647;
- (d) Resolution 37/37;
- (e) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/37/SR.45;
- (f) Plenary meetings: A/37/PV.78-82.

Secretary-General to keep Member States and the Security Council concurrently informed of the progress towards the implementation of the resolution and to submit to Member States a report on the situation at the earliest appropriate opportunity (resolution 37/37).

The Secretary-General has continued his intensive efforts aimed at facilitating negotiations among the parties concerned so as to achieve a fair political solution. His representative again visited Afghanistan, Iran and Pakistan in January 1983 to follow up the Secretary-General's efforts.

A second round of discussions through the intermediary of the representative of the Secretary-General was held at Geneva from 11 to 22 April 1983. On 22 April it was agreed to suspend the discussions and to resume them on 16 June.

At the thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 37/37.

30. Question of the Comorian island of Mayotte: report of the Secretary-General

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

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

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

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

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly invited the Governments of the Comoros and France to continue the talks, with a view to rapidly finding a just solution; welcomed the initiative taken at Freetown by OAU to convene at Moroni, before the thirty-seventh ordinary session of the Council of Ministers, its Committee of Seven charged with the question, with a view to discussing with the Comorian Government appropriate measures likely to speed up the settlement of the question of Mayotte; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its thirty-sixth session (resolution 35/43).

At its thirty-sixth session, the General Assembly continued its consideration of this item (resolution 36/105).

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At its thirty-seventh session, 49/ the General Assembly, having taken note of the report of the Secretary-General (A/37/147), reaffirmed the sovereignty of the Islamic Federal Republic of the Comoros over the island of Mayotte; invited 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; called for the translation into practice of the willingness expressed by the President of the French Republic to see a just solution to the question of Mayotte adopted as soon as possible; also invited the Government of France to pursue actively the 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; and requested the Secretary-General of the United Nations to follow developments concerning this question, in conjunction with the Secretary-General of OAU, and to report thereon to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session (resolution 37/65).

At the thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 37/65.

31. Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea: report of the Secretary-General

The First United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea was held at Geneva in 1958. The Second Conference was held at Geneva in 1960.

At its twenty-eighth session, in 1973, the General Assembly adopted provisions relating to the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea. It also decided to dissolve the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of the Sea-Bed and the Ocean Floor beyond the Limits of National Jurisdiction as from the inauguration of the Conference (resolution 3067 (XXVIII)).

The General Assembly continued its consideration of the item at its twenty-ninth to thirty-sixth sessions (resolutions 3334 (XXIX), 3483 (XXX), 31/63, 32/194, 33/17, 34/20, 35/116 and 36/79 and decisions 31/407 and 35/452).

The Third Conference was held in New York, Caracas and Geneva from 1973 to 1982.

The eleventh session of the Conference was held in New York from 8 March to 30 April 1982. On 30 April, the Conference adopted the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea and four related resolutions. The Conference resumed its

49/ References for the thirty-seventh session (agenda item 30):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/37/147;
- (b) Draft resolution: A/37/L.41 and Add.1;
- (c) Resolution 37/65;
- (d) Plenary meeting: A/37/PV.91.

eleventh session from 22 to 24 September 1982 to consider the recommendations of its Drafting Committee on those texts. It also considered the informal draft of the Final Act for adoption and signing.

At its thirty-seventh session, 50/ the General Assembly, inter alia, welcomed the adoption of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea and the related resolutions; called upon all States to consider signing and ratifying 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; appealed to the Governments of all States to refrain from taking any action directed at undermining the Convention or defeating its object and purpose; accepted with appreciation the invitation extended by the Government of Jamaica for the purpose of adopting and signing the Final Act and opening the Convention for signature at Montego Bay from 6 to 10 December 1982; approved the assumption by the Secretary-General of the responsibilities entrusted to him under the Convention and the related resolutions; authorized the Secretary-General to convene the Preparatory Commission as provided in Conference resolution I, by which the Commission was established, and to provide the Commission with the services required to enable it to perform its functions efficiently and expeditiously; approved the financing of the expenses of the Preparatory Commission from the regular budget of the United Nations; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session (resolution 37/66).

The Convention was signed on 10 December 1982 at the final part of the eleventh session, held at Montego Bay, Jamaica, from 6 to 10 December, by 117 States, Namibia, represented by the United Nations Council for Namibia, and the Cook Islands. The first instrument of ratification recorded was from the Government of Fiji. The Final Act was signed by 150 delegations.

50/ References for the thirty-seventh session (agenda item 28):

- (a) Letter from the President of the Conference: A/37/441 and Add.1;
- (b) Notes by the Secretary-General: A/37/561, A/37/566 and Corr.1;
- (c) Draft resolution: A/37/L.13/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Add.1;
- (d) Amendment: A/37/L.15/Rev.1;
- (e) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/37/687;
- (f) Resolution 37/66;
- (g) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/37/SR.52 and 53;
- (h) Plenary meeting: A/37/PV.91.

The Preparatory Commission held its first session at Kingston, Jamaica, from 15 March to 8 April 1983. The Commission agreed on a consensus statement of understanding. The Commission decided to resume its first session for four weeks in August and September 1983, immediately preceding the thirty-eighth session of the General Assembly.

At the thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 37/66.

32. Policies of apartheid of the Government of South Africa:

- (a) Report of the Special Committee against Apartheid
- (b) Report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Drafting of an International Convention against Apartheid in Sports
- (c) Report of the Secretary-General

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

At its seventeenth session, the General Assembly established the Special Committee on the Policies of Apartheid of the Government of the Republic of South Africa to keep the racial policies of the Government of South Africa under review when the Assembly was not in session and to report, as appropriate, to the Assembly or to the Security Council, or to both, from time to time (resolution 1761 (XVII)). The Special Committee was originally composed of 11 Member States. At its twenty-fifth session, the Assembly decided to shorten the title of the Special Committee to "Special Committee on Apartheid", to expand its membership by not more than seven additional members and to widen its mandate so that it could constantly review all aspects of the policies of apartheid in South Africa and its international repercussions (resolution 2671 A (XXV)). At its twenty-ninth session, the Assembly decided to change the name of the Committee to "Special Committee against Apartheid" and to enlarge further its membership (resolution 3324 D (XXIX)). At its thirty-fourth session, the Assembly requested the President of the Assembly, in consultation with the regional groups, to expand the membership of the Special Committee, bearing in mind the principle of equitable geographical distribution (resolution 34/93 R). As at 1 June 1983, no additional members had been appointed. At present, the Committee is composed of the following 18 Member States:

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

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

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

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

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

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

Algeria, Barbados, Canada, Congo, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Haiti, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Jamaica, Malaysia, Nepal, Nigeria, Peru, Philippines, Somalia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Trinidad and Tobago, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, United Republic of Tanzania and Yugoslavia.

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

At its thirty-seventh session, 51/ the General Assembly adopted resolutions relating to an appeal for clemency in favour of South African freedom fighters (resolution 37/1), South Africa's application for credit from the International

51/ References for the thirty-seventh session (agenda item 33):

- (a) Report of the Special Committee against Apartheid: Supplement No. 22 (A/37/22 and Corr.1);
- (b) Special reports of the Special Committee: Supplement No. 22 A (A/37/22/Add.1 and 2);
- (c) Report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Drafting of an International Convention against Apartheid in Sports: Supplement No. 36 (A/37/36);

Monetary Fund (resolution 37/2), a further appeal for clemency in favour of South African freedom fighters (resolution 37/68), the situation in South Africa (resolution 37/69 A), concerted international action for the elimination of apartheid (resolution 37/69 B), comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against South Africa (resolution 37/69 C), military and nuclear collaboration with South Africa (resolution 37/69 D), the programme of work of the Special Committee against Apartheid (resolution 37/69 E), relations between Israel and South Africa (resolution 37/69 F), apartheid in sports (resolution 37/69 G), investments in South Africa (resolution 37/69 H), the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa (resolution 37/69 I), the oil embargo against South Africa (resolution 37/69 J) and the invasion of Lesotho by South Africa (resolution 37/101).

The question of race conflict in South Africa has been before the Security Council since 1960, when the Council, inter alia, recognized that the situation in the Union of South Africa was one that had led to international friction and,

(continued)

(d) Reports of the Secretary-General:

- (i) Comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against South Africa: A/37/474 and Corr.1;
- (ii) United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa: A/37/484;
- (iii) South Africa's application for credit from the International Monetary Fund: A/37/607;
- (e) Draft resolutions: A/37/L.2/Rev.1, A/37/L.5, A/37/L.17 and Corr.1 and Add.1, A/37/L.18 and Add.1, A/37/L.19 and Add.1, A/37/L.20 and Add.1, A/37/L.21 and Add.1, A/37/L.22 and Add.1, A/37/L.23 and Add.1, A/37/L.26 and Add.1, A/37/L.27 and Add.1, A/37/L.28 and Add.1, A/37/L.46/Rev.1, A/37/L.54;
- (f) Report of the Special Political Committee: A/37/598;
- (g) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/37/713;
- (h) Resolutions 37/1, 37/2, 37/68, 37/69 A to J and 37/101 and decision 37/406;
- (i) Meetings of the Special Political Committee: A/SPC/37/SR.21-23;
- (j) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/37/SR.59;
- (k) Plenary meetings: A/37/PV.13, 14, 38, 40, 56, 59-62, 65-68, 92, 93, 97, 101 and 103.

if continued, might endanger international peace and security (resolution 134 (1960)). In 1963, the Council called on all States to end the sale and shipment of arms, ammunition of all types and military vehicles to South Africa (resolution 181 (1963)). This ban was later extended to include the sale of equipment and material for the maintenance and manufacture of arms and ammunition to South Africa and was reiterated and strengthened in 1964, 1970 and 1972. In 1974, the Council reviewed the relationship between the United Nations and South Africa, but failed to adopt a resolution. In 1976, following the shooting of demonstrators in Soweto, the Council strongly condemned the Government of South Africa for its resort to massive violence against and killings of the African people and called upon it urgently to end violence against the African people and to take urgent steps to eliminate apartheid and racial discrimination (resolution 392 (1976)). In 1977, the Council strongly condemned the South African racist régime for violence and repression against the black people and expressed its support for, and solidarity with, all those struggling for the elimination of apartheid and racial discrimination (resolution 417 (1977)). The Council also decided that all States should cease any provision to South Africa of arms and related matériel of all types, including the sale or transfer of weapons and ammunition, military vehicles and equipment, paramilitary police equipment, and spare parts for them, and decided that all States should refrain from any co-operation with South Africa in the manufacture and development of nuclear weapons (resolution 418 (1977)). Furthermore, the Council established a committee to examine the report of the Secretary-General on the progress of the implementation of resolution 418 (1977), to study ways and means by which the mandatory arms embargo against South Africa could be made more effective and to seek from all States information regarding the action taken by them concerning the effective implementation of that resolution (resolution 421 (1977)). In 1980, the Council, gravely concerned over the aggravation of the situation in South Africa, in particular the repression and the killings of schoolchildren protesting against apartheid, as well as the repression against churchmen and workers, strongly condemned the racist régime of South Africa for further aggravating the situation and its massive repression against all opponents of apartheid, for killings of peaceful demonstrators and political detainees, and for its defiance of General Assembly and Council resolutions (resolution 473 (1980)). In February 1981, the President issued a statement, on behalf of the Council, expressing grave concern over death sentences imposed by the racist régime on several freedom fighters. In August 1981, the Council considered the aggression of South Africa against Angola. In December 1981, the President made a statement, on behalf of the Council, concerning the proclamation of the so-called "independent" bantustan of Ciskei by South Africa (S/14794). In April 1982, the Council called upon the South African authorities to commute the death sentences of three members of the African National Congress of South Africa (resolution 503 (1982)). In October 1982, the President issued a statement, on behalf of the Council, expressing grave concern over death sentences passed on three more members of the African National Congress of South Africa. In December 1982, the Council called upon the South African authorities to commute the death sentences imposed on the six men (resolution 525 (1982)). Also in December 1982, the Council, having considered a complaint by Lesotho concerning an armed attack by South Africa on Maseru, the capital of Lesotho, strongly condemned the apartheid régime of South Africa for its premeditated aggressive act and demanded full and adequate compensation to Lesotho by South Africa (resolution 527 (1982)).

Several other organs of the United Nations deal with various aspects of this question which are considered under different agenda items (see, for example, items 87 and 104.

At the thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly will have before it the following documents:

- (a) Report of the Special Committee against Apartheid: Supplement No. 22 (A/38/22);
- (b) Report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Drafting of an International Convention against Apartheid in Sports: Supplement No. 36 (A/38/36);
- (c) Report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 37/69 I.

33. Question of Palestine:

- (a) Report of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People
- (b) Report of the International Conference on the Question of Palestine
- (c) Reports of the Secretary-General

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

At its thirtieth session, the General Assembly called for the invitation of the PLO to participate on an equal footing with other parties in all efforts, deliberations and conferences on the Middle East which were held under the auspices of the United Nations and to take part in the Geneva Peace Conference on the Middle East as well as in all other efforts for peace (resolution 3375 (XXX)). At the same session, the Assembly decided to establish a Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People composed of 20 Member States; requested the Committee, inter alia, to consider and recommend to the Assembly a programme of implementation, designed to enable the Palestinian people to exercise

the rights recognized in paragraphs 1 and 2 of resolution 3236 (XXIX); and requested the Security Council to consider the question of the exercise by the Palestinian people of their inalienable rights (resolution 3376 (XXX)). The Committee was expanded by the addition of three members at the thirty-first session (decision 31/318). At present, the Committee is composed of the following 23 Member States:

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

At its thirty-first session, the General Assembly endorsed the recommendations of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People and urged the Security Council to consider the recommendations once again as soon as possible (resolution 31/20).

At its thirty-second session, the General Assembly urged the Security Council to take, as soon as possible, a decision on the recommendations of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People and authorized the Committee to continue to exert all efforts to promote the implementation of its recommendations (resolution 32/40 A); and requested the Secretary-General to establish within the Secretariat of the United Nations a Special Unit on Palestinian Rights which would prepare, under the Committee's guidance, studies and publications relating to the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people and which would organize, in consultation with the Committee, commencing in 1978, the annual observance of 29 November as the International Day of Solidarity with the Palestinian People (resolution 32/40 B).

At its thirty-third session, the General Assembly endorsed the recommendations of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People and once again urged the Security Council to consider and take, as soon as possible, a decision on the recommendations of the Committee (resolution 33/28 A).

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly once more endorsed the recommendations of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People and expressed its regret and concern that those recommendations had not been implemented; and once again urged the Security Council to consider and to take, as soon as possible, a decision on those recommendations (resolution 34/65 A); rejected those provisions of the Camp David accords which ignored, infringed upon, violated or denied the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, and which envisaged and condoned continued Israeli occupation of the Palestinian territories occupied by Israel since 1967; strongly condemned all partial agreements and separate treaties which constituted a flagrant violation of the rights of the Palestinian people, the principles of the Charter and various international resolutions on the Palestinian issue; and declared that the Camp David accords and other agreements had no validity in so far as they purported to determine the future of the Palestinian people and of the Palestinian territories occupied by Israel since 1967 (resolution 34/65 B); requested the Secretary-General to redesignate the Special Unit on Palestinian Rights as the Division for

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Palestinian Rights and to ensure that the Division should undertake an expanded programme of work (resolution 34/65 D).

In a letter dated 1 July 1980 (A/ES-7/1), the Permanent Representative of Senegal, Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, requested the convening of an emergency special session to discuss the item entitled "Question of Palestine". Following the concurrence in the request by a majority of Member States, the seventh emergency special session was convened on 22 July.

At its seventh emergency special session, the General Assembly reaffirmed the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people; reaffirmed the right of the PLO, the representative of the Palestinian people, to participate on an equal footing in all efforts, deliberations and conferences on the question of Palestine and the situation in the Middle East within the framework of the United Nations; reaffirmed the fundamental principle of the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by force; called upon Israel to withdraw completely and unconditionally from all the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, with all property and services intact, and urged that such withdrawal should start before 15 November 1980; demanded that Israel should fully comply with the provisions of Security Council resolution 465 (1980) and all United Nations resolutions relevant to the historic character of the Holy City of Jerusalem, in particular Council resolution 476 (1980); expressed its opposition to all policies and plans aimed at the resettlement of the Palestinians outside their homeland; requested and authorized the Secretary-General, in consultation, as appropriate, with the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, to take the necessary measures towards the implementation of the recommendations of the Committee; requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session; and requested the Council, in the event of non-compliance by Israel with the resolution, to convene in order to consider the situation and the adoption of effective measures under Chapter VII of the Charter (resolution ES-7/2). At the same session, the Assembly requested the Committee to study thoroughly the reasons for the refusal of Israel to comply with the relevant United Nations resolutions, particularly resolution 31/20, and the numerous resolutions demanding the withdrawal of Israel from the occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories, including Jerusalem, and to report on the progress of its study to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session (resolution ES-7/3).

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

At its thirty-sixth session, the General Assembly requested the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People to keep the situation relating to the question of Palestine under review and to report and make suggestions to the Assembly or the Security Council, as appropriate (resolution 36/120 A); requested the Secretary-General to provide the Special Unit on Palestinian Rights with the necessary additional resources to accomplish its tasks and to expand its work programme, to take necessary action on the redesignation of the Unit as requested in resolution 34/65 D and to ensure the continued co-operation of the Department of Public Information and other units of the Secretariat in enabling the Unit to perform its tasks (resolution 36/120 B); decided to convene, under the auspices of the United Nations, an International Conference on the Question of Palestine not later than 1984, on the basis of resolution ES-7/2; authorized the Committee to act as the Preparatory Committee for the Conference; and requested the Secretary-General to appoint a Secretary-General of the Conference and to provide all the necessary assistance to the Committee in the organization of the Conference (resolution 36/120 C); requested the Council to convene in order to consider the situation and the adoption of effective measures to implement the recommendations of the Committee as endorsed by the Assembly in its resolution 31/20 (resolution 36/120 D); and requested the Secretary-General to report on the implementation of Council resolutions 476 (1980) and 478 (1980) within six months (resolution 36/120 E).

On 20 April 1982, the General Assembly resumed its seventh emergency special session in accordance with paragraph 14 of resolution ES-7/2. At that session, the Assembly, inter alia, reaffirmed the fundamental principle of the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by force; demanded that Israel should comply with the provisions of Security Council resolution 465 (1980); further demanded that Israel should comply with all United Nations resolutions relevant to the status and unique character of the Holy City of Jerusalem; condemned Israel, the occupying Power, for its failure to fulfil its obligations under the provisions of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, the disbanding of the elected municipal council of El-Bireh, the dismissal of the elected mayors of Ramallah and Nablus, the violation of the sanctity of the Holy Places, particularly of Al-Haram Al-Shareef in Jerusalem, the shooting and killing and wounding of worshippers in the precincts of Al-Haram Al-Shareef by members of the Israeli army on 11 April 1982, the repressive measures, including shooting at the unarmed civilian population in the occupied Palestinian territory and in the occupied Syrian Golan Heights, resulting in death and injury, and the attacks against and interference with the functions of various civic and religious institutions in the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, in particular educational institutions; condemned all policies which frustrated the exercise of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people; urged all Governments which had not yet done so to recognize the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, to renounce the policy of providing Israel with military, economic and political assistance, and to act accordingly in all the organs of the United Nations; condemned the policies which encouraged the flow of human resources to Israel, enabling it to implement and to proceed with its colonization and settlement policies in the occupied Arab territories; declared once again that Israel's record and actions had confirmed that it was not a peace-loving Member State and that it had carried out neither its obligations under the Charter nor its

commitment under Assembly resolution 273 (III); demanded that Israel should permit entry into the occupied territories of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories and of the Commission established by Council resolution 446 (1979); urged the Council to recognize the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people and to endorse the recommendations of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People; called upon the Secretary-General, in concurrence with the Council and in consultation as appropriate with the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, to initiate contacts with all parties to the Arab-Israeli conflict in the Middle East, including the PLO, the representative of the Palestinian people, with a view to finding concrete ways and means to achieve a comprehensive, just and lasting solution, conducive to peace; and requested the Secretary-General to report at appropriate intervals to Member States as well as to the Council and to submit a comprehensive report to the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session (resolution ES-7/4).

On 25 June 1982, the General Assembly resumed its seventh emergency special session for the second time in accordance with paragraph 17 of resolution ES-7/4. At that session, the Assembly, inter alia, called upon the Security Council to authorize the Secretary-General to undertake necessary endeavour and practical steps to implement the provisions of resolutions 508 (1982), 509 (1982) and 512 (1982); urged the Council, in the event of continued failure by Israel to comply with the demands contained in resolutions 508 (1982) and 509 (1982), to meet in order to consider practical ways and means; called upon all States and international agencies and organizations to continue to provide the most extensive humanitarian aid possible to the victims of the Israeli invasion of Lebanon; and requested the Secretary-General to delegate a high-level commission to investigate and assess the extent to loss of human life and material damage and to report, as soon as possible, on the result of this investigation to the Assembly and the Council (resolution ES-7/5).

On 16 August 1982, the General Assembly resumed its seventh emergency special session for the third time in accordance with paragraph 10 of resolution ES-7/5. At that session, the Assembly, inter alia, demanded that Israel respect and carry out the provisions of its previous resolutions relating to the occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories, including Jerusalem, as well as the provisions of Security Council resolution 465 (1980); demanded also that Israel carry out the provisions of Council resolution 509 (1982), 511 (1982), 512 (1982), 513 (1982), 515 (1982), 516 (1982), 517 (1982) and 518 (1982); urged the Secretary-General, with the concurrence of the Council and the Government of Lebanon and pending the withdrawal of Israel from Lebanon, to undertake effective measures to guarantee the safety and security of the Palestinian and Lebanese civilian population in South Lebanon; condemned Israel for its non-compliance with resolutions of the Council, in defiance of Article 25 of the Charter of the United Nations; urged once again the Council, in the event of continued failure by Israel to comply with the demands contained in its resolutions 465 (1980), 508 (1982), 509 (1982), 515 (1982) and 518 (1982), to meet in order to consider practical ways and means in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter; requested once again the Secretary-General to delegate a high-level commission to investigate and make an up-to-date assessment of the extent of loss of human life and material damage and to report,

as soon as possible, on the result of this investigation to the Assembly and the Council; requested the Secretary-General and organizations of the United Nations system, in co-operation with the International Committee of the Red Cross and other non-governmental organizations, to investigate the strict application by Israel of the provisions of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, and other instruments in the case of those detained; and called once again upon the Secretary-General to initiate contacts with all the parties to the Arab-Israeli conflict in the Middle East, including the PLO, the representative of the Palestinian people, with a view to convening an international conference, under the auspices of the United Nations, to find concrete ways and means of achieving a comprehensive, just and lasting solution, conducive to peace in conformity with the principles of the Charter and relevant resolutions (resolution ES-7/6). At the same session, the Assembly decided to convene the International Conference on the Question of Palestine at the headquarters of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, in Paris, from 16 to 27 August 1983; requested the Secretary-General to ensure that adequate resources from the regular budget of the United Nations were provided urgently in order to enable the successful holding of the Conference and to carry out the necessary preparations for and follow-up activities to the Conference; and called upon all States to co-operate with the Preparatory Committee for the Conference and invited them to establish national focal points for effective co-ordination of preparations at the national level (resolution ES-7/7); and decided to commemorate 4 June of each year as the International Day of Innocent Children Victims of Aggression (resolution ES-7/8).

On 24 September 1982, the General Assembly resumed its seventh emergency special session for the fourth time in accordance with paragraph 12 of resolution ES-7/6. At that session, the Assembly, inter alia, condemned the criminal massacre of Palestinian and other civilians in Beirut on 17 September 1982; urged the Security Council to investigate, through the means available to it, the circumstances and extent of the massacre of Palestinian and other civilians in Beirut on 17 September 1982, and to make public the report on its findings as soon as possible; decided to support fully the provisions of Council resolutions 508 (1982) and 509 (1982); demanded that all Member States and other parties observe strict respect for the sovereignty, territorial integrity, unity and political independence of Lebanon within its internationally recognized boundaries; reaffirmed the fundamental principle of the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by force; resolved that, in conformity with its resolution 194 (III) and subsequent relevant resolutions, the Palestinian refugees should be enabled to return to their homes and property from which they had been uprooted and displaced, and demanded that Israel comply unconditionally and immediately with the resolution; urged the Council, in the event of continued failure by Israel to comply with the demands contained in resolutions 508 (1982) and 509 (1982) and the resolution of the Assembly, to meet in order to consider practical ways and means in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations; called upon all States and international agencies and organizations to continue to provide the most extensive humanitarian aid possible to the victims of the Israeli invasion of Lebanon; requested the Secretary-General to prepare a photographic exhibit of the massacre of 17 September 1982 and to display it in the United Nations visitors' hall; and decided to adjourn the seventh emergency special session temporarily and to

authorize the President of the latest regular session of the Assembly to resume its meetings upon request from Member States (resolution ES-7/9).

At its thirty-seventh session, 52/ the General Assembly endorsed the recommendations of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People as contained in its report (A/37/35 and Corr.1) and drew the attention of the Security Council to the fact that action on the Committee's recommendations was long overdue; and requested the Committee to keep the situation relating to the question of Palestine under review and to make suggestions to the Assembly or the Council as appropriate (resolution 37/86 A); requested the Secretary-General to ensure that the Division for Palestinian Rights continued to discharge the tasks detailed in Assembly resolutions 32/40 B, 34/65 D and 36/120 B in consultation with the Committee and under its guidance; also requested the Secretary-General to provide the Division with the necessary resources to carry out its tasks; further requested 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 to perform its tasks; and invited all Governments and organizations to lend their co-operation to the Committee and the Division in the performance of their tasks (resolution 37/86 B); endorsed the recommendations of the Preparatory Committee for the International Conference on the Question of Palestine concerning the preparatory activities for the Conference, the objectives of the Conference, the documentation, the draft provisional agenda, the draft provisional rules of procedure, participation in the Conference and the

52/ References for the thirty-seventh session (agenda item 31):

- (a) Report of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People: Supplement No. 35 (A/37/35 and Corr.1);
- (b) Report of the Preparatory Committee for the International Conference on the Question of Palestine: Supplement No. 49 (A/37/49 and Corr.1);
- (c) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/37/275, A/37/525-S/15451;
- (d) Second report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions: A/37/7/Add.1;
- (e) Draft resolutions: A/37/L.42 and Add.1, A/37/L.43 and Add.1, A/37/L.44 and Add.1, A/37/L.45/Rev.1, A/37/L.47 and Add.1;
- (f) Resolutions 37/86 A to E;
- (g) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/37/SR.3;
- (h) Plenary meetings: A/37/PV.84-89, 99 and 112.

organization of work; called upon all organizations of the United Nations system to continue to extend their fullest support to the Conference and to its preparation; urged all Member States to promote heightened awareness of the importance of the Conference and to intensify preparation at the national, subregional and regional levels in order to ensure its success; called upon all Member States to contribute to the achievement of Palestinian rights and to support modalities for their implementation, and to participate in the Conference and the regional preparatory meetings preceding it; and decided to consider the results of the Conference at its thirty-eighth session (resolution 37/86 C); took note of the declaration of the PLO of 19 April 1981 to pursue its role in the solution of the question of Palestine; requested the Council to discharge its responsibilities under the Charter and recognize the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, including the right to self-determination and the right to establish its independent Arab State in Palestine; reiterated its request that the Council take the necessary measures, in execution of the relevant United Nations resolutions, to implement a plan which recommended that an independent Arab State should come into existence in Palestine; and requested the Secretary-General to report on the progress made as soon as possible (resolution 37/86 D) demanded that Israel should withdraw completely and unconditionally from all the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied since June 1967, including Jerusalem; urged the Council to facilitate the process of Israeli withdrawal; recommended that, following the withdrawal of Israel from the occupied Palestinian territories, those territories should be subjected to a short transitional period under the supervision of the United Nations, during which period the Palestinian people would exercise its right to self-determination; recommended that the Council should take early action to promote a just and comprehensive solution to the question of Palestine; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session (resolution 37/86 E).

At the thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly will have before it the following documents:

- (a) Report of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People: Supplement No. 35 (A/38/35);
- (b) Report of the Preparatory Committee for the International Conference on the Question of Palestine: Supplement No. 46 (A/38/46);
- (c) Report of the International Conference on the Question of Palestine;
- (d) Reports of the Secretary-General called for under resolutions 37/86 D and E.

34. The situation in the Middle East: reports of the Secretary-General

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

Following the hostilities of June 1967, the Security Council, in November 1967, set forth principles for a just and lasting peace in the Middle East (resolution 242 (1967)). The Secretary-General then appointed Ambassador Gunnar Jarring of

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Sweden as his Special Representative to the Middle East to promote agreement between the States concerned in accordance with the resolution. In pursuance of Security Council resolution 331 (1973), the Secretary-General submitted to the Council in May 1973 a comprehensive report giving a full account of the efforts undertaken by the United Nations pertaining to the situation in the Middle East since June 1967 (S/10929).

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

The United Nations efforts pertaining to the situation in the Middle East from October 1973 are described in a comprehensive report which the Secretary-General submitted to the General Assembly and the Security Council in October 1978 (A/33/311-S/12896). The Secretary-General has since issued annual reports on the situation, the last of which was dated 12 October 1982 (A/37/525-S/15451).

At present, there are three United Nations peace-keeping operations in the area: an observer mission, the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO), and two peace-keeping forces, the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF) and the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) (see also item 120). Observers of UNTSO assist UNDOF and UNIFIL in the performance of their tasks, and since August 1982, an observer group monitors the situation in and around Beirut (Security Council resolution 516 (1982)). Observers are also stationed in Egypt, in accordance with existing decisions of the Security Council. Details of the establishment and activities of UNDOF and UNIFIL are contained in periodic reports of the Secretary-General to the Council. The last report on UNDOF was issued on 20 May 1983 (S/15777). The last report on UNIFIL was issued on 13 January 1983 (S/15557).

The General Assembly considered the item on the situation in the Middle East at its twenty-fifth to twenty-seventh sessions, from 1970 to 1972 (resolutions 2628 (XXV), 2799 (XXVI) and 2949 (XXVII)), and at its thirtieth to thirty-sixth sessions, from 1975 to 1981 (resolutions 3414 (XXX), 31/61, 31/62, 32/20, 33/29, 34/70, 35/207 and 36/226 A and B).

At its thirty-seventh session, 53/ the General Assembly strongly condemned Israel for its failure to comply with Security Council resolution 497 (1981) and

53/ References for the thirty-seventh session (agenda item 34):

- (a) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/37/169-S/14953 and Add.1-3, A/37/525-S/15451;
- (b) Draft resolutions: A/37/L.48 and Corr.1 and Add.1, A/37/L.49 and Add.1, A/37/L.50/Rev.1, A/37/L.51 and Add.1, A/37/L.52 and Add.1, A/37/L.53 and Corr.1 and Add.1;

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Assembly resolutions 36/226 B and ES-9/1; declared once more that Israel's decision of 14 December 1981 to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the occupied Syrian Golan Heights constituted an act of aggression under the provisions of Article 39 of the Charter of the United Nations and Assembly resolution 3314 (XXIX); declared once more that Israel's decision to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the occupied Syrian Golan Heights was null and void and had no legal validity and/or effect whatsoever; declared all Israeli policies and practices of, or aimed at, annexation of the occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories, including Jerusalem, to be in violation of international law and of the relevant United Nations resolutions; determined once more that all actions taken by Israel to give effect to its decision relating to the occupied Syrian Golan Heights were illegal and invalid and should not be recognized; reaffirmed its determination that all the provisions of the Hague Convention of 1907 and the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, continued to apply to the Syrian territory occupied by Israel since 1967, and called upon the parties thereto to respect and ensure respect of their obligations under these instruments in all circumstances; determined once more that the continued occupation of the Syrian Golan Heights since 1967 and their effective annexation by Israel on 14 December 1981, following Israel's decision to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on that territory, constituted a continuing threat to international peace and security; strongly deplored the negative vote by a permanent member of the Council which prevented the Council from adopting against Israel, under Chapter VII of the Charter, the "appropriate measures" referred to in resolution 497 (1981) unanimously adopted by the Council; further deplored any political, economic, financial, military and technological support to Israel that encouraged it to commit acts of aggression and to consolidate and perpetuate its occupation and annexation of occupied Arab territories; firmly emphasized once more its demands that Israel, the occupying Power, rescind forthwith its decision of 14 December 1981 to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the Syrian Golan Heights, which had resulted in the effective annexation of that territory; reaffirmed once more the overriding necessity of the total and unconditional withdrawal by Israel from all the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, which was an essential prerequisite for the establishment of a comprehensive and just peace in the Middle East; determined once more that Israel's record and actions confirmed that it was not a peace-loving Member State, that it had persistently violated the principles contained in the Charter and that it had carried out neither its obligations under the Charter nor its commitment under Assembly resolution 273 (III); called once more upon all Member States to refrain from supplying Israel with any weapons and related equipment and to suspend any military assistance that Israel received from

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- (c) Amendment: A/37/L.59;
- (d) Resolutions 37/123 A to F;
- (e) Plenary meetings: A/37/PV.92-96, 108 and 112.

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them, to refrain from acquiring any weapons or military equipment from Israel, to suspend economic, financial and technological assistance to and co-operation with Israel, and to sever diplomatic, trade and cultural relations with Israel; reiterated its call to all Member States to cease forthwith, individually and collectively, all dealings with Israel in order totally to isolate it in all fields; urged non-member States to act in accordance with the provisions of the resolution; and called upon the specialized agencies and other international organizations to conform their relations with Israel to the terms of the resolution (resolution 37/123 A); condemned acts of plundering the Palestinian cultural heritage and called upon the Government of Israel to make full restitution, through the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, of all the cultural property belonging to Palestinian institutions, including the archives and documents removed from the Palestine Research Centre and arbitrarily seized by the Israeli forces (resolution 37/123 B); deplored the transfer by some States of their diplomatic missions to Jerusalem in violation of Council resolution 478 (1980) and called upon those States to abide by the provisions of the relevant United Nations resolutions, in conformity with the Charter (resolution 37/123 C); condemned in the strongest terms the large-scale massacre of Palestinian civilians in the Sabra and Shatila refugee camps and resolved that the massacre was an act of genocide (resolution 37/123 D); called for strict respect of the territorial integrity, sovereignty, unity and political independence of Lebanon and supported the efforts of the Government of Lebanon, with regional and international endorsement, to restore the exclusive authority of the Lebanese State throughout its territory up to the internationally recognized boundaries; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 37/123 E); condemned Israel's continued occupation of the Palestinian and other Arab territories, including Jerusalem, in violation of the Charter, the principles of international law and the relevant resolutions of the United Nations, and demanded the immediate, unconditional and total withdrawal of Israel from all these occupied territories; reaffirmed its conviction that the question of Palestine was the core of the conflict in the Middle East and that no comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the region would be achieved without the full exercise by the Palestinian people of its inalienable national rights and the immediate, unconditional and total withdrawal of Israel from all the Palestinian and other occupied Arab territories; reaffirmed further that a just and comprehensive settlement of the situation in the Middle East could not be achieved without the participation on an equal footing of all the parties to the conflict, including the PLO, the representative of the Palestinian people; declared once more that peace in the Middle East was indivisible and must be based on a comprehensive, just and lasting solution of the Middle East problem, under the auspices of the United Nations, which ensured the complete and unconditional withdrawal of Israel from the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, and which enabled the Palestinian people, under the leadership of the PLO, to exercise its inalienable rights, including the right to return and the right to self-determination, national independence and the establishment of its independent sovereign State in Palestine, in accordance with the resolutions of the United Nations relevant to the question of Palestine, in particular Assembly resolutions ES-7/2, 36/120 A to F, 37/86 A to D and 37/86 E; rejected all agreements and arrangements in so far as they violated the recognized rights of the Palestinian people and contradicted the principles of just and comprehensive solutions to the

Middle East problem to ensure the establishment of a just peace in the area; deplored Israel's failure to comply with Council resolutions 476 (1980) and 478 (1980) and Assembly resolutions 35/207 and 36/226 A and B, determined that Israel's decision to annex Jerusalem and to declare it as its "capital", as well as the measures to alter its physical character, demographic composition, institutional structure and status, were null and void and demanded that they be rescinded immediately, and called upon all Member States, the specialized agencies and all other international organizations to abide by the resolution and all other relevant resolutions, including Assembly resolutions 37/86 A to E; condemned Israel's aggression and practices against the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territories and outside these territories, particularly Palestinians in Lebanon, including the expropriation and annexation of territory, the establishment of settlements, assassination attempts and other terrorist, aggressive and repressive measures, which were in violation of the Charter and the principles of international law and the relevant international conventions; strongly condemned the imposition by Israel of its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the occupied Syrian Golan Heights, its annexationist policies and practices, the establishment of settlements, the confiscation of lands, the diversion of water resources and the imposition of Israeli citizenship on Syrian nationals, and declared that all these measures were null and void and constituted a violation of the rules and principles of international law relevant to belligerent occupation, in particular the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949; considered that the agreements on strategic co-operation between the United States of America and Israel signed on 30 November 1981 would encourage Israel to pursue its aggressive and expansionist policies and practices in the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, would have adverse effects on efforts for the establishment of a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East and would threaten the security of the region; called upon all States to put an end to the flow to Israel of any military, economic and financial aid, as well as of human resources, aimed at encouraging it to pursue its aggressive policies against the Arab countries and the Palestinian people; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Council periodically on the development of the situation and to submit to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session a comprehensive report covering the developments in the Middle East in all their aspects (resolution 37/123 F).

At the thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly will have before it the reports of the Secretary-General called for in resolutions 37/123 E and F.

35. United Nations Conference for the Promotion of International Co-operation in the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy: report of the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference for the Promotion of International Co-operation in the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy

At its thirty-second session, in 1977, the General Assembly, in the course of its consideration of the item entitled "Report of the International Atomic Energy Agency", invited all States to consider convening, at an appropriate stage, an international conference or conferences, under the auspices of the United Nations system, aimed at promoting international co-operation in the peaceful use of nuclear energy (resolution 32/50).

At its thirty-third and thirty-fourth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of this question (resolutions 33/4 and 34/63).

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly decided to convene in 1983 the United Nations Conference for the Promotion of International Co-operation in the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy; further decided to establish a Preparatory Committee for the Conference, composed of 70 Member States and, on an equal footing, other Member States which might express their interest in participating in the work of the Committee, and requested the President of the Assembly to appoint the members of the Committee, in accordance with the principle of equitable geographical representation; requested the Preparatory Committee to hold, at Vienna, an organizational session during the second half of 1981; and invited the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) to fulfil its appropriate role at all stages of preparation of the Conference, and during the Conference itself, by contributing to the discussion of relevant issues, by providing technical data and documentation as needed, particularly in relation to the progress of the work of the Committee on Assurances of Supply, and by participating in the secretariat of the Conference (resolution 35/112).

At present, the Preparatory Committee is composed of the following 65 Member States:

Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Ivory Coast, Japan, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Turkey, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Cameroon, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia and Zaire.

At its thirty-sixth session, the General Assembly decided that the Conference should be held at Geneva from 29 August to 9 September 1983; considered that the outcome of the Conference should be embodied in appropriate documents, in a suitable format; urged all States to contribute to the successful preparation of the Conference by, inter alia, making available, in conformity with international obligations, information on their scientific and technological achievements and practical experiences in the field of peaceful uses of nuclear energy; repeated the provisions it had adopted at its thirty-fifth session concerning the role of IAEA; and invited specialized agencies and other relevant organizations of the United Nations system to contribute effectively to the preparations for the Conference (resolution 36/78).

At its thirty-seventh session, 54/ the General Assembly decided that the Preparatory Committee for the Conference should meet twice during 1983, once early in the year for 10 working days in New York and, subsequently, for an appropriate duration prior to the Conference; requested the Preparatory Committee and the Secretary-General of the Conference, in order to speed up substantive preparations, to make appropriate arrangements, including as necessary through inter-sessional work by States members of the Committee under the guidance of its Chairman and also through regional efforts and appropriate public information activities, with a view to ensuring meaningful results from the Conference; decided to take suitable decisions in regard to the date of the Conference in the light of the results of the session of the Preparatory Committee to be held early in 1983; reiterated that the aim of the Conference was to promote international co-operation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy and, to this end, to establish universally acceptable principles for such co-operation in accordance with the objectives contained in resolution 32/50; reaffirmed the provision of paragraph 4 of resolution 36/78 that the outcome of the Conference should be embodied in appropriate documents, in a suitable format, pertaining, inter alia, to ways and means of promoting international co-operation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy; decided that the necessary resources should be provided to ensure successful preparations for the Conference, including adequate staffing of the secretariat and the availability of expert support in the substantive fields to be covered by the Conference; invited IAEA to contribute to the Conference in terms of paragraph 3 of resolution 32/50 and paragraph 11 of resolution 36/78 in accordance with its responsibilities under its statute; and urged all States to co-operate actively in the preparation and the holding of the Conference and to respect and observe the principles set forth in resolution 32/50 (resolution 37/167). The Assembly also decided to retain the item on the agenda of its thirty-seventh session (decision 37/452).

54/ References for the thirty-seventh session (agenda item 27):

- (a) Report of the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference for the Promotion of International Co-operation in the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy:
 - (i) Second and third sessions: Supplement No. 48 (A/37/48);
 - (ii) Fourth session: Supplement No. 48A (A/37/48/Add.1);
- (b) Draft resolution: A/37/L.40/Rev.1;
- (c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/37/775;
- (d) Resolution 37/167 and decisions 37/452 to 37/454;
- (e) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/37/SR.73;
- (f) Plenary meetings: A/37/PV.110, 115 and 116.

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The Preparatory Committee held its fourth session at United Nations Headquarters from 28 March to 8 April 1983.

At its resumed thirty-seventh session, in May 1983, the General Assembly, on the recommendations of the Preparatory Committee for the Conference as set forth in its decision 5 (IV) decided not to convene the Conference in 1983 and to take a decision at its thirty-eighth session on the date and venue of the fifth session of the Preparatory Committee (decision 37/453). The Assembly also took note of decision 6 (IV), by which the Preparatory Committee had decided that the Conference secretariat should proceed as far as practicable with the preparations for the Conference in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the Assembly (decision 37/454).

At the thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Preparatory Committee on the work of its fourth session which has been issued as Supplement No. 48A (A/37/48/Add.1).

36. Question of Namibia:

- (a) Report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples
- (b) Report of the United Nations Council for Namibia
- (c) Report of the Secretary-General

Since the adoption by the General Assembly at its first session, in 1946, of resolution 65 (I), the question of Namibia (formerly South West Africa) has been on the agenda of every regular session, of the fifth and ninth special sessions and of the eighth emergency special session of the Assembly. During the period, several subsidiary bodies of the Assembly have examined the situation relating to the Territory, including the Ad Hoc Committee on South West Africa, the Good Offices Committee on South West Africa, the Special Committee for South West Africa and the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. The question has also been the subject of a number of resolutions of the Security Council, including resolutions 264 (1969), 269 (1969), 276 (1970), 283 (1970), 284 (1970), 301 (1971), 309 (1972), 310 (1972), 319 (1972), 323 (1972), 342 (1973), 366 (1974), 385 (1976), 431 (1978), 432 (1978), 435 (1978), 439 (1978), 447 (1979) and 475 (1980). In addition, the International Court of Justice has examined and delivered opinions on related aspects of the questions, including an advisory opinion of 11 July 1950 ^{55/} in response to General Assembly resolution 338 (IV) and

^{55/} International Status of South West Africa, Advisory Opinion, I.C.J. Reports 1950, p. 128.

an advisory opinion of 21 June 1971 56/ in response to Security Council resolution 284 (1970).

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

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

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

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

At its twenty-seventh session, the General Assembly decided to enlarge the United Nations Council for Namibia from 11 to 18 members (resolution 3031 (XXVII)). The Council was further expanded at the twenty-ninth session (resolution 3295 (XXIX), sect. VII) and at the thirty-third session (resolution 33/182 A). At present, the Council is composed of the following 31 Member States:

Algeria, Angola, Australia, Bangladesh, Belgium, Botswana, Bulgaria, Burundi, Chile, China, Colombia, Cyprus, Egypt, Finland, Guyana, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Liberia, Mexico, Nigeria, Pakistan, Poland, Romania, Senegal, Turkey, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Republic of Cameroon, Venezuela, Yugoslavia and Zambia.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

At its thirty-sixth session, the General Assembly decided that the United Nations Council for Namibia should, inter alia, continue to mobilize international support in order to press for the withdrawal of the illegal South African administration from Namibia; counter the policies of South Africa against the Namibian people and against the United Nations; denounce and seek the rejection by all States of all fraudulent constitutional or political schemes through which South Africa might attempt to perpetuate its presence in Namibia and ensure non-recognition of any administration or entity installed at Windhoek not issuing from free elections in Namibia under the supervision and control of the United Nations, in accordance with the resolutions of the Security Council, in particular resolutions 385 (1976), 435 (1978) and 439 (1978) (resolution 36/121 C).

At its thirty-seventh session, 57/ the General Assembly reiterated the provisions of its previous resolutions on the question and, inter alia, solemnly reaffirmed that the genuine independence of Namibia could be achieved only with the

57/ References for the thirty-seventh session (agenda item 32):

- (a) Report of the Special Committee: Supplement No. 23 (A/37/23), chap. VIII; A/AC.109/699, A/AC.109/702, A/AC.109/704;
- (b) Report of the United Nations Council for Namibia: Supplement No. 24 (A/37/24);
- (c) Report of the Secretary-General: A/37/203/Rev.1 and A/37/203/Add.1-4;
- (d) Reports of the Fourth Committee: A/37/619;
- (e) Draft resolutions: A/37/24 (Part II);
- (f) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/37/782;

direct and full participation of SWAPO in all efforts to implement resolutions of the United Nations relating to Namibia and further reaffirmed that the only parties to the conflict in Namibia were, on the one hand, South Africa, as the illegal occupying Power, and, on the other, the Namibian people under the leadership of SWAPO, their sole and authentic representative; declared that South Africa's illegal occupation of Namibia constituted an act of aggression against the Namibian people in terms of the Definition of Aggression contained in resolution 3314 (XXIX); firmly rejected the manoeuvres by one member of the Western contact group aimed at undermining the international consensus embodied in Security Council resolution 435 (1978); strongly condemns South Africa for obstructing the implementation of Council resolutions 385 (1976), 435 (1978) and 439 (1978) and for its manoeuvres, in contravention of those 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; called upon Member States and the specialized agencies and other international organizations associated with the United Nations to render sustained support as well as material, financial, military and other assistance to SWAPO so as to enable it to intensify its struggle for the liberation of Namibia; strongly condemned South Africa for its military build-up in Namibia, its introduction of compulsory military service for Namibians, its recruitment and training of Namibians for tribal armies and the use of mercenaries to suppress the Namibian people and to carry out its military attacks against independent African States, its threats and acts of subversion and aggression against those States and the forcible displacement of Namibians from their homes; strongly condemned South Africa for its persistent acts of subversion and aggression against Angola, including the occupation of a part of its territory, and called upon South Africa to cease all acts of aggression against and withdraw all its troops from that country; requested the Secretary-General to continue to develop, in consultation with the United Nations Development Programme, a comprehensive programme of assistance to States which are neighbours of South Africa and Namibia; demanded 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; strongly condemned the collusion by the Governments of certain Western and other States, particularly those of the United States of America and Israel, with the racist régime of South Africa in the nuclear field and called upon France and all other States to refrain from supplying

(continued)

- (g) Resolutions 37/233 A to E; and decision 37/426; see also decision 37/324;
- (h) Meeting of the Fourth Committee: A/C.4/37/SR.19;
- (i) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/37/SR.76;
- (j) Plenary meetings: A/37/PV.101-106 and 113.

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the racist minority régime of South Africa, directly or indirectly, with installations that might enable it to produce uranium, plutonium or other nuclear materials, reactors or military equipment; requested the Governments of the Federal Republic of Germany, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, which operated the Urenco uranium-enrichment plant, to have Namibian uranium specifically excluded from the Treaty of Almelo; deeply deplored the continued collaboration of the International Monetary Fund with South Africa, as exemplified by the recent grant of a credit of one billion special drawing rights in disregard of General Assembly resolution 37/2 and called upon the Fund to put an end to such collaboration; requested the United Nations Council for Namibia to continue to monitor the boycott of South Africa and to submit to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session a comprehensive report on all contacts between all States and South Africa (resolution 37/233 A); firmly rejected the persistent attempts by the United States of America and South Africa to establish any linkage or parallelism between the independence of Namibia and any extraneous issues, in particular the withdrawal of Cuban forces from Angola, and emphasized unequivocally that the persistence of such attempts would only retard the decolonization process in Namibia as well as constitute interference in the internal affairs of Angola (resolution 37/233 B); decided that Namibia, represented by the United Nations Council for Namibia, should 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 were invited; requested all committees and other subsidiary bodies of the Assembly and of the Economic and Social Council to continue to invite a representative of the United Nations Council for Namibia to participate whenever the rights and interests of Namibians were discussed, and to consult closely with the Council before submitting any draft resolution which might involve the rights and interests of Namibians; welcomed the admission of Namibia as a full member of the International Atomic Energy Agency and of the International Telecommunication Union, as well as Economic and Social Council decision 1982/110 to grant membership to Namibia, represented by the United Nations Council for Namibia, in the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees; took note of the accession by the United Nations Council for Namibia to the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid and requested the Council to accede to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 and the Additional Protocols thereto and to such other international conventions as it might deem appropriate; took note of the signing by the United Nations Council for Namibia, on behalf of Namibia, of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea and the Final Act of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea; decided that an International Conference in Support of the Struggle of the Namibian People for Independence should be held at the headquarters of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization in Paris during 1983; and requested the Secretary-General to organize the Conference in co-operation with the United Nations Council for Namibia and in consultation with the Organization of African Unity (resolution 37/233 C); requested the Secretary-General to give the widest possible publicity to the International Conference through all the means at his disposal, including special publications, press releases and radio and television broadcasts (resolution 37/233 D); and requested the United Nations Institute for Namibia to prepare, in co-operation with SWAPO, the Office of the

United Nations Commissioner for Namibia and the United Nations Development Programme, a comprehensive document on all aspects of economic planning in an independent Namibia (resolution 37/233 E).

At the same session, the Assembly appointed M. Brajesh Chandra Mishra as United Nations Commissioner for Namibia for a further one-year term beginning on 1 January 1983 (see item 17 (h)) (decision 37/324).

At the thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly will have before it the following documents:

- (a) Report of the Special Committee: A/38/23 (Parts I-V), to be subsequently issued as Supplement No. 23 (A/38/23);
- (b) Report of the United Nations Council for Namibia: Supplement No. 24 (A/38/24);
- (c) Reports of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 37/233 A.

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

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-fifth session of the General Assembly, in 1980, at the request of Afghanistan, Angola, Bulgaria, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Ethiopia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Seychelles and Viet Nam (A/35/193 and Add.1 and 2). At that session, the Assembly held a debate on the item and decided to include it in the provisional agenda of its thirty-sixth session (decision 35/403).

At its thirty-sixth session and thirty-seventh sessions, 58/ the General Assembly held further debates on the item and decided to include it in the provisional agenda of its subsequent session (decisions 36/404 and 37/405).

At the thirty-eighth session, no advance documentation is expected under this item.

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

At its thirty-second session, in 1977, the General Assembly decided to convene a special session of the Assembly in 1980, at a high level, in order to assess the progress made in the various forums of the United Nations system in the

58/ References for the thirty-seventh session (agenda item 35):

- (a) Decision 37/405;
- (b) Plenary meetings: A/37/PV.57 and 58.

establishment of the new international economic order and, on the basis of that assessment, to take appropriate action for the promotion of the development of developing countries and international economic co-operation, including the adoption of the new international development strategy for the 1980s (resolution 32/174).

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly decided to launch at its special session a round of global and sustained negotiations on international economic co-operation for development which should include major issues in the field of raw materials, energy, trade, development, money and finance; decided that the Committee of the Whole, established under General Assembly resolution 32/174 should act as the preparatory committee for these negotiations and should submit to the Assembly at its special session its final report containing its recommendations on the procedures, time-frame and detailed agenda for the global negotiations (resolution 34/138); and decided that the Committee of the Whole should include in its final report suggestions and recommendations which might result from its consideration of the proposals in relation to raw materials, energy, trade, development, money and finance (resolution 34/139).

At its eleventh special session, held from 25 August to 15 September 1980, the General Assembly took note of paragraph 18 of the report of the Ad Hoc Committee of the Eleventh Special Session (A/S-11/25), in which the Ad Hoc Committee had informed the Assembly that, with the exception of three delegations, all members of the Committee had expressed their readiness to accept the text submitted by the Chairman of Working Group II (A/S-11/C.1/L.1/Rev.1) as the procedural framework for the global negotiations on the basis of an agenda to be agreed upon at the thirty-fifth session of the Assembly; and decided to transmit to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session all its documents relevant to the global negotiations relating to international economic co-operation for development (decision S-11/24).

The item entitled "Launching of global negotiations on international economic co-operation for development" was included in the agenda of the thirty-fifth session of the General Assembly at the request of Venezuela (A/35/243). At that session, the Assembly decided to request its President to continue consultations concerning the item with a view to reporting on the results of these consultations to the Assembly at its resumed thirty-fifth session (decision 35/443).

At a meeting of the resumed thirty-fifth session, in September 1981, the President presented a detailed report on the results of these consultations and on the developments which had taken place. At the suggestion of the President, the General Assembly decided to include the item in the draft agenda of its thirty-sixth session and to transmit to that session all relevant documentation from the eleventh special session and the thirty-fifth session (decision 35/454).

At its thirty-sixth session, the General Assembly, following informal consultations on this question under the chairmanship of the President of the Assembly, decided to retain the item on the agenda of that session (decision 36/461) in order to allow the informal consultations that were going on to continue, on the understanding that the Assembly would convene at short notice to consider any agreement that might emerge (A/36/PV.104, p. 17).

At its thirty-seventh session, 59/ the General Assembly decided to keep the item open in order to allow for the continuation of informal consultations after the suspension of the session and to reconvene on short notice to consider any decisions or agreements that might emerge from the negotiations (decision 37/438).

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

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

At its thirty-fifth and thirty-sixth sessions, the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item (decisions 35/453 and 36/460).

At its thirty-seventh session, 60/ the General Assembly decided to include the item in the provisional agenda of its thirty-eighth session (decision 37/450).

At the thirty-eighth session, no advance documentation is expected under this item.

40. Observance of the quincentenary of the discovery of America

The item entitled "Observance of the quincentenary of the discovery of America" was included in the agenda of the thirty-seventh session of the General Assembly at the request of Argentina, the Bahamas, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Grenada, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, the Philippines, Portugal, Spain, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago,

59/ References for the thirty-seventh session (agenda item 38):

- (a) Decisions 37/438 and 37/452;
- (b) Plenary meetings: A/37/PV.113 and 115.

60/ References for the thirty-seventh session (agenda item 36):

- (a) Decision 37/450;
- (b) Plenary meeting: A/37/PV.115.

the United States of America, Uruguay and Venezuela. 61/ At that session, the Assembly decided to include the item in the provisional agenda of its thirty-eighth session (decision 37/451).

At the thirty-eighth session, no advance documentation is expected under this item.

41. Question of Cyprus: report of the Secretary-General

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

In March 1964, the Security Council established the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP) and instituted a mediation effort to promote an agreed settlement of the problem (resolution 186 (1964)). The mandate of the Force, which was initially set up for a period of three months, has subsequently been extended by the Council, the last time for a period of six months until 15 June 1983 (resolution 526 (1982)). In connection with the events of 1974, the Council requested UNFICYP to perform certain additional or modified functions, relating, in particular, to the maintenance of the cease-fire (see S/15149, para. 7). In addition, UNFICYP supports humanitarian activities co-ordinated by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. The last report of the Secretary-General to the Council on the United Nations operation in Cyprus was issued on 1 June 1983 (S/15812 and Corr.1).

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

61/ References for the thirty-seventh session (agenda item 140):

- (a) Request for inclusion: A/37/244;
- (b) Draft resolution: A/37/L.36;
- (c) Decision 37/451;
- (d) Plenary meetings: A/37/PV.83 and 115.

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

In December 1974, the Security Council endorsed resolution 3212 (XXIX) (resolution 365 (1974)). In 1975, the Council, inter alia, requested the Secretary-General to undertake a new mission of good offices to facilitate comprehensive negotiations (resolution 367 (1975)). The Council has periodically requested the Secretary-General to continue his mission of good offices and to keep it informed of the progress made. In pursuance of this mission, several rounds of intercommunal talks were held under the auspices of the Secretary-General in 1975 and 1976, and on 12 February 1977, again under his auspices, an agreement was reached at Nicosia between Archbishop Makarios and Mr. Denktas, representing the two Cypriot communities, on guidelines providing a framework for the intercommunal talks (see S/12323). There followed a new series of talks, but these were recessed without conclusion. On 18 and 19 May 1979, a high-level meeting was held at Nicosia under the auspices of the Secretary-General during which a 10-point agreement was reached between President Kyprianou and Mr. Denktas (S/13369). As called for by the agreement, the intercommunal talks were resumed at Nicosia on 15 June 1979 but were recessed on 22 June. Following extended consultations by the Secretary-General and his representatives with the parties, the intercommunal talks were resumed on 9 August 1980 (see A/35/385-S/14100). Since 16 September 1980, the interlocutors at the intercommunal talks have met on a regular basis at Nicosia under the auspices of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General (see A/35/659). Following the submission of comprehensive proposals by both communities and intensive consultations with both sides, the Special Representative on behalf of the Secretary-General, on 18 November 1981, submitted a text containing elements of an "evaluation" of the status of the negotiations which has since been used as a method for the discussions at the intercommunal talks (see A/36/702). The Secretary-General has also been in personal contact with both sides in order to facilitate the negotiating process.

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

At its thirty-seventh session, 62/ the General Assembly decided to retain the item on the agenda of that session (decision 37/452).

62/ References for the thirty-seventh session (agenda item 37):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/37/805;
- (b) Report of the Special Political Committee: A/37/808;
- (c) Draft resolution: A/37/L.63 and Add.1;
- (d) Resolution 37/253 and decisions 37/452 and 37/455;
- (e) Meeting of the Special Political Committee: A/SPC/37/SR.50;
- (f) Plenary meetings: A/37/PV.116-121.

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At its resumed thirty-seventh session, in May 1983, the General Assembly, having reaffirmed the need to settle the question of Cyprus without further delay by peaceful means in accordance with the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and the relevant United Nations resolutions, reiterated its full support for the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity, unity and non-alignment of the Republic of Cyprus and called once again for the cessation of all foreign interference in its affairs; affirmed the right of the Republic of Cyprus and its people to full and effective sovereignty and control over the entire territory of Cyprus and its natural and other resources and called upon all States to support and help the Government of the Republic of Cyprus to exercise these rights; condemned any act which tended to undermine the full and effective exercise of the above-mentioned rights, including the unlawful issue of titles of ownership of property; welcomed the proposal for total demilitarization made by the President of the Republic of Cyprus; expressed its support for the high-level agreements of 12 February 1977 and 19 May 1979 and all the provisions thereof; demanded the immediate and effective implementation of resolution 3212 (XXIX), unanimously adopted by the Assembly and endorsed by the Security Council in its resolution 365 (1974), and of the subsequent resolutions of the Assembly and the Council on Cyprus which provided the valid and essential basis for the solution of the problem of Cyprus; considered the withdrawal of all occupation forces from the Republic of Cyprus as an essential basis for a speedy and mutually acceptable solution of the problem of Cyprus, demanded the immediate withdrawal of all occupation forces from the Republic of Cyprus; commended the intensification of the efforts made by the Secretary-General, while noting with concern the lack of progress in the intercommunal talks; called for meaningful, result-oriented, constructive and substantive negotiations between the representatives of the two communities, under the auspices of the Secretary-General, to be conducted freely and on an equal footing, on the basis of relevant United Nations resolutions and the high-level agreements, with a view to reaching as early as possible a mutually acceptable agreement based on the fundamental and legitimate rights of the two communities; called for respect of the human rights and fundamental freedoms of all Cypriots, including the freedom of movement, the freedom of settlement and the right to property, and the instituting of urgent measures for the voluntary return of the refugees to their homes in safety; considered that the de facto situation created by the force of arms should not be allowed to influence or in any way affect the solution of the problem of Cyprus; called upon the parties concerned to refrain from any unilateral action which might adversely affect the prospects of a just and lasting solution of the problem of Cyprus by peaceful means and to co-operate fully with the Secretary-General in the performance of his task under the relevant resolutions of the Assembly and the Council as well as with the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus; called upon the parties concerned to refrain from any action which violated or was designed to violate the independence, unity, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Cyprus; reiterated its recommendation that the Council should examine the question of implementation, within a specified time-frame, of its relevant resolutions and consider and adopt thereafter, if necessary, all appropriate and practical measures under the Charter for ensuring the speedy and effective implementation of the resolutions of the United Nations on Cyprus; and welcomed the intention of the Secretary-General to pursue a renewed personal involvement in the quest for a solution of the problem of Cyprus and, in view of this, requested him to undertake such actions or initiatives

as he might consider appropriate within the framework of the mission of good offices entrusted to him by the Council for promoting a just and lasting solution of the problem and to report to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session (resolution 37/253). The Assembly also took note of the report of the Special Political Committee (A/37/808) (decision 37/455).

At the thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 37/253.

42. Implementation of the resolutions of the United Nations

The item entitled "Implementation of the resolutions of the United Nations" was included in the agenda of the thirty-seventh session of the General Assembly at the request of Cyprus. 63/ At that session, the General Assembly decided to retain the item on the agenda of the session (decision 37/452).

43. Implementation of General Assembly resolution 37/71 concerning the signature and ratification of Additional Protocol I of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco)

The Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America, 64/ which was opened for signature at Tlatelolco, Mexico, in February 1967, was welcomed by the General Assembly at its twenty-second session. The Assembly then recommended States which were or might become signatories of the Treaty and those contemplated in Additional Protocol I of the Treaty to strive to take all measures within their power to ensure that the Treaty speedily obtained the widest possible application among them (resolution 2286 (XXII)).

The present item was included in the agenda of the twenty-ninth session of the General Assembly, in 1974, at the request of 18 Latin American States (A/9692). At that session, the Assembly noted with satisfaction that the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Netherlands had deposited their instruments of ratification of Additional Protocol I and urged the other two States which under the Treaty might become parties to the Additional Protocol to sign and ratify it as soon as possible (resolution 3262 (XXIX)).

63/ References for the thirty-seventh session (agenda item 141):

- (a) Request for inclusion: A/37/245;
- (b) Decision 37/452;
- (c) Plenary meeting: A/37/PV.115.

64/ United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 634, No. 9068, p. 326.

At its thirtieth session, the General Assembly again urged France and the United States of America to sign and ratify Additional Protocol I of the Treaty as soon as possible (resolution 3473 (XXX)).

At its thirty-second session, the General Assembly noted with satisfaction that Additional Protocol I of the Treaty had been signed on 26 May 1977 by the United States of America and again urged France to sign and ratify that Protocol as soon as possible (resolution 32/76).

At its tenth special session, in 1978, the General Assembly expressed the view that it was desirable that the States entitled to become parties to the Additional Protocols of the Treaty which had not yet done so should sign and ratify those instruments (resolution S-10/2, para. 63 (b)).

At its thirty-third session, the General Assembly again invited France and the United States of America to adhere to Additional Protocol I of the Treaty (resolution 33/58).

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly noted with satisfaction that Additional Protocol I had been signed by France and invited France and the United States of America to ratify that Protocol at the earliest possible date (resolution 34/71).

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly reiterated its invitation to France and the United States of America to ratify Additional Protocol I with special urgency (resolution 35/143).

At its thirty-sixth session, the General Assembly, noting with satisfaction that the United States of America had become a party to Additional Protocol I on 23 November 1981, when its instrument of ratification had been deposited, regretted that the signature of Additional Protocol I by France, which had taken place on 2 March 1979, had not yet been followed by the corresponding ratification, notwithstanding the time already elapsed and the pressing invitations addressed to France by the Assembly, which it reiterated with special urgency (resolution 36/83).

At its thirty-seventh session, 65/ the General Assembly, recalling that the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Netherlands and the United States of America had become parties to Additional Protocol I in 1969, 1971 and 1981, respectively, regretted that the signature of Additional Protocol I by France, which had taken place on 2 March 1979, had not yet been followed by the

65/ References for the thirty-seventh session (agenda item 41):

- (a) Report of the First Committee: A/37/653;
- (b) Resolution 37/71;
- (c) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/37/PV.3-28, 39 and 43;
- (d) Plenary meeting: A/37/PV.98.

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corresponding ratification, notwithstanding the time already elapsed and the pressing invitations which the Assembly had addressed to it, and urged France not to delay any further such ratification, which had been requested so many times (resolution 37/71).

At the thirty-eighth session, no advance documentation is expected under this item.

44. Cessation of all test explosions of nuclear weapons: report of the Committee on Disarmament

The question of the cessation of nuclear tests independently of agreement on other disarmament measures was discussed by the General Assembly as early as the ninth session, in 1954. The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America signed, on 5 August 1963, the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water. ^{66/} That Treaty, which entered into force on 10 October 1963, did not cover underground tests.

At its eighteenth session, in 1963, the General Assembly called upon all States to become parties to the Treaty and requested the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament to continue negotiations for a comprehensive test ban (resolution 1910 (XVIII)). Since that time, the Assembly has repeatedly called for suspension of all tests and for continued work on a comprehensive test-ban treaty.

At its tenth special session, in 1978, the General Assembly stressed the importance of the cessation of nuclear-weapon testing by all States within the framework of an effective nuclear disarmament process (resolution S-10/2, para. 51).

At its thirty-third to thirty-sixth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of this question (resolutions 33/60, 34/73, 35/145 A and 36/84) (see also item 45).

At its thirty-seventh session, ^{67/} the General Assembly urged all States that had not yet done so to adhere without further delay to the Treaty Banning Nuclear

^{66/} United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 480, No. 6964, p. 43.

^{67/} References for the thirty-seventh session (agenda item 42):

- (a) Report of the Committee on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/37/27 and Corr.1);
- (b) Report of the First Committee: A/37/654;
- (c) Resolution 37/72;
- (d) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/37/PV.3-28, 38 and 41;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/37/PV.98.

Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water and, meanwhile, to refrain from testing in the environments covered by that Treaty; urged likewise all States members of the Committee on Disarmament (a) to bear in mind that, if the consensus rule should not be used in such a manner as to prevent the establishment of subsidiary bodies for the effective discharge of the functions of the Committee, neither should it be used to prevent the approval of appropriate mandates for such subsidiary bodies, (b) to assign to the Ad Hoc Working Group on item 1 of the Committee's agenda (nuclear test ban) a mandate which should provide for the multilateral negotiation of a treaty for the prohibition of all nuclear-weapon tests, to be initiated immediately after the beginning of the session of the Committee to be held in 1983 and (c) to exert their best endeavours in order that the Committee might transmit to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session the multilaterally negotiated text of such a treaty; and called upon the States depositaries of the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water and the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, by virtue of their special responsibilities under those two Treaties and as a provisional measure, to bring to a halt without delay all nuclear-test explosions, either through a trilaterally agreed moratorium or through three unilateral moratoria (resolution 37/72).

At the thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Committee on Disarmament, which will be issued as Supplement No. 27 (A/38/27).

45. Urgent need for a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty: report of the Committee on Disarmament

The question of the cessation of nuclear tests, independently of agreement on other disarmament measures, was discussed by the General Assembly as early as the ninth session, in 1954 (see item 44).

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly requested the Committee on Disarmament to take the necessary steps, including the establishment of a working group, to initiate substantive negotiations on a comprehensive test-ban treaty as a matter of the highest priority at the beginning of its session to be held in 1981; further requested the Committee to determine, in the context of those negotiations, the institutional and administrative steps necessary for establishing, testing and operating an international seismic monitoring network and effective verification system; and called upon the Committee to exert all efforts in order that a draft comprehensive nuclear test-ban treaty might be submitted to the Assembly no later than at its second special session devoted to disarmament, to be held in 1982 (resolution 35/145 B).

At its thirty-sixth session, the General Assembly called upon the three negotiating nuclear-weapon States to resume their negotiations and to exert their best efforts to bring them to an early successful conclusion; requested the Committee on Disarmament to take the necessary steps, including the establishment of a working group, to initiate substantive negotiations on a comprehensive test-ban treaty as a matter of the highest priority at the beginning of its session to be held in 1982; also requested the Committee to determine, in the context of

its negotiations on such a treaty, the institutional and administrative arrangements necessary for establishing, testing and operating an international seismic monitoring network and an effective verification system; further requested the Committee to exert all efforts in order that the draft of such a treaty might be submitted to the Assembly at the earliest possible date; urged all members of the Committee, in particular the nuclear-weapon States, and to co-operate with the Committee in fulfilling its mandate (resolution 36/85).

At its thirty-seventh session, 68/ the General Assembly, inter alia, noted that the Committee on Disarmament, in the exercise of its responsibilities as the multilateral disarmament negotiating forum, had established an Ad Hoc Working Group under item 1 of its agenda (Nuclear test ban) and, considering that discussion of specific issues in the first instance might facilitate progress towards negotiation of a nuclear test ban, requested the Group to discuss and define, through substantive examination, issues relating to verification and compliance, with a view to making further progress towards a nuclear test ban, and to take into account all existing proposals and future initiatives; requested the Committee to continue the consideration of these issues and to take the necessary steps to initiate substantive negotiations in order that the draft of a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty might be submitted to the Assembly at the earliest possible date; urged all members of the Committee, in particular the nuclear-weapon States, to co-operate with the Committee in fulfilling those tasks; also requested the Committee to determine, in the context of its negotiations on such a treaty, the institutional and administrative arrangements necessary for establishing, testing and operating an international seismic monitoring network and an effective verification system; called upon the Committee to submit a progress report to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-eighth session an item entitled "Urgent need for a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty" (resolution 37/73).

At the thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Committee on Disarmament, which will be issued as Supplement No. 27 (A/38/27).

68/ References for the thirty-seventh session (agenda item 43):

- (a) Report of the Committee on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/37/27 and Corr.1);
- (b) Report of the First Committee: A/37/655;
- (c) Resolution 37/73;
- (d) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/37/PV.3-28, 38, 43 and 45;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/37/PV.98.

46. Implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa: report of the Secretary-General

The item entitled "Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa" was included in the agenda of the twentieth session of the General Assembly, in 1965, at the request of 34 African States (A/5975). At that session, the Assembly reaffirmed its call upon all States to respect the continent of Africa as a nuclear-free zone; endorsed the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa, issued at Cairo in July 1964 by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity (OAU); called upon all States to respect and abide by that Declaration; called further upon all States to refrain from testing, manufacturing, using or threatening to use or deploying nuclear weapons on the continent of Africa; and expressed the hope that African States would initiate studies, as they deemed appropriate, with a view to implementing the denuclearization of Africa, and take the necessary measures through OAU to achieve this end (resolution 2033 (XX)).

At its twenty-ninth session, the General Assembly, in the course of its consideration of the item entitled "General and complete disarmament" (see also item 62), reaffirmed its call upon all States to consider and respect the continent of Africa and its surrounding islands as a nuclear-weapon-free zone; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its thirtieth session an item entitled "Implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa" (resolution 3261 E (XXIX)).

At its thirtieth to thirty-second sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 3471 (XXX), 31/69 and 32/81).

At its tenth special session, in 1978, the General Assembly considered that in Africa, where OAU had affirmed a decision for the denuclearization of the region, the Security Council should take appropriate steps whenever necessary to prevent the frustration of that objective (resolution S-10/2, para. 63 (c)).

At its thirty-third session, the General Assembly condemned any attempt by South Africa to introduce nuclear weapons into the African continent; demanded that South Africa should refrain from conducting any nuclear explosion; condemned any nuclear collaboration by any State, corporation, institution or individual with the racist régime; and demanded that South Africa should submit all its nuclear facilities for inspection by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) (resolution 33/63).

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly condemned the reported explosion of a nuclear device by South Africa; reaffirmed that the nuclear programme of the racist régime of South Africa constituted a very grave danger to international peace and security and a particularly dangerous threat to the security of African States, and increased the danger of the proliferation of nuclear weapons; requested the Security Council to prohibit all forms of co-operation and collaboration with the racist régime of South Africa in the nuclear field; and further requested the Council to institute effective enforcement action against that régime so as to prevent it from further endangering international peace and security through its acquisition of nuclear weapons (resolution 34/76 A); took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the subject of reports of a nuclear

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explosion by South Africa (A/34/674 and Add.1 and 2); appealed to all Member States in a position to do so to provide all relevant information at their disposal to the Secretary-General; and requested the Secretary-General to follow the situation closely and to prepare, with the assistance of appropriate experts, a comprehensive report on South Africa's plan and capability in the nuclear field and to submit the report to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session (resolution 34/76 B).

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly, having considered the report of the Secretary-General on South Africa's plan and capability in the nuclear field, including the reported explosion of a nuclear device in the South Atlantic on 22 September 1979 (A/35/402 and Corr.1), expressed its deep alarm that the report had established South Africa's capability to manufacture nuclear weapons; requested the Security Council to institute effective enforcement action against South Africa, so as to prevent it from endangering international peace and security through its acquisition of nuclear weapons; requested the Secretary-General to give maximum publicity to the report; and further requested him to follow closely South Africa's activity in the nuclear field and to report to the Assembly at its thirty-sixth session (resolution 35/146 A); condemned any form of nuclear collaboration by any State, corporation, institution or individual with the racist régime of South Africa; requested the Security Council to prohibit all forms of co-operation and collaboration with that régime in the nuclear field; and requested the Secretary-General to render all necessary assistance to OAU towards the realization of its solemn Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa (resolution 35/146 B).

At its thirty-sixth session, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 36/86 A and B).

At its thirty-seventh session, 69/ the General Assembly, once again reiterated its call upon all States to consider and respect the continent of Africa and its surrounding areas as a nuclear-weapon-free zone; condemned all forms of nuclear collaboration by any State, corporation, institution or individual with the racist régime of South Africa since such collaboration enabled its to frustrate, inter alia, the objective of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa which sought to keep Africa free from nuclear weapons; called upon all States, corporations, institutions and individuals to terminate forthwith all military and nuclear collaboration with the racist régime of South Africa, including the

69/ References for the thirty-seventh session (agenda item 44):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/37/432;
- (b) Report of the First Committee: A/37/656;
- (c) Resolutions 37/74 A and B;
- (d) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/37/PV.3-28, 37 and 44;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/37/PV.98.

provision to it of such dual purpose materials as computers, electronic equipment and related technology; requested the Security Council, for the purposes of disarmament, to take enforcement measures through strict adherence by all States to its relevant decisions to prevent any racist régimes from acquiring any arms or arms technology; requested the Council in this connection to conclude expeditiously its consideration of the recommendations of the Committee established by resolution 421 (1977) concerning the question of South Africa with a view to blocking the existing loopholes in the arms embargo, rendering it more effective and prohibiting in particular all forms of co-operation and collaboration with the racist régime in South Africa in the nuclear field; and demanded that South Africa submit all its nuclear installations and facilities to inspection by IAEA (resolution 37/74 A); deplored the massive build-up of South Africa's military machine, including its frenzied acquisition of a nuclear-weapon capability for repressive and aggressive purposes; reaffirmed that that racist régime's acquisition of nuclear capability constituted a very grave danger to international peace and security and, in particular, jeopardized the security of African States and increased the danger of the proliferation of nuclear weapons; requested the Disarmament Commission to consider substantively the question of South Africa's nuclear capability pursuant, inter alia, to the findings of the Group of Experts on South Africa's Plan and Capability in the Nuclear Field (A/35/402 and Corr.1, annex) appointed by the Secretary-General; requested the Council, for the purposes of disarmament, to take enforcement measures, through strict adherence by all States to its relevant decisions, to prevent any racist régimes from acquiring arms or arms technology; called upon all States, corporations, institutions and individuals to terminate forthwith all military and nuclear collaboration with the racist régime, including the provision to it of such materials as computers, electronic equipment and related technology; demanded that South Africa respect international concern for peace and stability in Africa by terminating forthwith its development of the capability to produce nuclear weapons and that it submit all its nuclear installations and facilities to inspection by IAEA; and requested the Secretary-General to follow closely South Africa's evolution in the nuclear field and to report thereon to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session (resolution 37/74 B).

At the thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 37/74 B.

47. Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East: report of the Secretary-General

This item was included in the agenda of the twenty-ninth session of the General Assembly, in 1974, at the request of Iran, later joined by Egypt (A/9693 and Add.1-3). At that session, the Assembly commended the idea of the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East; considered that it was indispensable that all parties concerned in the area should proclaim their intention to refrain from producing, testing, obtaining, acquiring or in any other way possessing nuclear weapons; called upon the parties concerned in the area to accede to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons; and requested the Secretary-General to ascertain the views of the parties concerned and to report to the Security Council at an early date and, subsequently, to the Assembly at its thirtieth session (resolution 3263 (XXIX)).

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In compliance with resolution 3263 (XXIX), the Secretary-General invited the following States to communicate their views concerning the implementation of the resolution: Bahrain, Democratic Yemen, Egypt, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Syrian Arab Republic, United Arab Emirates and Yemen.

At its thirtieth session, the General Assembly, having noted the reports of the Secretary-General to the Security Council (S/11778 and Add.1-4) and the Assembly (A/10221 and Add.1 and 2), expressed the opinion that the Member States with which the Secretary-General had consulted should exert efforts towards the realization of the objective of establishing a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East (resolution 3474 (XXX)).

At its thirty-first and thirty-second sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 31/71 and 32/82).

At its tenth special session, in 1978, the General Assembly considered that the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East would greatly enhance international peace and security; that, pending the establishment of such a zone, States of the region should declare that they would refrain on a reciprocal basis from producing, acquiring or in any other way possessing nuclear weapons and nuclear explosive devices and from permitting the stationing of nuclear weapons on their territory by any third party, and agree to place all their nuclear activities under International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) safeguards; and that consideration should be given to a Security Council role in advancing the establishment of such a zone (resolution S-10/2, para. 63 (d)).

At its thirty-third to thirty-fifth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 33/64, 34/77 and 35/147).

At its thirty-sixth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to transmit resolution 35/147 to the Assembly at its second special session devoted to disarmament (resolution 36/87 A); considered that the Israeli military attack on the Iraqi nuclear installations adversely affected the prospects of the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region; declared that it was imperative, in that respect, that Israel should place forthwith all its nuclear facilities under IAEA safeguards; and requested the Secretary-General to transmit the resolution to the Assembly at its second special session devoted to disarmament (resolution 36/87 B).

At its thirty-seventh session, 70/ the General Assembly urged all parties directly concerned to consider seriously taking the practical and urgent steps

70/ References for the thirty-seventh session (agenda item 45):

- (a) Report of the First Committee: A/37/657;
- (b) Resolution 37/75;
- (c) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/37/PV.3-28, 38 and 45;
- (d) Plenary meeting: A/37/PV.98.

required for the implementation of the proposal to establish a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the Assembly and, as a means of promoting this objective, invited the countries concerned to adhere to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons; called upon all countries of the region that had not done so, pending the establishment of the zone, to agree to place all their nuclear activities under IAEA safeguards; invited those countries, pending the establishment of 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; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session (resolution 37/75).

At the thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 37/75.

48. Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia: report of the Secretary-General

This item was included in the agenda of the twenty-ninth session of the General Assembly, in 1974, at the request of Pakistan (A/9706). At that session, the Assembly considered that the initiative for the creation of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the appropriate region of Asia should come from the States of the region concerned (resolution 3265 A (XXIX)); endorsed in principle the concept of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia; invited the States of the South Asian region and other neighbouring non-nuclear-weapon States to initiate necessary consultations with a view to establishing a nuclear-weapon-free zone and urged them, in the interim, to refrain from any action contrary to the achievement of those objectives; expressed the hope that all States, in particular the nuclear-weapon States, would lend their co-operation for the realization of the aims of the resolution; and requested the Secretary-General to convene a meeting for the purpose of the consultations mentioned above (resolution 3265 B (XXIX)).

At its thirtieth session, the General Assembly decided to give due consideration to any proposal for the creation of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in an appropriate region of Asia, after it had been developed and matured among the interested States within the region concerned (resolution 3476 A (XXX)); and urged the States of South Asia to continue their efforts to establish a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia and to refrain from any action contrary to the objective of establishing the zone (resolution 3476 B (XXX)).

At its thirty-first and thirty-second sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 31/73 and 32/83).

At its tenth special session, in 1978, the General Assembly noted that all States in the region of South Asia had expressed their determination to keep their countries free of nuclear weapons, and considered that no action should be taken by them which might deviate from that objective (resolution S-10/2, para. 63 (e)).

At its thirty-third to thirty-sixth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 33/65, 34/78, 35/148 and 36/88).

At its thirty-seventh session, 71/ the General Assembly reaffirmed its endorsement, in principle, of the concept of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia; urged once again the States of South Asia and such other neighbouring non-nuclear-weapon States as might be interested to continue to make all possible efforts to establish a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia and to refrain, in the meantime, from any action contrary to that objective; called upon those nuclear-weapon States that had not done so to respond positively to that proposal and to extend the necessary co-operation in the efforts to establish a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia; and requested the Secretary-General to render such assistance as might be required to promote the efforts for the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia and to report on the subject to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session (resolution 37/76).

At the thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 37/76.

49. Prohibition of the development and manufacture of new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons: report of the Committee on Disarmament

This item was included in the agenda of the thirtieth session of the General Assembly, in 1975, at the request of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (A/10243). At that session, the Assembly took note of the draft agreement submitted by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (A/C.1/L.711/Rev.1) and requested the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament to proceed, with the assistance of qualified governmental experts, to work out the text of an agreement on the prohibition of the development and manufacture of new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons and to submit a report on the results achieved for consideration by the Assembly at its thirty-first session (resolution 3479 (XXX)).

At its thirty-first session, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolution 31/74).

At its thirty-second session, the General Assembly requested the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament to continue negotiations aimed at working out the text of an agreement; and urged all States to refrain from any action which would impede international talks aimed at working out an agreement or agreements to prevent the

71/ References for the thirty-seventh session (agenda item 46):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/37/433;
- (b) Report of the First Committee: A/37/658;
- (c) Resolution 37/76;
- (d) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/37/PV.3-28, 30 and 41;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/37/PV.98.

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use of scientific and technological progress for the development of new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons (resolution 32/84 A); reaffirmed the definition of weapons of mass destruction contained in the resolution of the Commission for Conventional Armaments of 12 August 1948 (see S/C.3/32/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Corr.1); and requested the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament to consider the desirability of formulating agreements on the prohibition of any specific new weapons which might be identified (resolution 32/84 B).

At its tenth special session, in 1978, the General Assembly considered that efforts aiming at the prohibition of new types of weapons of mass destruction should be pursued and that the question should be kept under continuing review (resolution S-10/2, para. 77).

At its thirty-third to thirty-sixth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 33/66 A and B, 34/79, 35/149 and 36/89).

At its twelfth special session, in 1982, the General Assembly had before it the special report of the Committee on Disarmament which contained, inter alia, a section on new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons (A/S-12/2, sect. III, paras. 67-75). At that session, the Assembly did not take any action on this question; it approved, however, the report of the Ad Hoc Committee of the Twelfth Special Session as the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session (A/S-12/32), in paragraph 64 of which the Committee recommended that the items on which the special session had not reached decisions should be taken up at the thirty-seventh session of the Assembly for further consideration (decision S-12/24).

At its thirty-seventh session, 72/ the General Assembly, inter alia, requested the Committee on Disarmament to intensify negotiations, with the assistance of qualified governmental experts, with a view to preparing a draft comprehensive agreement on the prohibition of the development and manufacture of new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons, and to draft possible agreements on particular types of such weapons; once again urged all States to refrain from any action which could adversely affect the talks aimed at working out an agreement or agreements to prevent the emergence of new types of weapons of mass

72/ References for the thirty-seventh session (agenda item 47):

- (a) Report of the Committee on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/37/27 and Corr.1);
- (b) Report of the First Committee: A/37/659;
- (c) Resolutions 37/77 A and B;
- (d) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/37/PV.3-28, 36, 41 and 44;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/37/PV.98.

destruction and new systems of such weapons; and requested the Committee to submit a report on the results achieved to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session (resolution 37/77 A); and called upon all States to undertake efforts to ensure that ultimately scientific and technological achievements might be used solely for peaceful purposes (resolution 37/77 B).

At the thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Committee on Disarmament, which will be issued as Supplement No. 27 (A/38/27).

50. 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
 - (b) Report of the Committee on Disarmament
 - (c) Bilateral nuclear-arms negotiations
 - (d) Cessation of the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament: report of the Committee on Disarmament
 - (e) Disarmament Week: reports of the Secretary-General
 - (f) Prohibition of the nuclear neutron weapon: report of the Committee on Disarmament
 - (g) Implementation of the recommendations and decisions of the tenth special session
 - (i) Report of the Disarmament Commission
 - (ii) Report of the Committee on Disarmament
 - (h) Prevention of nuclear war: report of the Committee on Disarmament
 - (i) Proposal for the establishment of an international satellite monitoring agency: report of the Secretary-General
 - (j) Advisory Board on Disarmament Studies: report of the Secretary-General

At its tenth special session, in 1978, the General Assembly decided that an item entitled "Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session" should be included in the provisional agenda of its thirty-third and subsequent sessions (resolution S-10/2, para. 115). At that session, the Assembly established, as successor to the Commission originally established by resolution 502 (VI), a Disarmament Commission, composed of all States Members of the United Nations (*ibid.*, para. 118).

At its thirty-third to thirty-sixth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 33/71 A to H, 34/83 A to M, 35/152 A to J and 36/92 A to M and decision 34/422).

At its thirty-seventh session, 73/ the General Assembly adopted 11 resolutions under the item.

In the first resolution, entitled "Review of the implementation of the recommendations and the decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session", the General Assembly requested the Governments of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America to transmit to the Secretary-General, not later than 1 September 1983, a joint report or two separate reports on the stage reached in the two series of bilateral nuclear arms negotiations, begun on 30 November 1981 and 29 June 1982 respectively, for consideration by the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session; also requested the two negotiating parties to bear constantly in mind that not only their national interests but also the vital interests of all the peoples of the world were at stake in this question; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-eighth session an item entitled "Bilateral nuclear arms negotiations" (resolution 37/78 A).

In the second resolution, entitled "International co-operation for disarmament", the General Assembly called upon all States, in implementing the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, the first special session devoted to disarmament, to make active use of the principles and ideas contained in the Declaration on International Co-operation for Disarmament by actively participating in disarmament negotiations, with a view to achieving concrete results, and by conducting them on the basis of equality and undiminished security and the non-use of force in international relations, refraining at the same time from developing new directions and channels of the arms race; declared that the elaboration and dissemination of any doctrines and concepts justifying the

73/ References for the thirty-seventh session (agenda item 50):

- (a) Report of the Disarmament Commission: Supplement No. 42 (A/37/42);
- (b) Report of the Committee on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/37/27 and Corr.1);
- (c) Reports of the Secretary-General:
 - (i) Disarmament Week: A/37/455 and Add.1;
 - (ii) Status of multilateral disarmament agreements: A/37/560;
- (d) Report of the First Committee: A/37/662 and Corr.1;
- (e) Resolution 37/78 A to K;
- (f) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/37/PV.3-28 and 39-44;
- (g) Plenary meeting: A/37/PV.98.

unleashing of nuclear war endangered world peace, led to deterioration of the international situation and further intensification of the arms race and were detrimental to the generally recognized necessity of international co-operation for disarmament; declared that the use of force in international relations as well as in attempts to prevent the full implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples was a phenomenon incompatible with the ideas of international co-operation for disarmament; appealed to States which were members of military or political groupings to promote, on the basis of the Final Document, in the spirit of international co-operation for disarmament, the gradual mutual limitation of military activities of these groupings, thus creating conditions for their dissolution; called upon all Member States to cultivate and disseminate, particularly in connection with the World Disarmament Campaign, the ideas of international co-operation for disarmament, inter alia, through their educational systems, mass media and cultural policies; and called upon the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to consider, in order further to mobilize world public opinion on behalf of disarmament, measures aimed at strengthening the ideas of international co-operation for disarmament through research, education, information, communication and culture (resolution 37/78 B).

In the third resolution, entitled "Nuclear weapons in all aspects", the General Assembly, inter alia, called upon the Committee on Disarmament to proceed without delay to negotiations on the cessation of the nuclear arms race and nuclear disarmament, in accordance with paragraph 50 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, and especially to elaborate a nuclear disarmament programme, and to establish for this purpose an ad hoc working group on the cessation of the nuclear arms race and on nuclear disarmament (resolution 37/78 C).

In the fourth resolution, entitled "Disarmament Week", the General Assembly expressed its appreciation to all States and international and national non-governmental organizations for their energetic support of and active participation in Disarmament Week; took note with satisfaction of the reports of the Secretary-General on the follow-up measures undertaken by governmental and non-governmental organizations in holding Disarmament Week; invited all States that so desired, 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 the Week prepared by the Secretary-General; invited the relevant specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency to intensify activities, within their areas of competence, to disseminate information on the consequences of the arms race and requested them to inform the Secretary-General accordingly; invited Governments, in accordance with resolution 33/71 D, to inform the Secretary-General of activities undertaken to promote the objectives of Disarmament Week; invited international non-governmental organizations to take an active part in Disarmament Week and to inform the Secretary-General of the activities undertaken; requested the Secretary-General to prepare annually, within existing resources, a compilation of the information collected by the relevant departments of the Secretariat, as well as at United Nations information centres, pertaining to the holding of Disarmament Week in the preceding year; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session (resolution 37/78 D).

In the fifth resolution, entitled "Prohibition of the nuclear neutron weapon", the General Assembly, inter alia, reaffirmed its request to the Committee on Disarmament to start without delay negotiations within an appropriate organizational framework with a view to concluding a convention on the prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling, deployment and use of nuclear neutron weapons; requested the Secretary-General to transmit to the Committee on Disarmament all documents relating to the discussion of this question by the Assembly at its twelfth special session and at its thirty-seventh session; and requested the Committee on Disarmament to submit a report on this question to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session (resolution 37/78 E).

In the sixth resolution, entitled "Implementation of the recommendations and decisions of the tenth special session", the General Assembly, inter alia, expressed its deep concern over the constant deterioration of international relations, as well as the intensification of the arms race, particularly the nuclear-arms race, which directly threatened international peace and security and increased the danger of outbreak of war, in particular nuclear war; called upon all States, in particular nuclear-weapon States and other militarily significant States, to take immediate steps aimed at promoting international security and leading to the effective halting and reversing of the arms race and to disarmament; invited all States, particularly nuclear-weapon States and especially those among them which possessed the most important nuclear arsenals, to take urgent measures with a view to implementing the recommendations and decisions contained in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session concerning nuclear disarmament, as well as to fulfilling the priority tasks set forth in the Programme of Action of the Final Document and in the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session; urged all Member States to exert the greatest effort to stimulate and accelerate disarmament negotiations in good faith at all levels and to achieve rapid progress in resolving various disarmament issues; called upon the Committee on Disarmament to concentrate its work on the substantive and priority items on its agenda, to proceed to negotiations on nuclear disarmament without further delay and to elaborate, as soon as possible, drafts of international agreements on those disarmament issues which had been the object of negotiations over a number of years, particularly a treaty on a nuclear-weapon-test ban and on a complete and effective prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of all chemical weapons and on their destruction; called upon members of the Committee, particularly the nuclear-weapon States, to show a greater measure of readiness and flexibility in further negotiations on the elaboration of a draft comprehensive programme of disarmament and thus enable the Committee to submit a revised draft of such a programme to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session, pursuant to the decision taken at the twelfth special session; called upon the Disarmament Commission to intensify its work in considering various issues of disarmament on its agenda and to submit to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session concrete recommendations with a view to contributing to a solution of outstanding issues; called upon nuclear-weapon States engaged in separate negotiations on issues of nuclear disarmament to exert the utmost effort with a view to achieving concrete results in those negotiations and thus contribute to the success of multilateral negotiations on nuclear disarmament; and invited all States engaged in disarmament and arms limitation negotiations outside the framework of the United Nations to

keep the Assembly and the Committee informed of the results of such negotiations, in conformity with the relevant provisions of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session (resolution 37/78 F).

In the seventh resolution, entitled "Report of the Committee on Disarmament" the General Assembly, inter alia, urged the Committee on Disarmament to continue to undertake, during its session to be held in 1983, substantive negotiations on the priority questions of disarmament on its agenda, in accordance with the provisions of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session and other relevant resolutions of the Assembly on those questions, and, in order to reach that goal, to provide the existing ad hoc working groups with appropriate negotiating mandates and to establish, as a matter of urgency, an ad hoc working group on the cessation of the nuclear arms race and nuclear disarmament; requested the Committee to intensify its work, to make the utmost effort to achieve concrete results in the shortest possible period of time and to prepare draft international agreements on the specific priority issues of disarmament on its agenda, above all on a treaty on a nuclear-weapon test ban and on the complete and effective prohibition of all chemical weapons and on their destruction; also requested the Committee to continue as from the beginning of its session in 1983, in accordance with the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session, its intensive work on the elaboration of a comprehensive programme of disarmament and to submit the revised draft of such a programme to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session; invited the members of the Committee involved in separate negotiations on specific priority questions of disarmament to intensify their efforts in order to achieve a positive conclusion of those negotiations without further delay and to submit to the Committee a full report on their separate negotiations and the results achieved in order to contribute most directly to the negotiations in the Committee; further requested the Committee to submit a report on its work to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session (resolution 37/78 G).

In the eighth resolution, entitled "Report of the Disarmament Commission", the General Assembly, inter alia, took note of the report of the Disarmament Commission (A/37/42); noted that the Commission again had not been able to conclude its consideration of several items on its agenda; requested the 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 and, to that end, to direct its attention at each substantive session to specific subjects from among those which had been or would be under its consideration, taking into account the relevant resolutions of the Assembly, and to make concrete recommendations on such subjects to the subsequent session of the Assembly; requested the Commission to meet for a period not exceeding four weeks during 1983 and to submit a substantive report on its work to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session; and requested the Secretary-General to transmit to the Commission the report of the Committee on Disarmament, together with all the official records of the thirty-seventh session of the Assembly relating to disarmament matters, and to render all assistance that the Commission might require for implementing the resolution (resolution 37/78 H).

In the ninth resolution, entitled "Prevention of nuclear war", the General Assembly, inter alia, requested the Committee on Disarmament to undertake, as a matter of the highest priority, negotiations with a view to achieving agreement on

appropriate and practical measures for the prevention of nuclear war, taking into account the documents referred to above, as well as other existing proposals and future initiatives; and requested the Secretary-General to transmit to the Committee all relevant documents to facilitate the consideration of this item by the Committee (resolution 37/78 I).

In the tenth resolution, entitled "Non-use of nuclear weapons and prevention of nuclear war", the General Assembly considered that the solemn declarations by two nuclear-weapon States made or reiterated at the twelfth special session concerning their respective obligations not to be the first to use nuclear weapons offered an important avenue to decrease the danger of nuclear war; and expressed the hope that the other nuclear-weapon States would consider making similar declarations with respect to not being the first to use nuclear weapons (resolution 37/78 J).

In the eleventh resolution, entitled "Monitoring of international disarmament agreements and strengthening of international security: proposal for the establishment of an international satellite monitoring agency", the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General to which was annexed the study on the implications of establishing an international satellite monitoring agency; expressed its satisfaction to the Secretary-General and to the Group of Governmental Experts on the Question of the Establishment of an International Satellite Monitoring Agency, which have helped him, for the way in which the report was prepared; took note also of the conclusions of the study regarding the possibilities of establishing an international satellite monitoring agency; requested the Secretary-General to take the necessary steps to have the report reproduced as a United Nations publication in order to ensure that it received the widest possible dissemination; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly, at its thirty-eighth session, on the practical modalities for implementing those conclusions with respect to the institutional aspects of the draft examined in chapter II, part V, of the study (resolution 37/78 K).

At the thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly will have before it the following documents:

- (a) Report of the Disarmament Commission: Supplement No. 42 (A/38/42);
- (b) Report of the Committee on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/38/27);
- (c) Reports of the Secretary-General called for under resolutions 37/78 D, 37/78 K and 37/99 K, sections III and V, paragraph 2.

51. United Nations Conference on Prohibitions or Restrictions of Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects: report of the Secretary-General

This question has been considered by the General Assembly under various items. At the twenty-seventh session, in 1972, it was examined under the item entitled "General and complete disarmament" (see item 62). At that session, the Assembly welcomed the report of the Secretary-General entitled Napalm and Other

Incendiary Weapons and All Aspects of Their Possible Use (A/8803/Rev.1), which had been called for under resolution 2852 (XXVI); deplored the use of napalm and other incendiary weapons in all armed conflicts; and commended the report to the attention of all Governments and peoples (resolution 2932 A (XXVII)).

At its twenty-eighth session, the General Assembly included the question in the agenda as a separate item entitled "Napalm and other incendiary weapons and all aspects of their possible use". At that session, the Assembly invited the Diplomatic Conference on the Reaffirmation and Development of International Humanitarian Law Applicable in Armed Conflicts to consider the question of the use of napalm and other incendiary weapons, as well as other specific conventional weapons which might be deemed to cause unnecessary suffering or to have indiscriminate effects (resolution 3076 (XXVIII)).

At its twenty-ninth session, the General Assembly invited the Diplomatic Conference to continue its consideration of the question (resolution 3255 A (XXIX)); urged all States to refrain from the production, stockpiling, proliferation and use of such weapons, pending the conclusion of agreements on the prohibition of these weapons; and invited all Governments and international organizations concerned to transmit to the Secretary-General all information about the use of napalm and other incendiary weapons in armed conflicts (resolution 3255 B (XXIX)).

At its thirtieth session, the General Assembly decided to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-first session an item entitled "Incendiary and other specific conventional weapons which may be the subject of prohibitions or restrictions of use for humanitarian reasons" (resolution 3464 (XXX)).

At its thirty-first session, the General Assembly reiterated its previous resolutions (resolution 31/64).

At its thirty-second session, the General Assembly noted resolution 22 (IV) on follow-up regarding prohibitions or restrictions of use of certain conventional weapons, adopted by the Diplomatic Conference on 7 June 1977, in which the Conference had recommended, inter alia, that a conference of Governments on such weapons should be convened not later than 1979; and decided to convene in 1979 a United Nations conference on this question and to convene a preparatory conference for that conference (resolution 32/152).

At its tenth special session, in 1978, the General Assembly considered that the United Nations Conference on Prohibitions or Restrictions of Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects should seek agreement on the prohibition or restriction of use of certain conventional weapons, including those which might cause unnecessary suffering or have indiscriminate effects, and that all States were called upon to contribute towards carrying out that task (resolution S-10/2, paras. 86 and 87).

At its thirty-third session, the General Assembly endorsed the recommendation of the Preparatory Conference that the United Nations Conference should be held at Geneva from 10 to 28 September 1979 (resolution 33/70).

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Conference (A/CONF.95/8) and endorsed the recommendation of the Conference to hold another session at Geneva for a period of up to four weeks, starting on 15 September 1980, with a view to completing negotiations (resolution 34/82).

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly took note with appreciation of the Final Report of the Conference (A/CONF.95/15); welcomed the successful conclusion of the Conference, which had resulted in the adoption, on 10 October 1980, of the Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects, the Protocol on Non-Detectable Fragments (Protocol I), the Protocol on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Mines, Booby Traps and Other Devices (Protocol II) and the Protocol on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Incendiary Weapons (Protocol III); took note of article 3 of the Convention, which stipulated that the Convention would be open for signature on 10 April 1981; and commended the Convention and the three annexed Protocols to all States, with a view to achieving the widest possible adherence to those instruments (resolution 35/153).

At its thirty-sixth session, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolution 36/93).

At its thirty-seventh session, 74/ the General Assembly, inter alia, urged those States that had not yet done so to exert their best endeavours to become parties to the Convention and the Protocols annexed thereto, as early as possible, so as to obtain their entry into force and, ultimately, their universal adherence; took note that, under article 8 of the Convention, conferences might be convened to consider amendments to the Convention or any of the annexed Protocols, to consider additional protocols relating to other categories of conventional weapons not covered by the existing annexed Protocols, or to review the scope and operation of the Convention and the Protocols annexed thereto and to consider any proposal for amendments to the Convention or to the existing Protocols and any proposals for additional protocols relating to other categories of conventional weapons not covered by the existing annexed Protocols; and requested the Secretary-General, as the Depositary of the Convention and its three annexed protocols, to inform the Assembly from time to time of the state of adherence to the Convention and its Protocols (resolution 37/79).

74/ References for the thirty-seventh session (agenda item 51):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/37/199 and Corr.1;
- (b) Report of the First Committee: A/37/663;
- (c) Resolution 37/79;
- (d) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/37/PV.3-28, 38 and 41;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/37/PV.98.

At the thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 37/79.

52. Conclusion of an international convention on the strengthening of the security of non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons: report of the Committee on Disarmament

The item entitled "Conclusion of an international convention on the strengthening of guarantees of the security of non-nuclear States" was included in the agenda of the thirty-third session of the General Assembly, in 1978, at the request of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (A/33/241). At that session, the Assembly considered it necessary to take effective measures for the strengthening of the security of non-nuclear-weapon States through appropriate international arrangements; requested the Committee on Disarmament to consider, to that end, the drafts of an international convention on the subject, as well as all proposals and suggestions concerning effective political and legal measures at the international level to assure the non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-fourth session an item entitled "Strengthening of guarantees of the security of non-nuclear-weapon States" (resolution 33/72 A).

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly decided to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-fifth session an item entitled "Conclusion of an international convention to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons" (resolution 34/85).

At its thirty-fifth and thirty-sixth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 35/154 and 36/94).

At its thirty-seventh session, 75/ the General Assembly, inter alia, welcomed once again the conclusion of the Committee on Disarmament that there was continuing recognition of 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; noted again with satisfaction that in the Committee there was once again no objection, in principle, to the idea of an international convention;

75/ References for the thirty-seventh session (agenda item 52):

- (a) Report of the Committee on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/37/27 and Corr.1);
- (b) Report of the First Committee: A/37/664;
- (c) Resolution 37/80;
- (d) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/37/PV.3-28, 38 and 41;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/37/PV.98.

requested the Committee to continue the negotiations on the question of the strengthening of the security guarantees for non-nuclear-weapon States during its session in 1983; and called once again upon all nuclear-weapon States to make solemn declarations, identical in substance, concerning the non-use of nuclear weapons against non-nuclear-weapon States having no such weapons on their territories, as a first step towards the conclusion of an international convention, and recommended that the Security Council should examine such declarations and, if they all met the above-mentioned objective, should adopt an appropriate resolution approving them (resolution 37/80).

At the thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Committee on Disarmament, which will be issued as Supplement No. 27 (A/38/27).

53. Conclusion of effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons: report of the Committee on Disarmament

The item entitled "Conclusion of an international convention on the strengthening of guarantees of the security of non-nuclear States" was included in the agenda of the thirty-third session of the General Assembly, in 1978, at the request of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (A/36/241). At that session, the Assembly urged that efforts should be made to conclude effective arrangements, as appropriate, to assure the non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons, including consideration of an international convention and of alternative ways and means of achieving that objective; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-fourth session an item entitled "Strengthening of the security of non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons" (resolution 33/72 B).

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly decided to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-fifth session an item entitled "Conclusion of an international convention to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons" (resolution 34/85).

At its thirty-fifth and thirty-sixth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 35/155 and 36/95).

At its thirty-seventh session, 76/ the General Assembly reaffirmed the urgent

76/ References for the thirty-seventh session (agenda item 53):

- (a) Report of the Committee on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/37/27 and Corr.1);
- (b) Report of the First Committee: A/37/665;
- (c) Resolution 37/81;
- (d) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/37/PV.3-28, 30 and 41;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/37/PV.98.

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need to reach agreement on effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons; noted with satisfaction that in the Committee on Disarmament there was no objection, in principle, to the idea of an international convention to that end; appealed to all States, especially the nuclear-weapon States, to demonstrate the political will necessary to reach agreement on a common approach and, in particular, a common formula which could be included in an international instrument of a legally binding character; recommended that further intensive efforts should be devoted to the search for such a common approach or common formula and that the various alternative approaches, including in particular those considered in the Committee, should be further explored in order to overcome the difficulties; and recommended that the Committee 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 (resolution 37/81).

At the thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Committee on Disarmament, which will be issued as Supplement No. 27 (A/38/27).

54. Israeli nuclear armament: report of the Secretary-General

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-fourth session of the General Assembly, in 1979, at the request of Iraq (A/34/142). At that session, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General, with the assistance of qualified experts, to prepare a study on Israeli nuclear armament and to report to the Assembly at its thirty-sixth session; and further requested the Secretary-General to submit a progress report on the work of the group of experts to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session (resolution 34/89).

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly took note of the progress report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Group of Experts to Prepare a Study on Israeli Nuclear Armament (A/35/458) (resolution 35/157).

At its thirty-sixth session, the General Assembly expressed its appreciation to the Secretary-General for his report (A/36/431); requested the Security Council to prohibit all forms of co-operation with Israel in the nuclear field; called upon all States and other parties and institutions to terminate forthwith all nuclear collaboration with Israel; requested the Council to institute effective enforcement action against Israel; demanded that Israel should renounce, without delay, any possession of nuclear weapons and place all its nuclear activities under international safeguards; and requested the Secretary-General to follow closely Israeli military nuclear activity and to report thereon as appropriate (resolution 36/98).

At its thirty-seventh session, 77/ the General Assembly, inter alia, reaffirmed its demand that Israel renounce, without delay, any possession of nuclear weapons and place all its nuclear activities under international safeguards; called again upon all States and other parties and institutions to terminate forthwith all nuclear collaboration with Israel; requested again the Security Council to investigate Israel's nuclear activities and the collaboration of other States, parties and institutions in these activities; called upon all States to submit to the Secretary-General all information in their possession concerning the Israeli nuclear programme or any public or private assistance thereto; requested the Council to consider taking effective action so as to prevent Israel from endangering international peace and security; condemned Israel's officially declared intention to repeat its armed attack against nuclear facilities; requested the Secretary-General to keep Israeli nuclear activities under constant review and to report thereon as appropriate; and also requested the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the Organization of African Unity and the League of Arab States, to follow closely the nuclear and military collaboration between Israel and South Africa (resolution 37/82).

At the thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 37/82.

55. Prevention of an arms race in outer space: report of the Committee on Disarmament

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-sixth session of the General Assembly at the request of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (A/36/192). At that session, the Assembly considered it necessary to take effective steps, by concluding an appropriate international treaty, to prevent the spread of the arms race to outer space; and requested the Committee on Disarmament to embark on negotiations with a view to achieving agreement on the text of such a treaty (resolution 36/99).

77/ References for the thirty-seventh session (agenda item 56):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/37/434;
- (b) Report of the First Committee: A/37/668 and Corr.1 and 2;
- (c) Resolution 37/82;
- (d) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/37/PV.3-28, 36 and 43;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/37/PV.98.

At its thirty-seventh session, 78/ the General Assembly, inter alia, reaffirmed the will of all States that outer space should be used exclusively for peaceful purposes and that it should not become an arena for an arms race; declared that any use other than for exclusively peaceful purposes ran counter to the agreed objective of general and complete disarmament under effective international control; emphasized that further effective measures to prevent an arms race in outer space should be adopted by the international community; called upon all States, in particular those with major space capabilities, to contribute actively to the objective of the peaceful use of outer space and to take immediate measures to prevent an arms race in outer space; requested the Commission on Disarmament to consider as a matter of priority the question of preventing an arms race in outer space; and further requested the Committee to establish an ad hoc working group on the subject at the beginning of its session in 1983, with a view to undertaking negotiations for the conclusion of an agreement or agreements, as appropriate, to prevent an arms race in all its aspects in outer space; and requested the Committee to report on its consideration of this subject to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session (resolution 37/83).

At the thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Committee on Disarmament, which will be issued as Supplement No. 27 (A/38/27).

56. Relationship between disarmament and development: report of the Secretary-General

At its tenth special session, in 1978, the General Assembly, inter alia, adopted the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session, by which the Secretary-General was requested, with the assistance of a group of qualified governmental experts appointed by him, to initiate an expert study on the relationship between disarmament and development and to submit an interim report on the subject to the Assembly at its thirty-fourth session and the final results to the Assembly at its thirty-sixth session (resolution S-10/2, paras. 94 and 95).

At its thirty-third session, in 1978, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to transmit to the Group of Governmental Experts on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development, for its consideration, the proposal to establish an international disarmament fund for development (resolution 33/71 I); took note of the organizational report of the Group of Governmental

78/ References for the thirty-seventh session (agenda item 57):

- (a) Report of the Committee on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/37/27 and Corr.1);
- (b) Report of the First Committee: A/37/669;
- (c) Resolution 37/83;
- (d) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/37/PV.3-28, 38, 43 and 45;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/37/PV.98.

Experts (A/33/317, annex); and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-fourth session an item related to the study on the relationship between disarmament and development (resolution 33/71 M).

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly took note of the interim report of the Secretary-General (A/34/534); requested him to take appropriate action to provide the resources and expertise necessary to complete successfully the study in accordance with paragraph 23 of the report; appealed to Governments to make available data and information relevant to a meaningful completion of the study; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-sixth session an item entitled "Study on the relationship between disarmament and development: report of the Secretary-General" (resolution 34/83 K).

At its thirty-sixth session, the General Assembly, inter alia, commended the report of the Secretary-General (A/36/356 and Corr.1), its conclusions and its recommendations to the attention of all Member States; requested the Secretary-General to make the necessary arrangements for the reproduction of the report as a United Nations publication and to give it the widest possible distribution; invited all Member States to inform the Secretary-General of their views regarding the report and, in particular, its recommendations; decided to transmit the report to the Assembly at its second special session devoted to disarmament for its substantive consideration and appropriate action; and recommended to all Governments the widest possible distribution of the report, including, where appropriate, its translation into their national languages, so as to acquaint public opinion in their countries with its content, and invited specialized agencies and national and non-governmental organizations to use their facilities to make the report widely known (resolution 36/92 G).

At its twelfth special session, in 1982, the General Assembly had before it the report of the Secretary-General on the relationship between disarmament and development (A/S-12/13 and Add.1-4). At the same session, the Assembly approved the report of the Ad Hoc Committee of the Twelfth Special Session as the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session which, inter alia, pointed out that effective follow-up on the disarmament development perspective should be undertaken at different levels so that national and United Nations activities might reinforce each other (A/S-12/32, annex I, p. 42, para. 6).

At its thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly included in the agenda an item entitled "Relationship between disarmament and development" at the request of Sweden. 79/ At that session, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to take

79/ References for the thirty-seventh session (agenda item 136):

- (a) Request for inclusion: A/37/195;
- (b) Report of the First Committee: A/37/671;
- (c) Resolution 37/84;

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appropriate administrative action in accordance with the recommendations of the Group of Governmental Experts on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development, as specified in chapter VII of the study prepared by the Group (A/36/356); urged Member States to consider appropriate measures in accordance with all relevant recommendations of the Group; determined that the question of reallocation and conversion of resources, through disarmament measures, from military to civilian purposes should be included in the provisional agenda of the Assembly at intervals to be decided upon, starting with its fortieth regular session in 1985; recommended that an investigation - with due regard to the capabilities of existing agencies and institutions currently responsible for the international transfer of resources - of the modalities of an international disarmament fund for development should be undertaken by the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research, in consultation with other relevant international institutions; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session (resolution 37/84).

At the thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 37/84.

57. Immediate cessation and prohibition of nuclear-weapon tests: report of the Committee on Disarmament

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-seventh session of the General Assembly at the request of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. ^{80/} At that session, the Assembly, taking note of the "Basic provisions of a treaty on the complete and general prohibition of nuclear-weapon tests", submitted by the USSR, urged the Committee on Disarmament to proceed promptly to practical negotiations with a view to elaborating a draft treaty on the complete and general prohibition

(continued)

(d) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/37/PV.3-28, 31 and 41;

(e) Plenary meeting: A/37/PV.98.

^{80/} References for the thirty-seventh session (agenda item 138):

(a) Request for inclusion: A/37/243;

(b) Report of the First Committee: A/37/672;

(c) Resolution 37/85;

(d) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/37/PV.3-28, 29 and 40;

(e) Plenary meeting: A/37/PV.98.

of nuclear-weapon tests; referred to the Committee for its consideration the basic provisions of such a treaty, submitted by the USSR, as well as the proposals and observations made by other States on the question in the course of the thirty-seventh session; and called upon all the nuclear-weapon States, as a gesture of goodwill and with a view to creating more favourable conditions for the formulation of a treaty on the complete and general prohibition of nuclear-weapon tests, not to conduct any nuclear explosions, starting from a date to be agreed among them and until the above-mentioned treaty was concluded, after the appropriate declarations had been made by them to that effect well in advance (resolution 37/85).

At the thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Committee on Disarmament, which will be issued as Supplement No. 27 (A/38/27).

58. Reduction of military budgets:

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

The question of the reduction of military budgets was included in the agenda of the twenty-eighth session of the General Assembly, in 1973, at the request of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (A/9191). At that session, the Assembly recommended that all States permanent members of the Security Council should reduce their military budgets by 10 per cent from the 1973 level during the following financial year; appealed to those States to allot 10 per cent of the funds thus released for assistance to developing countries; and established a Special Committee on the Distribution of Funds Released as a Result of the Reduction of Military Budgets (resolution 3093 A (XXVIII)); and requested the Secretary-General to prepare, with the assistance of qualified experts, a report on the matter (resolution 3093 B (XXVIII)).

In connection with resolution 3093 A (XXVIII), the Secretary-General on 2 August 1974 invited the Permanent Representatives of the States appointed by the President of the General Assembly to serve on the Special Committee to inform him of the names of the representatives of their Governments to the Committee; the same invitation was sent to China, France, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America. In their replies, China, France, the United Kingdom and the United States declined to serve on the Special Committee. No communication was received from the group of Western European and other States concerning their candidates for membership in the Special Committee. In those circumstances and following informal consultations, no meetings of the Special Committee were held (see A/9800).

At its twenty-ninth session, the General Assembly, having considered the report of the Secretary-General (A/9770) called for under resolution 3093 B (XXVIII), invited all States to communicate to the Secretary-General their views and suggestions; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report on the replies (resolution 3254 (XXIX)).

At its thirtieth session, the General Assembly, having considered the report of the Secretary-General (A/10165 and Add.1 and 2), appealed to all States to strive to reach agreed reductions in their military budgets; and requested the Secretary-General, assisted by a group of qualified experts, to prepare a report containing an in-depth analysis of various aspects of the problem, including conclusions and recommendations (resolution 3463 (XXX)).

At its thirty-first session, the General Assembly, having considered the report of the Secretary-General (A/31/222 and Corr.1), invited all States to communicate to the Secretary-General their comments with regard to matters covered in the report; and requested the Secretary-General to prepare, with the assistance of an intergovernmental group of budgetary experts appointed by him, a report containing an analysis of the comments provided by States as well as any further conclusions and recommendations (resolution 31/87).

At its thirty-second session, the General Assembly, having considered the report of the Secretary-General (A/32/194 and Add.1), requested the Secretary-General to prepare a background report for the tenth special session, compiling the proposals and recommendations put forward by the groups of experts appointed by him and under resolutions 3463 (XXX) and 31/87, and containing information on the progress made with regard to the pilot test of the reporting instrument (resolution 32/85).

At its tenth special session, in 1978, the General Assembly, having considered the reports of the Secretary-General (A/S-10/6 and Corr.1 and Add.1), expressed the view that gradual reduction of military budgets on a mutually agreed basis would contribute to curbing the arms race (resolution S-10/2, para. 89).

At its thirty-third session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General, with the assistance of an ad hoc panel of experienced practitioners in the field of military budgeting, to carry out a practical test of the proposed reporting instrument, to assess the results of the practical test and to develop recommendations; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session (resolution 33/67).

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly requested the Disarmament Commission to undertake during 1980 to examine and identify effective ways and means of achieving agreements to freeze, reduce or otherwise restrain, in a balanced manner, military expenditures (resolution 34/83 F).

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to invite Member States to express their views and suggestions on the principles which should govern their actions in the field of the freezing and reduction of military expenditures and to prepare, on this basis, a report to be

submitted to the Disarmament Commission at its session in 1981 (resolution 35/142 A); recommended that all Member States should make use of the reporting instrument and report annually their military expenditures to the Secretary-General; requested the Secretary-General to report on these matters on an annual basis; requested him, with the assistance of an ad hoc group of qualified experts, to refine further the reporting instrument and to examine and suggest solutions to the question of comparing military expenditures among different States and between different years as well as to the problems of verification that would arise in connection with agreements on reduction of military expenditures; and requested the Secretary-General to report thereon to the Assembly at its second special session devoted to disarmament (resolution 35/142 B).

At its thirty-sixth session, the General Assembly requested the Disarmament Commission to continue consideration of the item at its session in 1982 (resolution 36/82 A).

At its twelfth special session, in 1982, the General Assembly had before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 35/142 B (A/S-12/7). At that session, the Assembly did not take any action on this question; it approved, however, the report of the Ad Hoc Committee of the Twelfth Special Session as the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session (A/S-12/32), in paragraph 64 of which the Committee recommended that the items on which the special session had not reached decisions should be taken up at the thirty-seventh session of the Assembly for further consideration (decision S-12/24).

At its thirty-seventh session, 81/ the General Assembly, inter alia, urged all States, in particular the most heavily armed States to exercise self-restraint in their military expenditures; and requested the Disarmament Commission to continue consideration of the item entitled "Reduction of military budgets" (resolution 37/95 A); stressed the need to increase the number of reporting States with a view to the broadest possible participation from different geographic regions and requested the Secretary-General to invite Member States to submit their views and suggestions on practical means of promoting this goal and to report to the Assembly

81/ References for the thirty-seventh session (agenda item 40):

- (a) Report of the Disarmament Commission: Supplement No. 42 (A/37/42);
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General: A/37/418 and Corr.1 and Add.1;
- (c) Report of the First Committee: A/37/652;
- (d) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/37/730;
- (e) Resolutions 37/95 A and B;
- (f) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/37/PV.3-28, 34, 39 and 45;
- (g) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/37/SR.62;
- (h) Plenary meeting: A/37/PV.101.

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at its thirty-eighth session; reiterated its recommendations that all Member States should report annually, by 30 April, to the Secretary-General, using the reporting instrument, their military expenditures; requested the Secretary-General to make the collecting and assembling of data on military expenditures an integral part of his normal statistical services; requested the Secretary-General, with the assistance of a group of qualified experts and with the voluntary co-operation of States, to undertake the task of constructing price indices and purchasing-power parities for the military expenditures of participating States; requested the Secretary-General to submit progress reports to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth and thirty-ninth sessions and a final report to the Assembly at its fortieth session; and further requested the Secretary-General to make the necessary arrangements for the report submitted to the Assembly at its twelfth special session to be issued as a United Nations publication and widely distributed (resolution 37/95 B).

At the thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly will have before it the following documents:

- (a) Report of the Disarmament Commission: Supplement No. 42 (A/38/42);
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 37/95 B.

59. Implementation of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace: report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean

The item entitled "Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace" was included in the agenda of the twenty-sixth session of the General Assembly, in 1971, at the request of Sri Lanka, later joined by the United Republic of Tanzania (A/8492 and Add.1). At that session, the Assembly declared that the Indian Ocean was designated as a zone of peace; called upon the great Powers, the littoral and hinterland States and other maritime users of the Indian Ocean to enter into consultations with each other with a view to realizing the aims of the Declaration (resolution 2832 (XXVI)).

At its twenty-seventh session, the General Assembly decided to establish an Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean, consisting of 15 members (resolution 2992 (XXVII)). At the twenty-ninth session, the Committee was enlarged to 18 members (resolution 3259 B (XXIX)). At the thirty-second session, the Committee was further enlarged to 23 members (resolution 32/86). At its thirty-fourth session, the Assembly decided to enlarge the Committee by the addition of new members to be appointed by the President of the Assembly on the recommendation of the Committee; and invited the permanent members of the Security Council and major maritime users of the Indian Ocean referred to in paragraph 12 (c) of the report of the Meeting of the Littoral and Hinterland States of the Indian Ocean (A/34/45) that had not yet done so to serve on the expanded Committee (resolution 34/80 B). By communications dated 10 June and 30 July 1980 (A/34/854 and Add.1), the President of the Assembly informed the Secretary-General that, on the basis of the recommendation of the Committee, he had appointed 12 additional members. By a communication dated 5 March 1981 (A/35/800), the President of the Assembly informed the Secretary-General that he had appointed one additional member. By a

communication dated 11 May 1983 (A/37/811), the President of the Assembly informed the Secretary-General that he had appointed one additional member to the Committee. At present, the Committee is composed of the following 47 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, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Yemen, Yugoslavia and Zambia.

At its twenty-eighth session, the General Assembly requested the Ad Hoc Committee to continue its work; requested the Secretary-General to prepare, with the assistance of consultant experts, a factual statement of the great Powers' military presence in the Indian Ocean; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its twenty-ninth session an item entitled "Implementation of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace" (resolution 3080 (XXVIII)).

The factual statement was considered by the Ad Hoc Committee, which decided to annex it to the Committee's report to the General Assembly (A/9629).

At its twenty-ninth to thirty-second sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 3259 A (XXIX), 3468 (XXX), 31/88 and 32/86).

At its tenth special session, in 1978, the General Assembly noted the proposal for the establishment of a zone of peace in the Indian Ocean (resolution S-10/2, para. 64 (b)).

At its thirty-third session, the General Assembly decided to convene a meeting of the littoral and hinterland States of the Indian Ocean in July 1979; and requested the meeting to submit its report to the Assembly at its thirty-fourth session (resolution 33/68).

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly decided to convene a Conference on the Indian Ocean during 1981 at Colombo for the implementation of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace; and requested the Ad Hoc Committee to undertake the preparatory work for the convening of the Conference, including consideration of appropriate arrangements for any international agreement that might ultimately be reached for the maintenance of the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace (resolution 34/80 B).

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly requested the Ad Hoc Committee, in pursuance of the decision to convene a Conference on the Indian Ocean during 1981 at Colombo and taking into consideration the exchange of views thereon, to continue its efforts for the necessary harmonization of views on the issues related to the convening of the Conference to achieve the objectives of

the Declaration, to make every effort, in consideration of the political and security climate in the Indian Ocean area, particularly recent developments, as well as the progress made in the harmonization of views, to finalize all preparations for the Conference, including the dates for its convening, and to continue the preparatory work for the convening of the Conference (resolution 35/150).

At its thirty-sixth session the General Assembly regretted that the Ad Hoc Committee had failed to reach consensus on the finalization of dates for the convening, during 1981, of the Conference on the Indian Ocean; and requested the Committee to make every effort to accomplish the necessary preparatory work for the Conference, including consideration of its convening not later than the first half of 1983 (resolution 36/90).

At its twelfth special session, in 1982, the General Assembly had before it the report of the Ad Hoc Committee (A/S-12/5) in which the Committee, inter alia, had recommended that the Assembly, at that session, might wish to make specific recommendations to facilitate the expeditious discharge by the Committee of its mandate and to implement resolution 36/90. At that session, the Assembly did not take any action on this question; it approved, however, the report of the Ad Hoc Committee of the Twelfth Special Session, as the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session (A/S-12/32), in paragraph 64 of which the Committee recommended that the items on which the special session had not reached decisions should be taken up at the thirty-seventh session of the Assembly for further consideration (decision S-12/24).

At its thirty-seventh session, 82/ the General Assembly, inter alia, took note of the report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean; regretted that the Committee had failed to reach consensus on the finalization of dates for the

82/ References for the thirty-seventh session (agenda item 48):

- (a) Report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean: Supplement No. 29 (A/37/29);
- (b) Report of the First Committee: A/37/660;
- (c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/37/731;
- (d) Resolution 37/96;
- (e) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/37/PV.3-28, 35, 44, 46, 47, 49 and 50;
- (f) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/37/SR.61;
- (g) Plenary meeting: A/37/PV.101.

convening, during 1983, of the Conference on the Indian Ocean, and took note of the views expressed relating to the need for the convening of the Conference during the first half of 1984; emphasized its decision to convene the Conference at Colombo as a necessary step for the implementation of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace, adopted in 1971; emphasized also, in consideration of the political and security climate in the Indian Ocean area, its decision to request the Committee to continue its efforts for the necessary harmonization of views on the remaining issues related to the convening of the Conference; requested the Committee to make every effort to accomplish the necessary preparatory work for the Conference, including consideration of its convening not later than the first half of 1984; requested the Chairman of the Committee to continue his consultations on the participation in the work of the Committee by States Members of the United Nations which were not members of the Committee, with the aim of resolving this matter at the earliest possible date; and requested the Committee to submit a full report to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session (resolution 37/96).

At the thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean, which will be issued as Supplement No. 29 (A/38/29).

60. World Disarmament Conference: report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the World Disarmament Conference

This item was included in the agenda of the twenty-sixth session of the General Assembly, in 1971, at the request of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (A/8491). At that session, the Assembly expressed the conviction that it was most desirable to take immediate steps in order that careful consideration might be given to the convening of a world disarmament conference open to all States; invited all States to communicate to the Secretary-General their views and suggestions on any relevant questions relating to a world disarmament conference; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its twenty-seventh session a report containing those views and suggestions (resolution 2833 (XXVI)).

At its twenty-seventh session, the General Assembly decided to establish a Special Committee on the World Disarmament Conference, consisting of 35 Member States, to examine all the views and suggestions expressed by Governments on the convening of a world disarmament conference and related problems and to submit, on the basis of consensus, a report to the Assembly at its twenty-eighth session (resolution 2930 (XXVII)).

By a letter dated 20 December 1972 (A/8990), the President of the General Assembly informed the Secretary-General that, pursuant to resolution 2930 (XXVII), he had decided to appoint the following 31 Member States to serve on the Special Committee:

Argentina, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, Ethiopia, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Italy, Japan, Liberia, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Netherlands, Nigeria, Pakistan, Poland, Romania, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Yugoslavia and Zambia.

The President also informed the Secretary-General that, in accordance with the general wish, the remaining four seats would be reserved for the nuclear States which might wish to become members of the Special Committee in the future.

The designated members of the Special Committee held an informal exchange of views between 26 April and 14 September 1973.

By a note dated 17 October 1973 (A/9228), the Secretary-General, in view of the absence of a report by the Special Committee, informed the General Assembly about the developments which had taken place in regard to the implementation of resolution 2930 (XXVII).

At its twenty-eighth session, the General Assembly decided to establish an Ad Hoc Committee on the World Disarmament Conference to examine all the views and suggestions expressed by Governments on the convening of a world disarmament conference and related problems, including conditions for the realization of such a conference, and to submit, on the basis of consensus, a report to the Assembly at its twenty-ninth session; further decided that the Committee should consist of the following 40 non-nuclear-weapon States:

Algeria, Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burundi, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, Ethiopia, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Italy, Japan, Lebanon, Liberia, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Netherlands, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Tunisia, Turkey, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire and Zambia;

and invited the States possessing nuclear weapons to co-operate or maintain contact with the Committee, it being understood that they would enjoy the same rights as the appointed members of the Committee (resolution 3183 (XXVIII)).

At its twenty-ninth session, the General Assembly invited all States to communicate to the Secretary-General their comments on the main objectives of a world disarmament conference; and requested the Ad Hoc Committee to maintain close contact with the representatives of the States possessing nuclear weapons in order to keep currently informed of any change in their respective positions (resolution 3260 (XXIX)).

At its thirtieth and thirty-first sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 3469 (XXX) and 31/190).

At its thirty-second session, the General Assembly requested the Ad Hoc Committee to submit to the Assembly at its tenth special session a special report of the state of its work and deliberations (resolution 32/89).

At its tenth special session, in 1978, the General Assembly had before it the special report of the Ad Hoc Committee (A/S-10/3 and Corr.1). At that session, the Assembly expressed the view that, at the earliest appropriate time, a world disarmament conference should be convened with universal participation and with adequate preparation (resolution S-10/2, para. 122).

At its thirty-third to thirty-fifth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 33/69, 34/81 and 35/151).

At its thirty-sixth session, the General Assembly noted with satisfaction that in its report the Ad Hoc Committee had stated that, having regard for the important requirements of a world disarmament conference to be convened at the earliest appropriate time, with universal participation and with adequate preparation, the Assembly might wish to decide that, after its second special session devoted to disarmament, a world disarmament conference would take place as soon as the necessary consensus on its convening had been reached; and requested the Committee to report to the Assembly at its second special session devoted to disarmament and at its thirty-seventh session (resolution 36/91).

At its twelfth special session, in 1982, the General Assembly had before it the special report of the Ad Hoc Committee (A/S-12/4) called for under resolution 36/91. At that session, the Assembly did not take any action on this question; it approved, however, the report of the Ad Hoc Committee of the Twelfth Special Session as the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session (A/S-12/32), in paragraph 64 of which the Committee recommended that the items on which the special session had not reached decisions should be taken up at the thirty-seventh session of the Assembly for further consideration (decision S-12/24).

At its thirty-seventh session, 83/ the General Assembly, inter alia, noted with satisfaction that in its report the Ad Hoc Committee on the World Disarmament Conference had stated that, having regard for the important requirements of a world disarmament conference to be convened at the earliest appropriate time, with universal participation and with adequate preparation, the Assembly, in accordance with paragraph 64 of the report of the Ad Hoc Committee of the Twelfth Special Session, should take up the question at its thirty-seventh session for its further consideration, bearing in mind the relevant provisions of resolution 36/91; renewed

83/ References for the thirty-seventh session (agenda item 49):

- (a) Report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the World Disarmament Conference: Supplement No. 28 (A/37/28);
- (b) Report of the First Committee: A/37/661;
- (c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/37/732;
- (d) Resolution 37/97;
- (e) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/37/PV.3-28, 38 and 45;
- (f) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/37/SR.62;
- (g) Plenary meeting: A/37/PV.101.

the mandate of the Committee; requested the Committee to maintain close contact with the representatives of the States possessing nuclear weapons, in order to remain informed of their attitudes, as well as with all other States, and to consider any possible relevant proposals and observations which might be made to the Committee; and requested the Committee to report to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session (resolution 37/97).

At the thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the World Disarmament Conference, which will be issued as Supplement No. 28 (A/38/28).

61. Chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons:

(a) Report of the Committee on Disarmament

(b) Report of the Secretary-General

Various aspects of the question of chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons have been considered by the General Assembly at different times under several items. At the twenty-first to twenty-third sessions, from 1966 to 1968, the question was considered under the item "General and complete disarmament" (see item 55). An item entitled "Question of chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons" was for the first time on the agenda of the Assembly at its twenty-fourth session, in 1969.

At its twenty-third session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to prepare, with the assistance of qualified experts, a report on the effects of the possible use of such weapons (resolution 2454 (XXIII)). The report (A/7575/Rev.1-S/9292/Rev.1) was submitted to the Assembly at its twenty-fourth session.

The General Assembly considered the question at its twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth sessions (resolutions 2603 (XXIV) and 2662 (XXV)).

At its twenty-sixth session, the General Assembly commended the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction and requested the depositary Governments to open the Convention for signature and ratification at the earliest possible date (resolution 2826 (XXVI)). The Convention was opened for signature and ratification on 10 April 1972. The Assembly also requested the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament to seek agreement on the prohibition of chemical weapons (resolution 2827 A (XXVI)), a request which was repeated at subsequent sessions (resolutions 2933 (XXVII), 3077 (XXVIII), 3256 (XXIX), 3465 (XXX), 31/65 and 32/77).

The Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction entered into force on 26 March 1975.

At its tenth special session, in 1978, the General Assembly considered that all States should adhere to the Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or Other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare, signed at Geneva on 17 June 1925, 84/ that all States which had not yet done so should consider adhering to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction, and that the conclusion of a convention on the prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of all chemical weapons and their destruction was one of the most urgent tasks of multilateral negotiations (resolution S-10/2, paras. 72, 73 and 75).

At its thirty-third session, the General Assembly, recalling that article XII of the Convention provided for a review conference of States parties to the Convention to be held five years after its entry into force, noted that, after appropriate consultations, a preparatory committee of parties to the Convention was to be arranged (resolution 33/59 B).

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly reiterated its previous resolutions on the subject (resolution 34/72).

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly welcomed the final declaration of the Review Conference (resolution 35/144 A); urged the Committee on Disarmament to continue negotiations on a multilateral convention on the complete and effective prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of all chemical weapons and on their destruction as a matter of high priority (resolution 35/144 B); decided to carry out an impartial investigation to ascertain the facts pertaining to the reports regarding the alleged use of chemical weapons; requested the Secretary-General to carry out such investigation with the assistance of qualified medical and technical experts who would seek relevant information and collect and examine evidence, including on-site with the consent of the countries concerned; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report on this matter to the Assembly at its thirty-sixth session (resolution 35/144 C).

At its thirty-sixth session, the General Assembly urged the Committee on Disarmament to continue negotiations on a multilateral convention on the prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of all chemical weapons and on their destruction as a matter of high priority, taking into account all existing proposals and future initiatives, and, in particular, to re-establish its Ad Hoc Working Group on Chemical Weapons with an appropriately revised mandate enabling the Committee to achieve agreement on a chemical weapons convention at the earliest date (resolutions 36/96 A and B); took note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General (A/36/613), to which was annexed the report of the Group of Experts to Investigate Reports on the Alleged Use of Chemical Weapons; and requested him, with the assistance of the Group of Experts, to continue his investigations pursuant to resolution 35/144 C and to report to the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session (resolution 36/96 C).

84/ League of Nations, Treaty Series, vol. XCIV (1929), No. 2138, p. 65.

At its thirty-seventh session, 85/ the General Assembly, inter alia, urged the Committee on Disarmament to intensify negotiations in the Ad Hoc Working Group on Chemical Weapons on the basis of its new mandate to achieve accord on a chemical weapons convention at the earliest possible date (resolution 37/98 A); expressed its regret that an agreement on the complete and effective prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of all chemical weapons and on their destruction had not yet been elaborated; and urged the Committee, as a matter of high priority, to intensify the elaboration of such a convention and to re-establish its Ad Hoc Working Group for this purpose (resolution 37/98 B); recommended that the States parties should hold a special conference as soon as possible to establish a flexible, objective and non-discriminatory procedure to deal with issues concerning compliance with the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction (resolution 37/98 C); requested the Secretary-General to investigate, with the assistance of qualified experts, information that might be brought to his attention by any Member State concerning activities that might constitute a violation of the Geneva Protocol or of the relevant rules of customary international law in order to ascertain thereby the facts of the matter, and promptly to report the results of any such investigation to all Member States and to the Assembly; requested the Secretary-General, with the co-operation of Member States, to compile, as a matter of priority, and maintain lists of qualified experts whose services could be made available at short notice to undertake such investigations, and of laboratories with the capability to undertake testing for the presence of agents the use of which is prohibited; and further requested the Secretary-General, with the assistance of qualified consultant experts, to devise procedures for the timely and efficient investigation

85/ References for the thirty-seventh session (agenda item 54):

- (a) Report of the Committee on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/37/27 and Corr.1);
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General: A/37/259;
- (c) Report of the First Committee: A/37/666;
- (d) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/37/733;
- (e) Resolutions 37/98 A to E;
- (f) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/37/PV.3-28, 31, 38, 39, 41, 42, 44, 45, 47, 57 and 58;
- (g) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/37/SR.62;
- (h) Plenary meeting: A/37/PV.101.

of information concerning activities that might constitute a violation of the Geneva Protocol or the relevant rules of customary international law and to assemble and organize systematically documentation relating to the identification of signs and symptoms associated with the use of such agents as a means of facilitating such investigations and the medical treatment that might be required (resolution 37/98 D); and took note of the report of the Secretary-General and expressed its appreciation to the Group of Experts for the work it had accomplished, as well as to the Member States that had co-operated with the Group in fulfilling its mandate; and called anew for strict observance by all States of the principles and objectives of the Geneva Protocol and condemned all actions that were contrary to those objectives (resolution 37/98 E).

At the thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly will have before it the following documents:

- (a) Report of the Committee on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/38/27);
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 37/98 D.

62. General and complete disarmament:

- (a) Report of the Disarmament Commission
- (b) Report of the Committee on Disarmament
- (c) Study on conventional disarmament: report of the Secretary-General
- (d) Non-stationing of nuclear weapons on the territories of States where there are no such weapons at present: report of the Committee on Disarmament
- (e) Independent Commission on Disarmament and Security Issues: report of the Disarmament Commission
- (f) Prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of radiological weapons: report of the Committee on Disarmament
- (g) Prevention of an arms race in outer space and prohibition of anti-satellite systems: report of the Committee on Disarmament
- (h) Prohibition of the production of fissionable materials for weapons purposes: report of the Committee on Disarmament
- (i) Measures to provide objective information on military capabilities: report of the Secretary-General

(j) Institutional arrangements relating to the process of disarmament:

(i) Report of the Committee on Disarmament

(ii) Report of the Secretary-General

The item entitled "General and complete disarmament" was included in the agenda of the fourteenth session of the General Assembly, in 1959, at the request of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (A/4218). It has since been placed on the agenda of every session and has been given considerable attention by the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament (resolution 1722 (XVI)), which became in 1969 the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament with a membership of 26 (resolution 2602 B (XXIV)), was further enlarged to 31 members in 1974 (resolution 3261 B (XXIX)) and was reorganized as the Committee on Disarmament in 1978 (resolution S-10/2, para. 120).

At its sixteenth session, the General Assembly welcomed a joint statement of agreed principles for disarmament negotiations (A/4879), which had been submitted to the Assembly by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America; endorsed the agreement that had been reached on the composition of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament; and recommended that the Committee should undertake negotiations with a view to reaching, on the basis of the joint statement of agreed principles, agreements on general and complete disarmament under effective international control (resolution 1722 (XVI)).

At the first session of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament, in 1962, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics submitted a "Draft Treaty on General and Complete Disarmament Under Strict International Control" and the United States of America an "Outline of Basic Provisions of the Treaty on General and Complete Disarmament in a Peaceful World", which were extensively discussed. In subsequent years, the Committee increasingly turned its attention to the conclusion of partial or collateral measures of disarmament. Under that approach, several important, though limited, measures were negotiated, including the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water, 66/ signed at Moscow on 5 August 1963, the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, of 1968 (resolution 2373 (XXII)), the Treaty on the Prohibition of the Emplacement of Nuclear Weapons and Other Weapons of Mass Destruction on the Sea-Bed and the Ocean Floor and in the Subsoil Thereof, of 1971 (resolution 2660 (XXV)), and the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction, of 1972 (resolution 2826 (XXVI)).

At its twenty-seventh to thirtieth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolution 2932 A and B (XXVII), 3184 A to C (XXVIII), 3261 A to G (XXIX) and 3484 A to E (XXX)).

At its thirty-first session, the General Assembly decided to convene a special session of the Assembly devoted to disarmament, to be held in 1978, and further decided to establish a Preparatory Committee, composed of 54 Member States, to examine all relevant questions relating to the special session, including its agenda (resolution 31/189 B).

At its thirty-second session, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 32/87 A to G).

At its tenth special session, in 1978, the General Assembly established a Disarmament Commission composed of all Member States and decided that the Commission should be a deliberative body, a subsidiary organ of the Assembly, the function of which should be to consider and make recommendations on various problems in the field of disarmament; that the Commission should function under the rules of procedure relating to the committees of the Assembly with such modifications as it might deem necessary; and that the Commission should report annually to the Assembly (resolution S-10/2, para. 118); and welcomed the agreement reached among Member States that the Committee on Disarmament would be open to the nuclear-weapon States and 32 to 35 other States to be chosen in consultation with the President of the Assembly (*ibid.*, para. 120). The President subsequently informed the Secretary-General (A/S-10/24) that the Committee would be open to the nuclear-weapon States and to the following 35 States:

Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Canada, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Italy, Japan, Kenya, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Netherlands, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Poland, Romania, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Venezuela, Yugoslavia and Zaire.

At its thirty-third session, the General Assembly recommended that the first review of the membership of the Committee on Disarmament should be completed during the second special session of the Assembly devoted to disarmament.

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to carry out a comprehensive study assessing current institutional requirements and future estimated needs in the United Nations management of disarmament affairs and to submit a final report to the Assembly at its thirty-sixth session (resolution 34/87 E).

At its thirty-fifth and thirty-sixth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolution 35/156 A to K and 36/97 A to L).

At its twelfth special session, in 1982, the General Assembly approved the report of the Ad Hoc Committee of the Twelfth Special Session as the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session (A/S-12/32), in paragraph 63 of which the Committee stated that Member States had affirmed their determination to continue to work for the urgent conclusion of negotiations on and the adoption of the Comprehensive Programme of Disarmament, which should encompass all measures thought to be advisable in order to ensure that the goal of general and complete disarmament under effective international control became a reality in a world in which international peace and security prevailed.

At its thirty-seventh session, 86/ the General Assembly adopted 11 resolutions under the item (resolutions 37/99 A to K).

In the first resolution, entitled "Non-stationing of nuclear weapons on the territories of States where there are no such weapons at present", the General Assembly, inter alia, requested once again the Committee on Disarmament to proceed without delay to talks with a view to elaborating an international agreement on the non-stationing of nuclear weapons on the territories of States where there were no such weapons; called upon all nuclear-weapon States not to station nuclear weapons on the territories of States where there were no such weapons and to refrain from further action involving the stationing of nuclear weapons on the territories of other States; called upon all nuclear-weapon States to freeze qualitatively nuclear weapons on the territories of other States; and requested the Committee to submit a report on the question to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session (resolution 37/99 A).

In the second resolution, entitled "Report of the Independent Commission on Disarmament and Security Issues", the General Assembly, inter alia, requested the Disarmament Commission to consider those recommendations and proposals in the report of the Independent Commission on Disarmament and Security Issues that related to disarmament and arms limitation and to suggest, in a report to the Assembly, how best to ensure an effective follow-up thereto within the United Nations system or otherwise; and decided to include in the agenda of its thirty-eighth session an item entitled "Independent Commission on Disarmament and Security Issues: report of the Disarmament Commission" (resolution 37/99 B).

86/ References for the thirty-seventh session (agenda item 55):

- (a) Report of the Disarmament Commission: Supplement No. 42 (A/37/42);
- (b) Report of the Committee on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/37/27 and Corr.1);
- (c) Note by the Secretary-General: A/37/550;
- (d) Report of the First Committee: A/37/667;
- (e) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/37/734;
- (f) Resolutions 37/99 A to K;
- (g) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/37/PV.3-28, 33-40, 42-45 and 48;
- (h) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/37/SR.62;
- (i) Plenary meeting: A/37/PV.101.

In the third resolution, entitled "Prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of radiological weapons", the General Assembly, inter alia, requested the Committee on Disarmament to continue negotiations with a view to an early conclusion of the elaboration of a treaty prohibiting the development, production, stockpiling and use of radiological weapons, in order that it might be submitted to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session; further requested the Committee to continue its search for a solution to the question of prohibition of military attacks on nuclear facilities, including the scope of such prohibition, taking into account all proposals submitted to it to this end; and took note of the recommendation of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Radiological Weapons, in the report adopted by the Committee, to establish, at the beginning of its session to be held in 1983, an ad hoc working group to continue negotiations on the prohibition of radiological weapons (resolution 37/99 C).

In the fourth resolution, entitled "Prevention of an arms race in outer space and prohibition of anti-satellite systems", the General Assembly, inter alia, reaffirmed that further effective measures to prevent an arms race in outer space should be adopted by the international community; requested the Committee on Disarmament to continue substantive consideration of the question of negotiating effective and verifiable agreements aimed at preventing an arms race in outer space, taking into account all existing and future proposals designed to meet this objective, and as a matter of priority, of the question of negotiating an effective and verifiable agreement to prohibit anti-satellite systems as an important step towards the fulfilment of those objectives; and expressed the hope that the Committee would take the appropriate steps, such as the possible establishment of a working group, in order to promote the objectives of the resolution (resolution 37/99 D).

In the fifth resolution, entitled "Prohibition of the production of fissionable material for weapons purposes", the General Assembly requested the Committee on Disarmament, at an appropriate stage of its work on the item entitled "Nuclear weapons in all aspects", to pursue its consideration of the question of adequately verified cessation and prohibition of the production of fissionable material for nuclear weapons and other nuclear explosive devices and to keep the Assembly informed of the progress of that consideration (resolution 37/99 E).

In the sixth resolution, entitled "Review and supplement of the comprehensive study on the question of nuclear-weapon-free zones in all its aspects", the General Assembly, inter alia, decided that a study should be undertaken to review and supplement the comprehensive study of the question of nuclear-weapon-free zones in all its aspects (A/10027/Add.1) in the light of information and experience accumulated since 1975; requested the Secretary-General, with the assistance of an ad hoc group of qualified governmental experts, to carry out the study and to submit it to the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session, bearing in mind the savings that might be made within existing budgetary appropriations; and called upon interested Governments and international organizations concerned to extend such assistance as might be required from time to time for the carrying out of the study (resolution 37/99 F).

In the seventh resolution, entitled "Measures to provide objective information on military capabilities", the General Assembly called upon all States, in particular nuclear-weapon States and other militarily significant States, to consider additional measures to facilitate the provision of objective information on, as well as objective assessments of, military capabilities; invited all States to communicate to the Secretary-General their views and proposals concerning such measures; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session a report containing, first, the replies of Member States and, secondly, on the basis of those replies, a preliminary analysis of the possible role of the United Nations in the context of measures to facilitate objective information on, and objective assessments of, military capabilities (resolution 37/99 G).

In the eighth resolution, entitled "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 noted that, following appropriate consultations, a Preparatory Committee for 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 was to be established prior to holding a further review conference in 1983; requested the Secretary-General to render the necessary assistance and to provide such services, including summary records, as might be required for the Conference and its preparation; and recalled its expressed hope for the widest possible adherence to the Treaty (resolution 37/99 H).

In the ninth resolution, entitled "Review Conference of the Parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of Military or Any Other Hostile Use of Environmental Modification Techniques", the General Assembly, inter alia, noted that the Secretary-General, as depositary of the Convention, intended to convene the Review Conference of the Parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of Military or Any Other Hostile Use of Environmental Modification Techniques called for in paragraph 1 of article VIII of the Convention at the earliest practicable time after 5 October 1983 and that, to that end, he would hold consultations with the Parties to the convention with regard to questions relating to the Conference and its preparation, including the establishment of a Preparatory Committee for the Conference; and requested the Secretary-General to render the necessary assistance and to provide such services, including summary records, as might be required for the Conference and its preparation (resolution 37/99 I).

In the tenth resolution, entitled "Military research and development", the General Assembly, inter alia, requested the Secretary-General, with the assistance of qualified governmental experts, to carry out a comprehensive study on the scope, role and direction of the military use of research and development, the mechanisms involved, its role in the overall arms race, in particular the nuclear arms race, and its impact on arms limitation and disarmament, particularly in relation to major weapons systems, such as nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction, with a view to preventing a qualitative arms race and to ensuring that scientific and technological achievements might ultimately be used solely for peaceful purposes; and to report on this subject to the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session (resolution 37/99 J).

In the eleventh resolution, entitled "Institutional arrangements relating to the process of disarmament", the General Assembly, inter alia, requested the Committee on Disarmament to report to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session on the review of the membership of the Committee, taking into account paragraph 120 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session and paragraphs 55 and 62 of the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session; commended to the Committee that it consider designating itself as a conference without prejudice to paragraph 120 of the Final Document; requested the Secretary-General to revive the Advisory Board on Disarmament Studies in line with his note of 26 October 1982 (A/37/550) and to entrust it with the functions listed therein; decided that the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research should function as an autonomous institution working in close relationship with the Department for Disarmament Affairs, be organized in a manner to ensure participation on an equitable political and geographical basis, continue to undertake independent research on disarmament and related security issues and duly take into account the recommendations of the Assembly, that the Secretary-General's Advisory Board on Disarmament Studies should function as the Board of Trustees of the Institute, that the headquarters of the Institute should be at Geneva and that activities of the Institute should be funded by voluntary contributions from States and public and private organizations; invited Governments to consider making contributions to the Institute; requested the Secretary-General to give administrative and other support to the Institute; requested the Board of Trustees to draft the statute of the Institute on the basis of the Institute's present mandate, to be submitted to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session; invited the Director of the Institute to report to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session; and requested the Secretary-General to transform the Centre for Disarmament, appropriately strengthened with the existing overall resources of the United Nations, into a Department for Disarmament Affairs, headed by an Under-Secretary-General, which would be so organized as to reflect fully the principle of equitable geographical distribution (resolution 37/99 K).

At the thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly will have before it the following documents:

- (a) Report of the Disarmament Commission: Supplement No. 42 (A/38/42);
- (b) Report of the Committee on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/38/27);
- (c) Reports of the Secretary-General called for under resolutions 36/97 A, 37/99 G and 37/99 K.

63. Review and implementation of the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly:

- (a) Freeze on nuclear weapons
- (b) Implementation of General Assembly resolution 37/100 B on a nuclear-arms freeze
- (c) Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons: report of the Committee on Disarmament

- (d) Consideration of guidelines for confidence-building measures: report of the Disarmament Commission
- (e) Regional disarmament: report of the Secretary-General
- (f) United Nations programme of fellowships on disarmament: report of the Secretary-General
- (g) World Disarmament Campaign: report of the Secretary-General

At its twelfth special session, in 1982, the General Assembly approved the report of the Ad Hoc Committee of the Twelfth Special Session as the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session, (A/S-12/32), in paragraph 64 of which the Committee recommended that the items on which the special session had not reached decisions should be taken up at the thirty-seventh session of the Assembly for further consideration (decision S-12/24). Annex IV of the Concluding Document contained the recommendation that the Assembly should decide, inter alia, to endorse the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations programme of fellowships on disarmament (A/S-12/8 and Corr.1), to continue the programme and to increase the number of fellowships from 20 to 25 from 1983 onwards (A/S-12/32, annex IV, paras. 2 and 3). The Assembly also launched the World Disarmament Campaign in order to promote public interest in and support for the goals set out in paragraphs 15 and 99 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session (resolution S-10/2) (A/S-12/32, annex V, para. 1).

At its thirty-seventh session, 87/ the General Assembly adopted 10 resolutions under the item.

In the first resolution, entitled "Freeze on nuclear weapons", the General Assembly, inter alia, called upon all nuclear-weapon States to agree to a freeze on nuclear weapons, which would, inter alia, provide for a simultaneous total stoppage of any further production of nuclear weapons and a complete cut-off in the production of fissionable material for weapons purposes; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-eighth session an item entitled "Freeze on nuclear weapons" (resolution 37/100 A).

In the second resolution, entitled "Nuclear arms freeze", the General Assembly, inter alia, urged the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America, as the two major nuclear-weapon States, to proclaim, either through simultaneous unilateral declarations or through a joint declaration, an

87/ References for the thirty-seventh session (agenda item 133):

- (a) Report of the Committee on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/37/27 and Corr.1);
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General: A/37/548;

immediate nuclear-arms freeze which would be a first step towards the comprehensive programme of disarmament and whose structure and scope would embrace a comprehensive test ban of nuclear weapons and of their delivery vehicles, the complete cessation of the manufacture of nuclear weapons and of their delivery vehicles, a ban on all further deployment of nuclear weapons and of their delivery vehicles, and the complete cessation of the production of fissionable material for weapons purposes, would be subject to all relevant measures and procedures of verification which had already been agreed by the parties in the case of the SALT I and SALT II treaties, as well as those agreed upon in principle by them during the preparatory trilateral negotiations on the comprehensive test ban held at Geneva, and would be of an initial five-year duration, subject to prolongation in case other nuclear-weapon States joining in such a freeze, as the Assembly expected them to do; requested the above-mentioned two major nuclear-weapon States to submit a report to the Assembly, prior to the opening of its thirty-eighth session; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-eighth session an item entitled "Implementation of resolution 37/100 B on a nuclear-arms freeze" (resolution 37/100 B).

In the third resolution, entitled "Convention on the prohibition of the use of nuclear weapons", the General Assembly, inter alia, requested the Committee on Disarmament to undertake, on a priority basis, 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 of the annexed draft Convention and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-eighth session an item entitled "Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons" (resolution 37/100 C).

(continued)

(c) Notes by the Secretary-General:

- (i) Review and implementation of the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly: A/37/493, A/37/494;
- (ii) World Disarmament Campaign: A/37/569;
- (d) Report of the First Committee: A/37/670;
- (e) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/37/735;
- (f) Resolutions 37/100 A to J;
- (g) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/37/PV.3-30, 37-40 and 42-45;
- (h) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/37/SR.62;
- (i) Plenary meeting: A/37/PV.101.

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In the fourth resolution, entitled "Confidence-building measures", the General Assembly, inter alia, urged all States to encourage and assist all efforts designed to explore further the ways in which the confidence-building measures could strengthen international peace and security; invited all States to consider the possible introduction of confidence-building measures in their particular regions and, where possible, to negotiate on them in keeping with the conditions and requirements prevailing in the respective regions; requested the Disarmament Commission to consider the elaboration of guidelines for appropriate types of confidence-building measures and for the implementation of such measures on a global or regional level; further requested the Commission to submit a progress report on its deliberations on this item to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session; further recommended that all States consider the inclusion of a reference to, or an agreement on, confidence-building measures, as appropriate, in any joint statements or declarations of a political nature and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-eighth session an item entitled "Consideration of guidelines for confidence-building measures" (resolution 37/100 D).

In the fifth resolution, entitled "Disarmament and international security", the General Assembly called upon all States to take prompt action for the implementation of resolution 36/97 K and to co-operate towards making more effective the system of security provided for in the Charter of the United Nations, thus effectively facilitating substantial disarmament; and requested the Security Council - and more significantly its permanent members - to proceed with a sense of urgency to the necessary measures for the effective implementation of the decisions of the Council, in accordance with the Charter, for the maintenance of international peace and security (resolution 37/100 E).

In the sixth resolution, entitled "Regional disarmament", the General Assembly, inter alia, expressed the hope that Governments, where the circumstances of the region permitted, would consult with each other on appropriate regional disarmament measures that could be taken at the initiative, and with the participation, of all the States concerned; encouraged Governments to consider the possible establishment or strengthening at the regional level, where appropriate, of institutional arrangements capable of promoting the implementation of such measures; called upon Governments and the existing competent regional institutions which might have taken measures to that end so to inform the Secretary-General; requested the Secretariat, in particular the Department for Disarmament Affairs, and the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research to lend assistance to States and regional institutions which might request it in the context of regional disarmament measures taken at the initiative and with the participation of all the States concerned; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a progress report to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-eighth session an item entitled "Regional disarmament: report of the Secretary-General" (resolution 37/100 F).

In the seventh resolution, entitled "United Nations programme of fellowships on disarmament", the General Assembly, inter alia, requested the Secretary-General to make the necessary arrangements for the implementation of the programme for 1983, in accordance with the guidelines established for it, and to submit a progress report thereon to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session; and requested

the Secretary-General to provide adequate staffing at the appropriate level to meet the requirements of the increased activities and the expanded structure of the programme, bearing in mind the savings that could be made within existing budgetary appropriations (resolution 37/100 G).

In the eighth resolution, entitled "World Disarmament Campaign", the General Assembly invited Member States to take into account various views and opinions expressed at the twelfth special session, including the proposal on launching world-wide action for collecting signatures in support of measures to prevent nuclear war, to curb the arms race and for disarmament; also invited Member States to co-operate with the United Nations to ensure a better flow of information with regard to the various aspects of disarmament and to avoid dissemination of false and tendentious information; and took note of the programme of activities for 1983 in the framework of the World Disarmament Campaign suggested in the report of the Secretary-General and requested the Secretary-General to inform the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session of the progress made (resolution 37/100 H).

In the ninth resolution, entitled "World Disarmament Campaign", the General Assembly, inter alia, approved the general framework of the World Disarmament Campaign specified by the Secretary-General in his report (A/37/548), including the provisions of its paragraph 21 relating to the submission of an annual report to the Assembly on the implementation of the Campaign during the preceding year, and the transmission to the Assembly of the relevant views of the Advisory Board on Disarmament Studies; also approved the programme of activities for the Campaign for 1983 proposed in the report of the Secretary-General; reiterated its invitation to all Member States that had not yet done so to supplement available United Nations resources with voluntary contributions; decided that at the thirty-eighth session of the Assembly there should be a pledging conference for contributions from Member States for the Campaign; and declared again that voluntary contributions made by non-governmental organizations, foundations and trusts and other private sources would also be welcome (resolution 37/100 I).

In the tenth resolution, entitled "World Disarmament Campaign: peace and disarmament movements", the General Assembly called upon Member States to facilitate the flow of a broad range of accurate information on disarmament matters, both governmental and non-governmental, to and among their citizens, with a view to the furtherance of the objectives of the Campaign and in order to advance the final objective of general and complete disarmament under effective international control; called upon all Member States to encourage their citizens freely and publicly to express their own views on disarmament questions and to organize and meet publicly for that purpose; and requested the Secretary-General to report annually to the Assembly on implementation of the provisions of the resolution (resolution 37/100 J).

At the thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly will have before it the following documents:

- (a) Report of the Disarmament Commission: Supplement No. 42 (A/38/42);

- (b) Report of the Committee on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/38/27);
- (c) Reports of the Secretary-General called for under resolutions 37/100 F, G, H and J.

64. Development and strengthening of good-neighbourliness between States: report of the Secretary-General

At its thirty-fourth session, in 1979, the General Assembly, in the course of its consideration of the item entitled "Implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security" (see item 66), invited Governments to communicate to the Secretary-General their views and suggestions on good-neighbourliness; invited the United Nations organs, bodies and programmes, as well as the specialized agencies, to inform the Secretary-General of the aspects of their activities relevant to the development of relations of good-neighbourliness between States; requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its thirty-sixth session a report on the matter; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-sixth session an item entitled "Development and strengthening of good-neighbourliness between States" (resolution 34/99).

At its thirty-sixth session, the General Assembly requested the Governments that had not communicated their views and suggestions on good-neighbourliness to do so as soon as possible, and invited the Governments which had already communicated such views and suggestions to supplement them if they deemed it necessary; invited the United Nations organs, bodies and programmes, as well as the specialized agencies, to continue to inform the Secretary-General of the aspects of their activities relevant to the item; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session a report containing an orderly presentation of the views and suggestions received concerning the content of good-neighbourliness, as well as ways and modalities to enhance it (resolution 36/101).

At its thirty-seventh session, 88/ the General Assembly, inter alia, deemed it appropriate, taking into account the report of the Secretary-General (A/37/476) together with other ideas and proposals which might be submitted subsequently by Member States, to clarify the elements of good-neighbourliness as part of a process

88/ References for the thirty-seventh session (agenda item 58):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/37/476;
- (b) Report of the First Committee: A/37/742;
- (c) Resolution 37/117;
- (d) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/37/PV.46, 49-56 and 59;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/37/PV.108.

of elaborating, at an appropriate time, a suitable international document on the subject; and invited once again the Governments and the international organizations that had not communicated to the Secretary-General their views and suggestions on good-neighbourliness, in accordance with resolutions 34/99 and 36/101, to do so as soon as possible, and the Governments that had already communicated such views and suggestions to supplement them if they deemed it necessary (resolution 37/117).

At the thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 37/117.

65. Strengthening of security and co-operation in the Mediterranean region: report of the Secretary-General

At its thirty-sixth session, in 1981, the General Assembly, in the course of its consideration of the item entitled "Review of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security" (see item 66), considered that further efforts were necessary for the transformation of the Mediterranean into a zone of peace and co-operation; and called upon all Governments to submit, before the thirty-seventh session of the Assembly, their views on the question of the strengthening of security and co-operation in the region of the Mediterranean and requested the Secretary-General to submit the report thereon to the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session (resolution 36/102).

At its thirty-seventh session, 89/ the General Assembly, having noted the report of the Secretary-General (A/37/355 and Add.1-5), inter alia, considered that the security of the Mediterranean and the security of the adjacent regions were interdependent and that further efforts were necessary for the creation of conditions of security and fruitful co-operation in all fields for all countries and peoples of the Mediterranean, on the basis of principles it enumerated; called upon all Governments that had not done so to submit, before the thirty-eighth session of the Assembly, their views on this question and requested the Secretary-General to submit, on the basis of all replies received, an analytical report to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-eighth session an item entitled "Strengthening of security and co-operation in the Mediterranean region" (resolution 37/118).

89/ References for the thirty-seventh session (agenda item 59):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/37/355 and Add.1-5;
- (b) Report of the First Committee: A/37/743;
- (c) Resolution 37/118;
- (d) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/37/PV.46, 49-56 and 59;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/37/PV.108.

At the thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 37/118.

66. Review of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security: report of the Security Council

The item entitled "The strengthening of international security" was included in the agenda of the twenty-fourth session of the General Assembly, in 1969, at the request of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (A/7654). At that session, the Assembly invited Member States to inform the Secretary-General of their views and suggestions as well as of any measures they took for the purpose of strengthening international security (resolution 2606 (XXIV)).

At its twenty-fifth session, the General Assembly, having considered the report of the Secretary-General (A/7922 and Add.1-6), adopted the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security (resolution 2734 (XXV)).

At its twenty-sixth to thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly considered the report of the Secretary-General on the extent of the implementation of the provisions of the Declaration and on actions which should be undertaken by the Assembly in order to secure full compliance with those provisions; and reaffirmed the principles of the Declaration (resolutions 2880 (XXVI), 2993 (XXVII), 3185 (XXVIII), 3332 (XXIX), 3389 (XXX), 31/92, 32/154, 33/75 and 34/100). At its thirty-fifth session, the Assembly also invited the Security Council to report to the Assembly at its thirty-sixth session on the steps taken in order to enhance the authority and enforcement capacity of the Council and the possibility of holding periodic meetings of the Council at the ministerial or higher governmental level (resolution 35/158). At its thirty-sixth session, the Assembly reiterated that invitation to the Council and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report on the question of strengthening of security and co-operation in the region of the Mediterranean to the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session (resolution 36/102).

At its thirty-first to thirty-fifth sessions, the General Assembly adopted under the item resolutions entitled "Non-interference in the internal affairs of States" (resolutions 31/91, 32/153, 33/74, 34/101 and 35/159). At its thirty-sixth session, the Assembly approved the Declaration on the Inadmissibility of Intervention and Interference in the Internal Affairs of States (resolution 36/103).

At its thirty-third session, the General Assembly adopted under the item the Declaration on the Preparation of Societies for Life in Peace (resolution 33/73). At its thirty-sixth session, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to continue to follow the progress made in the implementation of the Declaration and to submit a report thereon to the Assembly not later than at its thirty-ninth session (resolution 36/104).

At its thirty-third session, the General Assembly adopted, also under the item, a resolution entitled "Situation in Nicaragua" (resolution 33/76).

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly, also under the same item, decided to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-sixth session an item entitled "Development and strengthening of good-neighbourliness between States" (see item 64) (resolution 34/99).

At its thirty-seventh session, 90/ the General Assembly reaffirmed once more the validity of the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations as the basis of relations among States; urged all States to abide by their commitment to the Charter; called upon all States to contribute to the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security; further called upon all States to take steps aimed at promoting the system of collective security as envisaged in the Charter, together with measures for the halting of the arms race and for the achievement of general and complete disarmament under effective international control; invited all States to refrain, especially in critical situations and in critical areas, from actions, including military activities and manoeuvres, which constituted pressure on and a threat to other States and regions; urged all States to take measures to prevent the deterioration of the international situation; took note of the fact that the Security Council had again failed to report to the Assembly on steps taken to implement the provisions of paragraphs 13 and 15 of resolution 35/158 and urged it to do so without delay; requested once again the Council to consider ways and means to ensure the implementation of the relevant above-mentioned provisions as well as to examine all existing mechanisms and to propose new ones aimed at enhancing the authority and enforcement capacity of the Council in accordance with the Charter, and to explore also the possibility of holding periodic meetings of the Council, in conformity with Article 28 of the Charter, at the ministerial or higher level in specific cases, so as to enable it to play a more active role in preventing potential conflicts, and to present the Council's conclusions to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session; reiterated the need for the Council to ensure the implementation of its decisions in compliance with provisions of the Charter; considered that respect for and promotion of human rights and fundamental freedoms in their civil, political, economic, social and cultural aspects and the strengthening of international peace and security mutually reinforced each other; reaffirmed 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 urged Member States to increase their support and solidarity with them and their national liberation movements and

90/ References for the thirty-seventh session (agenda item 59):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/37/355 and Add.1-5;
- (b) Report of the First Committee: A/37/743;
- (c) Resolution 37/118;
- (d) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/37/PV.46, 49-56 and 59;
- (e) Plenary meetings: A/37/PV.108.

to take measures for the completion of the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and for the elimination of colonialism, racism and apartheid; called upon the Council to take measures to promote the fulfilment of the objective of the denuclearization of Africa in order to avert the danger which the nuclear capability of South Africa constituted to the African States as well as to international peace and security; reiterated its support for the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace and expressed the hope that the Conference on the Indian Ocean would be held not later than in the first half of 1984 and called upon all States to contribute to the success of that Conference; called upon all States participating in the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe, at Madrid, to take all possible measures and exert every effort in order to ensure substantial and balanced results of that meeting in the implementation of the principles and goals established by the Final Act of the Conference signed at Helsinki, as well as the continuity of the multilateral process initiated by the Conference, which had great significance for the strengthening of peace and security in Europe and in the world; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-eighth session an item entitled "Strengthening of security and co-operation in the Mediterranean region" (see item 65) (resolution 37/118).

At the thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Security Council called for under resolution 37/118.

67. Implementation of the collective security provisions of the Charter of the United Nations for the maintenance of international peace and security: report of the Security Council

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-seventh session of the General Assembly at the request of Sierra Leone. 91/ At that session, the Assembly requested the Security Council as a matter of high priority to study the question of implementation of the collective security provisions of the Charter of the United Nations, with a view to strengthening international peace and security, and to report to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session (resolution 37/119).

At the thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Security Council called for under resolution 37/119.

91/ References for the thirty-seventh session (agenda item 137):

- (a) Request for inclusion: A/37/241;
- (b) Report of the First Committee: A/37/744;
- (c) Resolution 37/119;
- (d) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/37/PV.46, 49-56 and 59;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/37/PV.108.

68. Effects of atomic radiation: report of the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation

At its tenth session, in 1955, the General Assembly established the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation, consisting of 15 Member States, and requested it to assemble, study and disseminate information on observed levels of ionizing radiation and radioactivity in the environment, and on the effects of such radiation upon man and his environment (resolution 913 (X)).

At its twenty-eighth session, the General Assembly decided to increase the membership of the Scientific Committee to a maximum of 20 (resolution 3154 C (XXVIII)). At present, the Committee is composed of the following 20 Member States:

Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, India, Indonesia, Japan, Mexico, Peru, Poland, Sudan, Sweden, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America.

Technical reports reviewing in detail levels and effects of ionizing radiation were submitted to the General Assembly at its thirteenth session (A/3838), seventeenth session (A/5216), nineteenth session (A/5814), twenty-first session (A/6314 and Corr.1), twenty-fourth session (A/7613 and Corr.1), twenty-seventh session (A/8725 and Corr.1), thirty-second session (A/32/40) and thirty-seventh session (A/37/45). Shorter reports on the progress of work were also submitted at the intervening sessions.

At its thirty-seventh session, 92/ the General Assembly took note with appreciation of the report of the Scientific Committee (A/37/45) with its scientific annexes, commended the Committee for its excellent substantive work and for the valuable contribution it had been making 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

92/ References for the thirty-seventh session (agenda item 60):

- (a) Report of the Scientific Committee: Supplement No. 45 (A/37/45); for the full report with its scientific annexes, see Ionizing Radiation: Sources and Biological Effects (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.82.IX.8);
- (b) Report of the Special Political Committee: A/37/573;
- (c) Resolution 37/87;
- (d) Meetings of the Special Political Committee: A/SPC/37/SR.4 and 5;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/37/PV.100.

judgement; noted with satisfaction the continued and growing scientific co-operation between the Committee and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP); requested the Committee to continue its work, including its important co-ordinating activities, to increase knowledge of the levels, effects and risks of ionizing radiation from all sources; welcomed and endorsed the Committee's plan for its future activities of scientific review and assessment on behalf of the Assembly; requested the Committee to review at its next session the important problems in the field of radiation and to report thereon to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session; requested UNEP to continue providing support for the effective conduct of the Committee's work and for the dissemination of its findings to the Assembly, the scientific community and the public; expressed its appreciation for the assistance rendered to the Committee by Member States, the specialized agencies, the International Atomic Energy Agency and non-governmental organizations, and invited them to increase their co-operation in this field; and invited Member States, the United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations concerned to provide further relevant data which would greatly help in the preparation of the Committee's future reports to the Assembly (resolution 37/87).

At the thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Scientific Committee.

69. Report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories: report of the Secretary-General

At its twenty-third session, in 1968, the General Assembly established the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories (resolution 2443 (XXIII)). At present, the Special Committee is composed of the following three Member States: Senegal, Sri Lanka and Yugoslavia.

In the course of the twenty-fifth session of the General Assembly, in October 1970, the Special Committee presented its first report to the Secretary-General in conformity with resolution 2443 (XXIII). The Secretary-General made the report available to the Assembly (A/8089) and, following the inclusion of the item in the agenda of that session, the report was referred to the Special Political Committee. At that session, the Assembly renewed the mandate of the Special Committee (resolution 2727 (XXV)).

At its twenty-sixth to thirty-sixth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item on the basis of reports of the Special Committee and requested the Committee to continue its work (resolutions 2851 (XXVI), 3005 (XXVII), 3092 A and B (XXVIII), 3240 A to C (XXIX), 3525 A to D (XXX), 31/106 A to D, 32/91 A to C, 33/133 A to C, 34/90 A to C, 35/122 A to F and 36/147 A to G).

At its thirty-seventh session, 93/ the General Assembly reaffirmed that the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, was applicable to Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem (resolution 3788 A); determined that all such measures and actions taken by Israel in the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, constituted a serious obstruction of efforts to achieve a just and lasting peace in the Middle East; and demanded once more that the Government of Israel, the occupying Power, should 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 (resolution 37/88 B); deplored the continued refusal by Israel to allow the Special Committee access to the occupied territories; condemned the continued and persistent violation by Israel of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War and other applicable international instruments, and condemned in particular those violations which that Convention designated as "grave breaches" thereof; strongly condemned a number of Israeli policies and practices affecting the Arab inhabitants and their property in the occupied territories; requested the Special Committee, pending the early termination of Israeli occupation, 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; requested the Special Committee to continue to investigate the treatment of civilians in detention in the occupied territories; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session (resolution 37/88 C); demanded once more that the Government of Israel should rescind the illegal measures taken by the Israeli military occupation authorities in expelling and imprisoning the Mayors of Hebron

93/ References for the thirty-seventh session (agenda item 61):

- (a) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/37/162, A/37/525-S/15451, A/37/541;
- (b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Committee: A/37/485;
- (c) Report of the Special Political Committee: A/37/698;
- (d) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/37/725;
- (e) Resolutions 37/88 A to G;
- (f) Meetings of the Special Political Committee: A/SPC/37/SR.35-44;
- (g) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/37/SR.61;
- (h) Plenary meeting: A/37/PV.100.

and Halhul and in expelling the Sharia Judge of Hebron and that it should facilitate their immediate return so that they could resume the functions for which they had been elected and appointed; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly as soon as possible (resolution 37/88 D); determined that all legislative and administrative measures and actions taken or to be taken by Israel that purported to alter the character and legal status of the Syrian Arab Golan Heights were null and void and constituted a flagrant violation of international law; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session (resolution 37/88 E); condemned Israeli policies and practices against Palestinian students and faculty in schools, universities and other educational institutions in the occupied Palestinian territories; demanded that Israel should rescind those actions and measures; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report before the end of 1983 (resolution 37/88 F); expressed deep concern that Israel had failed for two years to apprehend and prosecute the perpetrators of the assassination attempts against the Mayors of Nablus, Ramallah and Al Bireh; demanded once more that Israel should inform the Secretary-General of the results of the investigations relevant to the assassination attempts; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session (resolution 37/88 G).

At the thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly will have before it the following documents:

- (a) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Committee called for under paragraph 12 of resolution 37/88 C;
- (b) Reports of the Secretary-General called for under resolutions 37/88 C to G.

70. International co-operation in the peaceful uses of outer space:

- (a) Report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space
- (b) Implementation of the recommendations of the Second United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space: report of the Secretary-General

The item relating to the peaceful uses of outer space was first included in the agenda of the General Assembly at its thirteenth session in 1958. At that session, the Assembly established the Ad Hoc Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, composed of 18 members, and requested the Committee to report to the Assembly on the activities and resources of the United Nations, of the specialized agencies and of other international bodies relating to the peaceful uses of outer space, on the area of international co-operation in the peaceful uses of outer space, on future organizational arrangements and on the nature of legal problems which might arise in carrying out programmes to explore outer space (resolution 1348 (XIII)).

At its fourteenth session, the General Assembly set up a permanent body, the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (resolution 1472 A (XIV)), whose

original membership of 24 was expanded to 28 at the sixteenth session (resolution 1721 E (XVI)), to 37 at the twenty-eighth session (resolution 3182 (XXVIII)), to 47 at the thirty-second session (resolution 32/196 B) and to 53 at the thirty-fifth session (resolution 35/16). The Committee has established a Legal Sub-Committee and a Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee. It has also established four working groups of the whole on navigation satellites, broadcasting satellites, remote sensing satellites and the use of nuclear power sources in outer space. At present, the Committee is composed of the following 53 Member States:

Albania, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Benin, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, Egypt, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Lebanon, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Netherlands, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Sierra Leone, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Cameroon, United States of America, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam and Yugoslavia.

The Committee has considered the work of its subsidiary bodies and reported each year to the General Assembly. The discussions and recommendations of the Committee have led to the formulation and adoption of several important international legal instruments, including the Declaration of Legal Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space (resolution 1962 (XVIII)), the Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies (resolution 2222 (XXI)), the Agreement on the Rescue of Astronauts, the Return of Astronauts and the Return of Objects Launched into Outer Space (resolution 2345 (XXII)), the Convention on International Liability for Damage Caused by Space Objects (resolution 2777 (XXVI)), the Convention on Registration of Objects Launched into Outer Space (resolution 3235 (XXIX)) and the Agreement Governing the Activities of States on the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies (resolution 34/68). On the recommendation of the Committee, the Assembly has adopted several resolutions relating to international co-operation in the peaceful uses of outer space and, more recently, relating to the promotion of practical applications of space technology, particularly for the benefit of developing countries.

At its thirty-seventh session, 94/ the General Assembly considered this item concurrently with the items entitled "Preparation of an international convention on

94/ References for the thirty-seventh session (agenda items 62, 63 and 131):

- (a) Report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space:
Supplement No. 20 (A/37/20);
- (b) Report of the Preparatory Committee for the Second United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space:
Supplement No. 46 (A/37/46);

/...

principles governing the use by States of artificial earth satellites for direct television broadcasting" and "Question of the review of the Convention on International Liability for Damage Caused by Space Objects". At that session, the Assembly decided that the Legal Sub-Committee should continue on a priority basis its detailed consideration of the legal implications of remote sensing of the earth from space and continue its consideration of the possibility of supplementing the norms of international law relevant to the use of nuclear power sources in outer space through its working group, and matters relating to the definition and/or delimitation of outer space and outer space activities, bearing in mind, inter alia, questions relating to the geostationary orbit; endorsed the recommendation of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space that the Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee should take up on a priority basis the consideration of the United Nations Programme on Space Applications and the co-ordination of outer space activities within the United Nations system, questions relating to remote sensing of the earth by satellites, and the use of nuclear power sources in outer space, and consider the items entitled "Questions relating to space transportation systems and their implications for future activities in space" and "Examination of the physical nature and technical attributes of the geostationary orbit"; and requested the Committee, with the benefit of possible advice of both its Sub-Committees in their next sessions, to consider the implementation of the recommendations of the Second United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (resolution 37/89); endorsed the recommendations contained in the report of the Conference; requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session (resolution 37/90); reaffirmed the importance of the Convention on International Liability for Damage Caused by Space Objects; and invited all States that had not yet done so to give urgent consideration to ratifying or acceding to the Convention (resolution 37/91); and adopted the Principles Governing the Uses by States of

(continued)

- (c) Report of the Second United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space: A/CONF.101/10 and Corr.1 and 2;
- (d) Report of the Special Political Committee: A/37/646;
- (e) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/37/726;
- (f) Resolutions 37/89 to 37/92
- (g) Meetings of the Special Political Committee: A/SPC/37/SR.15-20, 23, 25, 33 and 34;
- (h) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/37/SR.61;
- (i) Plenary meeting: A/37/PV.100.

**Artificial Earth Satellites for International Direct Television Broadcasting
(resolution 37/92).**

At the thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly will have before it the following documents:

- (a) Report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space: Supplement No. 20 (A/38/20);
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the recommendations of the Second United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, called for under resolution 37/90.

71. Comprehensive review of the whole question of peace-keeping operations in all their aspects: report of the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations

At its nineteenth session, in February 1965, the General Assembly established the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations, which was to undertake a comprehensive review of the whole question of peace-keeping operations in all their aspects, including ways of overcoming the financial difficulties of the United Nations (resolution 2006 (XIX)).

At present, the Special Committee is composed of the following 33 Member States:

Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Canada, Denmark, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, France, German Democratic Republic, Guatemala, Hungary, India, Iraq, Italy, Japan, Mauritania, Mexico, Netherlands, Nigeria, Pakistan, Poland, Romania, Sierra Leone, Spain, Thailand, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Venezuela and Yugoslavia.

The Special Committee's working group, established in April 1968 to prepare working papers related to peace-keeping issues, is composed of the following 13 Member States:

Argentina, Canada, Egypt, France, Hungary, India, Japan, Nigeria, Mexico, Pakistan, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America.

At its twentieth, twenty-first and twenty-second sessions, the General Assembly requested the Special Committee to consider the preparation of a study on matters related to facilities, services and personnel which Member States might provide for United Nations peace-keeping operations (resolutions 2053 (XX), 2220 (XXI) and 2308 (XXII)).

At its twenty-third and twenty-fourth sessions, the General Assembly requested the Special Committee to submit to it a comprehensive report on the United Nations military observers established or authorized by the Security Council, as well as a

progress report on such work as the Committee might be able to undertake on any other models of peace-keeping operations (resolutions 2451 (XXIII) and 2576 (XXIV)).

At its twenty-fifth session, the General Assembly instructed the Special Committee to intensify its work with a view to completing its report on the United Nations military observers (resolution 2670 (XXV)).

At its twenty-sixth to thirty-sixth sessions, the General Assembly urged the Special Committee to renew its efforts to work towards the completion of agreed guidelines which would govern the conduct of peace-keeping operations of the United Nations in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and to devote further attention to specific questions related to the practical implementation of peace-keeping operations (resolutions 2835 (XXVI), 2965 (XXVII), 3091 (XXVIII), 3239 (XXIX), 3457 (XXX), 31/105, 32/106, 33/114, 34/53, 35/121 and 36/37).

At its thirty-seventh session, 95/ the General Assembly reaffirmed the mandate given to the Special Committee by relevant resolutions of the Assembly (resolution 37/93).

At the thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Special Committee called for under resolution 36/37.

72. Questions relating to information:

- (a) Report of the Committee on Information
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General
- (c) Report of the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

At its thirtieth session, in 1975, the General Assembly, in the course of its consideration of the item relating to the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1976-1977, requested the Secretary-General to make new efforts in the field of information activities of the Organization and convey to the general public comprehensive information regarding the political, economic, social,

95/ References for the thirty-seventh session (agenda item 64):

- (a) Report of the Special Political Committee: A/37/686;
- (b) Resolution 37/93;
- (c) Meetings of the Special Political Committee: A/SPC/37/SR.33-35 and 39;
- (d) Plenary meeting: A/37/PV.100.

cultural and humanitarian achievements and undertakings of the United Nations system, including the principles and aims related to the new international economic order; called upon the Secretary-General to collaborate closely in that effort with the national information media, the United Nations associations and other non-governmental organizations concerned throughout the world; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its thirty-third session a report on the activities of the Office of Public Information of the Secretariat and decided to consider the question at that session as a separate item entitled "United Nations public information policies and activities" (resolution 3535 (XXX)).

At its thirty-third session, the General Assembly decided that the above-mentioned item should be considered as sub-item(s) of an item entitled "Questions relating to information", which would be allocated to the Special Political Committee. At that session, the Assembly also decided to establish a Committee to Review United Nations Public Information Policies and Activities, consisting of 41 Member States; requested the Committee to submit a report to the Assembly at its thirty-fourth session; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Assembly at its thirty-fourth session (resolution 33/115 C).

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly decided to maintain the Committee to Review United Nations Public Information Policies and Activities, which would henceforth be known as "the Committee on Information" and whose membership would be increased from 41 to 66; requested the Committee on Information to continue to examine United Nations public information policies and activities, to evaluate and follow up the efforts made and the progress achieved by the United Nations system in the field of information and communications, and to promote the establishment of a new, more just and more effective world information and communication order intended to strengthen peace and international understanding and based on the free circulation and wider and better balanced dissemination of information and to make recommendations thereon to the Assembly; requested the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) to submit to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session a progress report on the establishment of a new world information and communication order; requested the Secretary-General to implement the recommendations of the Committee's Ad Hoc Working Group (A/34/21, annex III) and to report on the progress achieved to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session; called upon the Secretary-General to reconsider, in consultation with the Committee, the priorities and programmes of the Department of Public Information and to submit a report on the matter to the Assembly; requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session a report on developments in the public information activities of the Secretariat; requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Committee, to undertake a study regarding the intensification and expansion of United Nations short-wave broadcasts and to submit his proposals to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session; requested the Committee to examine the report of the Joint Inspection Unit (JIU) on United Nations information centres (A/34/379) and the comments of the Secretary-General thereon (A/34/379/Add.1) and to prepare recommendations to be submitted to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session; and requested the Committee and the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session (resolution 34/182).

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly expressed its satisfaction at the establishment within UNESCO of the International Programme for the Development of Communication; and requested the Director-General of UNESCO to submit a progress report on the implementation of the Programme to the Assembly at its thirty-sixth session (resolution 35/201, sect. I); decided to increase the membership of the Committee on Information from 66 to 67; requested the Committee on Information to continue to examine the co-operation of the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat with specialized bodies for co-operation between the non-aligned countries in the field of information and communication, as well as with other international and regional information organizations; and requested the Committee to report to the Assembly at its thirty-sixth session (resolution 35/201, sect. II); requested the Secretary-General to implement the recommendations of the Ad Hoc Working Group of the Committee on Information and to report on the progress achieved to the Assembly at its thirty-sixth session; requested the Secretary-General to take urgent measures to redress the geographical imbalance in the staff of the Department of Public Information and to submit a progress report thereon to the Assembly at its thirty-sixth session; and requested the Secretary-General to take a number of other measures in the field of information and to report to the Assembly at its thirty-sixth session (resolution 35/201, sect. III).

The President of the General Assembly subsequently announced that he had appointed Greece a member of the Committee on Information. At present, the Committee is composed of the following 67 Member States:

Algeria, Argentina, Bangladesh, Belgium, Benin, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burundi, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Italy, Ivory Coast, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Lebanon, Mongolia, Morocco, Netherlands, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia and Zaire.

At its thirty-sixth session, the General Assembly took note with satisfaction of the report of the Director-General of UNESCO (A/36/530, annex); and invited the Director-General to submit to the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session a progress report on the efforts of UNESCO for the establishment of a new world information and communication order (resolution 36/149 A); approved the report of the Committee on Information (A/36/21) and its recommendations; reiterated its appeal to Member States, to the information and communication media, as well as to non-governmental organizations, to disseminate more widely information about the activities of the United Nations; requested the Secretary-General to take measures to ensure that the existing imbalance in the staff of the Department of Public Information should be rectified and to submit a progress report to the Committee at its next session; requested the Secretary-General to ensure that the Department made a more strenuous effort to ensure balance in the use of official languages in the publications and programmes of the Department, to strengthen the competent unit in the Department

for the production of information material in Spanish and to report on the above to the Committee at its next session; requested the Secretary-General to take a number of other measures in the field of information; and requested the Committee and the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session (resolution 36/149 B).

At its thirty-seventh session, 96/ the General Assembly, *inter alia*, took note with satisfaction of the report of the Director-General of UNESCO on the implementation of the International Programme for the Development of Communication and the establishment of a new world information and communication order; called upon all Member States and all organizations of the United Nations system, international, governmental and non-governmental organizations and professional organizations in the field of communication, to exert every effort to make better known through all means at their disposal the issues underlying the demand for the development of communication capacities in developing countries as a step towards the establishment of a new world information and communication order; noted with satisfaction the co-operation existing between the United Nations, UNESCO and all other organizations of the United Nations system, particularly the International Telecommunication Union (ITU), in the implementation of the Programme; called upon Member States and organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to respond to the appeals of the Director-General and make contributions to the Programme; and invited the Director-General to continue his efforts in the field of communication and information and to submit to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session a comprehensive report on the implementation of the Programme, on the activities related to the establishment of a new world information and communication order and, in co-operation with ITU, on the impact of the current technological

96/ References for the thirty-seventh session (agenda item 67):

- (a) Report of the Committee on Information: Supplement No. 21 (A/37/21);
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General: A/37/446;
- (c) Notes by the Secretary-General: A/37/174, A/37/453 and Corr.1;
- (d) Report of the Special Political Committee: A/37/707;
- (e) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/37/711;
- (f) Resolutions 37/94 A and B;
- (g) Meetings of the Special Political Committee: A/SPC/37/SR.6-14, 38 and 43;
- (h) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/37/SR.59;
- (i) Plenary meeting: A/37/PV.100.

developments and practices and their application in the communication and information sector, especially in the developing countries, bearing in mind, inter alia, the forthcoming relevant meetings of UNESCO (resolution 37/94 A).

At the same session, the General Assembly, inter alia, approved the report of the Committee on Information and all its recommendations and urged their full implementation; reaffirmed the mandate given to the Committee by the Assembly in its resolution 34/182; requested the Committee to continue to seek the co-operation and active participation of all organizations of the United Nations system, particularly UNESCO and ITU, while avoiding any overlapping of activities; affirmed its strong support for UNESCO and for its efforts to promote the establishment of a new world information and communication order; reiterated again its appeal to Member States, to the information and communication media, both public and private, as well as to non-governmental organizations, to disseminate more widely objective and better balanced information about the activities of the United Nations, such dissemination being aimed at achieving a more comprehensive and realistic image of the activities and potential of the United Nations system in all its purposes and endeavours; called upon all organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to develop, in a concerted manner, integrated and coherent public information programmes to promote understanding of and support for the activities of the system in all its fields, in particular the economic, social, development and cultural fields; requested that the Joint United Nations Information Committee, as the essential instrument for inter-agency co-ordination and co-operation in the field of public information, should be strengthened and made more effective and that its secretariat should elaborate new methods of work and longer-term indicative planning and joint action, especially in the promotion of a new world information and communication order; requested the Committee on Information and the Joint United Nations Information Committee to take action in accordance with paragraphs 15 and 16 of the recommendations of the Committee on Information for its consideration at its substantive session in 1983; requested the Secretary-General to ensure that the activities of the Department of Public Information, as the focal point of the public information tasks of the United Nations, should be strengthened, along the lines established in the relevant resolutions of the Assembly and the recommendations of the Committee on Information, to ensure a more coherent coverage of, and a better knowledge about, the United Nations and its work, especially in priority areas, including international peace and security, disarmament, peace-keeping and peacemaking operations, decolonization, the promotion of human rights, the struggle against apartheid and racial discrimination, economic, social and development issues, the integration of women in the struggle for peace and development, the establishment of the new international economic order and of a new world information and communication order, the work of the United Nations Council for Namibia and programmes on women and youth; requested the Secretary-General, in view of the vital role that information played in the development process, to ensure that the Department of Public Information co-operated more closely with the United Nations development agencies and programmes, in particular the United Nations Development Programme, both at Headquarters and in the field, in order to pool their resources, avoid duplication and foster effectively the process of development; requested the Secretary-General to ensure that, within the World Disarmament Campaign (see item 63), the Department of Public Information fulfilled the role assigned to it by

the Assembly by utilizing its expertise and resources in public information to ensure its maximum effectiveness; requested the Secretary-General to ensure that, within existing resources, competent organs of the Secretariat prepared a documented factual summary account of the coverage by a widely representative world media of developments affecting the Palestinian people from June to December 1982; requested the Secretary-General to ensure that the Department of Public Information organized as soon as possible, in close co-operation with UNESCO, a round table on a new world information and communication order; requested the Secretary-General to continue and intensify his efforts to redress the existing imbalance in the staff of the Department of Public Information, and, until equitable geographical distribution was achieved, to take urgent steps to increase the representation of the group of developing countries, particularly at senior and policy-making levels; requested the Secretary-General to take the necessary measures to implement the existing plan regarding programming in the Portuguese language and to submit to the Committee on Information at its next session specific proposals, including estimates of costs and benefits, for a separate plan to enable the African Unit to undertake programming at a meaningful level in French and major languages of the region other than those already in use; noted that a separate Caribbean unit had been established and had begun functioning and requested the Secretary-General to report on measures needed for its possible expansion so that it might offer effective programming in French and in the other languages of the subregion; requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Committee on Information at its next session a new, extensive and detailed report on the acquisition of a United Nations communications satellite, which would include the different alternatives and analyse and evaluate the current administrative costs in relation to telephone, telex, radio, video, document processing, the holding of conferences, travel by interpreters, and so on, and, while projecting seven-year operational goals, compare them with the cost to the United Nations of its own satellite, taking into account all potential uses of such a satellite by the United Nations system and also presenting feasible financing and self-maintenance alternatives, and in this regard requested that the Committee should, at its next session, also take into account the basic report on communications to be produced by JIU; requested the Secretary-General to publish the UN Chronicle in all the official languages of the United Nations and, within existing financial resources, to take the measures necessary to ensure that the UN Chronicle be further improved to present a wide and more comprehensive coverage of United Nations activities and that it be published in an attractive and appropriate format to ensure a wide, timely and effective circulation; requested the Secretary-General to strengthen the capacity and enhance the role of the United Nations information centres through, in particular, the implementation of the provisions of paragraph 22 of the recommendations of the Committee on Information; requested the Secretary-General to initiate practical efforts towards a balance in the use of all the official languages of the United Nations in the radio broadcasting programme covering United Nations conferences held away from Headquarters; requested the Secretary-General to proceed, without prejudice to any future plan concerning the regionalization of the Radio and Visual Services Division, to maintain and enhance the functions of the Middle East and Arabic Unit in the Radio Service as the producer of television and radio programmes for the Arabic-speaking countries and suggested that he should enlarge it through the redeployment of existing resources; reaffirmed the importance of Development Forum as the only inter-agency publication of the United Nations system which

concentrated on development issues, requested the Secretary-General to continue to support its publication from the regular budget of the United Nations while intensifying his efforts to secure a sound and independent financial basis for its continued publication and called upon all the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to contribute to this system-wide publication; requested the Secretary-General to report further to the Committee on Information at its next session on the viability of a world-wide United Nations short-wave network, its regional segments and its pertinent frequencies, as well as on the alternative solution of continuing to rent broadcast time on existing national short-wave transmitters; requested the Secretary-General to continue the co-operation between the Department of Public Information and the Union of National Radio and Television Organizations of Africa in order to broadcast United Nations radio programmes on those radio stations, and further requested him to co-operate for the establishment of a pilot project for wider broadcasting of United Nations radio programmes; requested the Secretary-General to report to the Committee on Information, at its substantive session in 1983, on the implementation of all the recommendations contained in the Committee's report; and requested him to report to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session; and requested the Committee on Information to report to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session (resolution 37/94 B).

At the thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly will have before it the following documents:

- (a) Report of the Committee on Information: Supplement No. 21 (A/38/21);
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 37/94 B;
- (c) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Director-General of UNESCO called for under resolution 37/94 A.

73. United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East:

- (a) Report of the Commissioner-General
- (b) Report of the Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East
- (c) Report of the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine
- (d) Report of the Joint Inspection Unit
- (e) Reports of the Secretary-General

At its third session, in 1948, the General Assembly initiated United Nations assistance to Palestine refugees (resolution 212 (III)). At that session, the Assembly established the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine, composed of France, Turkey and the United States of America (resolution 194 (III)).

At its fourth session, the General Assembly established the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) (resolution 302 (IV)). Since May 1950, the Agency, which is supported by voluntary contributions, has been providing relief, education, training, health and other services to Arab refugees from Palestine. In 1967, the functions of the Agency were widened to include humanitarian assistance, as far as practicable, on an emergency basis and as a temporary measure, to other displaced persons in serious need of immediate assistance as a result of the hostilities (resolution 2252 (ES-V)). The Agency's mandate has been extended several times, most recently until 30 June 1984 (resolution 35/13 A).

Under paragraph 8 of resolution 302 (IV), the General Assembly established an Advisory Commission to advise and assist the Director (now Commissioner-General) of the Agency in the execution of its programme. At present, the Advisory Commission of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East is composed of the following 10 Member States:

Belgium, Egypt, France, Japan, Jordan, Lebanon, Syrian Arab Republic, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America.

Under paragraph 21 of resolution 302 (IV), the Director (now Commissioner-General) of the Agency was requested to submit to the General Assembly an annual report on the work of the Agency and to the Secretary-General such other reports as the Agency might wish to bring to the attention of the United Nations or its appropriate organs.

At its twenty-fifth session, the General Assembly, in view of the Agency's deteriorating financial situation, established the Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East and requested it to study all aspects of the financing of the Agency and to assist the Secretary-General and the Commissioner-General in reaching solutions to the financial problems of the Agency (resolution 2656 (XXV)). The Working Group is composed of the following nine Member States:

France, Ghana, Japan, Lebanon, Norway, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America.

The Working Group submitted to the General Assembly at its twenty-fifth session and at every subsequent session recommendations to help solve the financial problems of the Agency. The Assembly has annually extended the Working Group's mandate.

At its thirty-seventh session 97/ the General Assembly adopted 11 resolutions under this item.

97/ References for the thirty-seventh session (agenda item 65):

(a) Reports of the Commissioner-General of UNRWA:

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In the first resolution, entitled "Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East", the General Assembly requested the Working Group to continue its efforts, in co-operation with the Secretary-General and the Commissioner-General, for the financing of the Agency for a further period of one year (resolution 37/120 A).

In the second resolution, entitled "Assistance to persons displaced as a result of the June 1967 and subsequent hostilities", the General Assembly reaffirmed its resolution 36/146 D and all previous resolutions on the question; endorsed, bearing in mind the objectives of those resolutions, the efforts of the Commissioner-General of the Agency to continue to provide humanitarian assistance as far as practicable, on an emergency basis and as a temporary measure, to other persons in the area who were currently displaced and in serious need of continued

(continued)

- (i) Annual report: Supplement No. 13 (A/37/13);
- (ii) Special report: A/37/479;
- (b) Report of the Working Group on the Financing of UNRWA: A/37/591;
- (c) Report of the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine: A/37/497;
- (d) Reports of the Secretary-General:
 - (i) Palestine refugees in the Gaza Strip: A/37/425 and Corr.1;
 - (ii) Population and refugees displaced since 1967: A/37/426;
 - (iii) Offers of scholarships and grants for higher education for Palestine refugees: A/37/427;
 - (iv) Revenues derived from Palestine refugee properties: A/37/488 and Corr.1;
 - (v) Question of the establishment of a university at Jerusalem: A/37/599;
- (e) Report of the Special Political Committee: A/37/723;
- (f) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/37/747;
- (g) Resolution 37/120 A to K;
- (h) Meetings of the Special Political Committee: A/SPC/37/SR.24, 26-32, 40, 44 and 45;
- (i) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/37/SR.66;
- (j) Plenary meeting: A/37/PV.108.

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assistance as a result of the June 1967 and subsequent hostilities; and strongly appealed to all Governments and to organizations and individuals to contribute generously for the above purposes to the Agency and to the other intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations concerned (resolution 37/120 B).

In the third resolution, entitled "University of Jerusalem for Palestine refugees", the General Assembly commended the constructive efforts made by the Commissioner-General of UNRWA, the Council of the United Nations University and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, which had worked diligently towards the implementation of General Assembly resolution 36/146 G; further commended the close co-operation of the competent educational authorities concerned; emphasized 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; endorsed the various steps recommended in the report of the Secretary-General, including the creation of a voluntary fund to be administered by the Department of Technical Co-operation for Development of the Secretariat, in order to provide graduate and post-doctoral fellowships for a highly trained core faculty of the proposed university; requested the Secretary-General to continue to take all necessary measures, including the conduct of a functional feasibility study for establishing the university of Jerusalem in accordance with the recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary-General; called upon Israel as the occupying Power to co-operate in the implementation of the resolution and to remove the hindrances which it had put in the way of establishing the University at Jerusalem; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session (resolution 37/120 C).

In the fourth resolution, entitled "Offers by Member States of grants and scholarships for higher education, including vocational training, for Palestine refugees", the General Assembly urged all States to respond to the appeal contained in its resolution 32/90 F in a manner commensurate with the needs of the Palestine refugees for higher education and vocational training; strongly appealed to all States, specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations to augment the special allocations for grants and scholarships to Palestine refugees in addition to their contributions to the regular budget of the Agency; expressed its appreciation to all Governments, specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations that had responded favourably to its resolution 36/146 H; invited the relevant United Nations agencies to continue to expand the inclusion, within their respective spheres of competence, of assistance for higher education for Palestine refugee students; appealed to all States, specialized agencies and the United Nations University to contribute generously to the Palestinian universities in the territories occupied by Israel since 1967; also appealed to all States, specialized agencies and other international bodies to contribute towards the establishment of vocational training centres for Palestine refugees; requested the Agency to act as recipient and trustee for such special allocations and scholarships and to award them to qualified Palestine refugee candidates; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session (resolution 37/120 D).

In the fifth resolution, entitled "Palestine refugees in the Gaza Strip", the General Assembly reiterated its demand that Israel desist from the removal and

resettlement of Palestine refugees in the Gaza Strip and from the destruction of their shelters; and requested the Secretary-General, after consulting with the Commissioner-General, to report to the Assembly, before the opening of its thirty-eighth session, on Israel's compliance with the above (resolution 37/120 E).

In the sixth resolution, entitled "Resumption of the ration distribution to Palestine refugees", the General Assembly called upon all Governments, as a matter of urgency, to make the most generous efforts possible to meet the needs of the Agency, particularly in the light of the interruption by the Agency of the general ration distribution to Palestine refugees in all fields, and therefore urged non-contributing Governments to contribute regularly and contributing Governments to consider increasing their regular contributions; and requested the Commissioner-General to resume, on a continuing basis and as soon as possible, the interrupted general ration distribution to Palestine refugees in all fields (resolution 37/120 F).

In the seventh resolution, entitled "Population and refugees displaced since 1967", the General Assembly reaffirmed the inalienable right of all displaced inhabitants to return to their homes or former places of residence in the territories occupied by Israel since 1967 and declared once more that any attempt to restrict, or to attach conditions to, the free exercise of the right of return by any displaced person was inconsistent with that inalienable right and inadmissible; considered any and all agreements embodying any restriction on or condition for the return of the displaced inhabitants as null and void; strongly deplored the continued refusal of the Israeli authorities to take steps for the return of the displaced inhabitants; called once more upon Israel to take immediate steps for the return of all displaced inhabitants and to desist from all measures that obstructed the return of the displaced inhabitants, including measures affecting the physical and demographic structure of the occupied territories; and requested the Secretary-General, after consulting with the Commissioner-General, to report to the Assembly before the opening of its thirty-eighth session on Israel's compliance with the above (resolution 37/120 G).

In the eighth resolution, entitled "Revenues derived from Palestine refugee properties", the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to take all appropriate steps, in consultation with the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine, for the protection and administration of Arab property, assets and property rights in Israel, and to establish a fund for the receipt of income derived therefrom, on behalf of their rightful owners; called once again upon the Governments concerned, especially Israel, to render all facilities and assistance to the Secretary-General in the implementation of the resolution; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session (resolution 37/120 H).

In the ninth resolution, entitled "Special identification cards to all Palestine refugees", the General Assembly reiterated its regret that paragraph 11 of General Assembly resolution 194 (III) had not thus far been implemented; requested the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the Commissioner-General, to issue identification cards to all Palestine refugees and their descendants, irrespective of whether they were recipients or not of rations and services from

the Agency, as well as to all displaced persons and to those who had been prevented from returning to their homes as a result of the 1967 hostilities, and their descendants; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session (resolution 37/120 I).

In the tenth resolution, entitled "Protection of Palestine refugees", the General Assembly urged the Secretary-General, in consultation with UNRWA and pending the withdrawal of Israeli forces from the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem, to undertake effective measures to guarantee the safety and security and the legal and human rights of the Palestinian refugees in the occupied territories; called upon Israel, the occupying Power, to release forthwith all detained Palestine refugees, including the employees of UNRWA; also called upon Israel to desist forthwith from preventing those Palestinians registered by UNRWA as refugees in Lebanon from returning to their camps in Lebanon; further called upon Israel to allow the resumption of health, medical, educational and social services rendered by UNRWA to the Palestinians in the refugee camps in southern Lebanon; requested the Commissioner-General to co-ordinate his activities in rendering these services with the Government of Lebanon, the host country; urged the Commissioner-General to provide housing, in consultation with the Government of Lebanon, to the Palestine refugees whose houses had been demolished or razed by the Israeli forces, in order to protect them from the severity of the weather; requested the Commissioner-General, in consultation with the Government of Lebanon, to prepare a report on the totality of the damage caused to the Palestine refugees and their property and to the Agency's facilities, as well as those of other international bodies, as a result of the Israeli aggression; and requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Commissioner-General, to report to the Assembly before the opening of its thirty-eighth session (resolution 37/120 J).

In the eleventh resolution, entitled "Assistance to Palestine refugees", the General Assembly noted with regret that repatriation or compensation of the refugees as provided for in paragraph 11 of resolution 194 (III) had not been effected, that no substantial progress had been made in the programme endorsed by the Assembly in paragraph 2 of its resolution 513 (VI) for the reintegration of refugees either by repatriation or resettlement and that, therefore, the situation of the refugees continued to be a matter of serious concern; expressed its thanks to the Commissioner-General and to all the staff of the Agency, recognizing that the Agency was doing all it could within the limits of available resources, and also expressed its thanks to the specialized agencies and private organizations for their valuable work in assisting the refugees; reiterated its request that the headquarters of the Agency should be relocated to its former site within its area of operations as soon as practicable; noted with regret that the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine had been unable to find a means of achieving progress in the implementation of paragraph 11 of resolution 194 (III) and requested 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 October 1982; directed attention to the continuing seriousness of the financial position of the Agency, as outlined in the report of the Commissioner-General; noted with concern that, despite the commendable and successful efforts of the Commissioner-General to collect additional contributions, this increased level of

income to the Agency was still insufficient to cover essential budget requirements in the current year and that, at currently foreseen levels of giving, deficits would recur each year; and called upon all Governments as a matter of urgency to make the most generous efforts possible to meet the anticipated needs of the Agency, particularly in the light of the budgetary deficit projected in the report of the Commissioner-General, and therefore urged non-contributing Governments to contribute regularly and contributing Governments to consider increasing their regular contributions (resolution 37/120 K).

At the thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly will have before it the following documents:

- (a) Report of the Commissioner-General of UNRWA: Supplement No. 13 (A/38/13);
- (b) Report of the Working Group on the Financing of UNRWA called for under resolution 37/120 A;
- (c) Report of the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine called for under resolution 37/120 K;
- (d) Report of the Joint Inspection Unit called for under decision 36/462;
- (e) Reports of the Secretary-General called for under resolutions 37/120 C, D, E, G, H, I and J.

74. International co-operation to avert new flows of refugees: report of the Secretary-General

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-fifth session of the General Assembly in 1980, at the request of the Federal Republic of Germany (A/35/242). At that session, the Assembly, gravely concerned over the increasing flows of refugees in many parts of the world and convinced that the United Nations was called upon to consider, in addition to humanitarian and social relief, suitable means to avert new flows of refugees, invited all Member States to convey to the Secretary-General their comments and suggestions on international co-operation to avert new flows of refugees and to facilitate the return of those refugees who wished to return; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its thirty-sixth session the views, comments and suggestions expressed by Member States, including all pertinent additional contributions from other United Nations organs (resolution 35/124).

At its thirty-sixth session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General (A/36/582 and Corr.1 and Add.1); emphasized the right of refugees to return to their homes in their homelands and reaffirmed the right of those who did not wish to return to receive adequate compensation; decided to establish a group of governmental experts of 17 members to be appointed by the Secretary-General, upon nomination by the Member States concerned after appropriate consultation with the regional groups and with due regard to equitable geographical distribution; requested the Group of Governmental Experts on International Co-operation to Avert New Flows of Refugees, in the light of the existing relevant

international instruments, norms and principles, to undertake a comprehensive review of the problem in all its aspects, with a view to developing recommendations on appropriate means of international co-operation in this field; called upon the Group to take into account, inter alia, the comments and suggestions to the Secretary-General, the views expressed during the debate on the item and the study submitted to the Commission on Human Rights at its thirty-eighth session by the Special Rapporteur (E/CN.4/1503); requested the Secretary-General to prepare a further compilation of the replies received; and called upon the Group to submit a report to the Secretary-General in time for deliberation by the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session (resolution 36/148).

At its thirty-seventh session, 98/ the General Assembly was informed by the Secretary-General that the Group of Experts had not been constituted (A/SPC/37/3). At that session, the Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General (A/37/416 and Add.1); reaffirmed its resolution 36/148; decided to enlarge the Group of Governmental Experts on International Co-operation to Avert New Flows of Refugees, from 17 to 24 members, with one additional seat to be rotated between the Latin American, African and Asian regions; reaffirmed the mandate of the Group as defined in resolution 36/148 by stressing the need for its members to embark upon the study in question in the framework of a constructive, future-oriented approach; renewed its call upon Member States that had not yet conveyed to the Secretary-General their comments and suggestions to do so as soon as possible; requested the Secretary-General to prepare a further compilation of the replies and to provide the Group with all necessary assistance; and called upon the Group to hold, as soon as possible the meetings which had already been arranged and to submit a report to the Secretary-General in time for deliberation by the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session (resolution 37/121).

98/ References for the thirty-seventh session (agenda item 66):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/37/416 and Add.1;
- (b) Report of the Special Political Committee: A/37/712;
- (c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/37/748;
- (d) Resolution 37/121;
- (e) Meetings of the Special Political Committee: A/SPC/37/SR.41-43, 45 and 48;
- (f) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/37/SR.66;
- (g) Plenary meeting: A/37/PV.108.

At the thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly will have before it the following documents:

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General called for under paragraph 8 of resolution 37/121;
- (b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Group of Governmental Experts called for under paragraph 9 of resolution 37/121.

75. Israel's decision to build a canal linking the Mediterranean Sea to the Dead Sea: report of the Secretary-General

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-sixth session of the General Assembly, in 1981, at the request of 20 Member States (A/36/243). At that session, the Assembly demanded that Israel cease forthwith the implementation of its project of a canal linking the Mediterranean Sea and the Dead Sea; requested the Security Council to consider initiating measures to halt the execution of this project; requested the Secretary-General to prepare and submit to the Assembly and the Council, by 30 June 1982, a study on the Israeli canal and its effects on Jordan and the Palestinian territories occupied since 1967; and called upon all States not to assist, either directly or indirectly, in the preparation for and the execution of this project and to urge the compliance of national and international corporations (resolution 36/150).

At its thirty-seventh session, 99/ the General Assembly deplored Israel's non-compliance with Assembly resolution 36/150; emphasized "that the canal linking the Mediterranean Sea with the Dead Sea, if constructed, is a violation of the rules and principles of international law, especially those relating to the fundamental rights and duties of States and to belligerent occupation of land"; demanded that Israel not construct this canal and cease forthwith all actions

99/ References for the thirty-seventh session (agenda item 68):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/37/328-S/15277 and Corr.1;
- (b) Report of the Special Political Committee: A/37/724;
- (c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/37/763;
- (d) Resolution 37/122;
- (e) Meetings of the Special Political Committee: A/SPC/37/SR.46-49;
- (f) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/37/SR.71;
- (g) Plenary meeting: A/37/PV.108.

and/or plans taken towards the implementation of this project; called upon all States, specialized agencies, governmental and non-governmental organizations not to assist, directly or indirectly, in preparations for and execution of this project and strongly urged national, international and multinational corporations to do likewise; requested the Secretary-General to monitor and assess, on a continuing basis and through a competent expert organ, all aspects - juridical, political, economic, ecological and demographic - of the adverse effects on Jordan and on the Arab territories occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, that would arise from the implementation of the Israeli decision to construct this canal and to forward the findings of this organ on a regular basis to the Assembly; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session (resolution 37/122).

At the thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 37/122.

76. Question of the Malagasy islands of Glorieuses, Juan de Nova, Europa and Bassas da India

The item entitled "Question of the islands of Glorieuses, Juan de Nova, Europa and Bassas da India" was included in the agenda of the thirty-fourth session of the General Assembly, in 1979, at the request of Madagascar (A/34/245). At that session, the Assembly reaffirmed the necessity of scrupulously respecting the national unity and territorial integrity of a colonial territory at the time of its accession to independence; invited the Government of France to initiate negotiations without further delay with the Government of Madagascar for the reintegration of the islands of Glorieuses, Juan de Nova, Europa and Bassas da India, which had been arbitrarily separated from Madagascar; called upon the Government of France to repeal the measures which infringed the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Madagascar; requested the Secretary-General to follow the implementation of the resolution and to report thereon to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-fifth session an item entitled "Question of the Malagasy islands of Glorieuses, Juan de Nova, Europa and Bassas da India" (resolution 34/91).

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General (A/35/480); took note also of resolution CM/Res.784 (XXXV) adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its thirty-fifth ordinary session, held at Freetown from 18 to 28 June 1980; invited the Government of France to initiate with the Government of Madagascar, as a matter of urgency, the negotiations provided for in resolution 34/91, with a view to settling the question in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations; and requested the Secretary-General to monitor the implementation of the resolution and to report thereon to the Assembly at its thirty-sixth session (resolution 35/123).

At its thirty-sixth and thirty-seventh sessions 100/ the General Assembly decided to include the item in the provisional agenda of its subsequent session (decisions 36/432 and 37/424).

At the thirty-eighth session, no advance documentation is expected under this item.

77. Question of the composition of the relevant organs of the United Nations

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-second session of the General Assembly, in 1977, at the request of 29 Member States (A/32/243). At that session, the Assembly decided that consideration of the draft resolution (A/SPC/32/L.21) should be deferred until the thirty-third session and that a contact group, consisting of two or three representatives from each of the regional groups, should meet between the thirty-second and thirty-third sessions of the Assembly, under the chairmanship of a representative of the Asian Group, to study the question, on the understanding that its deliberations would serve as a basis for the consideration of the item by the Assembly at its thirty-third session (decision 32/427).

At its thirty-third session, the General Assembly decided to increase the number of Vice-Presidents of the Assembly from 17 to 21 and amended rules 31 and 38 of its rules of procedure accordingly; and decided to replace the annex to its resolution 1990 (XVIII) by a new annex laying down the pattern for the election of the President of the Assembly (see item 4), the 21 Vice-Presidents of the Assembly (see item 6) and the seven Chairmen of the Main Committees (see item 5) (resolution 33/138).

At its thirty-fourth, thirty-fifth and thirty-sixth sessions, the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item (decisions 34/420, 35/404 and 36/433).

At its thirty-seventh session, 101/ the General Assembly decided to include the item in the provisional agenda of its thirty-eighth session (decision 37/425).

100/ References for the thirty-seventh session (agenda item 69):

- (a) Report of the Special Political Committee: A/37/709;
- (b) Decision 37/424;
- (c) Plenary meeting: A/37/PV.100.

101/ References for the thirty-seventh session (agenda item 70):

- (a) Report of the Special Political Committee: A/37/703;
- (b) Decision 37/425;

At the thirty-eighth session, no advance documentation is expected under this item.

78. Development and international economic co-operation

(a) International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade

At its thirty-third session, in 1978, the General Assembly decided to establish a Preparatory Committee for the New International Development Strategy, open to the participation of all States; and requested the Committee to establish its programme of work and calendar of meetings in such a manner as to be able to submit to the Assembly at its thirty-fourth session, through the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1979, a preliminary draft of the new international development strategy, with a view to finalizing it in time for its adoption in 1980 (resolution 33/193).

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly reaffirmed its decision that the special session of the Assembly in 1980 should, on the basis of an assessment of the progress made in the establishment of the new international economic order, take appropriate action for the promotion of the development of developing countries and international economic co-operation, including, inter alia, action for the adoption of the new international development strategy for the third United Nations development decade and for the launching of global negotiations relating to international economic co-operation for development (see also item 38) (resolution 34/207).

At its eleventh special session, in September 1980, the General Assembly took note with satisfaction of the consensus reached on the text of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade, to come into effect and be implemented as from 1 January 1981 (decision S-11/23).

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly proclaimed the Third United Nations Development Decade, starting on 1 January 1981, and adopted the International Development Strategy for the Decade (resolution 35/56). In the Strategy, set forth in the annex to the resolution, organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system were requested to assist appropriately in the implementation of the Strategy and in the search for new avenues of international co-operation for development (para. 15) and Governments pledged themselves, individually and collectively, to fulfil their commitment to establish a new

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(c) Meeting of the Special Political Committee: A/SPC/37/SR.46;

(d) Plenary meeting: A/37/PV.100.

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international economic order based on justice and equity, to subscribe to the goals and objectives of the Strategy and firmly resolve to translate them into reality by adopting a coherent set of interrelated, concrete and effective policy measures in all sectors of development (para. 16). In the Strategy, the Assembly also provided for a process of review and appraisal to ensure the effective implementation of the Strategy and to strengthen it as an instrument of policy, this process being undertaken within the United Nations system at the global, sectoral and regional levels, and at the national level by the respective Governments (para. 169); provided for the review and appraisal, at the global level, to be carried out by the Assembly, with the assistance, as appropriate, of a body of universal membership which would report through the Economic and Social Council, taking into account the results achieved at the sectoral, regional and national levels; and decided that the first review and appraisal would be carried out by the Assembly in 1984, when a decision as to the timing of a subsequent review or reviews would be taken (para. 180).

At its thirty-sixth session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General on a world development fund (A/36/572) which had been called for under paragraph 110 of the Strategy (decision 36/421).

At its thirty-seventh session, 102/ the General Assembly reaffirmed the decision to carry out in 1984, at the global level, the first overall review and appraisal of the state of implementation of the policy measures, as well as the realization of the goals and objectives, of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade; stressed that the process of review and appraisal at the global level should take into account the results achieved at the sectoral, regional and national levels; emphasized that the review and appraisal should, at all levels, take into account the results of various United Nations conferences as well as the results of relevant regional and interregional meetings, and that the agreed results would be incorporated in the Strategy by the Assembly when and as appropriate, with a view to contributing to its effective implementation; emphasized further that the review and appraisal, based on an assessment provided for in Assembly resolutions 33/201, 35/81 and 36/199, should ensure that the operational activities of the United Nations system

102/ References for the thirty-seventh session (agenda item 71 (a)):

- (a) Report of the Second Committee: A/37/680/Add.1;
- (b) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/37/762;
- (c) Resolutions 37/202 and 37/203 (see also 37/249);
- (d) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/37/SR.45 and 47;
- (e) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/37/SR.71;
- (f) Plenary meeting: A/37/PV.113.

contribute effectively to the implementation of the Strategy; decided to establish a committee of universal membership to carry out in 1984 a review and appraisal of the implementation of the Strategy, and further decided that the Committee on the Review and Appraisal of the Implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade which would meet in a brief organizational session during the thirty-eighth session of the Assembly, would report to the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session through the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1984; called upon the relevant organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to report on the results achieved in their respective sectors in applying the Strategy as the policy framework in the formulation and implementation of their programmes of work and medium-term plans to the above-mentioned Committee for consideration; requested the regional commissions to carry out in 1984, as part of their regular activity of preparing economic surveys of the regions, a review of the implementation of the Strategy in their respective regions; invited the Committee for Development Planning to submit its observations and recommendations regarding the review and appraisal to the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session, through the Committee on the Review and Appraisal of the Implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade and the Economic and Social Council requested the Secretary-General to prepare and submit to the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session a comprehensive report and other appropriate documentation in order to assist the review and appraisal; invited Governments to reflect appropriately, at the national level, in accordance with their national priorities and plans, the goals and objectives and the policy measures of the Strategy in their policy formulation; invited developed countries, individually or through their relevant organizations, to transmit reports of their development assistance efforts in the light of the commitments undertaken by them under the Strategy and in relevant international forums; and decided to consider, at its thirty-eighth session, other arrangements necessary for fulfilling its task in connection with the review and appraisal of the Strategy (resolution 37/202); requested the Secretary-General, as part of the preparations for the review and appraisal of the Strategy to analyse also the current negative trends in the world economy, which affected international economic co-operation and endangered the efforts towards the fulfilment of the goals and objectives of the Strategy, and to reflect such analysis appropriately in the World Economic Survey and other documentation to be prepared for the review and appraisal of the Strategy (resolution 37/203); took note of the report of the Secretary-General on an overall socio-economic perspective of the world economy to the year 2000 (A/37/211 and Corr.1, 2 and 4 and Add.1); and decided that the perspective should be revised and updated so that it could serve as background material in the process of the review and appraisal of the Strategy (resolution 37/249).

At the thirty-eighth session, no advance documentation is expected under this sub-item.

(b) Trade and development:

- (i) Report of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on its sixth session
- (ii) Report of the Trade and Development Board
- (iii) Report of the Secretary-General
- (iv) Reports of the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) was established on 30 December 1964 as an organ of the General Assembly (resolution 1995 (XIX)). The members of the Conference are those States which are Members of the United Nations or members of specialized agencies or of the International Atomic Energy Agency, and also Namibia, represented by the United Nations Council for Namibia. UNCTAD now consists of 166 members. The principal functions of the Conference are set out in section II, paragraph 3, of resolution 1995 (XIX). The Conference held its first session at Geneva in 1964, its second session at New Delhi in 1968, its third session at Santiago in 1972, its fourth session at Nairobi in 1976 and its fifth session at Manila in 1979.

In accordance with section II, paragraph 22, of resolution 1995 (XIX), the Trade and Development Board, a permanent organ of UNCTAD, reports to the Conference and also reports annually on its activities to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council. The Board originally consisted of 55 members. At its twenty-seventh session in 1972, the Assembly decided to amend its resolution 1995 (XIX), in particular to increase to 68 the membership of the Board (resolutions 2904 A and B (XXVII)). At its thirty-first session, the Assembly, in response to the recommendations contained in section I, paragraph 5, of Conference resolution 90 (IV), decided to amend its resolution 1995 (XIX) so as to make membership of the Board open to all States members of UNCTAD (resolution 31/2 A). At its thirty-fourth session, the Assembly decided to amend its resolution 1995 (XIX), as amended, by replacing the word "once" in the second sentence of paragraph 13 of section II by the word "twice" (resolution 34/3), in order to enable the Board to meet twice a year. At present, the Board is composed of the following 126 States:

Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Malta,

Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire and Zambia.

In accordance with section II, paragraph 27, of resolution 1995 (XIX), the Secretary-General of UNCTAD is appointed by the Secretary-General of the United Nations and confirmed by the General Assembly. The term of office of the present Secretary-General, Mr. Gamani Corea, will expire on 31 December 1984 (decision 37/322).

At its thirty-second session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General of UNCTAD to establish a high-level governmental group of experts to prepare a broad and comprehensive study of the present inflationary phenomenon and to formulate recommendations on measures to combat inflation and on policies to reduce its economic and social effects (resolution 32/175).

At its thirty-third session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Group of High-level Governmental Experts on the Effects of the World Inflationary Phenomenon on the Development Process (TD/B/704) and of the comments of the Trade and Development Board thereon; and requested UNCTAD at its fifth session to recommend international policy measures to combat the world inflationary phenomenon (resolution 33/155).

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly requested the Trade and Development Board to discuss measures to combat the world inflationary phenomenon; and requested the Secretary-General of UNCTAD to prepare a report on this subject for consideration by the Board and subsequently by the Assembly at its thirty-sixth session (resolution 34/197).

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly noted with satisfaction the adoption, on 27 June 1980, of the Agreement Establishing the Common Fund for Commodities (TD/IPC/CF/CONF.24) and the pledges already announced for voluntary contributions to its second account, and urged all Governments to complete expeditiously the procedures required for its signature, ratification, acceptance or approval, so that it might enter into force as early as possible (resolution 35/60). At the same session, the Assembly decided to undertake at its thirty-seventh session a comprehensive review of the implementation of the measures taken by the international community in favour of the specific needs of the developing island countries (resolution 35/61).

At its thirty-sixth session, the General Assembly, welcomed the offer of the Government of Gabon to act as host to the sixth session of UNCTAD at Libreville; and decided to convene the session in May/June 1983, to be preceded by a two-day

meeting of senior officials (resolution 36/142). At the first part of its twenty-fourth session, in March 1982, the Trade and Development Board was informed by the head of the delegation of Gabon that, given the scope of the additional facilities required, the time and other constraints, his Government with great regret would be unable to host the session. At the second part of its twenty-fourth session, in May 1982, the Board, having received a formal offer by the Government of Yugoslavia, recommended that the Assembly should convene the sixth session of the Conference at Belgrade in May/June 1983, to be preceded by a two-day meeting of senior officials; and requested the Secretary-General of UNCTAD, in accordance with resolution 36/142, to inform the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session of the state of preparedness for the Conference (resolution 253 (XXIV)).

At the same session, the General Assembly noted with satisfaction Trade and Development Board resolution 227 (XXII), by which the Secretary-General of UNCTAD was authorized to convene an intergovernmental group of experts to examine the feasibility of measuring human resource flows; and invited the Board to include in the report on its twenty-fifth session a progress report on the work of the intergovernmental group of experts (resolution 36/141); expressed concern at the slow pace of progress in the signature and ratification of the Agreement Establishing the Common Fund for Commodities; and decided to consider at its thirty-seventh session, if by that time the Agreement had not entered into force, the progress made towards that goal (resolution 36/143); took note with interest of the intention of the Secretary-General of UNCTAD to provide an in-depth study of the world inflationary phenomenon in response to resolution 34/197 and of the agreement that the Board would consider the report at its twenty-fifth session (resolution 36/145 and decision 36/430); welcomed resolution 226 (XXII) by which the Board had decided to establish a sessional committee annually to carry out reviews on the question of protectionism and structural adjustment; noted with concern the delay in convening the second session of the Ad Hoc Intergovernmental High-level Group of Experts on the Evolution of the International Monetary System; requested the Secretary-General of UNCTAD to convene the second session of the Group as early as possible in 1982; urged all States members of UNCTAD to participate (resolution 36/145).

At the same session, the General Assembly also adopted resolutions relating to the particular problems facing Zaire with regard to transport, transit and access to foreign markets (resolution 36/139), the United Nations Conference on an International Code of Conduct on the Transfer of Technology (resolution 36/140), reverse transfer of technology (resolution 36/141), the Arrangement regarding International Trade in Textiles (resolution 36/144) and specific action related to the particular needs and problems of land-locked developing countries (resolution 36/175) and decided to refer to its thirty-seventh session for consideration the draft resolution entitled "Protectionism and structural adjustment", together with the synoptic table containing the comments thereon, annexed thereto (decision 36/429).

At its thirty-seventh session, 103/ the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to establish an inter-agency group, including representatives of UNCTAD, to co-ordinate measures on the question of the reverse transfer of technology and, in particular, to examine and enhance the effectiveness of the United Nations system in responding to the complex needs of the countries concerned, as well as any additional measures to that effect; requested the Secretary-General of UNCTAD to convene, with specified terms of reference, the requisite meetings of governmental experts; urged all Governments and appropriate organizations to participate; requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session (resolution 37/207); decided to convene the sixth session of the Conference at Belgrade from 6 to 30 June 1983, to be preceded by a two-day meeting of senior officials at Belgrade on 2 and 3 June; took note of the adoption by the Trade and Development Board at its twenty-fourth session of the provisional agenda for the sixth session of the Conference; endorsed Board decision 253 (XXIV) that the sixth session of the Conference should be so organized as to ensure the attendance of ministers and other high-level policy-makers and to permit all delegations to contribute effectively to its decision-making process; and endorsed Board decision 258 (XXV) on the organization of the sixth session of the Conference (resolution 37/208); decided to convene a plenipotentiary conference early in 1984,

103/ References for the thirty-seventh session (agenda item 71 (c)):

- (a) Report of the Trade and Development Board: Supplement No. 15 (A/37/15);
- (b) Reports of the Secretary-General:
 - (i) Progress in the implementation of specific action in favour of island developing countries: A/37/196 and Corr.1;
 - (ii) Signature and ratification of the Agreement Establishing the Common Fund for Commodities: A/37/373;
- (c) Note by the Secretary-General: A/38/518;
- (d) Report of the Second Committee: A/37/680/Add.2;
- (e) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/37/779;
- (f) Resolutions 37/205 to 37/211 and 37/251 and decisions 37/440 and 37/441;
- (g) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/37/SR.37, 40 and 43;
- (h) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/37/SR.75;
- (i) Plenary meeting: A/37/PV.113.

for a period of three weeks, in order to consider the adoption of an international agreement concerning the conditions under which vessels should be accepted on national shipping registers; and requested the Board to establish a Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on the Conditions for Registration of Ships, open to the participation of all States (resolution 37/209). At its twenty-sixth session, the Board decided that the Preparatory Committee would meet from 7 to 18 November 1983.

At the same session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General of UNCTAD to take the necessary measures for convening the fifth session of the Conference on an International Code of Conduct on the transfer of Technology in the second half of 1983 in time to report to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session (resolution 37/210). The dates for the fifth session of the Conference have been set by the Trade and Development Board for 17 October to 4 November 1983.

At the same session, the General Assembly noted with regret that the Agreement Establishing the Common Fund for Commodities did not enter into force on the date envisaged, namely 31 March 1982, and that a new time-frame had to be set for the purpose; and requested the Secretary-General of UNCTAD to submit a report on the progress made towards the entry into force of the Agreement to the Conference at its sixth session (resolution 37/211); and welcomed the work being done in UNCTAD in the implementation of section II.A of its resolution 112 (V), concerning the strengthening of the technological capacity of the developing countries in the development of their energy resources, and requested the Secretary-General of the Conference to submit a comprehensive report on that question to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session (resolution 37/251).

At the same session, the General Assembly decided to refer to its thirty-eighth session for consideration of the draft resolution entitled "Specific action related to the particular needs and problems of land-locked developing countries" (decision 37/440); and decided to take no action on the draft resolution on protectionism and structural adjustment and to return to the consideration of this question at its thirty-eighth session, in the light of the outcome of the sixth session of the Conference (decision 37/441).

The Trade and Development Board held its twenty-sixth session from 18 to 22 April 1983. Its twelfth special session was held from 25 to 29 April 1983. The twenty-seventh session is scheduled to be held from 3 to 14 October 1983.

At the thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly will have before it the following documents:

- (a) Report of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on its sixth session;
- (b) Report of the Trade and Development Board on the work of its twenty-sixth, its twelfth special session and its twenty-seventh session: Supplement No. 15 (A/38/15);
- (c) Report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 37/207;

(d) Reports of the Secretary-General of UNCTAD:

- (i) International Code of Conduct on the Transfer of Technology, called for under resolution 37/210;
- (ii) Energy resources of developing countries, called for under resolution 37/251.

(c) Industrialization: report of the Industrial Development Board

The United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) was established on 17 November 1966 as an organ of the General Assembly (resolution 2152 (XXI)). The functions of the organization are set out in section II, paragraph 2, of resolution 2152 (XXI).

In accordance with section II, paragraph 7 (h), of resolution 2152 (XXI), the Industrial Development Board (see item 16 (a)), the principal organ of UNIDO, reports annually to the Assembly through the Economic and Social Council.

In accordance with section II, paragraph 18, of resolution 2152 (XXI), the Executive Director of UNIDO is appointed by the Secretary-General of the United Nations and his appointment is confirmed by the General Assembly. The term of office of the present Executive Director, Mr. Abd-El Rahman Khane, will expire on 31 December 1984 (decision 37/321).

At its seventh special session, in 1975, the General Assembly endorsed the Lima Declaration and Plan of Action on Industrial Development and Co-operation (A/10112, chap. IV), adopted at the Second General Conference of UNIDO, and expressed its approval of a series of measures deriving from the Conference, including the establishment of a committee to draw up a constitution for UNIDO as a specialized agency (resolution 3362 (S-VII), sect. IV).

At its second session, in April 1979, the United Nations Conference on the Establishment of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization as a Specialized Agency adopted the Constitution of UNIDO (A/CONF.90/19) and opened it for signature by States as from 8 April 1979.

The Third General Conference of UNIDO was held at New Delhi from 21 January to 8 February 1980.

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly, *inter alia*, took note of the report of the Third General Conference of UNIDO (ID/CONF.4/22 and Corr.1), including the New Delhi Declaration and Plan of Action on Industrialization of Developing Countries and International Co-operation for their Industrial Development adopted by the Conference; and decided to review at its thirty-seventh session the follow-up of the Conference (resolution 35/66 A); and proclaimed the 1980s as the Industrial Development Decade for Africa (resolution 35/66 B).

At its thirty-sixth session, the General Assembly requested the Industrial Development Board at its sixteenth session, in May 1982, to begin functioning as

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the Preparatory Committee for the Fourth General Conference of UNIDO, to be convened in 1984, and accordingly to formulate an agenda and other proposals and submit recommendations to the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session; and welcomed the offer of the Government of Kenya to act as host to the Fourth General Conference of UNIDO (resolution 36/182, sect. I); took note of the note by the Secretary-General (A/36/466) on the implementation of the Industrial Development Decade for Africa; and requested the Executive Director of UNIDO and the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) to continue and intensify contacts with the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system in order to contribute to the success of the Decade and to submit, through the Board at its sixteenth session and the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1982, a comprehensive report on the Decade to the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session (*ibid.*, sect. II). At the same session, the Assembly decided to include Vanuatu in list A and Antigua and Barbuda and Belize in list C of the annex to resolution 2152 (XXI) (resolution 36/181).

At its thirty-seventh session, 104/ the General Assembly, inter alia, recommended that activities in the areas of industrial technology, energy-related industrial technology, industrial production, the development of human resources, special measures for the least developed countries, and the System of Consultations should be given continued priority for 1983-1985; decided that adequate resources should be provided in the budget of UNIDO for 1983 to finance up to 10 additional posts in order that senior industrial development field advisers might be appointed in particular in the least developing countries, especially those in Africa; invited the Industrial Development Board at its next session to examine the question of financing the posts of senior industrial development field advisers and decided to consider, at its thirty-eighth session, on the basis of the recommendations of the Board, the question of appropriate budgetary support for the

104/ References for the thirty-seventh session (agenda item 71 (d)):

- (a) Report of the Industrial Development Board: Supplement No. 16 (A/37/16);
- (b) Note by the Secretary-General: A/37/291;
- (c) Report of the Second Committee: A/37/680/Add.3;
- (d) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/37/780;
- (e) Resolutions 37/212 and 37/213;
- (f) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/37/SR.43 and 48;
- (g) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/37/SR.75;
- (h) Plenary meeting: A/37/PV.113.

biennium 1984-1985 with a view to maintaining and, if necessary, increasing the Senior Industrial Development Field Adviser Programme; approved the draft provisional agenda for the Fourth General Conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization and also approved the establishment of an open-ended working group of the Board to meet during the period of preparation for the Conference to exchange information and views, on an informal basis, on the progress, direction and contents of the preparations; and decided that adequate resources should be provided to cover the costs of preparatory work and documentation to be undertaken during 1983 for the Conference, as decided by the Board at its sixteenth session, and decided to consider the question of providing adequate and necessary resources for the holding of the Conference at the time of the consideration of the budget for the biennium 1984-1985 at its thirty-eighth session (resolution 37/212, sect. I); requested the Secretary-General to allocate adequate staff and financial resources so as to ensure the effective co-ordination and implementation of the activities of UNIDO and ECA related to the Industrial Development Decade for Africa; requested the Executive Director of UNIDO to report through the Board at its seventeenth session to the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1983 on the contacts made and the responses of the United Nations system to the proposals for implementation of the programme for the Decade; and appealed to all countries to contribute generously to the Industrial Development Fund for supporting activities related to the Decade (*ibid.*, sect. II); and recommended that consultations among States that had ratified, accepted or approved the new Constitution of UNIDO and other interested States to determine the date of entry into force of that constitution should be organized in three stages: (a) a one-day procedural meeting in New York in January 1983, (b) a series of consultations at Vienna, leading to a formal meeting not exceeding one week, during the first half of 1983, to discuss all relevant substantive questions and (c) a one-day closing meeting in New York to receive the conclusions of the substantive meetings and to execute individual notifications to the Secretary-General of agreement for the entry into force of the Constitution of UNIDO (resolution 37/213).

The one-day procedural meeting was held in New York on 25 January 1983 and the formal meeting was held at Vienna from 16 to 20 May 1983. At the formal meeting, it was decided, *inter alia*, that the date for the entry into force of the constitution should be established only when the financial viability of the new organization had been ensured, and the Secretary-General was requested in consultation with those States which had deposited instruments of ratification, acceptance or approval, to determine when that condition had been reached and subsequently to convene the one-day closing meeting recommended in paragraph 1 (c) of General Assembly resolution 37/213.

At the thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Industrial Development Board on the work of its seventeenth session, which will be issued as Supplement No. 16 (A/38/16).

(d) Science and technology for development: report of the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development

At its thirty-fourth session, in 1979, the General Assembly, taking note of the report of the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for

Development, held at Vienna from 20 to 31 August 1979 (A/CONF.81/16 and Corr.1 and 2), endorsed the Vienna Programme of Action on Science and Technology for Development (A/CONF.81/16, chap. VII); decided to establish an Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development; decided that the Committee should be open to the participation of all States as full members, should meet once a year and should submit its reports and recommendations to the Assembly through the Economic and Social Council; requested the Committee to establish working procedures and mechanisms necessary for the effective discharge of its responsibilities and to report thereon to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session through the Council; decided that the Committee should establish procedures and mechanisms to ensure it adequate and effective provision of scientific and technical expert advice, should consider modifying the terms of reference of the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development so that the latter would be able to provide all necessary assistance and advice, and should report thereon to the Assembly through the Council; requested the Secretary-General to establish a Centre for Science and Technology for Development within the Secretariat; and decided to establish a United Nations Financing System for Science and Technology for Development, which should report to the Assembly through the Council (resolution 34/218).

At its thirty-sixth session, the General Assembly decided to establish, in accordance with the Vienna Programme of Action and resolution 34/218, long-term arrangements for the United Nations Financing System for Science and Technology for Development, which would become operative on 1 January 1982; and decided that the guiding principles of the Financing System should be, inter alia, that the System should finance a broad range of activities intended to strengthen the endogenous scientific and technological capacities of developing countries, that adequate resources should be allocated to the various activities identified in the Vienna Programme of Action and that the operational plan for the implementation of the Vienna Programme of Action, due to be completed by concrete and specific action proposals by the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development at its fourth session would constitute the general framework for the activities of the System (resolution 36/183, sect. I); decided that an Ad Hoc Intergovernmental Group on the United Nations Financing System for Science and Technology for Development, open to the participation of all States, should hold two sessions in 1982; requested the Group to prepare its recommendations on the institutional, organizational and financial arrangements for the System and to submit them to the Committee at its fourth session; and requested the Committee to submit its recommendations, through the Economic and Social Council, to the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session (ibid., sect. II).

At its thirty-seventh session, 105/ the General Assembly, taking note of the report of the Intergovernmental Committee on its fourth session, and in particular,

105/ References for the thirty-seventh session (agenda item 71 (e)):

- (a) Report of the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development: Supplement No. 37 (A/37/37);

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paragraph 7, on institutional and financial arrangements, of the statement of understanding of the Chairman incorporated therein, decided, in accordance with its resolution 36/183, on the long-term financial and institutional arrangements for the Financing System including the role of the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development, the functions of the Executive Board of the Financing System and the secretariat arrangements; decided that these arrangements should take effect as soon as the provisions of the financing plan had been established together with institutional arrangements for decision-making of the Executive Board of the Financing System and that, in the meantime, the existing operating procedures of the System should continue; further decided that the Intergovernmental Committee would meet in special session for a period of one week in 1983 for the purpose of assessment of the resource situation for the Financing System for the year 1983 together with the outlook for the two following years, establishment of the provisions of the financing plan and, in this context, rules for the voting pattern of the Executive Board and confirmation (final pledges) of contributions for 1983 and, if possible, indications for 1984 and 1985, and that, at its fifth session in June 1983, the Intergovernmental Committee would, inter alia, proceed to elect members to the Executive Board (resolution 37/244).

At the thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development, which will be issued as Supplement No. 37 (A/38/37).

(e) Food problems:

(i) Report of the World Food Council

(ii) Report of the Secretary-General

At its twenty-ninth session, in 1974, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the World Food Conference (see E/CONF.65/20), established the World Food Council (see item 16 (c)) at the ministerial or plenipotentiary level to function as an organ of the United Nations, reporting to the Assembly through the Economic and Social Council and having the purposes, functions and mode of operation set forth in Conference resolution XXII (resolution 3348 (XXIX)).

(continued)

(b) Report of the Second Committee: A/37/680/Add.4;

(c) Resolution 37/244;

(d) Meeting of the Second Committee: A/C.2/37/SR.51;

(e) Plenary meeting: A/37/PV.115.

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At its eighth session, held at Acapulco, Mexico, from 21 to 24 June 1982, the World Food Council reviewed the international world food situation. The ministers of the Council adopted specific conclusions and recommendations to the General Assembly on national food policies and strategies, direct measures for the eradication of hunger, international development assistance, the African food problem and the role of international agencies and world food security and trade issues.

At its thirty-seventh session, 106/ the General Assembly, inter alia, took note with satisfaction of the report of the Secretary-General on the situation of food and agriculture in Africa (A/37/390); urged all the countries of Africa to implement measures to increase substantially their food and agricultural production; urged the international community to provide increased assistance in support of essential policy adjustments by African governments to alleviate food deficits in Africa; called upon the international community to continue to support efforts undertaken by African countries at the national, subregional and regional levels to increase food production; also called for the adoption by multilateral and governmental institutions of a positive and flexible approach which would take into account the recurrent expenditure arising from investment and the cost of factors of production; recognized the role of the international community, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the World Food Programme (WFP), the World Food Council and the International Fund for Agricultural Development in mobilizing food aid and agricultural assistance in Africa, and requested existing and new donor countries to increase the resources required to meet African needs for food aid and agricultural development; requested the Secretary-General, to provide the Economic Commission for Africa with the necessary resources to undertake, in consultation with relevant organizations, a survey of existing food and agriculture technology in Africa and to make an assessment of the gap, detailing what existed and what was required to enable the countries in the region to begin to make an effective impact on the resolution of the food and agriculture problem and to submit a report to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session; urged all relevant organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nation system to expand

106/ References for the thirty-seventh session (agenda item 71 (f)):

- (a) Report of the World Food Council: Supplement No. 19 (A/37/19);
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General: A/37/390;
- (c) Report of the Second Committee: A/37/680/Add.5;
- (d) Resolutions 37/245 to 37/247 and decision 37/448;
- (e) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/37/SR.33, 46 and 47;
- (f) Plenary meeting: A/37/PV.115.

their training programmes in the building up of national capabilities for the preparation, execution, monitoring and evaluation of agricultural development projects in Africa; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a progress report to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session (resolution 37/245); expressed the view that an international year devoted to the mobilization of financial and technological resources for food and agriculture in Africa could be an appropriate occasion to focus the attention of the international community on this problem and would stimulate a process that would lead to a significant improvement in the situation in the region; and requested the Secretary-General to submit an interim report, through the Economic and Social Council, to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session on the implications of declaring an international year which would be committed to mobilizing financial and technological resources for food and agriculture in Africa (resolution 37/246); welcomed the conclusions and recommendations adopted by the World Food Council at its eighth ministerial session ((A/37/19), part one); commended developing countries that had achieved increased food self-reliance; reaffirmed that food was a universal human right which Governments endeavoured to guarantee their people and stressed its belief in the general principle that food should not be used as an instrument of political pressure; expressed its satisfaction at the growing number of countries that were adopting a more integrated approach to food policy, including food-sector strategies; urged international institutions and donor countries to expand measures to assist developing countries in the implementation of their food strategies, plans and programmes; invited Governments concerned to adopt direct hunger-reduction measures integrated with productive development within the framework of national strategies; welcomed the recommendation of the World Food Council to pay particular attention to progress in integrating food aid more directly in national plans to overcome hunger; urged present and new donor countries to achieve without delay the minimum target of 10 million tons of cereal aid annually and to ensure that the minimum annual target of 500,000 tons of grains for the International Emergency Food Reserve was reached and to ensure that the WFP target of \$1.2 billion in 1983-1984 was fulfilled; urged the international community to provide increased assistance in support of essential policy adjustments by African Governments to alleviate food deficits in Africa, taking into account the conclusions and recommendations adopted by the African Ministers for Food and Agriculture at the World Food Council Regional Consultation for Africa, held at Nairobi on 16 and 17 March 1982; affirmed that a sound basis for world food security could best be established by successful national programmes for attaining food self-reliance through increased food and agricultural production and investment in developing countries as well as more open and more stable world trade; noted with interest the appreciation expressed by WFC on the proposal for a developing countries-owned reserve and called upon WFC to consider, at its next session, the proposals it had requested of its Executive Director on possible ways of building food security reserves; expressed concern at the lack of sufficient progress in different negotiating forums in connection with proposals to bring about the reduction and elimination of the various types of barriers to trade in agricultural products; requested the international institutions concerned and the developed countries to assist further the developing countries in their efforts to implement programmes and projects of economic co-operation among developing countries in the sectors of food production, food security and food trade; and welcomed the decision of the World Food Council that its tenth session in 1984

would be the occasion to prepare a special assessment of progress made and the tasks ahead to achieve the objectives of the 1974 World Food Conference and requested the Council to report to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session (resolution 37/247). At the same session, the Assembly decided to refer to its thirty-eighth session for consideration the draft resolution entitled "Food and agriculture" (decision 37/448).

At the thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly will have before it the following documents:

- (a) Report of the World Food Council: Supplement No. 19 (A/38/19);
- (b) Reports of the Secretary-General:
 - (i) Situation of food and agriculture in Africa, called for under resolution 37/245;
 - (ii) Question of an international year for the mobilization of financial and technological resources for food and agriculture in Africa, called for under resolution 37/246.
- (f) Economic and technical co-operation among developing countries
 - (i) Report of the High-level Committee on the Review of Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries
 - (ii) Report of the Secretary-General

At its twenty-fifth session, in 1970, the General Assembly, in paragraphs 39 and 40 of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade, outlined certain principles that dealt specifically with the development and strengthening of schemes aimed at fostering expansion of production and trade and general economic co-operation among developing countries (resolution 2626 (XXV)).

At its twenty-seventh session, the General Assembly invited the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) to convene a working group to examine and make recommendations on the best way for developing countries to share their capacities and experience with one another with a view to increasing and improving development assistance, and to examine the relative possibilities and advantages of regional and interregional technical co-operation among developing countries (resolution 2974 (XXVII)).

At its twenty-ninth session, the General Assembly endorsed the final report of the Working Group on Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries (DP/69) and requested the Administrator of UNDP to take all appropriate measures for its implementation (resolution 3251 (XXIX)).

At its thirty-first session, the General Assembly decided to convene the United Nations Conference on Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries at Buenos Aires in 1978 (resolution 31/179).

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At its thirty-second session, the General Assembly requested the Administrator of UNDP and the executive heads of participating and executing agencies and regional commissions to continue to report regularly on the implementation of the recommendations of the Working Group on Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries, as well as on other activities undertaken by them for technical co-operation among developing countries, to the Assembly through the Governing Council and the Economic and Social Council (resolution 32/182).

At its thirty-third session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the United Nations Conference on Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries (A/CONF.79/13); endorsed the Buenos Aires Plan of Action for Promoting and Implementing Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries contained therein; decided to entrust the overall intergovernmental review of technical co-operation among developing countries within the United Nations system to a high-level meeting of representatives of all States participating in UNDP, to be convened by the Administrator in accordance with the provisions of the Plan of Action; and requested the Administrator to report to the Assembly, at its thirty-fourth session, on the organizational and substantive arrangements for the first meeting, to be held in 1980 (resolution 33/134).

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to include in his report to the Assembly at its special session in 1980, called for under resolution 33/189, a review of developments regarding technical co-operation among developing countries, including the implementation of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action (resolution 34/117).

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the High-level Meeting on the Review of Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries (A/35/39 and Corr.1); decided that the High-level Meeting should be called the High-level Committee on the Review of Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries; and requested the Administrator of UNDP to convene the next session of the Committee under the same organizational and procedural arrangements as had been made for the session of the High-level Meeting (resolution 35/202).

At its thirty-sixth session the General Assembly, inter alia, took note with satisfaction of the report of the High-level Committee on the Review of Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries on its second session (A/36/39); urged all Governments to take immediate steps to implement the agreements reached by the Committee at its second session; and requested the executive heads of the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, in close co-operation with the Administrator of UNDP, to contribute to the preparation of the third session of the Committee, scheduled in 1983, prior to the thirtieth session of the Governing Council of UNDP (resolution 36/44).

At its thirty-seventh session, 107/ the General Assembly recognized the Southern Africa Development Co-ordination Conference as a subregional organization whose work was consistent with the objectives and principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations; recognized that the Conference had been mandated by the member States concerned to co-ordinate projects and programmes falling within its competence; requested the Secretary-General to take appropriate measures to promote co-operation between the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system and the Conference; requested the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, in formulating their programmes, to take into account the need to further enhance their co-operation with the Conference; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session (resolution 37/248).

At the thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly will have before it the following documents:

- (a) Report of the High-level Committee on the Review of Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries: Supplement No. 39 (A/38/39);
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 37/248.

(g) Environment

- (i) Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme
- (ii) Reports of the Secretary-General

At its twenty-seventh session, in 1972, the General Assembly, after taking note of the report of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment (A/CONF.48/14/Rev.1), held at Stockholm from 5 to 16 June 1972, and the report of the Secretary-General thereon (A/8783 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1 and Add.2), adopted a number of provisions setting up the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) (resolution 2997 (XXVII)).

The General Assembly decided to establish the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme (see item 16 (b)), whose functions and responsibilities are set out in resolution 2997 (XXVII), section I, paragraph 2. In accordance with section I, paragraph 3, the Governing Council reports annually to the Assembly through the Economic and Social Council, which transmits to the Assembly such comments on the report as it may deem necessary.

107/ References for the thirty-seventh session (agenda item 71 (g)):

- (a) Report of the Second Committee: A/37/680/Add.6;
- (b) Resolution 37/248;
- (c) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/37/SR.43, 44 and 48;
- (d) Plenary meeting: A/37/PV.115.

Resolution 2997 (XXVII), section II, provided for the establishment of a secretariat headed by an Executive Director; the Executive Director is elected by the General Assembly on the nomination of the Secretary-General for a term of four years. The term of office of the present Executive Director, Mr. Mostafa Kamal Tolba, will expire on 31 December 1984 (decision 35/319).

Under the terms of resolution 2997 (XXVII), section III, the General Assembly further decided to establish the Fund of the United Nations Environment Programme, administered by the Executive Director of UNEP under the authority and policy guidance of the Governing Council. The Governing Council is to review and approve annually the programme of utilization of resources of the Fund and to formulate such general procedures as are necessary to govern its operations.

In section IV of resolution 2997 (XXVII), the General Assembly decided that an Environment Co-ordination Board, under the chairmanship of the Executive Director of UNEP, should be established under the auspices and within the framework of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination. At its thirty-second session, however, the Assembly decided that the Environment Co-ordination Board should be merged with the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, which would assume the Board's functions, including that of reporting annually to the Governing Council of UNEP on matters relating to the environment and to the follow-up of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification (resolution 32/197, annex, para. 54).

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly requested the Governing Council of UNEP to submit to the Assembly at its thirty-sixth session, through the Economic and Social Council, a progress report on co-operation in the field of the environment concerning national resources shared by two or more States (resolution 34/186). At its ninth session, the Governing Council, having determined that the report submitted by the Executive Director did not suffice as a basis for a report by the Council to the Assembly at its thirty-sixth session, requested the Executive Director, in consultation with Governments, to prepare for consideration by the Governing Council at its tenth session a report for submission, through the Council to the Assembly, dealing exclusively with the progress made in the application of resolution 34/186 without recommendation regarding the identification or definition of shared natural resources (decision 9/19 B).

At its thirty-sixth session, the General Assembly adopted five resolutions under this subitem. They related to the problem of remnants of war (resolution 36/188), the session of a special character of the Governing Council of UNEP (resolution 36/189), implementation in the Sudano-Sahelian region of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification (resolution 36/190), the study on financing the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification (resolution 36/191) and international co-operation in the field of the environment (resolution 36/192). At the same session, the Assembly decided to review at its thirty-eighth session the progress made in the implementation of resolution 36/179 on interrelationships between resources, environment, people and development (resolution 36/179).

At its thirty-seventh session, 108/ the General Assembly adopted six resolutions, under this sub-item. They related to remnants of war (resolution 37/215), implementation in the Sudano-Sahelian region of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification (resolution 37/216), international co-operation in the field of the environment (resolution 37/217), implementation of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification (37/218), the session of a special character of the Governing Council of UNEP (resolution 37/219), and the study on financing the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification (resolution 37/220). With regard to reports to be submitted, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the Executive Director of UNEP, to prepare a factual study on the problem of remnants of war, particularly mines, and to submit the study in time for consideration by the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session (resolution 37/215); requested the Governing Council of UNEP to continue to report annually to the Assembly, through the Economic and Social Council, on the implementation in the Sudano-Sahelian region of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification (resolution 37/216); and requested the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the Executive Director of UNEP, to report to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session on the implementation of resolution 37/220 on the study on financing the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification (resolution 37/220).

108/ References for the thirty-seventh session (agenda item 71 (i)):

- (a) Report of the Governing Council: Supplement No. 25 (A/37/25);
- (b) Reports of the Secretary-General:
 - (i) Problems of remnants of war: A/37/415;
 - (ii) Financing the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification: A/37/424 and Add.1;
- (c) Notes by the Secretary-General:
 - (i) International conventions and protocols in the field of the environment: A/37/394;
 - (ii) Implementation of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification: A/37/395;
 - (iii) Co-operation in the field of the environment concerning natural resources shared by two or more States: A/37/396 and Corr.1;
 - (iv) Implementation in the Sudano-Sahelian region of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification: A/37/397;
- (d) Report of the Second Committee: A/37/680/Add.8;
- (e) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/37/740;

At the thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly will have before it the following documents:

- (a) Report of the Governing Council of UNEP on its eleventh session: Supplement No. 25 (A/38/25);
- (b) Reports of the Secretary-General:
 - (i) Remnants of war, called for under resolution 37/215;
 - (ii) Study on financing the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification called for under resolution 37/220;
- (c) Notes by the Secretary-General:
 - (i) Conventions and protocols in the field of the environment, called for under resolution 3436 (XXX);
 - (ii) Plan of Action to Combat Desertification in the Sudano-Sahelian region, called for under resolution 37/216.

(h) Human settlements

- (i) Report of the Commission on Human Settlements
- (ii) Reports of the Secretary-General

At its thirty-second session, in 1977, in the course of its consideration of item 12 (Report of the Economic and Social Council), the General Assembly adopted a number of institutional arrangements for international co-operation in the field of human settlements (resolution 32/162).

In section II of resolution 32/162, the General Assembly decided that the Economic and Social Council should transform the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning into a Commission on Human Settlements, which would have 58 members to be elected for three-year terms on the following basis:

- (a) Sixteen seats for African States;
- (b) Thirteen seats for Asian States;

(continued)

- (f) Resolutions 37/215 to 37/220;
- (g) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/37/SR.37, 40-44, 46 and 47;
- (h) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/37/SR.45;
- (i) Plenary meeting: A/37/PV.113.

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- (c) Six seats for Eastern European States;
- (d) Ten seats for Latin American States;
- (e) Thirteen seats for Western European and other States;

and that the Commission's reports would be submitted to the Assembly through the Council.

The main functions and responsibilities of the Commission are to develop and promote policy objectives, priorities and guidelines regarding existing and planned programmes of work in the field of human settlements, as formulated in the recommendations of Habitat: United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (see A/CONF.70/15 and Corr.1) and subsequently endorsed by the Assembly, and to follow closely the activities of the organizations of the United Nations system and other international organizations in the field of human settlements and to propose, when appropriate, ways and means by which the overall policy objectives and goals in the field of human settlements within the United Nations system might best be achieved.

At present the Commission is composed of the following 58 States:

Algeria,*** Argentina,* Bangladesh,** Barbados,* Bolivia,** Bulgaria,*
Burundi,* Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic,** Canada,*** Chile,**
Colombia,*** Cuba,*** Cyprus,** Denmark,* El Salvador,** Finland,* France,***
German Democratic Republic,*** Germany, Federal Republic of,** Greece,**
Guinea,* Hungary,*** India,** Indonesia,*** Italy,** Jamaica,* Japan,*
Jordan,** Kenya,** Lebanon,*** Liberia,** Libyan Arab Jamahiriya,***
Malaysia,*** Mexico,* Morocco,** Netherlands,*** New Zealand,** Nigeria,***
Norway,*** Pakistan,* Papua New Guinea,*** Peru,*** Philippines,* Romania,**
Sierra Leone,*** Somalia,* Spain,* Sri Lanka,** Sudan,** Swaziland,*
Sweden,*** Syrian Arab Republic,* Uganda,*** Union of Soviet Socialist
Republics,* United Republic of Tanzania,* United States of America,* Zambia,*
and Zimbabwe.**

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- * Term of office expires on 31 December 1983.
 - ** Term of office expires on 31 December 1984.
 - *** Term of office expires on 31 December 1985.

In section II of resolution 32/162, the General Assembly also decided that a small and effective secretariat should be established in the United Nations to service the Commission on Human Settlements and to serve as a focal point for human settlements action and the co-ordination of activities within the United Nations system, to be named "United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat)", and that it should be headed by an Executive Director who would report to the Secretary-General until such time as any relevant recommendations of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Restructuring of the Economic and Social Sectors of the United Nations System could be taken into account.

The Executive Director of the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat), Mr. Arcot Ramachandran, took up his duties on 12 October 1978. The secretariat of the Centre is at Nairobi.

At its thirty-seventh session, 109/ the General Assembly, inter alia, took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territories; and requested the Secretary-General to prepare and submit to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session, through the Economic and Social Council, a comprehensive report on the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territories (resolution 37/222); reaffirmed the importance of human settlements activities in the promotion of national, economic and social development and in the enhancement of the quality of life for the poor and the disadvantaged, particularly in the developing countries; commended the Commission on Human Settlements on the effective manner in which it continued to discharge its mandate in assisting Governments to tackle the serious problems of human settlements development; and urged the Commission to continue to take account of and to provide adequate support to technical co-operation among developing countries in the formulation and implementation of its programmes on human settlements (resolution 37/223 A); expressed its appreciation to those Governments that had so far made financial contributions to the activities of the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat); urged recipient countries to give consideration to allocating an appropriate portion of the development aid resources they received from

109/ References for the thirty-seventh session (agenda item 71 (j)):

- (a) Report of the Commission on Human Settlements: Supplement No. 8 (A/37/8);
- (b) Reports of the Secretary-General:
 - (i) Living conditions of the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territories: A/37/238;
 - (ii) International Year of Shelter for the Homeless: A/37/527 and Add.1;
- (c) Report of the Second Committee: A/37/680/Add.9 and Corr.1;
- (d) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/37/683;
- (e) Resolutions 37/222 and 37/223 A to C;
- (f) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/37/SR.31, 36 and 41-43;
- (g) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/37/SR.49;
- (h) Plenary meeting: A/37/PV.113.

multilateral sources to the specific financing of national projects for the development and improvement of human settlements; further urged donor and recipient countries to give consideration to the utilization of parts of bilateral assistance funds for the financing of human settlements activities of interest to them; appealed to international and regional financial institutions to allocate an appropriate portion of their development aid resources to the development and improvement of human settlements in the developing countries, in accordance with the priorities of the recipient countries; and reiterated its urgent appeal to Member States, particularly developed countries and others in a position to do so, to contribute and, if possible, to increase their contributions to the United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation in support of the activities of the Centre (resolution 37/223 B); requested the Secretary-General to accelerate his efforts to arrange consultations with the members of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, with a view to arranging for the Centre to participate in all aspects of the work of the Committee and its subsidiary machinery in order to strengthen the co-ordination of human settlements programmes within the United Nations system, and to report to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session; urged the Commission and the Centre to accelerate their efforts to achieve greater harmonization and co-ordination of human settlements activities in the United Nations system, in accordance with their respective mandates under Assembly resolution 32/162, and called upon the appropriate specialized agencies and other bodies and organizations of the United Nations system to co-operate with the Commission and the Centre in those efforts (resolution 37/223 C).

The sixth session of the Commission was held at Helsinki from 25 April to 6 May 1983.

At the thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly will have before it the following documents:

- (a) Report of the Commission on Human Settlements: Supplement No. 8 (A/38/8);
- (b) Reports of the Secretary-General:
 - (i) Living conditions of the Palestinian people, called for under resolution 37/222;
 - (ii) Co-ordination of human settlements programmes within the United Nations system, called for under resolution 37/223 C.
- (i) International Year of Shelter for the Homeless: report of the Secretary-General

At its thirty-sixth session, in 1981, the General Assembly decided, in principle, to designate 1987 as the International Year of Shelter for the Homeless; requested the Executive Director of the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) to prepare a proposal containing a specific programme of measures and activities to be undertaken prior to and during the Year; and requested the Secretary-General to prepare, on the basis of that proposal, a report on the organizational matters regarding the holding of the Year in 1987, to be submitted

to the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session through the Economic and Social Council resolution 36/71).

At its thirty-seventh session, 110/ the General Assembly proclaimed the year 1987 International Year of Shelter for the Homeless; decided that the objective of activities before and during the Year would be to improve the shelter and neighbourhoods of some of the poor and disadvantaged by the end of 1987, particularly in the developing countries, according to national priorities, and to demonstrate by the year 2000 ways and means of improving the shelter and neighbourhoods of the poor and disadvantaged; also decided that special attention would be given, during the Year, and the preparations therefore, to ways and means of (a) securing renewed political commitment by the international community to the improvement of the shelter and neighbourhoods of the poor and disadvantaged, and to the provision of shelter for the homeless, particularly in the developing countries, as a matter of priority, (b) consolidating and sharing all new and existing knowledge and relevant experience gained since Habitat: United Nations Conference on Human Settlements, held in 1976, in order to provide a full range of tested and practical alternatives for improving the shelter and neighbourhoods of the poor and disadvantaged and for providing shelter for the homeless; (c) developing and demonstrating new approaches and methods to assist directly and to augment the present efforts of the homeless, poor and disadvantaged to secure their own shelter and in order to provide a basis for new national policies and strategies for improving the shelter and neighbourhoods of the poor and disadvantaged by the year 2000 and (d) exchanging experience and providing support among countries to meet the objectives of the Year; urged that the main thrust of the specific programme of measures and activities to be undertaken prior to and during the Year should take place at the national and local levels, in accordance with national plans and priorities; endorsed, in principle, the programme for the Year contained in the report of the Secretary-General, on the understanding that the criteria for financing and organizing international years set forth in the annex to Economic and Social Council resolution 1980/67 would be complied with and on the understanding that the programme of measures and activities to be undertaken

110/ References for the thirty-seventh session (agenda item 71 (j)):

- (a) Report of the Commission on Human Settlements: Supplement No. 8 (A/37/8);
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General: A/37/527 and Add.1;
- (c) Report of the Second Committee: A/37/680/Add.9 and Corr.1;
- (d) Resolution 37/221;
- (e) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/37/SR.31 and 43;
- (f) Plenary meeting: A/37/PV.113.

prior to and during the Year would be adjusted in accordance with the availability of voluntary contributions; designated the Commission on Human Settlements, in the framework of its regular sessions, to act as the United Nations intergovernmental body responsible for organizing the Year and the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) as the secretariat for the Year and as the lead agency for co-ordinating the relevant programmes and activities of other organizations and agencies concerned; recommended that the Commission should review annually the objectives, strategies and criteria for the Year, as well as the guidelines referred to in paragraph 1 of Commission resolution 5/14; invited all Governments, organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, as well as other intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations concerned, including interested national institutions, to collaborate in support of the work of the Commission and to make special efforts through existing and new programmes during the period 1983-1987 to help achieve the objectives and goals of the Year; appealed to all Governments, especially those of developed countries and others in a position to do so, to extend generous financial and other appropriate support to the programme for the Year; also appealed to international financial institutions and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to extend generous financial and other appropriate support to the programme for the Year; recommended that provision should be made in the agenda for each session of the Commission, up to the year 1987, for such donors to indicate the nature and extent of the support which they proposed to give to the programme for the Year; requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session, through the Economic and Social Council; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-eighth session an item entitled "International Year of Shelter for the Homeless" (resolution 37/221).

At the thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 37/211.

(j) Effective mobilization and integration of women in development

At its thirtieth session, in 1975, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to prepare a preliminary report on the extent to which women participated in agriculture, industry, trade and science and technology, with a view to making recommendations on ways and means of increasing and upgrading the participation of women therein (resolution 3505 (XXX)).

At its thirty-first session, the General Assembly urged Member States to implement the recommendations in resolution 3505 (XXX); and requested the Secretary-General to prepare a comprehensive report for submission to the Assembly at its thirty-third session (resolution 31/175).

At its thirty-third session, the General Assembly requested organizations of the United Nations system to prepare development-oriented studies relevant to their programmes of work, focusing on the impact of policies aimed at the effective mobilization and integration of women in the development process, on the overall development of their countries, with special emphasis on the developing countries, and on ways of promoting such policies; and requested the Secretary-General on the basis of these studies to submit a comprehensive report to the Assembly at its thirty-fourth session (resolution 33/200).

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly noted with regret that it had not been possible for the Secretary-General to submit the comprehensive report requested in resolution 33/200; urged the United Nations agencies that had not already done so to submit to the Secretary-General without delay the information called for in resolution 33/200; and requested the Secretary-General to submit the comprehensive report to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session (resolution 34/204).

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly noted the report of the Secretary-General (A/35/82) and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Assembly at its thirty-sixth session on the implementation of paragraph 1 of resolution 34/204 on the role of the relevant United Nations agencies and organizations in assisting Governments in the implementation of the provisions on the integration of women in rural development; and further requested the Secretary-General to prepare a comprehensive and detailed outline for an interdisciplinary and multisectoral world survey on the role of women in overall development, taking into account the relevant recommendations of the World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women as well as the results of the relevant United Nations conferences on development issues, and to report thereon to the Assembly at its thirty-sixth session (resolution 35/78).

At its thirty-sixth session, the General Assembly, taking note of the Secretary-General's report on a comprehensive outline of a world survey on the role of women in development (A/36/590), made a number of recommendations on the focus of the survey; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a progress report to the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session (resolution 36/74). At the same session, the Assembly took note of the other reports submitted under the item (decision 36/422).

At its thirty-seventh session, 111/ the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the progress made in the world survey on the role of women in development (decision 37/449).

At the thirty-eighth session, no advance documentation is expected under this item.

111/ References for the thirty-seventh session (agenda item 71 (k)):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/37/381;
- (b) Report of the Second Committee: A/37/680/Add.10;
- (c) Decision 37/449;
- (d) Meeting of the Second Committee: A/C.2/37/SR.48;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/37/PV.115.

(k) United Nations Special Fund

The United Nations Special Fund was established by the General Assembly, as part of the Special Programme set out in section X of its resolution 3202 (X-VI) containing the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order.

At its twenty-ninth session, in 1974, the General Assembly decided that the United Nations Special Fund would operate as an organ of the Assembly and adopted the provisions governing the Fund (resolution 3356 (XXIX), para. 1).

Under article I of the provisions, the United Nations Special Fund shall provide emergency relief and development assistance to the countries most seriously affected in accordance with the relevant provisions of section X of General Assembly resolution 3202 (X-VI) and shall serve as a central monitoring body for such bilateral and multilateral assistance and, in general, as a focal point for and stimulus to such assistance.

Under article III, the General Assembly, inter alia, established the Board of Governors of the United Nations Special Fund, which is to report annually to the Assembly through the Economic and Social Council, the comments of the Council on the report being likewise transmitted to the Assembly.

In accordance with article V, paragraph 1, the chief executive officer of the United Nations Special Fund, who is to be appointed by the Secretary-General, subject to confirmation by the General Assembly, will be the Executive Director of the Fund.

At its thirtieth session, the General Assembly, inter alia, authorized the Board of Governors to convene a pledging conference on the United Nations Special Fund in 1976 and decided that, for the time being, the administrative expenses of the Fund should be borne by the regular budget (resolution 3460 (XXX)).

Pending the appointment of the Executive Director, the Under-Secretary-General for International Economic and Social Affairs is serving as acting Executive Director of the United Nations Special Fund, a function entrusted to him by the Secretary-General.

At its thirty-third session, the General Assembly decided to suspend the activities of the United Nations Special Fund, ad interim, since the Fund could not carry out its main function of providing assistance to the most seriously affected countries because the situation with regard to contributions to the Fund continued to be unfavourable and was unlikely to improve in the foreseeable future; and decided to perform the functions of the Board of Governors of the Fund pending subsequent consideration of the question by the Assembly at its thirty-fourth session (decision 33/431). At the same session, the Assembly took note of the information contained in a note by the Secretary-General stating that he was not submitting an appointment as Executive Director of the Fund for confirmation by the Assembly (decision 33/220). The Assembly also decided that there was no need to elect the members of the Board of Governors (decision 33/321).

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly decided to continue performing the functions of the Board of Governors of the United Nations Special Fund within the context of its consideration of the item on development and international economic co-operation, pending subsequent consideration of the question by the Assembly at its thirty-sixth session (decision 34/430).

At its thirty-sixth session, 112/ the General Assembly decided to continue performing the functions of the Board of Governors, within the context of its consideration of the item on development and international economic co-operation, pending subsequent consideration of the question by the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session (decision 36/424).

At the thirty-eighth session, no advance documentation is expected under this item.

(1) New and renewable sources of energy:

(i) Report of the Committee on the Development and Utilization of New and Renewable Sources of Energy

(ii) Report of the Secretary-General

At its thirty-third session, in 1978, the General Assembly decided to convene an International Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy in 1981 under the auspices of the United Nations; and requested the Secretary-General to initiate the process of preparations for the Conference through the preparation of studies by the relevant secretariats of the United Nations system and by meetings of technical panels of experts nominated by Governments and appointed by the Secretary-General, for submission to the Assembly at its thirty-fourth session (resolution 33/148).

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly decided that the Conference would be held at Nairobi in August 1981; decided to designate as the Preparatory Committee for the Conference the Committee on Natural Resources, meeting for that purpose in sessions open to the participation of all States, and decided that the Preparatory Committee should report to the Assembly through the Economic and Social Council; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its

112/ References for the thirty-sixth session (agenda item 69 (n)):

- (a) Report of the Second Committee: A/36/694/Add.11;
- (b) Decision 36/424;
- (c) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/36/SR.28, 41, 42 and 44;
- (d) Plenary meeting: A/36/PV.84.

thirty-fifth session a report on the preparations for the Conference (resolution 34/190).

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly decided that the Conference would be held at Nairobi from 10 to 21 August 1981 and decided to consider the results of the Conference at its thirty-sixth session (resolution 35/204).

At its thirty-sixth session, the General Assembly endorsed the Nairobi Programme of Action for the Development and Utilization of New and Renewable Sources of Energy as adopted by the United Nations Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy (A/CONF.100/11, chap. I, sect. A); decided to adopt the final arrangements with regard to the intergovernmental body at its thirty-seventh session; decided also without prejudice to the final institutional arrangements, to establish an Interim Committee on New and Renewable Sources of Energy, which would hold only one session in the first half of 1982, and further decided to entrust it with the immediate launching of the implementation of the Nairobi Programme of Action; decided to review at its thirty-seventh session secretariat support arrangements in the light of long-term needs within the context of its final decision on further institutional measures; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session on the progress made towards the implementation of consultative meetings as outlined in paragraph 91 of the Nairobi Programme of Action (resolution 36/193). At the same session, the Assembly took note of the report of the Preparatory Committee (A/36/47) (decision 36/447).

At its thirty-seventh session, 113/ the General Assembly, inter alia, called for the early and effective implementation of the Nairobi Programme of Action; noted with regret that the Interim Committee did not fully succeed in its fundamental purpose of the immediate launching of the Programme; and decided that

113/ References for the thirty-seventh session (agenda item 71 (n)):

- (a) Report of the Interim Committee: Supplement No. 47 (A/37/47 and Corr.1);
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General: A/37/574;
- (c) Report of the Second Committee: A/37/680/Add.11;
- (d) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/37/784;
- (e) Resolution 37/250;
- (f) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/37/SR.43 and 50;
- (g) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/37/SR.76;
- (h) Plenary meeting: A/37/PV.115.

the proposals and recommendations made by the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination on action-oriented plans and programmes for carrying out the Programme provided a useful framework for agency and inter-agency follow-up to the Programme within the United Nations system (37/250, sect. I); decided to establish a Committee on the Development and Utilization of New and Renewable Sources of Energy, which should be open to the participation of all States as full members; and decided that the Committee should meet once every two years in even years, but that, exceptionally, it should hold its first regular session in the second quarter of 1983 (*ibid.*, sect. II); welcomed in principle the report of the Secretary-General on secretariat support arrangements; decided that such arrangements should include both co-ordination functions and support services for the Committee; and requested the Secretary-General to provide such support arrangements in the office of the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation, through the appointment of a special co-ordinator, and in the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs of the Secretariat through the establishment of a small, separate and identifiable unit (*ibid.*, sect. III); requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Committee, containing practical proposals regarding guidelines on the preparation and convening of consultative meetings, ways and means of improving the effectiveness of inter-agency co-ordination, and further ways and means of mobilizing financial resources for new and renewable sources of energy (*ibid.*, sect. V); and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session (*ibid.*, sect. VII).

The Committee on the Development and Utilization of New and Renewable Sources of Energy met in New York from 18 to 29 April 1983.

At the thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly will have before it the following documents:

- (a) Report of the Committee on the Development and Utilization of New and Renewable Sources of Energy: Supplement No. 44 (A/38/44);
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 37/250.
- (m) Implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries: report of the Secretary-General

At its thirty-fourth session, in 1979, the General Assembly decided to convene a United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries in 1981; designated the Intergovernmental Group on the Least Developed Countries of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) to act as the Preparatory Committee for the Conference, open to the full participation of all States members of UNCTAD; and requested the Preparatory Committee to report on its work to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session (resolution 34/203).

At its eleventh special session, in September 1980, the General Assembly called upon the international community and the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to take all necessary measures to ensure the success of the Conference, which would, inter alia, finalize, adopt and launch the Substantial

New Programme of Action for the 1980s, as called for in UNCTAD resolution 122 (V); and requested the Secretary-General to monitor implementation of the measures adopted in favour of the least developed countries, including those of the Immediate Action Programme for 1979-1981, and to report thereon to the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1981 and to the Assembly at its thirty-sixth session (resolution S-11/4).

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly decided that the Conference should be held in Paris from 1 to 14 September 1981; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its thirty-sixth session a report on the outcome of the Conference and on the progress made in the implementation of the Immediate Action Programme (1979-1981) (resolution 35/205).

At its thirty-sixth session, the General Assembly, inter alia, endorsed the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries (A/CONF.104/22 and Corr.2 and 3, part one, sect. A) adopted by the United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries; called upon all Member States as well as intergovernmental and multilateral institutions, the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, and all others concerned to take immediate, concrete and adequate steps to implement the Substantial New Programme of Action as part of international action for the establishment of a new international economic order; emphasized that, in view of their desperate socio-economic plight, the least developed countries needed the urgent and special attention and the large-scale and continued support of the international community to enable them to progress towards self-reliant development, consistent with the plans and programmes of each least developed country; strongly urged all donor countries to implement their commitments, as stated in paragraphs 61 to 69 of the Substantial New Programme of Action; decided that regular review and monitoring of the progress in the implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action at the national, regional and global levels should be undertaken as envisaged in that Programme; decided also that the Intergovernmental Group on the Least Developed Countries of UNCTAD at its high-level meeting in 1985 should carry out the mid-term review, consider the possibility of holding a global review at the end of the decade, which might, inter alia, take the form of a United Nations conference on the least developed countries, and readjust, as appropriate, the Substantial New Programme of Action for the second half of the decade in order to ensure its full implementation, and further decided that the results should be made available to it, so that they might be taken fully into account in the review and appraisal of the implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade; requested the Secretary-General, in conformity with paragraph 123 of the Substantial New Programme of Action, to entrust the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation, in close collaboration with the Secretary-General of UNCTAD, the executive secretaries of the regional commissions and the lead agencies for the aid groups, with the responsibility of ensuring at the Secretariat level the full mobilization and co-ordination of all organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system for the purpose of implementation and follow-up of the Substantial New Programme of Action and, for this purpose, to retain and effectively utilize the system of focal points in each United Nations agency, which was used in the preparations for the United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session (resolution 36/194).

At its thirty-seventh session, 114/ the General Assembly, inter alia, called upon all Member State, as well as multilateral development and financial institutions, the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, and all others concerned to take immediate, concrete and fully adequate measures and steps to accelerate the implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action; strongly urged all donor countries to implement their commitments, as contained in paragraphs 61 to 69 of the Substantial New Programme of Action, so as to achieve, in that regard, a substantial increase of resources for the development of the least developed countries; recommended strongly that the first round of review meetings at the country level on the implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action in accordance with paragraphs 110 to 116 of the Programme should be completed by 1983; called upon donor countries and institutions urgently to improve further the quality and effectiveness of official development assistance to increase its responsiveness to the requirements of the least developed countries, as called for in paragraph 70 of the Substantial New Programme of Action; urged all donor countries and multilateral development and financial institutions to take immediate concrete measures and steps in accordance with the Substantial New Programme of Action to help the least developed countries to overcome the adverse effects of global recession; also urged all donor countries to make adequate special allocations to the Special Measures Fund for the Least Developed Countries of the United Nations Development Programme and to the United Nations Capital Development Fund or through other suitable channels for the least developed countries and, for that purpose, invited the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) to continue his efforts to mobilize additional resources for the activities under his administration; renewed its invitation to the governing bodies of appropriate organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to take the necessary and appropriate measures for effective implementation and follow-up of the Substantial New Programme of Action within ensure at the Secretariat level the full mobilization and co-ordination of the their respective spheres of competence and mandate; requested the Administrator of UNDP to continue supporting and making arrangements for the round-table meetings for the least developed countries, including the Round-Table Meeting for the Least Developed Countries in the Asia and Pacific Region, to be held from 9 to 18 May 1983 at the United Nations Office at Geneva; requested the Secretary-General

114/ References for the thirty-seventh session (agenda item 71 (o)):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/37/197 and Corr.1 and 2 and Add.1 and 2;
- (b) Report of the Second Committee: A/37/680/Add.12;
- (c) Resolution 37/224 (see also resolution 37/133);
- (d) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/37/SR.43 and 48;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/37/PV.113.

of UNCTAD to report to the Conference at its sixth session on the progress made in the implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action and on measures for ensuring its full and expeditious implementation; requested the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation to continue, in close collaboration with the Secretary-General of UNCTAD, the executive secretaries of the regional commissions and lead agencies for the aid consultative groups, to ensure at the Secretariat level the full mobilization and co-ordination of the United Nations system for the purpose of implementing and following up the Substantial New Programme of Action; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session in the light of the outcome of the sixth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and other developments, on the implementation of the present resolution (resolution 37/224). At the same session, the Assembly decided to include Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Sao Tome and Principe, Sierra Leone and Togo in the list of the least developed countries, in accordance with the recommendation made by the Committee for Development Planning at its eighteenth session (resolution 37/133).

At the thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General requested in resolution 37/224.

79. Operational activities for development

(a) Operational activities for development of the United Nations system: report of the Secretary-General

At its thirty-third session, in 1978, the General Assembly invited the Secretary-General to entrust to the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation, under his authority, the preparation, after consultation with the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination and taking into account the views of the organs, organizations and bodies concerned, of a report on policy issues pertaining to operational activities for development of the United Nations system for consideration by the Economic and Social Council, and subsequently by the Assembly, in 1980 (resolution 33/201).

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly took note with appreciation of the report of the Director-General; decided to undertake a comprehensive policy review of operational activities in 1983, and thereafter every three years, on the basis of a coherent, integrated and systematic approach; requested the Secretary-General, for the purpose of the next policy review, to entrust the Director-General with the preparation of a report on policy issues pertaining to operational activities for development undertaken by the United Nations system for submission to the Assembly through the Economic and Social Council; requested the Director-General also to include in his report recommendations pertaining to new and specific ways and means of mobilizing increased resources for operational activities for development on an increasingly predictable, continuous and assured basis and an elaboration of the suggestion that gaps existed in the operational activities of the United Nations, especially in relation to the restructuring of international economic relations and suggestions as to ways and means of fulfilling such gaps, thereby strengthening the United Nations system and making it more responsive to the needs of developing countries; and requested the Secretary-General to entrust to the Director-General the submission to the Assembly of an

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annual report on operational activities for development, which should also be made available to the United Nations Pledging Conference for Development Activities, containing comprehensive statistical information concerning all operational activities for development of the United Nations system (resolution 35/81).

At its thirty-sixth session, the General Assembly took note with appreciation of the annual report for 1981 of the Director-General and of the areas identified by him in which further progress could be made; reiterated its invitation to the governing bodies of the relevant organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to consider new and specific ways and means of mobilizing increased resources for operational activities for development on an increasingly predictable, continuous and assured basis and requested the Director-General to take into account the outcome of those considerations in the preparation of his report to be submitted to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session; invited the governing bodies of the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system engaged in operational activities to take the action requested in paragraphs 8, 9 and 11 of resolution 35/81, and invited the Secretary-General and the heads of those organs, organizations and bodies to provide information on the action taken by the governing bodies and requested the Director-General to include that information, together with his own recommendations, in his reports to the Assembly at its thirty-seventh and thirty-eighth sessions and, in preparing the recommendations requested in paragraph 18 of that resolution, to take into account the responses made by the above-mentioned governing bodies and the comments made thereon by delegations during the thirty-sixth session of the Assembly (resolution 36/199).

At its thirty-seventh session 115/ the General Assembly, *inter alia*, took note with appreciation of the annual report for 1982 of the Director-General; requested the Director-General to examine, in the comprehensive policy report of operational activities, the feasibility and usefulness of establishing targets for voluntary

115/ References for the thirty-seventh session (agenda item 72):

- (a) Report of the Economic and Social Council: Supplement No. 3 (A/37/3);
- (b) Report of the Governing Council of UNDP on its twenty-ninth session: Economic and Social Council Supplement No. 6 (E/1982/16/Rev.1);
- (c) Report of the Executive Board of UNICEF: Economic and Social Council Supplement No. 7 (E/1982/17);
- (d) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Director-General for Development and International Co-operation: A/37/445 and Add.1;

contributions and the strengthening of the review and appraisal procedures, and to comment on the existing system of pledging conferences and to make specific proposals aimed at establishing more effective procedures for the mobilization of resources; requested the Director-General to include in his 1983 comprehensive policy review an examination of the extent and implications of the growing practice of contributions being provided to organizations with conditions attached to their use; requested him to include in his policy overview a comparative analysis of the relationship between programme delivery and administrative costs pertaining to operational activities for development; requested him to pay particular attention to the need for improved coherence of action and effective integration at the country level in accordance with section V of the annex to resolution 32/197 and paragraph 11 of resolution 35/81, including a report on measures taken to date in this regard, together with his recommendations thereon, with specific reference to the role of resident co-ordinators, in the co-ordination of operational activities of the United Nations system; and invited the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination to report to the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1983 and to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session on the outcome of the review of the arrangements for the exercise of the functions of resident co-ordinator in accordance with Assembly resolutions 2688 (XXV), 32/197 and 34/213 (resolution 37/226).

At the thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly will have before it the following documents:

- (a) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation, called for under resolution 37/226;
- (b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Director-General, called for under resolution 35/81.

(b) United Nations Development Programme

The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) was established by the General Assembly at its twentieth session, in 1965, to consolidate in one programme the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and the Special Fund (resolution 2029 (XX)).

(continued)

- (e) Report of the Second Committee: A/37/774;
- (f) Resolutions 37/226 to 37/232;
- (g) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/37/SR.4, 6, 7, 32, 34-40 and 43-48;
- (h) Plenary meeting: A/37/PV.113.

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The financial resources of UNDP come from voluntary contributions of Governments announced at annual pledging conferences. General policy guidance and direction for the Programme is provided by the Governing Council, which meets annually and reports to the Economic and Social Council and, through it, to the General Assembly.

The members of the Governing Council are elected by the Economic and Social Council according to a pattern approved by the General Assembly at its twenty-sixth session. At that session, the Assembly also enlarged the membership of the Governing Council from 37 to 48 (resolution 2813 (XXVI)).

At present, the Governing Council is composed of the following 48 States:

Argentina,* Australia,*** Austria,** Barbados,** Belgium,*** Bhutan,** Brazil,*** Bulgaria,* Canada,*** Central African Republic,*** Chad,*** China,** Denmark,*** Ecuador,** Fiji,** Finland,*** France,*** German Democratic Republic,*** Germany, Federal Republic of,* Guinea,* India,* Italy,** Japan,** Lesotho,*** Mali,** Mauritania,*** Mexico,** Nepal,*** Netherlands,* Niger,* Pakistan,* Philippines,*** Poland,* Somalia,* Spain,** Sweden,* Switzerland,* Trinidad and Tobago,* Tunisia,** Turkey,* Union of Soviet Socialist Republics,** United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland,** United Republic of Tanzania,*** United States of America,** Venezuela,* Yemen,* Yugoslavia,*** and Zambia.**

* Term of office expires on 31 December 1983.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 1984.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 1985.

The Administrator of UNDP is appointed by the Secretary-General after consultation with the Governing Council and his appointment is confirmed by the General Assembly. The term of office of the present Administrator, Mr. Bradford Morse, will expire on 31 December 1983 (decision 34/311).

At its twenty-fifth session, the General Assembly adopted provisions on the capacity of the United Nations development system that, inter alia, incorporated a set of principles on the United Nations Development Co-operation Cycle which provided for the introduction of a new system of country programming and appropriate administrative structures (resolution 2688 (XXV)).

At its thirtieth session, the General Assembly endorsed the decision adopted by the Governing Council at its twentieth session on new dimensions in technical co-operation; requested the Governing Council to review periodically the progress in the application of the guidelines contained in that decision; and requested the Economic and Social Council to give continuing attention to the assessment of the progress in the application of those guidelines and to report thereon on a regular basis to the Assembly (resolution 3405 (XXX)).

At its thirty-third session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to undertake a study containing concrete recommendations on the training of qualified national personnel in developing countries; and requested him to submit the study and recommendations, together with a progress report, to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session through the Governing Council and the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1979 (resolution 33/135).

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly appealed to all Governments to renew their efforts to provide UNDP with the necessary resources to enable it to achieve the target set for the 1977-1981 development cycle, which was predicated on an annual growth rate of 14 per cent (resolution 34/106).

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Administrator of UNDP on the role of qualified national personnel in the social and economic development of developing countries (DP/443); requested the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation to make the necessary arrangements for a periodic dissemination of information on the national experience of countries with different socio-economic systems in training qualified national personnel and enhancing their role in national social and economic development; and requested the Director-General to prepare, in consultation with UNDP and the relevant organizations of the United Nations system, as well as with the Governments concerned, a progress report to be submitted to the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session through the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1982 (resolution 35/80).

At its thirty-sixth session, the General Assembly, noting that the Governing Council had decided to retain for the purposes of forward planning for the third programming cycle, 1982-1986, an assumed overall average annual growth of resources of about at least 14 per cent, inter alia, expressed its deep concern that the likely shortfall in 1982 in overall voluntary contributions might adversely affect the proposed programme delivery for the third programme cycle of UNDP; urged all Governments, especially those whose voluntary contributions might not reflect their capacity to contribute, to renew their efforts to provide UNDP with the resources necessary to establish a sound financial basis for the implementation of the Programme's planned activities for the third programme cycle; strongly reiterated the need for a substantial and real increase in the flow of resources for UNDP on an increasingly predictable, continuous and assured basis, and welcomed Governing Council decision 81/37 to review that issue at its twenty-ninth session; and decided that, beginning in 1983, a broad policy review of the funds and programmes under the guidance of the Governing Council and managed by the Administrator of UNDP should be undertaken on a biennial basis, on the understanding that a brief report, including a financial statement, on those funds and programmes should be made available to the Council in the intervening years, and invited the Council to act accordingly (resolution 36/200).

At its thirty-seventh session, 115/ the General Assembly, inter alia, endorsed Economic and Social Council resolution 1982/53 in which the Council, inter alia, took note of decision 82/5 of the Governing Council of UNDP, by which the Governing Council reaffirmed the provisions relating to the indicative planning figures, the assumed overall average annual rate of growth of voluntary contributions and the level of resources envisaged for the third programming cycle for the purposes of

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forward planning, and welcomed the establishment of an Intersessional Committee of the Whole to study options and recommendations for the longer-term financing of UNDP and for strengthening the work of the Governing Council; and expressed its hope that the Intersessional Committee would succeed in identifying measures that would enable the implementation of the Programme's planned activities for the third programming cycle, 1982-1986, and beyond (resolution 37/227).

At the thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly will have before it the following documents:

- (a) Report of the Economic and Social Council: A/38/3 (Parts I and II), to be subsequently issued as Supplement No. 3 (A/38/3);
- (b) Report of the Governing Council of UNDP on its thirtieth session.

(c) United Nations Capital Development Fund

At its fifteenth session, in 1960, the General Assembly decided in principle to establish a United Nations Capital Development Fund (resolution 1521 (XV)).

At its twenty-first session, the General Assembly decided to bring the Fund into operation as an organ of the Assembly to function as an autonomous organization within the United Nations (resolution 2186 (XXI)). The purpose was to supply low-interest loans or grants of investment capital for developing countries, and the resources of the Fund were to be provided through voluntary contributions.

At its twenty-second session, the General Assembly, as a provisional measure, authorized the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) to perform the functions of the Executive Board of the Fund and invited the Administrator of UNDP to administer the Fund by performing the functions of Managing Director (resolution 2321 (XXII)). Since that time, the Assembly has continued these provisional arrangements.

At its twenty-eighth session, the General Assembly welcomed the decision of the Governing Council that the Fund should be used to serve first and foremost the least developed among the developing countries (resolution 3122 (XXVIII)).

At its twenty-ninth session, the General Assembly, as an interim measure, called upon the Administrator to bear the administrative costs of the Fund from the administrative budget of UNDP (resolution 3249 (XXIX)).

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly decided to postpone consideration of the question of the administrative expenses of the Fund until its thirty-fifth session and, for that purpose, invited the Economic and Social Council to make appropriate recommendations to the Assembly; and decided that, in the meantime, the original functioning of the Fund would continue in accordance with the measures set forth in paragraph 1 of resolution 2321 (XXII) (decision 34/428).

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly decided that it would take a decision at its thirty-sixth session on the question of the administrative expenses of the Fund and that meanwhile the Fund would continue to operate in conformity with the measures laid down in paragraph 1 of resolution 2321 (XXII) (decision 35/422).

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At its thirty-sixth session the General Assembly, noting with satisfaction the substantial increase in the operations of the Fund, inter alia, reaffirmed the role and mandate of the Fund as a supplementary source of concessional capital assistance, first and foremost to the least developed among the developing countries; endorsed the proposal in Governing Council decision 81/2 that the Fund should be enabled to play a direct role in the implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries adopted by the United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries in 1981 (see item 78 (m)); endorsed the programme orientation and operational policies of the Fund as described in the report of the Administrator of UNDP on the activities of the Fund in 1980 (A/36/3/Rev.1, chap. XXIX); and decided that the Fund's administrative and programme support costs should be met from the Fund's general resources, while UNDP would continue to provide field support services as well as all headquarters administrative support services to the Fund (resolution 36/196).

At its thirty-seventh session, 115/ the General Assembly took note of the report of the Governing Council of UNDP, which, inter alia, reflected the Council's consideration of the annual report of the Administrator for 1981 on the activities of the Fund (resolution 37/227).

At the thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly will have before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Economic and Social Council: A/38/3 (Parts I and II), to be subsequently issued as Supplement No. 3 (A/38/3);

(b) Report of the Governing Council of UNDP on its thirtieth session.

(d) United Nations Fund for Population Activities

The United Nations Fund for Population Activities was established in 1967 by the Secretary-General in response to Economic and Social Council resolution 1084 (XXXIX) and General Assembly resolution 2211 (XXI) calling for an expanded programme of action in the field of population.

At its twenty-seventh session, in 1972, the General Assembly, in placing the Fund under its authority, decided that, without prejudice to the overall responsibilities and policy functions of the Economic and Social Council, the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) should be the governing body of the Fund and should concern itself with the financial and administrative policies relating to the Fund's programme and budget (resolution 3019 (XXVII)).

At its thirty-first session, the General Assembly endorsed five general principles to be applied in making future allocations of the Fund's resources; requested the Executive Director of the Fund to apply the criteria for establishing priorities and other recommendations set forth in his report in close co-operation with the specialized agencies and the regional commissions concerned; recommended that the Executive Director should normally be appointed for a period of four years; and urged continuing full collaboration and co-operation on operational

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matters between the Executive Director of the Fund and the Administrator of UNDP, as well as between the Executive Director and the executive heads of other organs within the United Nations system in the field of population (resolution 31/170).

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly affirmed that the Fund was a subsidiary organ of the Assembly; invited the Governing Council of UNDP to devote a specific period of time during its sessions to adequate and separate consideration of items related to the Fund; invited the Secretary-General to arrange, in consultation with the members of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC), for the Fund to participate in all aspects in that Committee and in its subsidiary machinery; reaffirmed that the Fund should continue to avail itself of the services of UNDP, including those of its resident representatives; invited Governments to continue to increase their contributions to the Fund; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session (resolution 34/104).

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General (A/35/442) called for under resolution 34/104 (decision 35/421). Subsequently, at the second regular session of ACC of 1980, held in November, the Fund became a member of that organ.

At its twenty-eighth session, in 1981, the Governing Council of UNDP confirmed the priority areas on which the Fund should concentrate its support (decision 81/7).

At its thirty-sixth session the General Assembly decided to establish an annual United Nations Population Award; and adopted regulations governing the Award, which stated that its aim was to promote the solution of population questions through encouraging the efforts of people in population-related activities and increasing the awareness of population questions, that it would be presented annually by the Secretary-General to an individual, individuals or an institution for the most outstanding contribution to increasing the awareness of population questions or to their solutions, and that the expenses of the Award would be financed from the investment income of the Trust Fund for the Award composed of voluntary contributions made by Member States specifically for the Award and administered by the Executive Director of the Fund on behalf of the Secretary-General (resolution 36/201).

At its twenty-ninth session, in 1982, the Governing Council of UNDP endorsed the methodology used in determining the amount of programmable resources as set forth in the report of the Executive Director on the review and reassessment of the programme of the Fund for the period 1982-1985 (DP/1982/28) and agreed to the intended distribution of programmable resources between country and intercountry activities; endorsed the continuation of the system of priority countries and the modified criteria for the determination of priority countries, as outlined in the report of the Executive Director on the experience of the Fund with the system of priority countries (DP/1982/30 and Add.1); requested the Executive Director to prepare jointly with the Director-General of the World Health Organization, in consultation with the International Planned Parenthood Federation, a report to be submitted to the Governing Council at its thirtieth session on the future role of the United Nations system in family planning research, including contraceptive

development, and expressed deep concern at the decline in the resources for the Fund and its consequent adverse impact on programme delivery, and urged all countries to contribute or to increase their contributions (decision 82/20).

At its thirty-seventh session, 115/ the General Assembly took note of the report of the Governing Council of UNDP for the year 1982 and the decisions contained therein (resolution 37/227).

At the thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly will have before it the following documents:

- (a) Report of the Economic and Social Council: A/38/3 (Parts I and II), to be subsequently issued as Supplement No. 3 (A/38/3);
- (b) Report of the Governing Council of UNDP on its thirtieth session.

(e) United Nations Volunteers programme

At its twenty-fifth session, in 1970, the General Assembly decided to establish the United Nations Volunteers, with effect from 1 January 1971; requested the Secretary-General to designate the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) as the Administrator of the United Nations Volunteers and to appoint a co-ordinator to promote and co-ordinate the recruitment, selection, training and administrative management of the activities of the volunteers within the United Nations system; and invited Governments of States Members of the United Nations or members of specialized agencies, international non-governmental organizations and individuals to contribute to a special voluntary fund for the support of the activities of the volunteers (resolution 2659 (XXV)). The aim of the programme is to provide volunteers upon the explicit request and approval of recipient Governments, to assist in development activities. They are recruited and serve on as wide a geographical basis as possible, including in particular the developing countries.

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly endorsed an increase in the number of volunteers in service to 1,000 by 1983, subject to the availability of funds and with the understanding that the quality of the programme would not be adversely affected; requested the Administrator of UNDP to undertake appropriate actions to achieve this increase; reiterated its appeal to Governments and other potential contributors to consider contributing, or increasing contributions, to the Special Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Volunteers; and requested the Administrator of UNDP to keep the Assembly informed on a regular basis of the progress made (resolution 34/107).

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly noted that the title of the post of Co-ordinator of the United Nations Volunteers programme would be changed to Executive Co-ordinator to reflect better the functions and responsibilities of the post (decision 35/421).

At its thirty-sixth session, the General Assembly noted with satisfaction that the United Nations Volunteers programme had achieved the level of 1,000 volunteers,

serving in 93 countries; renewed its appeal for greater financial support to the Special Voluntary Fund; and requested the Executive Co-ordinator to explore ways of ensuring increased resources and to make proposals thereon to the Governing Council of UNDP (resolution 36/198).

At its thirty-seventh session, 115/ the General Assembly noted with satisfaction the continued contribution of the United Nations Volunteers programme as a relevant and cost-effective instrument for international development co-operation; further noted the successful outcome of the first High-level Symposium, held at Sana'a, Yemen, in March 1982, and the ensuing recommendations endorsed by the Governing Council of UNDP; stressed the importance of the activities of the programme in support of the International Youth Year; expressed the hope that the organizations of the United Nations system and other international organizations involved in development activities would fully utilize the potential of the programme in the execution of operational development activities; and renewed its appeal to Governments, organizations and individuals to contribute or to increase their contributions to the Special Voluntary Fund (resolution 37/229).

At the thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly will have before it the following reports:

- (a) Report of the Economic and Social Council: A/38/3 (Parts I and II), to be subsequently issued as Supplement No. 3 (A/38/3);
- (b) Report of the Governing Council of UNDP on its thirtieth session.
- (f) United Nations Special Fund for Land-locked Developing Countries: report of the Secretary-General

At its twenty-ninth session, in 1974, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to it a comprehensive study on the transit problems of the land-locked developing countries and a complete study on the establishment of a fund in favour of those countries (resolution 3311 (XXIX)).

At its thirtieth session, the General Assembly decided to establish immediately a special fund for the land-locked developing countries to compensate for their additional transport and transit costs and requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), to submit proposals on the organizational arrangements of the Fund, including draft statutes (resolution 3504 (XXX)).

At its thirty-first session, the General Assembly approved the statute of the United Nations Special Fund for Land-locked Countries and requested the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), in collaboration with the secretariat of UNCTAD, to manage the Fund during its interim period (resolution 31/177).

In accordance with article 4 of the statute of the Fund, annexed to resolution 31/177, the policies and procedures of the Fund shall be formulated by the Board of Governors (see item 16 (e)). The Board of Governors is to report annually to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council.

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In accordance with article 6 of the statute of the Fund, the chief executive officer of the Fund, who shall be appointed by the Secretary-General subject to confirmation by the General Assembly, shall be the Executive Director of the Fund (see item 17 (i)). In view of the low level of resources available to the Fund, the Secretary-General has so far not submitted an appointment for confirmation by the Assembly for the post of Executive Director.

At its thirty-second session, the General Assembly authorized the Administrator of UNDP to propose, in close collaboration with the Secretary-General of UNCTAD, interim arrangements to implement the aims and purposes laid down in the statute of the Fund until the Fund became operational (resolution 32/113).

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to include in his analytical report to the Assembly at its special session in 1980 an assessment of the situation of the land-locked developing countries (resolution 34/209).

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly appealed to all countries to review their position with respect to the Fund; and further appealed to all Member States, in particular developing countries, and to international organizations and multilateral financial institutions to contribute generously to the Fund (resolution 35/82).

At its thirty-sixth session the General Assembly requested the Administrator of UNDP, in consultation with the Secretary-General of UNCTAD and the executive heads of other related bodies, to continue to pursue action in favour of land-locked developing countries within the framework of the interim arrangements, bearing in mind that each country concerned should receive appropriate technical and financial assistance (resolution 36/195); and decided that, beginning in 1983, a broad policy review of those funds and programmes under the guidance of the Governing Council of UNDP and managed by the Administrator of the Programme should be undertaken on a biennial basis, on the understanding that a brief report, including a financial statement, on those funds and programmes should be made available to the Council in the intervening years, and invited the Council to act accordingly (resolution 36/200).

At its thirty-seventh session, 115/ the General Assembly urged all Member States to give due consideration to the special constraints affecting the economic and social development of land-locked developing countries; appealed to all donor countries to review their position with respect to the Fund, with a view to extending their greater support to it; also appealed to Member States, in particular developed countries, and to multilateral and bilateral financing institutions to contribute significantly and generously to the Fund; requested the Administrator of UNDP, in consultation with the Secretary-General of UNCTAD and the executive heads of other related bodies, to continue to pursue action in favour of land-locked developing countries within the framework of the interim arrangements, bearing in mind that each country concerned should receive appropriate technical and financial assistance; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session (resolution 37/230).

At the thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly will have before it the following documents:

- (a) Report of the Economic and Social Council: A/38/3 (Parts I and II), to be subsequently issued as Supplement No. 3 (A/38/3);
- (b) Report of the Governing Council of UNDP on its thirtieth session;
- (c) Report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 37/230.
- (g) United Nations Children's Fund

The United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF) was established by the General Assembly at its first session, in 1946, to be utilized for the benefit of children and adolescents of countries which were the victims of aggression; its assistance was to be provided on the basis of need, without discrimination because of race, creed, national status or political belief (resolution 57 (I)). Subsequently, the Assembly recognized the necessity for continued action to relieve the sufferings of children, particularly in developing countries and countries that had been subject to devastations of war and to other calamities; it also considered that the Fund's activities were useful because they created favourable conditions for the development of long-range economic and social programmes. Accordingly, at its eighth session, in 1953, the Assembly decided to continue the organization indefinitely, but changed its name to the United Nations Children's Fund, while retaining the symbol UNICEF, and requested the Economic and Social Council to continue to review its work periodically and to make recommendations to the Assembly as appropriate (resolution 802 (VIII)).

In accordance with section I, paragraph 3, of resolution 57 (I) and with resolution 1038 (XI), UNICEF had, since 1956, been governed by an Executive Board consisting of 30 members elected by the Economic and Social Council, for a term of three years, from among States Members of the United Nations or members of specialized agencies. At a meeting of its resumed thirty-sixth session, in April 1982, the General Assembly, acting on a recommendation of the Council (decision 1982/111), decided, without prejudice to arrangements which might be made in other bodies, to enlarge the membership of the Board to 41 members, to be elected from among States Members of the United Nations or members of specialized agencies or of the International Atomic Energy Agency, subject to the following conditions:

- (a) Nine seats for African States;
- (b) Nine seats for Asian States;
- (c) Four seats for Eastern European States;
- (d) Six seats for Latin American States;
- (e) Twelve seats for Western European and other States;

- (f) One seat to be rotated among the five regional groups, in the following order:
- (i) African States;
 - (ii) Latin American States;
 - (iii) Asian States;
 - (iv) Western European and other States;
 - (v) Eastern European States;
- (g) Without prejudice to the terms of the States already elected, elections to these 41 seats shall be for a term of three years and retiring members shall be eligible for re-election;

and requested the Council to elect, at its first regular session of 1982, the additional 11 members of the Board (resolution 36/244).

As a result of the election held in the Economic and Social Council on 17 May 1983, the Executive Board will be composed of the following States:

Algeria,** Australia,*** Austria,* Bahrain,** Bangladesh,** Canada,*** Central African Republic,** Chad,** Chile,** China,*** Colombia,*** Cuba,*** Finland,*** France,** German Democratic Republic,* Germany, Federal Republic of,*** Hungary,** India,* Italy,** Ivory Coast,* Japan,** Lesotho,*** Madagascar,** Mexico,** Nepal,** Netherlands,** Pakistan,* Panama,** Somalia,** Swaziland,** Sweden,* Switzerland,* Thailand,*** Togo,* Union of Soviet Socialist Republics,** United Arab Emirates,* United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland,** United States of America,** Upper Volta,** Venezuela* and Yugoslavia.***

* Term of office expires on 31 July 1984.

** Term of office expires on 31 July 1985.

*** Term of office expires on 31 July 1986.

The secretariat of UNICEF is headed by an Executive Director appointed by the Secretary-General in consultation with the Executive Board. The present Executive Director, Mr. James P. Grant, has served since 1 January 1980.

The resources of UNICEF come entirely from voluntary contributions from both Governments and the private sector. The Fund provides essentially three types of assistance: it helps in the planning and design of services for children, which, increasingly, is done with consultants from the developing countries; it provides supplies and equipment for these services, which are increasingly purchased in

developing countries; and it provides funds for the training of personnel, very largely in their own countries. Traditionally, the Fund emphasizes village-level programming aimed at the most disadvantaged groups.

Until the twenty-seventh session, the work of UNICEF, because of its humanitarian character, was reviewed by the General Assembly in its Third Committee; at that session, however, the Assembly, bearing in mind the contribution of UNICEF to development, decided to consider its work in the Second Committee as part of the item entitled "Operational activities for development".

At its thirty-first session, the General Assembly proclaimed the year 1979 International Year of the Child and designated UNICEF as the lead agency of the United Nations system responsible for co-ordinating the activities of the Year and the Executive Director to be responsible for its co-ordination (resolution 31/169).

At its thirty-seventh session, 115/ the General Assembly, *inter alia*, reaffirmed the role of the Fund as the lead agency in the United Nations system responsible for co-ordinating the follow-up activities of the International Year of the Child related to the goals and objectives concerning children set forth in the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade; urged the Executive Director and the secretariat of UNICEF to continue and intensify their innovative efforts to adapt the basic services approach for children in the light of the current economic crisis; expressed its appreciation to Governments that had responded to the needs of UNICEF and expressed hope that more Member States would follow their example; and appealed to all Governments to increase their contributions, preferably the contributions to the general resources, if possible on a multiyear basis, so that, in the light of the present economic situation, UNICEF might meet its responsibilities to developing countries in responding to the urgent needs of children (resolution 37/231).

At the thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Economic and Social Council (A/38/3 (Parts I and II)), to be subsequently issued as Supplement No. 3 (A/38/3).

(h) World Food Programme

The World Food Programme is a joint undertaking of the United Nations and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO). After operating for three years as an experimental programme pursuant to General Assembly resolution 1714 (XVI) and resolution 1/61 of the FAO Conference, adopted in 1961, the Programme was, by Assembly resolution 2095 (XX) and resolution 4/65 of the FAO Conference, extended on a continuing basis for as long as multilateral food aid was found feasible and desirable and on the understanding that it would be reviewed before each pledging conference. The Programme provides food aid in support of development projects and to meet emergency needs.

Pursuant to General Assembly resolution 3404 (XXX) and resolution 22/75 of the FAO Conference, the 24-member United Nations/FAO Intergovernmental Committee of the World Food Programme, which provided general guidance on the policy, administration and operation of the Programme, was reconstituted as the Committee on Food Aid

Policies and Programmes, a governing body with the additional responsibilities of providing a forum for consultations on national and international food aid policies and programmes, periodically reviewing general trends in food aid requirements and availabilities, recommending to Governments, through the World Food Council (see item 78 (e)), improvements in food aid policies and programmes, formulating proposals for more effective co-ordination of multilateral, bilateral and non-governmental food aid programmes, including emergency food aid, and periodically reviewing the implementation of the recommendations made by the World Food Conference on food aid policies. The Committee reports annually to the Economic and Social Council and the FAO Council, and it presents periodic and special reports to the World Food Council. The Committee held its fourteenth session in Rome, from 11 to 20 October 1982.

The Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes is composed of 30 States Members of the United Nations or members of FAO, 15 of which are elected by the Economic and Social Council and 15 by the FAO Council. At present, the Committee is composed of the following States:

Australia,* Bangladesh,* Belgium,** Brazil,** Canada,* Colombia,*** Congo,** Cuba,*** Denmark,* Finland,** France,*** Germany, Federal Republic of,*** Greece,* Hungary,* India,* Japan,** Mali,** Mexico,*** Morocco,* Netherlands,** Nigeria,*** Pakistan,** Saudi Arabia,* Somalia,** Sweden,*** Thailand,** United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland,*** United States of America,* Upper Volta*** and Zambia.***

* Term of office expires on 31 December 1983.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 1984.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 1985.

The Programme is operated by a joint United Nations/FAO Administrative Unit, located at FAO headquarters in Rome and headed by an Executive Director, who is appointed by the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Director-General of FAO after consultations with the Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes. The present Executive Director, Mr. James Charles Ingram, has served since 1 April 1982.

The resources of the Programme come mainly from voluntary contributions in commodities, cash or services pledged by Governments. Pledging conferences are held biennially after review of the Programme by the Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes, by the Economic and Social Council and the FAO Council and by the General Assembly and the FAO Conference.

The Programme has also been authorized to accept "directed donations" offered by countries in response to a specific appeal made either by the Secretary-General of the United Nations or by the Director-General of FAO, or by both, for additional food aid for the victims of a major catastrophe.

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In addition to these resources of the Programme, developed countries and developing countries in a position to do so have been urged by the General Assembly, in its resolution 3362 (S-VII), to earmark stocks and/or funds to be placed at the disposal of the Programme as an emergency reserve to strengthen the capacity of the Programme to deal with crisis situations in developing countries.

At its thirty-sixth session, 116/ the General Assembly established for the two years 1983 and 1984 a target for voluntary contributions to the World Food Programme of \$1.2 billion, of which not less than one third should be in cash and/or services; urged States Members of the United Nations and members and associate members of FAO to make every effort to ensure the full attainment of the target; and requested the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the Director-General of FAO, to convene a pledging conference for that purpose at United Nations Headquarters early in 1982 (resolution 36/202).

The Pledging Conference of the World Food Programme called for under resolution 36/202 was held on 2 March 1982.

At the thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Economic and Social Council (A/38/3 (Parts I and II)), to be subsequently issued as Supplement No. 3.

116/ References for the thirty-sixth session (agenda item 70):

- (a) Report of the Economic and Social Council: Supplement No. 3 (A/36/3/Rev.1);
- (b) Report of the Governing Council of UNDP on its twenty-eighth session: Economic and Social Council Supplement No. 11 (E/1981/61/Rev.1);
- (c) Report of the Executive Board of UNICEF: Economic and Social Council Supplement No. 8 (E/1981/48);
- (d) Report of the Joint Inspection Unit entitled "Assistance by the United Nations system to regional intercountry technical co-operation institutions" and comments of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination thereon: A/36/101 and Corr.1;
- (e) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Director-General on a comprehensive policy review of operational activities of the United Nations system: A/36/478 and Corr.1;
- (f) Report of the Second Committee: A/36/812;
- (g) Resolutions 36/195 to 36/202 and decision 36/449;
- (h) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/36/SR.3, 6 and 33-46;
- (i) Plenary meeting: A/36/PV.103.

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(i) Technical co-operation activities undertaken by the Secretary-General

At its first session, in 1946, the General Assembly decided to refer to the Economic and Social Council for study the question of providing effective ways and means for furnishing, in co-operation with specialized agencies, expert advice in the economic, social and cultural fields to Member States which desired this assistance (resolution 52 (I)).

At its fourth session, in 1947, the Economic and Social Council decided upon the creation of machinery within the Secretariat to provide technical advice to Member States (resolution 51 (IV)).

At its third session, the General Assembly authorized the rendering of technical assistance through the provision of experts as well as aid in the procurement and installation of equipment necessary for economic progress (resolution 200 (III)). At the same session, the Assembly also authorized financial provisions for fellowships (resolution 246 (III)) and allowed for a general widening of the scope of United Nations technical assistance activities (resolution 198 (III)).

At its fourth session, the General Assembly approved Economic and Social Council resolution 222 (IX), which defined the structure and nature of the United Nations Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance (resolution 304 (IV)).

At its thirteenth session, the General Assembly established the Special Fund for the purpose of providing pre-investment assistance to Member States (resolution 1240 (XIII)).

At its twentieth session, the General Assembly consolidated the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and the Special Fund to create the United Nations Development Programme (see item 79 (b)) (resolution 2029 (XX)).

At its thirty-second session, the General Assembly endorsed the conclusions and recommendations of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Restructuring of the Economic and Social Sectors of the United Nations System (resolution 32/197), which called for clustering together, in a separate organizational entity, the functions of the United Nations Secretariat concerned with substantive support for technical co-operation activities in economic and social sectors which were not covered by other United Nations organs, programmes or specialized agencies, including the provision of technical expertise in the formulation, implementation and evaluation of country and inter-country programmes and of specific projects, the provision of direct advisory assistance to Governments, the development of training materials and support of training institutions (ibid., annex, para. 61 (c)), and management of technical co-operation activities carried out by the United Nations in respect of projects under the regular programme of technical assistance, UNDP projects for which the United Nations was the executing agency, and projects financed by voluntary contributions from Governments and other external donors including funds-in-trust (ibid., para. 61 (d)). It was also agreed that certain research functions should be deployed to the organizational entity, where appropriate in terms of the substantive, practical and methodological relationships involved (ibid., para. 61 (f)).

In accordance with the provisions of resolution 32/197, the Department of Technical Co-operation for Development was established by the Secretary-General as from 23 March 1978 (ST/SGB/162).

The current United Nations Programme of Technical Co-operation is funded by allocations within the regular budget as well as from financial provisions made available through funds-in-trust and by UNDP and associated funds.

At its thirty-seventh session, 115/ the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to make his annual report on technical co-operation activities of the United Nations also available in the future, through the Economic and Social Council, to the Assembly; with reference to the Department of Technical Co-operation for Development, the report should be expanded in order to contain a qualitative and quantitative analysis of the relationship between programme delivery and administrative costs, the level and use of programme support cost earnings, and expenditures by sources of funds and by components, with an indication of the origin of inputs; and requested the Secretary-General also to include in his annual report a succinct evaluation of the results achieved, during the preceding year, with regard to completed projects (resolution 37/232).

At the thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly will have before it the following documents:

- (a) Report of the Economic and Social Council: (A/38/3 (Parts I and II), to be subsequently issued as Supplement No. 3 (A/38/3);
- (b) Report of the Governing Council of UNDP on its thirtieth session;
- (c) Report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 37/232.

80. Training and research

- (a) United Nations Institute for Training and Research:
 - (i) Report of the Executive Director
 - (ii) Report of the Secretary-General

The United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) was established in 1965, pursuant to a decision taken by the General Assembly at its eighteenth session (resolution 1934 (XVIII)). As provided in article 1 of its statute, UNITAR was established as an autonomous institution within the framework of the United Nations for the purpose of enhancing the effectiveness of the United Nations in achieving the major objectives of the Organization, in particular the maintenance of peace and security and the promotion of economic and social development. The statute of UNITAR was promulgated by the Secretary-General in November 1965 (E/4200, annex I) and amended in March 1967, June 1973, June 1979 and May 1983. The functions of the Institute are set out in article II of its statute.

In accordance with article III of the statute, an international Board of Trustees, appointed by the Secretary-General in consultation with the President of the General Assembly and the President of the Economic and Social Council, is the policy-making organ for the Institute.

In accordance with article IV of the statute, the Executive Director of the Institute is appointed by the Secretary-General after consultation with the Board of Trustees. The Executive Director, in consultation with the Board of Trustees, reports through the Secretary-General to the General Assembly, to the Economic and Social Council and, as appropriate, to other United Nations bodies. The present Executive Director, Mr. Michel Doo Kingué, has served since 1 January 1983.

At its thirty-seventh session, 117/ the General Assembly took note of the report of the Executive Director of UNITAR (A/37/14); welcomed the continuing emphasis that UNITAR was placing on economic and social training and research and the inclusion of specific projects on a number of problems; welcomed also the efforts of UNITAR to strengthen the co-ordination of its activities and its co-operation with relevant organs and organizations within the United Nations system, in particular the United Nations University; welcomed further the steps that were being taken in accordance with Assembly resolutions 35/53 B and 36/75 and called upon the Institute to continue to organize its programme of work and activities and to adjust its administrative costs so as to ensure that estimated expenditure did not exceed estimated revenue; urged all States that had not yet contributed to UNITAR to do so, and called upon all donor countries, especially those that were not contributing at a level commensurate with their capacity, to increase their voluntary contributions in order to meet the needs of the Institute; requested Member States to announce their voluntary contributions early, if possible at the annual United Nations Pledging Conference for Development Activities; and requested the Secretary-General to examine all possibilities for funding UNITAR in order to place its financing on a more predictable, assured and continuous basis, and to submit a report thereon to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session (resolution 37/142).

At the thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly will have before it the following reports:

- (a) Report of the Executive Director of UNITAR: Supplement No. 14 (A/38/14);
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 37/142.

117/ References for the thirty-seventh session (agenda item 73 (a)):

- (a) Report of the Executive Director of UNITAR: Supplement No. 14 (A/37/14);
- (b) Report of the Second Committee: A/37/741;
- (c) Resolutions 37/141 and 37/142;
- (d) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/37/SR.6, 11-13, 26, 41, 42 and 47;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/37/PV.109.

(b) United Nations University: report of the Council of the United Nations University

At its twenty-fourth session, in 1969, the General Assembly considered the question of the establishment of an international university, devoted to the Charter objectives of peace and progress. At that session, the Assembly welcomed the initiative taken by the Secretary-General and invited him to undertake, in co-operation with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR), an expert study on the feasibility of an international university (resolution 2573 (XXIV)). The question was further considered at the following two sessions (resolutions 2691 (XXV) and 2822 (XXVI)).

At its twenty-seventh session, the General Assembly decided to establish an international university under the auspices of the United Nations to be known as the United Nations University (resolution 2951 (XXVII)).

At its twenty-eighth session, the General Assembly adopted the Charter of the United Nations University (A/9149/Add.2) (resolution 3081 (XXVIII)).

In accordance with articles III and IV of the Charter of the United Nations University, the Council of the University, consisting of 28 members, is the governing board of the University. The term of office of its 24 appointed members is six years and none of them may serve continuously for more than six years. The Rector is a member of the Council. The Secretary-General of the United Nations, the Director-General of UNESCO and the Executive Director of UNITAR are ex officio members of the Council. The Council reports annually to the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and the Executive Board of UNESCO, through the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Director-General of UNESCO, respectively, on the work of the University. At present, the Council is composed of 24 members, 11 of whom retired on 2 May 1983. The list of appointed members will appear in the addendum to the present document.

Rector

Mr. Soedjatmoko

Ex officio members

Mr. Javier Pérez de Cuéllar, Secretary-General of the United Nations

Mr. Amadou-Mahtar M'Bow, Director-General of UNESCO

Mr. Davidson Nicol, Executive Director of UNITAR

In accordance with articles III and V of the Charter of the United Nations University, the Rector of the University shall be responsible to the Council of the University for the direction, administration, programming and co-ordination of the University. He shall normally serve for five years and shall be eligible for reappointment for one more term of five years. In accordance with the procedures provided in the Charter of the University, the Secretary-General, after

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consultation with the Director-General of UNESCO and with his concurrence, appoints the Rector of the University. The term of office of the present Rector, Mr. Soedjatmoko, will expire on 31 August 1985.

At its thirty-seventh session, 118/ the General Assembly took note with satisfaction of the report prepared by the Joint Inspection Unit and the comments of the Secretary-General thereon, which, inter alia, supported the new directions of the University and its broader intellectual concerns as reflected in its medium-term perspective (1982-1987) under the five themes of (a) peace, security, conflict resolution and global transformation, (b) global economy, (c) hunger, poverty, resources and the environment, (d) human and social development and coexistence of peoples, cultures and social systems and (e) science and technology and their social and ethical implications; noted with satisfaction that, with the adoption of the medium-term perspective, a renewed emphasis had been placed on the multidisciplinary and integrative approach to the search for solutions to urgent global problems, in accordance with the Charter of the University; also noted with satisfaction that, in keeping with its philosophy of continuity with change, the University had maintained its momentum in the original programmes and enlarged on the foundations built in the early years; welcomed the fact that research, post-graduate training and the dissemination of knowledge would be covered under the medium-term perspective as a single programme of the University with subprogrammes responding to the five themes; noted with satisfaction the increasing co-operative activities of the University with the United Nations, its organs and agencies, particularly United Nations research and training institutions, and urged the University to continue to strengthen its co-operation, and the co-ordination of its activities, with those institutions and the appropriate organizational units of the United Nations Secretariat, as well as its collaboration with international academic and scientific organizations; encouraged the University to explore and expand innovative, fruitful and varied institutional relationships in accordance with its Charter, to assist in the effective implementation of the medium-term perspective and achieve wider outreach and increased decentralization, ensuring the continuing growth of vigorous academic and scientific communities everywhere and

118/ References for the thirty-seventh session (agenda item 73 (b)):

- (a) Report of the Council of the United Nations University: Supplement No. 31 (A/37/31);
- (b) Note by the Secretary-General: A/37/111 and Add.1;
- (c) Report of the Second Committee: A/37/741;
- (d) Resolution 37/143;
- (e) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/37/SR.7, 11-13, 26 and 41;
- (f) Plenary meeting: A/37/PV.109.

particularly in the developing countries; welcomed the increased attention being given by the University to the activities related to the dissemination of knowledge, including its own research findings, referred to in its Charter and, as a consequence, the promotion of a more informed awareness of global problems among all sectors and levels of the world community through the use of the new information and communications technology now available; recognized that, over the medium term, the University needed to build up its Endowment Fund and other contributions in order to increase its core income; and earnestly appealed to all Member States to take cognizance of the important developments at the University and to contribute urgently and generously to its Endowment Fund and, additionally or alternatively, to make operating contributions to the University to enable it to fulfil effectively its global mandate (resolution 37/143).

At the thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Council of the University, which will be issued as Supplement No. 31 (A/38/31).

(c) Unified approach to development analysis and planning: report of the Secretary-General

At its thirtieth session, in 1975, the General Assembly decided to include this item in the provisional agenda of its thirty-second session with a view to considering the economic as well as the social aspects of the question; requested the Secretary-General to prepare a report on the application by Governments of a unified approach to development analysis and planning; and invited the Secretary-General to prepare, in consultation with the Director of the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development, suggestions for pilot projects on the practical application of a unified approach to development (resolution 3409 (XXX)).

At its thirty-second session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General; decided to invite those countries which had not yet done so, but would be willing to, to send their replies to the aide-mémoire of the Secretary-General on a unified approach to development analysis and planning; and decided to request the Secretary-General, on the basis of those replies, to prepare a new report and to submit it to the Assembly at its thirty-fourth session, through the Commission for Social Development at its twenty-sixth session and the Economic and Social Council at its first regular session of 1979 (decision 32/418).

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General; reiterated its invitation to countries to send their replies to the aid-mémoire of 1976, which had been distributed again in 1978; and decided to request the Secretary-General, on the basis of those and earlier replies, to prepare a new report containing practical conclusions and recommendations on the application of a unified approach in the process of socio-economic development and to submit it to the Assembly at its thirty-sixth session, through the Commission for Social Development at its twenty-seventh session and the Economic and Social Council at its first regular session of 1981 (decision 34/419).

At its first regular session of 1981, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the Secretary-General (A/36/69); and decided to continue to

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consider the question on a regular basis, taking into account its importance for the process of development as stressed in the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade (decision 1981/107).

At its thirty-sixth session, 119/ the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General on a unified approach to development analysis and planning; decided to continue consideration on a regular basis of the question of a unified approach; and requested the Secretary-General, on the basis of information supplied by Governments, to prepare a report on the experience acquired in applying a unified approach in the process of socio-economic development at the national level and in the activities of the United Nations economic and social organs and organizations and to submit it to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session through the Commission for Social Development at its twenty-eighth session and the Economic and Social Council at its first regular session of 1983 (decision 36/405).

At the thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly will have before it a report of the Secretary-General called for under decision 36/405.

81. Special economic and disaster relief assistance

(a) Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator: reports of the Secretary-General

The Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator was established in March 1972 to serve as a permanent office in the United Nations and the focal point in the United Nations system for disaster relief matters. The Co-ordinator was called upon to prepare an annual report for the Secretary-General, to be submitted to the Economic and Social Council and to the General Assembly (resolution 2816 (XXVI)).

119/ References for the thirty-sixth session (agenda item 71 (c)):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/36/69;
- (b) Report of the Second Committee: A/36/693;
- (c) Decision 36/405;
- (d) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/36/SR.4, 6-12, 18, 27, 28 and 35;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/36/PV.64.

In order to strengthen the Office a trust fund was later created, and two sub-accounts of the fund were set up to provide for additional emergency relief assistance and for technical co-operation activities in disaster prevention and preparedness (resolutions 3243 (XXIX), 3440 (XXX) and 3532 (XXX)).

At its thirty-sixth session, the General Assembly, inter alia, requested the Secretary-General to submit a report, through the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1982, to the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session, on the deliberations of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (resolution 36/225).

At its thirty-seventh session, 120/ the General Assembly, inter alia, took note of the progress made in initiating improvements in the management operations of the Office of the Co-ordinator and in establishing modalities for the implementation of the procedures for dealing with requests for disaster relief from a disaster-stricken State and for dealing with complex disasters and emergencies of exceptional magnitude; requested the Secretary-General to raise the normal maximum of \$30,000 to \$50,000, the additional \$20,000 to come from voluntary sources, to permit the Co-ordinator to respond with grants to requests for emergency disaster assistance up to a total of \$600,000 in any one year; authorized the Secretary-General to permit the Co-ordinator to mobilize additional voluntary resources to meet the needs presented by complex disasters and emergencies of exceptional magnitude; decided to maintain as from 1 January 1984 the Trust Fund of the Office of the Co-ordinator and its sub-accounts; called upon the Secretary-General, who would normally be represented by the Co-ordinator, to consult with the concerned agencies of the United Nations system in order to develop concerted relief programmes as a basis for united appeals for funds; reiterated its desire further to strengthen and improve the capability of the Office of the Co-ordinator to take

120/ References for the thirty-seventh session (agenda item 74 (a)):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/37/235 and Corr.1;
- (b) Report of the Second Committee: A/37/702/Add.1;
- (c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/37/760;
- (d) Resolution 37/144;
- (e) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/37/SR.27-31, 44, 47 and 48;
- (f) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/37/SR.69;
- (g) Plenary meeting: A/37/PV.109.

full advantage of information provided by existing early warning systems; reaffirmed its belief that the strengthening and reinforcing of the Office of the Co-ordinator offered the most efficient and economic means of effectively co-ordinating relief activities; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a comprehensive report to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session (37/144).

At the thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly will have before it the following documents:

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the Office of the Co-ordinator;
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General called for under resolutions 36/225 and 37/144.

(b) Special programmes of economic assistance: reports of the Secretary-General Assistance to the Central African Republic

At its thirty-fifth session, in 1980, the General Assembly, deeply concerned about the serious damage suffered by the economic and social infrastructure of the Central African Republic, urgently appealed to Member States, specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system and international economic and financial institutions to contribute generously to the reconstruction, rehabilitation and development of the Central African Republic; requested the appropriate organizations and programmes of the United Nations system to increase their current and future programmes of assistance to that country; and requested the Secretary-General to organize an international programme of assistance to the Central African Republic, to keep the situation in the country under review and to report to the Assembly at its thirty-sixth session (resolution 35/87).

At its thirty-sixth session, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the question (resolution 36/206).

At its thirty-seventh session, 121/ the General Assembly, inter alia, noted with concern that the assistance provided to the Central African Republic continued

121/ References for the thirty-seventh session (agenda item 74 (b));

(a) Reports of the Secretary-General:

- (i) Assistance to Uganda: A/37/121;
- (ii) Assistance to drought-stricken areas in Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, the Sudan and Uganda: A/37/122;
- (iii) Assistance for the development of Liberia: A/37/123;

to fall far short of that country's urgent needs; urgently drew the attention of the international community to table 6 of the annex to the Secretary-General's report (A/37/131), which indicated the projects for which financing was partially assured and those for which no financing had been forthcoming; reiterated its appeal to all States to contribute generously to the reconstruction, rehabilitation and development of the Central African Republic; urged States and relevant United Nations bodies to provide all possible assistance to help the Government of the Central African Republic to cope with the critical humanitarian needs of the population and to provide, as appropriate, food, medicines and essential equipment for schools and hospitals, as well as to meet the emergency needs of the population in the drought-stricken areas of the country; and requested the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to organize a special assistance programme with regard to food and health, to continue to mobilize resources, to keep the situation under review, and to report to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session (resolution 37/145).

(continued)

- (iv) Assistance to Cape Verde: A/37/124;
- (v) Assistance to Chad: A/37/125 and Add.1;
- (vi) Assistance to Lesotho: A/37/126-S/15280;
- (vii) Assistance to Sao Tome and Principe: A/37/127;
- (viii) Assistance to the Comoros: A/37/128;
- (ix) Assistance to Mozambique: A/37/129-S/15304;
- (x) Assistance to Equatorial Guinea: A/37/130;
- (xi) Assistance for the reconstruction, rehabilitation and development of the Central African Republic: A/37/131;
- (xii) Assistance to Botswana: A/37/132-S/15311;
- (xiii) Assistance to Zambia: A/37/133-S/15337;
- (xiv) Assistance to Benin: A/37/134 and Corr.1;
- (xv) Assistance to Nicaragua: A/37/135;
- (xvi) Assistance to Djibouti: A/37/136;
- (xvii) Assistance to Guinea-Bissau: A/37/137;
- (xviii) Assistance for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of the Gambia: A/37/138 and Add.1;

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At the thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 37/145.

Assistance to the drought-stricken areas in Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, the Sudan and Uganda

At its thirty-fifth session, in 1980, the General Assembly urged the Governments of Djibouti, Somalia, the Sudan and Uganda to continue their consultations and to finalize the necessary arrangements for the establishment of an intergovernmental body with the responsibility for co-ordinating and supporting each country's efforts to combat the effects of drought and other natural disasters and to deal with the problem of medium-term and long-term recovery and rehabilitation; invited the Secretary-General, within existing resources to extend all necessary assistance to the Governments of Djibouti, Somalia, the Sudan and Uganda in establishing detailed policies for dealing with drought as a recurring phenomenon within the context of their national development programmes and to mobilize international assistance for the populations affected as a result of drought and other natural disasters in the countries concerned; and further requested the Secretary-General to report to the Economic and Social Council, at its second regular session of 1982, and to the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session on the progress achieved (resolution 35/90).

(continued)

- (xix) Assistance to Zimbabwe: A/37/139;
- (xx) Assistance to Benin, Botswana, Cape Verde, the Central African Republic, Chad, the Comoros, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, the Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, Lesotho, Liberia, Mozambique, Sao Tome and Principe, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe: A/37/140;
- (xxi) Assistance to Ethiopia: A/37/198;
- (xxii) Assistance to Lebanon: A/37/508 and Add.1;
- (xxiii) Assistance to Tonga: A/37/583;
- (b) Report of the Second Committee: A/37/702 and Add.2;
- (c) Draft resolution: A/37/58/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Add.1;
- (d) Amendment: A/37/L.62;
- (e) Resolutions 37/145 to 164 and 37/166 and decisions 37/432 to 37/434;
- (f) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/37/SR.6, 7, 27-31, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46;
- (g) Plenary meeting: A/37/PV.109.

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At its thirty-sixth session, the General Assembly commended the Secretary-General for his positive response to the urgent situation of the drought-stricken areas in Djibouti, Kenya, Somalia, the Sudan and Uganda, and for his action in dispatching a multi-agency mission to those countries to assess their medium-term and long-term needs and requested the Secretary-General to send a similar mission to those countries for which such reports did not exist; endorsed the recommendations made by the multi-agency mission in its reports, which were annexed to the reports of the Secretary-General (A/36/274 to A/36/277 and A/36/712 and Corr.1); and appealed to Member States, the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to contribute generously, in the form of financial, material and technical assistance, towards the projects and programmes to help the affected populations in the six countries (resolution 36/221).

At its thirty-seventh session, 121/ the General Assembly, inter alia, reaffirmed its resolution 36/221 on assistance to the drought-stricken areas in Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, the Sudan and Uganda; requested the Secretary-General, in close co-ordination with the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the appropriate specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, to continue to extend all necessary assistance to those countries in their efforts to combat the effects of drought on the basis of the recommendations of various multi-agency missions, pending the establishment of the intergovernmental body; and also requested the Secretary-General, in close co-ordination with the Administrator of UNDP and the appropriate specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, to assist the Governments of the region, at their request, in establishing or improving national machinery to combat the effects of drought and other natural disasters and to report to the Economic and Social Council, at its second regular session of 1983, and to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session on the progress achieved (resolution 37/147).

At the thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 37/147.

Assistance to Botswana

At its thirty-second session, in 1977, the General Assembly recognized the special economic hardship confronting Botswana caused by the diverting of funds from current and planned development projects to effective arrangements for security against attacks and threats by Southern Rhodesia; called upon all States, regional and interregional organizations and other governmental and non-governmental bodies to provide generous assistance to Botswana; requested the appropriate organizations and programmes of the United Nations system to increase their programmes of assistance to Botswana; and requested the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to mobilize resources and to keep the situation under constant review (resolution 32/97).

At its thirty-third to thirty-sixth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the question (resolutions 33/130, 34/125, 35/98 and 36/222).

At its thirty-seventh session, 121/ the General Assembly, inter alia, endorsed fully the revised programme of assistance contained in the annex to the report of the Secretary-General (A/37/132-S/15311); noted that there was an urgent need to maintain the flow of contributions to carry out the remainder of the emergency programme; drew the attention of States and intergovernmental organizations to the projects in the field of transport and communications, as well as to the priority requirements to rehabilitate the border areas most adversely affected by the war, in accordance with the recommendations contained in the annex to the report of the Secretary-General; reiterated its appeal to all States and intergovernmental organizations to provide generous assistance to enable Botswana to carry out the remainder of its planned development projects, as well as those made necessary by the current political and economic situation; and requested the Secretary-General to continue to mobilize resources, to keep the situation in Botswana under review, to apprise the Economic and Social Council, at its second regular session of 1983, of the current status of the special programme of economic assistance for Botswana and to report to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session (resolution 37/148).

At the thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 37/148.

Assistance to Liberia

At its thirty-sixth session in 1981, the General Assembly, having considered the letter dated 20 October 1981 from the Permanent Representative of Liberia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Economic and Social Council (E/1981/115) and having noted the statements made by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Liberia to the Assembly (A/35/PV.13, A/36/PV.16), urgently appealed to all Member States to contribute generously to the reconstruction, rehabilitation and development of Liberia; requested the Secretary-General to organize an international programme of assistance to Liberia to enable it to meet its long-term needs; invited the Government of Liberia to provide the Committee for Development Planning with up-to-date statistical data and information, on the basis of the existing criteria, pertinent to the examination of the country's economic situation, with a view to considering the possibility of its inclusion in the list of the least developed among the developing countries; requested the Economic and Social Council to invite the Committee for Development Planning, in the light of the new data and information provided by the Government of Liberia, to consider its eligibility for inclusion in the list of the least developed countries; and requested the Secretary-General to dispatch a mission to Liberia with a view to holding consultations with the Government on the additional assistance which it needed and to communicate the report of the mission to the international community, to keep the situation in that country under review and to report to the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session through the Council (resolution 36/207).

At its thirty-seventh session, 121/ the General Assembly, inter alia, noted with satisfaction the efforts exerted by the Government and people of Liberia for national reconstruction, rehabilitation and development; endorsed fully the assessment and recommendations of the inter-agency mission, contained in the annex to the report of the Secretary-General (A/37/123); urgently reiterated its appeal for international assistance; urged Member States and organizations to support

fully the efforts of the Government of Liberia to mobilize funds for its special economic assistance programme and, to this end, to respond generously to the needs of Liberia at the forthcoming round-table conference; urged Member States and the appropriate United Nations bodies to provide all possible assistance to help the Government of Liberia to cope with the critical humanitarian needs of the population and to provide, as appropriate, food, medicine and essential equipment for schools and hospitals, as well as to meet the emergency needs of the population in the region hit by the recent landslide and flooding; requested the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme and the World Bank to provide all possible assistance to the Government of Liberia in organizing the round-table conference of donors; and requested the Secretary-General to continue to mobilize resources, to keep the situation under review and to report to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session (resolution 37/149).

At the thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 37/149.

Assistance to Democratic Yemen

At its thirty-seventh session, 121/ the General Assembly, having considered the report prepared by the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator on the extent and nature of the damage caused in early 1982 by heavy floods in Democratic Yemen (E/ECWA/156), requested the Secretary-General to continue to mobilize assistance to that country in order to help implement its rehabilitation and reconstruction plans; appealed to Member States to contribute generously to the reconstruction and development process in Democratic Yemen; requested the appropriate organizations and programmes of the United Nations system to maintain and expand their programmes of assistance; and requested the Secretary-General to keep the situation under review and to report to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session (resolution 37/150).

At the thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 37/150.

Assistance to Cape Verde

At its thirty-first session, in 1976, the General Assembly, deeply concerned at the serious economic situation in Cape Verde, appealed to Member States and the international institutions concerned to assist the Government of that country so as to enable it to deal with the catastrophic drought situation and its consequences; and requested the Secretary-General to mobilize financial, technical and economic assistance to meet the development needs of the country and to keep the matter under review (resolution 31/17).

At its thirty-second to thirty-sixth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the question (resolutions 32/99, 33/127, 34/119, 35/104 and 36/211).

At its thirty-seventh session, 121/ the General Assembly, inter alia, called the attention of the international community to table 6 of the annex to the report

of the Secretary-General (A/37/124), which enumerated the projects to which the Government of Cape Verde attached priority; urged Governments and organizations to extend and intensify substantially their assistance with a view to implementing the programme of assistance to Cape Verde as soon as possible; invited the international community, in particular donor countries, to take appropriate and urgent measures to support the realization of the Five-Year Plan of Cape Verde, in accordance with the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries; called upon the international community to continue to contribute generously to all appeals for food and fodder assistance, made by the Government of Cape Verde or on its behalf by the specialized agencies and other competent organizations of the United Nations system, to help it cope with the critical situation in the country; and requested the Secretary-General to continue to mobilize resources, to keep the situation under review, to apprise the Economic and Social Council, at its second regular session 1983, of the progress made in the implementation of the present resolution and to report thereon to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session, and to arrange for a review of the economic situation in Cape Verde and to make a substantive report on further progress in organizing and implementing the special programme of economic assistance for that country in time for the matter to be considered by the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session (resolution 37/152).

At the thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 37/152.

Assistance to Djibouti

At its thirty-second session, in 1977, the General Assembly appealed to the international community to provide assistance to Djibouti to enable it to deal with the critical situation arising from the drought and from its economic difficulties; and requested the Secretary-General to mobilize assistance from the international community, to keep the matter under review and to report to the Assembly at its thirty-third session (resolution 32/93).

At its thirty-third to thirty-sixth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the question (resolutions 33/132, 34/124, 35/89 and 36/216).

At its thirty-seventh session, 121/ the General Assembly, inter alia, endorsed fully the assessment and recommendations contained in the annex to the report of the Secretary-General (A/37/136); again drew the attention of the international community to the difficult economic situation confronting Djibouti and to the severe structural constraints to its development; renewed its appeal to the international community to provide assistance to Djibouti in order to enable it to cope with its difficult economic situation and to implement its development strategies; appealed to those States and organizations invited to the donors' conference to be held in Djibouti early in 1983 to respond generously to the programme of assistance that would be presented by the Government of Djibouti at that time; and requested the Secretary-General to continue to mobilize resources, to keep the situation under review, to apprise the Economic and Social Council, at its second regular session of 1983, of the current status of the special programme of economic assistance for Djibouti and to report to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session (resolution 37/153).

At the thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 37/153.

Assistance to the Comoros

At its thirty-first session, in 1976, the General Assembly urgently appealed to Member States and to the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system to assist the Government of the Comoros so as to enable it to face successfully the critical situation resulting from its economic difficulties; and requested the Secretary-General to mobilize financial, technical and economic assistance to meet the development needs of the country and to keep the matter under review (resolution 31/42).

At its thirty-second to thirty-sixth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the question (resolutions 32/92, 33/123, 34/127, 35/97 and 36/212).

At its thirty-seventh session, 121/ the General Assembly, inter alia, appealed to those States and organizations invited to the donors' conference to be held in the Comoros early in 1983 to respond generously to the programme of assistance that would be presented by the Government of the Comoros at that time; renewed its appeal to Member States and organizations to provide the Comoros with assistance to enable it to cope with its difficult economic situation and to pursue its development goals; and requested the Secretary-General to continue to mobilize resources, to keep the situation under review and to report to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session (resolution 37/154).

At the thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 37/154.

Assistance to Chad

At its thirty-fourth session, in 1979, the General Assembly, deeply concerned about the massive destruction of property and the serious damage to the economic and social infrastructure of Chad caused by the progressive deterioration of the political situation and by the armed conflict during the previous 13 years, urgently appealed to all Member States and the organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to provide generous emergency aid to Chad to meet its reconstruction, rehabilitation and development needs (resolution 34/120).

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the question (resolutions 35/92 A and B).

At its thirty-sixth session, the General Assembly reiterated its appeals for emergency assistance; requested the Secretary-General to organize a pledging conference at Nairobi in 1982, in close co-operation with the Organization of African Unity and the Government of Chad, to help Chad carry out its reconstruction programme; urged Member States and organizations to consider taking part in the International Conference on Assistance to Chad and to contribute generously in support of its objective; and requested the Secretary-General to contact the

Government of Chad with a view to the urgent appointment of a resident co-ordinator, who would also be his special representative for reconstruction, rehabilitation, development and emergency relief operations in Chad, to keep the situation under review and to report to the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session (resolution 36/210).

At its thirty-seventh session, 121/ the General Assembly taking note of the reports of the Secretary-General (A/37/125 and Add.1) and the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator (A/37/235 and Corr.1), renewed its appeal to all States and organizations to contribute to the rehabilitation and reconstruction of Chad; noted with satisfaction that the International Conference on Assistance to Chad had been held at Geneva on 29 and 30 November 1982 and invited the States and agencies which participated to honour as soon as possible the commitments they entered into at that Conference; noted that the Government of Chad had expressed its appreciation of the activities undertaken by the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator in Chad and requested the Co-ordinator to continue his emergency relief activities in Chad; and requested the Secretary-General to continue to mobilize resources, to keep the situation under review and to report to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session (resolution 37/155).

At the thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 37/155.

Assistance to Guinea-Bissau

At its thirty-second session, in 1977, the General Assembly, deeply concerned at the serious economic situation in Guinea-Bissau, urgently appealed to Member States and the international institutions concerned to assist the Government of Guinea-Bissau so as to enable it to deal effectively with the situation it faced as a result of the country's long liberation struggle and the return of large numbers of refugees from neighbouring countries, and to meet its economic development needs; and requested the Secretary-General to mobilize the financial, technical and economic assistance of the international community with a view to meeting the development needs of Guinea-Bissau and to keep the matter under review (resolution 32/100).

At its thirty-third to thirty-sixth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the question (resolutions 33/124, 34/121, 35/95 and 36/217).

At its thirty-seventh session, 121/ the General Assembly, inter alia, endorsed fully the assessment and recommendations contained in the annex to the report of the Secretary-General (A/37/137) and drew the attention of the international community to the requirements for assistance for the projects and programmes identified therein; called upon Member States and the international organizations concerned to be generous in granting Guinea-Bissau the food aid it needed; and requested the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to mobilize the necessary resources, to keep the situation under review, to apprise the Economic and Social Council, at its second regular session of 1983, of the status of the special programme of economic assistance for Guinea-Bissau and to report to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session (resolution 37/156).

At the thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 37/156.

Assistance to Nicaragua

At its thirty-fourth session, in 1979, the General Assembly, deeply concerned at the grave economic situation in Nicaragua and the serious deterioration in the living conditions of the Nicaraguan people, endorsed the resolution on assistance to Nicaragua adopted in September 1979 by the Committee of the Whole of the Economic Commission for Latin America; urged Governments of Member States and international organizations to provide with the utmost urgency the assistance envisaged in that resolution for the rehabilitation, reconstruction and development of Nicaragua; and requested the Secretary-General to keep the Economic and Social Council and the Assembly informed during the next two years of the results achieved (resolution 34/8).

At its thirty-fifth and thirty-sixth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the question (resolutions 35/84 and 36/213).

At its thirty-seventh session, 121/ the General Assembly, taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on assistance to Nicaragua (A/37/135), inter alia, endorsed Economic and Social Council decision 1982/168 in which the Council decided to endorse resolution 419 (PLEN.15) on international assistance to alleviate the economic and social problems faced by Nicaragua as a result of the May 1982 floods (see A/C.2/37/L.9), adopted by the Committee of the Whole of the Economic Commission for Latin America at its fifteenth special session, held in New York on 22 and 23 July 1982, renewed with urgency its call to all States and the bodies of the United Nations system to continue and to increase their assistance to Nicaragua; recommended that Nicaragua should continue to receive treatment that would be appropriate to the special needs of the country; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session (resolution 37/157).

At the thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 37/157.

Assistance to Sierra Leone

At its thirty-seventh session, 121/ the General Assembly, having heard the statement made by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Sierra Leone before the Assembly on 29 September 1982 (see A/37/PV.10), in which he described the serious economic situation facing Sierra Leone, and recalling its resolution 37/133, in which it decided to include Sierra Leone in the list of the least developed countries, inter alia, strongly recommended urgent international action to assist the Government of Sierra Leone in its efforts to strengthen the country's infrastructure, to develop more fully the country's natural and human resources and to accelerate economic growth and the social advancement of its people; urgently appealed to all States and international development and financial institutions to contribute generously to the economic and social development of Sierra Leone; requested the Secretary-General to organize an international programme of

financial, technical and material assistance to Sierra Leone to enable the Government to overcome the severe obstacles which stood in the way of the country's economic and social development; urged all States and relevant United Nations bodies to provide all possible assistance to help the Government of Sierra Leone meet the critical humanitarian needs of the population and to provide, as appropriate, food, medicines and essential equipment for hospitals and schools; and requested the Secretary-General to dispatch multi-agency mission to Sierra Leone with a view to holding consultations with the Government on the additional assistance which it needed for the economic and social development of the country and to communicate the report of the mission to the international community, the Economic and Social Council and the Assembly, to inform the Council, at its second regular session of 1983, of the assistance granted to Sierra Leone, to keep the situation under review and to report to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session (resolution 37/158).

At the thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 37/158.

Assistance to the Gambia

At its thirty-sixth session, in 1981, the General Assembly, deeply concerned about the extensive destruction of life and property as well as the severe damage to infrastructure which had been inflicted on the Gambia as the result of recent events, and noting that the Gambia was a least developed country with acute economic and social problems arising from its weak economic infrastructure and the drought, urgently appealed to all Member States and organizations to contribute generously to the rehabilitation and reconstruction of the Gambia; and requested the Secretary-General to organize a special emergency assistance programme of financial, technical and material assistance to the Gambia to enable it to meet its urgent needs for rehabilitation and reconstruction, to dispatch a mission to the Gambia with a view to holding consultations with the Government on the additional assistance which it needed for rehabilitation and reconstruction and to communicate the report of the mission to the international community, to apprise the Economic and Social Council, at its second regular session of 1982, of the assistance being provided and the progress made in mobilizing assistance to the Gambia, to keep the situation under review and to report to the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session (resolution 36/220).

At its thirty-seventh session, 121/ the General Assembly, inter alia, endorsed the recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary-General (A/37/38 and Add.1) and drew the attention of the international community to the requirements of assistance for the projects and programmes identified therein; renewed its urgent appeal for international assistance; urged Member States and organizations to respond generously to the needs of the Gambia at the round-table conference to be held at Banjul early in 1983; and requested the Secretary-General to continue to mobilize resources, to keep the situation under review and to report to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session (resolution 37/159).

At the thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 37/159.

Assistance to Lesotho

At its thirty-second session, in 1977, the General Assembly, recalling Security Council resolution 402 (1976), in which the Council had expressed concern at the serious situation created by South Africa's closure of certain posts along its borders with Lesotho, called upon all Member States and regional and interregional organizations to respond to the appeals of the Council and the Assembly for urgent and generous assistance to Lesotho; requested the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to continue to assist Lesotho in carrying out its planned development projects and to co-operate closely with the Secretary-General in organizing an effective international programme of assistance; and requested the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to mobilize the necessary resources and to keep the situation under constant review (resolution 32/98).

At its thirty-third to thirty-sixth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the question (resolutions 33/128, 34/130, 35/96 and 36/219).

At its thirty-seventh session, 121/ the General Assembly, inter alia, endorsed fully the assessment of the situation in Lesotho contained in the annex to the report of the Secretary-General (A/37/126); reiterated its appeal to the international community to provide assistance to Lesotho for the implementation of several projects and programmes which were still unfunded, as identified in the report of the Secretary-General; called upon the international community to provide assistance to Lesotho so as to enable it to achieve a greater degree of self-sufficiency in food production; also called upon Member States to give all possible assistance to Lesotho to ensure an adequate and regular supply of oil to meet its national requirements; further called upon Member States to assist Lesotho in developing its internal road and air systems and its air communication with the rest of the world; drew the attention of the international community to the meeting of donors held in Lesotho in November 1979, as well as the agricultural sector conference held in Lesotho in October 1980, and urged Member States and the appropriate agencies and organizations to provide assistance to Lesotho in accordance with the outcome of those meetings; and requested the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to mobilize resources, to consult with the Government of Lesotho on the question of migrant workers returning from South Africa and to report on the type of assistance required to ensure their absorption into the economy, to keep the situation under review, to apprise the Economic and Social Council, at its second regular session of 1983, of the current status of the special programme of economic assistance for Lesotho and to report to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session (resolution 37/160).

At the thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 37/160.

Assistance to Mozambique

At its thirty-first session, in 1976, the General Assembly urged all Member States and organizations to provide assistance to Mozambique; requested the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to

continue to assist Mozambique; and requested the Secretary-General to pursue his efforts to mobilize financial, technical and material assistance to Mozambique and to keep the situation under constant review (resolution 31/43).

At its thirty-second to thirty-sixth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the question (resolutions 32/95, 33/126, 34/129, 35/99 and 36/215).

At its thirty-seventh session, 121/ the General Assembly, inter alia, strongly endorsed the appeals made by the Security Council and the Secretary-General for international assistance to Mozambique; endorsed fully the assessment and recommendations contained in the annex to the report of the Secretary-General (A/37/129-S/15304); appealed to the international community to provide financial and material assistance to Mozambique to meet its food and other relief requirements arising out of the continued drought; and requested the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to mobilize resources, to keep the situation under review, to apprise the Economic and Social Council, at its second regular session of 1983, of the current status of the special programme of economic assistance for Mozambique and to report to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session (resolution 37/161).

At the thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 37/161.

Assistance to Uganda

At its thirty-fourth session, in 1979, the General Assembly, deeply concerned at the tragic loss of life, widespread destruction of property and severe damage to the economic and social infrastructure of Uganda during the previous eight years and considering the urgent problem of absorbing and resettling the large numbers of returning refugees and displaced persons and the need for urgent emergency aid, endorsed the appeals made by the Secretary-General and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees for humanitarian assistance to Uganda and called upon Member States and international organizations to respond generously to those appeals; urgently appealed to the international community to contribute generously to the reconstruction, rehabilitation and development needs of Uganda; requested the Secretary-General to mobilize resources and co-ordinate the efforts for a special programme of assistance to Uganda; and requested him to report to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session through the Economic and Social Council (resolution 34/122).

At its thirty-fifth and thirty-sixth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the question (resolutions 35/103 and 36/218).

At its thirty-seventh session, 121/ the General Assembly, inter alia, endorsed fully the assessment and recommendations contained in the annex to the report of the Secretary-General (A/37/121); regretted that the international assistance provided to Uganda had fallen far short of even its most urgent needs; invited the international community, in particular the United Nations system and donor countries and organizations, to make available the necessary resources to implement

the country's Recovery Programme (1982-1984) and meet the remaining needs described in the annex to the report of the Secretary-General; urgently renewed its appeal to all Member States and organizations to contribute generously to the reconstruction, rehabilitation and development needs of Uganda and to its emergency requirements; requested the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to continue his humanitarian assistance programmes in Uganda; and requested the Secretary-General to continue to mobilize resources, to keep the situation under review and to report to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session (resolution 37/162).

At the thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 37/162.

Assistance to Lebanon

At its thirty-third session, in 1978, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to establish a joint co-ordinating committee of the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system to co-ordinate assistance efforts relating to the reconstruction and development of Lebanon; and decided that the Committee on Assistance for the Reconstruction and Development of Lebanon should be headed by a co-ordinator appointed by the Secretary-General (resolution 33/146).

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly noted with satisfaction the appointment by the Secretary-General of a co-ordinator to assist in the assessment, formulation and phasing of aid and to ensure its implementation within the framework of the needs of Lebanon; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Economic and Social Council at its first regular session of 1980 and to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session on the progress achieved (resolution 34/135).

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly, having considered the reports of the Secretary-General (A/35/99, A/35/381 and Corr.1 and 2), noted with satisfaction the assistance already provided or pledged by a number of countries; and requested the Secretary-General to continue to render assistance which could be mobilized within the United Nations system to help the Government of Lebanon in its reconstruction and development plans and in their implementation (resolution 35/85).

At its thirty-sixth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to continue and intensify his efforts to provide all possible assistance within the United Nations system to help the Government of Lebanon in its reconstruction and development plans; invited the specialized agencies, organs and other bodies of the United Nations system to expand and intensify programmes of assistance within the framework of the needs of Lebanon; requested the Secretary-General to provide all possible assistance to the Resident Co-ordinator of Assistance for the Reconstruction and Development of Lebanon so that he might engage in co-ordinating the continuing United Nations activities in Lebanon; and also requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session on the progress achieved (resolution 36/205).

At its thirty-seventh session, 121/ the General Assembly, affirming the urgent need for substantial international action to assist the Government of Lebanon in its efforts for reconstruction and development and taking note of the report of the Secretary-General (A/37/508 and Add.1) and of the statement made by the United Nations Co-ordinator of Assistance for the Reconstruction and Development of Lebanon (see A/C.2/37/SR.7), commended the Co-ordinator and his staff for their valuable and relentless efforts under the most adverse circumstances; expressed its appreciation for the humanitarian and emergency relief provided by the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system and other organizations; requested the Secretary-General to continue his intensive efforts to mobilize all possible assistance within the United Nations system to help the Government of Lebanon; called upon organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to expand and intensify programmes of assistance; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Economic and Social Council, at its first regular session of 1983, and to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session (resolution 37/163).

At the thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 37/163.

(c) Implementation of the medium-term and long-term recovery and rehabilitation programme in the Sudano-Sahelian region: report of the Secretary-General

At its twenty-eighth session, in 1973, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to report periodically on the efforts of the international community to aid in the reconstruction and economic and social development of the drought-stricken Sudano-Sahelian region and to report to the Assembly through the Economic and Social Council (resolution 3054 (XXVIII)).

At its thirty-first session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to continue to mobilize the financial resources necessary for the implementation of the medium-term and long-term projects identified by the States members of the Permanent Inter-State Committee on Drought Control in the Sahel (CILSS); and also requested him to report on the implementation of the recovery and rehabilitation programme in the Sudano-Sahelian region to the Assembly through the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the Economic and Social Council (resolution 31/180).

At its thirty-second to thirty-sixth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the question (resolutions 32/159, 33/133, 34/16, 35/86 and 36/203).

At its thirty-seventh session, 122/ the General Assembly took note with satisfaction of the report of the Secretary-General; expressed its gratitude to the

122/ References for the thirty-seventh session (agenda item 74 (c)):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/37/209 and Add.1;
- (b) Report of the Second Committee: A/37/702 and Add.2;

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Governments, agencies of the United Nations system, intergovernmental organizations, private organizations and individuals that had contributed to the implementation of the medium-term and long-term recovery and rehabilitation programme in the Sudano-Sahelian region; strongly urged all Governments to make special efforts to increase the resources of UNSO, including voluntary contributions through the United Nations Pledging Conference for Development Activities, as well as other, including bilateral, channels, so as to enable it to respond more fully to the priority requirements of the Governments of the States members of CILSS; requested all Governments, organs, agencies and programmes of the United Nations system to give special attention to the critical food situation which obtained in Cape Verde, Chad, Mali and Mauritania; commended the Administrator of UNDP for the results achieved through UNSO in assisting the States members of CILSS in the implementation of their medium-term and long-term recovery and rehabilitation programme; invited UNSO to continue to strengthen its close co-operation with the States members of CILSS and with the Inter-State Committee, with a view to hastening the implementation of the medium-term and long-term recovery and rehabilitation programme in the Sudano-Sahelian region; and requested the Secretary-General to continue to report to the Assembly, through the Governing Council of UNDP and the Economic and Social Council, on the implementation of the medium-term and long-term recovery and rehabilitation programme in the Sudano-Sahelian region (resolution 37/165).

At the thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 37/165.

82. Implementation of the Programme for the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination: report of the Secretary-General

At its twenty-seventh session, in 1972, the General Assembly decided to launch the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination and to inaugurate the activities thereof on 10 December 1973, the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (resolution 2919 (XXVII)).

At its twenty-eighth session, the General Assembly designated the 10-year period beginning on 10 December 1973 as the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination and approved the Programme for the Decade (resolution 3057 (XXVIII)).

At its twenty-ninth to thirty-second sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of this question (resolutions 3223 (XXIX), 3377 (XXX), 31/77 and 32/10).

(continued)

- (c) Resolution 37/165 and decision 37/432;
- (d) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/37/SR.27-31, 38 and 46;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/37/PV.109.

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The World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, provided for in paragraph 13 (a) of the Programme for the Decade, was held at Geneva from 14 to 25 August 1978.

At its thirty-third session, the General Assembly continued its consideration of this question (resolutions 33/98 to 33/100).

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly adopted a four-year programme of activities designed to accelerate progress in the implementation of the Programme for the Decade (resolution 34/24).

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly decided to hold in 1983, as an important event of the Decade, a Second World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination; and invited the Economic and Social Council to begin the preparatory work for the Conference at its first regular session of 1981 and to submit its suggestions to the Assembly at its thirty-sixth session (resolution 35/33).

At its thirty-sixth session the General Assembly continued its consideration of this question (resolution 36/8).

At its thirty-seventh session, 123/ the General Assembly, inter alia, proclaimed that the elimination of all forms of racism, and of discrimination based on race and the attainment of the objectives of the Programme for the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination and of the programme of activities to be undertaken during the second half of the Decade were matters of high priority for the international community and, therefore, for the United Nations; once again invited all Member States, United Nations organs, specialized agencies, intergovernmental organizations, national liberation movements, anti-apartheid and anti-racist organizations and other solidarity groups to strengthen and enlarge the scope of their activities in support of the objectives

123/ References for the thirty-seventh session (agenda item 76):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/37/338 and Add.1;
- (b) Report of the Third Committee: A/37/595;
- (c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/37/685;
- (d) Resolution 37/40;
- (e) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/37/SR.3-13, 18, 24, 25 and 31;
- (f) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/37/SR.39, 45 and 47;
- (g) Plenary meeting: A/37/PV.90.

of the Programme for the Decade; called upon all States to adopt, as a matter of high priority, measures declaring punishable by law any dissemination of ideas based on racial superiority or hatred and outlawing organizations based on racial hatred and prejudice, including neo-Nazi and Fascist organizations and private clubs and institutions established on the basis of racial criteria or propagating ideas of racial discrimination and apartheid; and invited Member States to continue to co-operate with the Secretary-General as part of the Programme for the Decade and the preparations for the Second World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination (resolution A/37/40); and decided to convene the Conference at Geneva from 1 to 12 August 1983 (resolution 37/41).

At the thirty-eighth session, no advance documentation is expected under this item.

83. Second World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination: report of the Secretary-General

At its twenty-eighth session, in 1973, the General Assembly designated the 10-year period beginning on 10 December 1973 as the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, and approved the Programme for the Decade (resolution 3057 (XXVIII)).

The World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, provided for in paragraph 13 (a) of the Programme for the Decade, was convened at Geneva from 14 to 25 August 1978. At its thirty-third session, the General Assembly approved the Declaration and the Programme of Action adopted by the Conference (resolutions 33/99 and 33/100).

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly adopted a four-year programme of activities designed to accelerate progress in the implementation of the Programme for the Decade, in paragraph 26 of which it was stated that an important feature of the second half of the Decade should be the holding of a second World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, preferably at the end of the Decade.

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly decided to hold in 1983, as an important event of the Decade, a Second World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination; and invited the Economic and Social Council to begin the preparatory work for the Conference at its first regular session of 1981 (resolution 35/33).

At its first regular session of 1981, the Economic and Social Council authorized its President, in consultation with the regional groups, to appoint, on the basis of equitable geographical distribution, a Committee of 23 Member States acting as the preparatory Sub-Committee for the Second World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, to complete the preparations for the Conference (decision 1981/130). The Preparatory Sub-Committee held its first session in New York from 15 to 26 March 1982. At its first regular session of 1982, the Council, having considered the report of the Preparatory Sub-Committee (E/1982/26), approved the draft provisional agenda and the draft provisional rules of procedure of the Conference (1982/32).

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At its thirty-seventh session, 124/ the General Assembly, inter alia, endorsed Economic and Social Council resolution 1982/32; decided to convene the Conference at Geneva from 1 to 12 August 1983; recommended the draft provisional agenda for the Conference; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session on the work of the Conference (resolution 37/41).

The Preparatory Sub-Committee of the Economic and Social Council held its second session in New York from 21 to 25 March 1983 and submitted a report on its work (E/1983/9 and Corr.1) to the Economic and Social Council at its first regular session.

At the thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General on the Second World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, called for under General Assembly resolution 37/41.

84. International Youth Year: Participation, Development, Peace: report of the Secretary-General

At its thirty-second session, in 1977, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to prepare a report containing the views of Member States on the proclamation of an international youth year (resolution 32/134).

At its thirty-third session, the General Assembly decided to proclaim an International Youth Year and to designate the most suitable period for its celebration, as well as the ways and means for its observance, at its thirty-fourth session; and requested the Secretary-General to prepare, on the basis of the views and proposals of Member States, a comprehensive report on the Year (resolution 33/7).

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly decided to designate 1985 as International Youth Year: Participation, Development, Peace; decided to

124/ References for the thirty-seventh session (agenda item 76):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/37/338 and Add.1;
- (b) Report of the Third Committee: A/37/595;
- (c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/37/685;
- (d) Resolution 37/41 and decision 37/422;
- (e) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/37/SR.3-13, 18, 24, 25 and 31;
- (f) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/37/SR.39 and 45-47;
- (g) Plenary meeting: A/37/PV.90.

establish an Advisory Committee for the International Youth Year, to be composed of 23 Member States appointed by the Chairman of the Third Committee on the basis of equitable geographical distribution; requested the Secretary-General to prepare a draft programme for the preparation and observance of the Year; and requested the Secretary-General to convene the Advisory Committee in 1980 and to submit a report on its first session to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session (resolution 34/151).

In May 1980, the Chairman of the Third Committee informed the Secretary-General (A/34/855, para. 2) that disagreement among the regional groups on the distribution of seats had prevented him from appointing the 23 members of the Advisory Committee.

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly decided that the Advisory Committee should be composed of representatives of the 24 Member States listed in the note by the Secretary-General of 17 June 1980 (A/34/855), on the clear understanding that that should not be regarded as setting a precedent in the establishment of similar bodies in the future (decision 35/318). As a result, the Advisory Committee is composed of the following 24 Member States:

Algeria, Chile, Costa Rica, Democratic Yemen, Germany, Federal Republic of, Guatemala, Guinea, Indonesia, Ireland, Jamaica, Japan, Lebanon, Morocco, Mozambique, Netherlands, Nigeria, Norway, Poland, Romania, Rwanda, Sri Lanka, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United States of America and Venezuela.

At the same session, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to prepare, in accordance with the proposals made by Member States and in consultation with all the specialized agencies and interested intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, as well as youth organizations, a draft programme for the preparation and observance of the Year; also requested him to convene three sessions of the Advisory Committee in the period 1981-1985 so that it might formulate, for consideration by the Assembly, a specific programme of measures and activities to be undertaken prior to and during the Year on the basis of the Secretary-General's draft programme; and further requested him to convene the first session of the Advisory Committee in early 1981 and to submit its first report to the Assembly at its thirty-sixth session (resolution 35/126).

At its thirty-sixth session the General Assembly endorsed the specific Programme of Measures and Activities to be undertaken prior to and during the Year, as adopted by the Advisory Committee and contained in its report (A/36/215, annex), bearing in mind that continued review and revision of the Programme should be carried out in the coming years; requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with Governments of Member States, specialized agencies and all the international bodies and organizations concerned, to prepare for submission to the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session, through the Advisory Committee, a progress report on the implementation of the specific Programme of Measures and Activities; and requested the Secretary-General to convene the second session of the Advisory Committee (resolution 36/28); and requested the Advisory Committee to ensure that, in the context of the preparations for the Year, systematic and continuous attention would be given to the efforts aimed at the promotion of human rights and

their enjoyment by youth, particularly the right to education and vocational training and to work, with a view to resolving the problem of youth unemployment (resolution 36/29).

At its thirty-seventh session, 125/ the General Assembly, inter alia, endorsed the recommendations made by the Advisory Committee for the International Youth Year for the further implementation of the Specific Programme of Measures and Activities to be undertaken prior to and during the International Youth Year (A/37/348, annex); requested the Secretary-General to transmit the recommendations of the Advisory Committee to all States, United Nations bodies, specialized agencies and regional commissions as well as to the intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations concerned, with a view to their early implementation; and requested the Secretary-General to continue to take the necessary measures to ensure the proper co-ordination of the implementation and follow-up to the Specific Programme of Measures and Activities, including the provision of information, and to submit a report to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session (resolution 37/48); requested the Advisory Committee for the International Youth Year to give full attention to resolution 36/29 and to all relevant international human rights instruments in the preparation and in the course of the International Youth Year, in particular in elaborating its recommendations concerning the Year (resolution 37/49).

At the thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 37/48.

85. World social situation

(a) Implementation of General Assembly resolution 37/54

The reports on the world social situation are brought before the General Assembly in accordance with its resolution 2215 (XXI).

125/ References for the thirty-seventh session (agenda item 77):

- (a) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/37/237, A/37/348 and Add.1 and 2;
- (b) Report of the Third Committee: A/37/629;
- (c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/37/688;
- (d) Resolutions 37/48 and 37/49;
- (e) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/37/SR.14-23, 25, 26, 29 and 42;
- (f) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/37/SR.50;
- (g) Plenary meeting: A/37/PV.90.

At its twenty-sixth session, in 1971, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit the 1974 report on the world social situation to the General Assembly at its thirtieth session, through the Economic and Social Council, for consideration in conjunction with the mid-term overall review and appraisal of the Second United Nations Development Decade (resolution 2771 (XXVI)).

At its thirty-first session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to inform it, in the form of a summary annexed to his reports on the world social situation, of the measures adopted by Member States and by the international organizations and agencies concerned with a view to ensuring the effective implementation of the rights and principles laid down in the Declaration on the Rights of Disabled Persons (resolution 31/82) (see also item 90); requested the Secretary-General to take into consideration a number of guidelines while preparing future reports, including the presentation of a more integrated and concise text and the use of a wide range of sources of information (resolution 31/83); and requested the Secretary-General to continue to issue the report on the world social situation every four years (resolution 31/84).

At its thirty-fourth session the General Assembly took note of the 1978 Report on the World Social Situation (E/CN.5/557 and Add.1-3) and decided that future reports on the world social situation must contribute to the identification of emerging social trends of international concern, and to the discussion of relationships among major development issues, which had both international and national dimensions; and requested the Secretary-General to issue a report on the world social situation every three years (resolution 34/152); and requested the Secretary-General to continue to inform it, in summary form in annexes to the reports on the world social situation, of the measures adopted by Governments for the realization of the provisions of the Declaration on Social Progress and Development (resolution 34/59).

At its thirty-seventh session, 126/ the General Assembly, inter alia, requested the Commission for Social Development at its twenty-eighth session to give high priority to the examination and discussion of the 1982 Report on the World Social Situation (E/CN.5/1983/3) and to submit its views and observations to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session through the Economic and Social Council; invited Member States to convey to the Secretary-General their comments on the Report to facilitate the preparation of the 1985 report; and requested the Secretary-General to issue the 1985 report, which would include an analysis of the

126/ References for the thirty-seventh session (agenda item 78):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/37/442;
- (b) Report of the Third Committee: A/37/640;
- (c) Resolution 37/54;
- (d) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/37/SR.27-29, 42 and 49;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/37/PV.90.

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implementation of the Declaration on Social Progress and Development and take into account the comments of delegations which were made during the thirty-seventh session of the Assembly and which would be expressed during the thirty-eighth session as well as comments received from Member States and the observations made by the Commission, through the Economic and Social Council (resolution 37/54).

At its twenty-eighth session, in February 1983, the Commission for Social Development considered the 1982 Report on the World Social Situation and transmitted its views, as contained in its report (E/1983/14) to the Economic and Social Council at its first regular session of 1983.

At the thirty-eighth session, no advance documentation is expected under this item.

(b) National experience in achieving far-reaching social and economic changes for the purpose of social progress: reports of the Secretary-General

At its thirty-first session, in 1976, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to prepare a report on national experience in promoting the co-operative movement and on the results so far achieved by international co-operation in this field; and decided to consider the report at its thirty-third session (resolution 31/37).

At its thirty-third session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General (E/1978/15 and Corr.2); reiterated the necessity of an international exchange of experience as a contribution to the growth and diversification of the co-operative movement; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its thirty-sixth session a follow-up report on the subject, referring especially to the participation of women in the co-operative movement and to the role of co-operatives in achieving overall social and economic development (resolution 33/47).

At its thirty-sixth session, 127/ the General Assembly, inter alia, took note of the report of the Secretary-General on national experience in promoting the co-operative movement (A/36/115); and requested the Secretary-General to prepare, in consultation with Member States and relevant organizations of the United Nations

127/ References for the thirty-sixth session (agenda item 78):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/36/115;
- (b) Report of the Third Committee: A/36/644;
- (c) Resolutions 36/18 and 36/19;
- (d) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/36/SR.15-17, 19 and 21-29;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/36/PV.49.

system, a comprehensive report on national experience in promoting the co-operative movement, paying special attention, inter alia, to the role of co-operatives in overall social and economic development, particularly in rural areas, the participation of peasants, including landless peasants, as well as of women and youth, in co-operatives, the ability of co-operatives to increase the material welfare of their members, the interrelationship between agrarian reform and agricultural co-operatives and the difficulties faced by countries in the establishment and development of co-operatives and their experience in overcoming them; and further requested the Secretary-General to submit the report, through the Commission for Social Development and the Economic and Social Council, to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session (resolution 36/18).

At the same session, the General Assembly, inter alia, requested the Secretary-General to prepare, in consultation with Member States, a report on national experience in achieving far-reaching social and economic changes for the purpose of social progress and for safeguarding national independence within the context of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade, taking into account social aspects of development and the role of existing concepts and practices in the development process, and to submit it to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session, through the Commission and the Council (resolution 36/19).

At its twenty-eighth session, the Commission for Social Development considered the reports of the Secretary-General (A/38/63 and A/38/64).

At the thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly will have before it the following reports of the Secretary-General:

- (a) National experience in promoting the co-operative movement, called for under resolution 36/18;
- (b) National experience in achieving far-reaching social and economic changes for the purpose of social progress, called for under resolution 36/19.
- (c) Popular participation in its various forms as an important factor in development and in the realization of human rights: report of the Secretary-General

At its thirty-fourth session, in 1979, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to organize, within the programme of advisory services and bearing in mind the goals and objectives of the new international development strategy when adopted, an international seminar to compare policies, institutions and experiences of Member States in the participation of all sectors of society in their economic and social development, as well as collective bargaining, worker participation in management and workers' self-management, and to submit a report on the results of that seminar to the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session (resolution 34/152).

At its thirty-seventh session, 128/ the General Assembly took note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General on the International Seminar on Popular Participation (A/37/442); requested the Secretary-General to transmit the report of the Seminar to Member States and the relevant United Nations bodies for their consideration; requested the Commission on Human Rights to consider at its thirty-ninth session the question of popular participation in its various forms as an important factor in development and in the realization of human rights, taking into account, inter alia, the results of the deliberations of the Seminar, as contained in the report of the Secretary-General, and to submit to the Assembly, through the Economic and Social Council, appropriate suggestions for the more complete realization of human rights; and also requested the Secretary-General to prepare a comprehensive progress report, taking account of the suggestions made in the Commission, and to submit his report to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session (resolution 37/55).

At the thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 37/55.

86. 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: report of the Secretary-General

The International Conference on Human Rights, held at Teheran in 1968, adopted resolution VIII, entitled, "The 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/CONF.32/41, chap. III).

At its twenty-fourth session, in 1969, the General Assembly decided to review at its following session the progress achieved in the implementation of the above-mentioned resolution and of the relevant resolutions adopted by the Assembly on the subject (resolution 2588 B (XXIV)).

At its twenty-fifth to thirty-sixth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 2649 (XXV), 2787 (XXVI), 2955 (XXVII), 3070 (XXVIII), 3246 (XXIX), 3382 (XXX), 31/34, 32/14, 33/44, 34/44, 35/35 A and B and 36/10).

128/ References for the thirty-seventh session (item 78):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/37/442;
- (b) Report of the Third Committee: A/37/640;
- (c) Resolution 37/55;
- (d) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/37/SR.27-29, 42 and 49;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/37/PV.90.

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At its thirty-seventh session, 129/ the General Assembly, inter alia, declared its firm opposition to acts of foreign intervention, aggression and occupation; requested 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; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session (resolution 37/42); reaffirmed the legitimacy of the struggle of peoples for independence, territorial integrity, national unity and liberation from colonial and foreign domination and foreign occupation by all available means, including armed struggle; called 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; strongly condemned the continued violations of the human rights of the peoples still under colonial and foreign domination and alien subjugation, the continuation of the illegal occupation of Namibia and South Africa's attempts to dismember its Territory, the perpetuation of the racist minority régime in southern Africa and the denial to the Palestinian people of their inalienable national rights; strongly condemned the expansionist activities of Israel in the Middle East and the continued bombing of Palestinian civilians, which constituted a serious obstacle to the realization of the self-determination and independence of the Palestinian people; demanded 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 the observance of article 5 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights; requested 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 which was being waged by oppressed peoples for the realization of their self-determination and national independence; and decided to consider this item again at its thirty-eighth session on the basis of the reports that Governments, United Nations agencies and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations had been requested to submit (resolution 37/43).

At its thirty-ninth session, in February 1983, the Commission on Human Rights adopted six resolutions under the item entitled "The right of peoples to self-determination and its application to peoples under colonial or alien

129/ References for the thirty-seventh session (agenda item 79):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/37/317 and Add.1;
- (b) Report of the Third Committee: A/37/580;
- (c) Resolutions 37/42 and 37/43;
- (d) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/37/SR.3-13, 18, 24 and 25;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/37/PV.90.

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domination or foreign occupation", which related to the right to self-determination of the Palestinian people (resolution 1983/3), to South Africa and Namibia (resolution 1983/4), to the situation in Kampuchea (resolution 1983/5), to the question of Western Sahara (resolution 1983/6), to the situation in Afghanistan (resolution 1983/7) and to the question of East Timor (resolution 1983/8).

At the thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolutions 37/42 and 37/43.

87. Elimination of all forms of racial discrimination

(a) Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination

(i) Report of the Committee

(ii) Report of the Secretary-General

At its twentieth session, in 1965, the General Assembly adopted the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (resolution 2106 A (XX)). The Convention entered into force on 4 January 1969.

In accordance with article 8 of the Convention, the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination consists of 18 experts of high moral standing and acknowledged impartiality elected by States parties from among their nationals, who serve in their personal capacity, consideration being given to equitable geographical distribution and to the representation of the different forms of civilizations as well as of the principal legal systems. Members of the Committee are elected for a term of four years and are eligible for re-election. At present, the Committee is composed of the following 18 members:

Mr. Jean-Marie Apiou (Upper Volta)**

Mr. Eugenio Carlos José Aramburu (Argentina)*

Mr. Pedro Brin Martínez (Panama)*

Mr. André Dechezelles (France)*

Mr. Silvo Devetak (Yugoslavia)*

Mr. Dimitrios J. Evrigenis (Greece)**

Mr. Oladapo Olusola Fafowora (Nigeria)**

Mr. Abdel Moneim Ghoneim (Egypt)**

Mr. José D. Ingles (Philippines)*

Mr. Matey Karasimeonov (Bulgaria)*

Mr. George O. Lamptey (Ghana)**

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Mr. Erik Nettel (Austria)*

Mr. Karl Josef Partsch (Federal Republic of Germany)**

Mrs. Shanti Sadiq Ali (India)*

Mr. Agha Shahi (Pakistan)**

Mr. Michael E. Sherifis (Cyprus)**

Mr. Gleb Borisovich Starushenko (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics)*

Mr. Luis Valencia Rodríguez (Ecuador)**

* Term of office expires on 19 January 1984.

** Term of office expires on 19 January 1986.

Under article 9 of the Convention, the Committee reports annually, through the Secretary-General, to the General Assembly on its activities and may make suggestions and recommendations based on the examination of reports and information received from States parties to the Convention.

At its thirty-seventh session, 130/ the General Assembly, inter alia, took note with appreciation of the report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination on its twenty-fifth and twenty-sixth sessions (A/37/18); commended

130/ References for the thirty-seventh session (agenda item 80):

- (a) Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination: Supplement No. 18 (A/37/18);
- (b) Reports of the Secretary-General:
 - (i) Status of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination: A/37/148;
 - (ii) Status of the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid: A/37/149 and Corr.1;
- (c) Report of the Third Committee: A/37/581;
- (d) Resolutions 37/44 to 37/47;
- (e) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/37/SR.3-13, 18, 24 and 25;
- (f) Plenary meeting: A/37/PV.90.

the Committee for its contribution to the elimination of all forms of discrimination based on race, colour, descent or national or ethnic origin, wherever it existed; commended the Committee for its continuous endeavours towards the elimination of apartheid, racism and racial discrimination in southern Africa and the implementation of United Nations resolutions relating to the liberation and independence of Namibia; took note with satisfaction of the efforts of the Committee aimed at securing the prosperity of national or ethnic minorities and indigenous populations through the implementation of the principles and provisions of the Convention; expressed grave concern over the Israeli policy of defiance of the basic principles and objectives of the Convention, as reflected in the report of the Committee, and called for the respect and preservation of the national and cultural identity of the Palestinian people; welcomed the efforts of the Committee aimed at the elimination of all forms of discrimination against migrant workers and their families, the promotion of their rights on a non-discriminatory basis and the achievement of their full equality and the possibility to preserve their cultural characteristics; commended the States parties to the Convention for measures taken to ensure within their jurisdiction the availability of appropriate recourse procedures for the victims of racial discrimination; called upon all Member States to adopt effective legislative, socio-economic and other necessary measures in order to ensure the elimination or prevention of discrimination based on race, colour, descent or national or ethnic origin; called upon the States parties to the Convention to protect fully, by adoption of relevant legislative and other measures, the rights of national or ethnic minorities, as well as the rights of indigenous populations; reiterated its invitation to the States parties to the Convention to furnish the Committee, in accordance with its general guidelines, with information on the implementation of the provisions of the Convention, including information on the demographic composition of their population and on their relations with the racist régime of South Africa; took note with appreciation of the Committee's contribution to the work of the Preparatory Sub-Committee for the Second World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination and to the regional seminars held in implementation of the Programme for the Decade; welcomed the decision of the Committee to contribute to the Conference by preparing a study on the implementation of articles 4 and 7 of the Convention and reiterated its request to the Committee to explore the possibility of preparing also for the Conference a study on the implementation of subparagraph (e) of article 5 (resolution 37/46).

At the same session, 130/ the General Assembly appealed to all States parties to the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination to fulfil their obligations under article 9 of the Convention and to submit their reports within the appropriate time; requested the Secretary-General to invite the views and observations of States parties to the Convention on the causes of the situation described in general recommendation VI of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination and to submit an analysis of the replies received in a report to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session, together with such suggestions as he might wish to make with a view to improving the situation; also requested the Secretary-General, in preparing his report, to consider the situation described in general recommendation VI of the Committee in the overall framework of reporting obligations that Member States had under the various human rights instruments in order to be able to take into account similar and related problems which might have arisen in compliance with such obligations; and further requested the Secretary-General to submit his report, together with the records of

the Assembly's consideration thereof, to the ninth meeting of the States parties to the Convention, to be held in 1984 (resolution 37/44).

At the thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly will have before it the following reports:

- (a) Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination on its twenty-seventh and twenty-eighth sessions, which will be issued as Supplement No. 18 (A/38/18);
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 37/44.
- (b) Status of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination: report of the Secretary-General

At its twentieth session, in 1965, the General Assembly adopted and opened for signature and ratification the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination; invited States referred to in article 17 to sign and ratify it without delay; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to it reports concerning the state of ratifications of the Convention, which would be considered by the Assembly at its future sessions (resolution 2106 A (XX)). In response to that request, reports on the status of the Convention have been submitted to the Assembly annually since its twenty-first session.

The Convention, which was opened for signature on 7 March 1966, entered into force on 4 January 1969, the thirtieth day after the date of deposit with the Secretary-General of the twenty-seventh instrument of ratification or accession as provided for in article 19 of the Convention.

As at 1 June 1982, 120 States had ratified or acceded to the Convention.

At its thirty-seventh session, 130/ the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the status of the Convention (A/37/148); expressed its satisfaction with the increase in the number of States which had ratified the Convention or acceded thereto; reaffirmed once again its conviction that ratification of or accession to the Convention on a universal basis and implementation of its provisions were necessary for the realization of the objectives of the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination; requested States that had not yet become parties to the Convention to ratify it or accede thereto; called upon States parties to the Convention to consider the possibility of making the declaration provided for in article 14 of the Convention; and requested the Secretary-General to continue to submit to the Assembly annual reports concerning the status of the Convention (resolution 37/45).

At the thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 37/45.

- (c) Status of the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid: report of the Secretary-General

At its twenty-eighth session, in 1973, the General Assembly adopted and opened for signature and ratification the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid and appealed to all States to sign and ratify it as soon as possible (resolution 3068 (XXVIII)).

At its thirtieth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to it annual reports on the status of the Convention (resolution 3380 (XXX)).

The Convention, in accordance with its article XV, paragraph 1, entered into force on 18 July 1976, on the thirtieth day after the date of the deposit with the Secretary-General of the twentieth instrument of ratification or accession.

As at 1 June 1983, 73 States had ratified or acceded to the Convention.

At its thirty-seventh session, 130/ the General Assembly, inter alia, took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the status of the Convention (A/37/149); commended those States parties to the Convention that had submitted their reports under article VII thereof, in particular those that had presented their second reports, and appealed to those States parties that had not yet done so to submit their reports as soon as possible; appealed once again to those States that had not yet done so to ratify or to accede to the Convention without further delay; requested States parties to the Convention to take fully into account the guidelines prepared by the Group of Three; called upon all States parties to the Convention to implement fully article IV thereof by adopting measures to prosecute, bring to trial and punish persons responsible for, or accused of, the acts enumerated in article II of the Convention; again called upon upon all States parties to the Convention and the competent United Nations organs to consider the conclusions and recommendations of the Group of Three contained in its reports and to submit their views and comments to the Secretary-General; requested the Commission on Human Rights to continue to undertake the functions set out in article X of the Convention and invited the Commission 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 of those against whom or which legal proceedings had been undertaken; requested the Commission to take into account Assembly resolutions 33/23 and 35/32, as well as relevant documents of the Commission and its subsidiary organs; called upon all States parties to the Convention and competent United Nations organs to continue to provide the Commission, through the Secretary-General, with information relevant to the periodic compilation of the above-mentioned list, as well as with information concerning the obstacles that prevented the effective suppression and punishment of the crime of apartheid; requested the Secretary-General to distribute 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; invited the Special Committee against Apartheid and the Centre against Apartheid to publicize the above-mentioned list and related particulars as widely as possible; appealed to all States, United Nations organs, specialized agencies and international and national non-governmental organizations to step up their activities in enhancing public awareness through denouncing the crimes committed by the racist régime of South Africa; requested the Secretary-General to intensify his efforts, through appropriate channels, to disseminate information on the Convention and its implementation with a view further to promoting ratification of or accession to the Convention; called upon all States

to participate actively in the Second World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination and to contribute to achieving effective results at that Conference; and requested the Secretary-General to include in his next annual report a special section concerning the implementation of the Convention (resolution 37/47).

The Group of Three met for a period of five days before the thirty-ninth session of the Commission on Human Rights in 1983, examined reports submitted by 12 States parties, adopted a number of conclusions and recommendations based on its examination of reports and submitted a report on its activities to the Commission (E/CN.4/1983/25).

At its thirty-ninth session, in February 1983, the Commission on Human Rights, inter alia, took note with appreciation of the report of the Group of Three and decided that it should meet for a period of not more than five days before the fortieth session of the Commission to consider the reports submitted by States parties in accordance with article VII of the Convention (resolution 1983/12).

In accordance with article IX of the Convention and General Assembly resolution 31/80, the Chairman of the Commission on Human Rights at its thirty-ninth session appointed again the representatives of Bulgaria, Mexico and Zaire as members of the Group of Three (decision 1983/111).

At the thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 37/47.

88. Policies and programmes relating to youth: report of the Secretary-General

At its thirty-fifth session, in 1980, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the relevant bodies of the United Nations system, including the regional commissions, to report to the Assembly at its thirty-sixth session on the progress achieved in the implementation of the adopted guidelines for the improvement of the channels of communication between the United Nations and youth and youth organizations and to promote that implementation at the international, regional and national levels; and further requested the Secretary-General, taking into account the views expressed by Governments either in their replies or in their statements before the Assembly, to submit to the Assembly at its thirty-sixth session, for adoption, proposals for additional guidelines, consistent with those already adopted by the Assembly in its resolution 32/135, and on the basis of the draft additional guidelines contained in the annex to resolution 34/163, as well as the suggestions of the Secretary-General in his reports to the Assembly at its thirty-third, thirty-fourth and thirty-fifth sessions (A/33/261, A/34/199, A/35/503) (resolution 35/139).

At its thirty-sixth session, the General Assembly adopted the additional guidelines for the improvement of the channels of communication between the United Nations and youth and youth organizations set forth in the annex to the resolution; requested the Advisory Committee for the International Youth Year (see item 84) to promote the implementation of the additional guidelines, together with the guidelines adopted in resolution 32/135, during the preparation for and celebration of the Year; and requested the Secretary-General, on the basis of the reports of

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Member States, specialized agencies and other intergovernmental organizations as well as non-governmental youth organizations, to report to the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session (resolution 36/17).

At its thirty-seventh session, 131/ the General Assembly, inter alia, requested Member States, specialized agencies and other intergovernmental organizations to promote, in co-operation with youth organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council and other youth organizations concerned, further implementation of the guidelines adopted in Assembly resolution 32/135 and the additional guidelines adopted in its resolution 36/17; and invited Member States, specialized agencies, regional commissions, intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental youth organizations to communicate and further promote the guidelines and additional guidelines for the improvement of channels of communication between the United Nations and youth and youth organizations and to offer additional suggestions for their further development; requested the Secretary-General, on the basis of the reports of Member States, specialized agencies and other intergovernmental organizations as well as non-governmental youth organizations, to report to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session (resolution 37/50).

At the thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 37/50.

89. Question of aging: report of the Secretary-General

The item entitled "Question of the elderly and the aged" was included in the agenda of the twenty-fourth session of the General Assembly, in 1969, at the request of Malta (A/7644) and was considered at its twenty-sixth, twenty-eighth and thirty-second sessions (resolutions 2842 (XXVI), 3137 (XXVIII), 32/131 and 32/132).

At its thirty-third session, the General Assembly decided to organize, in consultation with Member States, specialized agencies and the organizations concerned, a World Assembly on the Elderly in 1982 (resolution 33/52).

131/ References for the thirty-seventh session (agenda item 81):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/37/401;
- (b) Report of the Third Committee: A/37/630;
- (c) Resolution 37/50;
- (d) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/37/SR.14-23, 25, 26 29 and 42;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/37/PV.90.

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to continue and strengthen activities in this field in co-operation with the agencies concerned; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a progress report to the Economic and Social Council in 1981, through the Commission for Social Development, and to report to the Assembly at its thirty-sixth session (resolution 34/153).

At its first regular session of 1980, the Economic and Social Council, having noted the report of the Secretary-General (A/35/130 and Add.1), recommended that the General Assembly should approve the proposals of the Secretary-General regarding the World Assembly and should, among other things, decide to establish an Advisory Committee for the World Assembly on the Elderly composed of not more than 23 Member States designated by the Chairman of the Third Committee of the Assembly, after consultation with the different regional groups, on the basis of equitable geographical distribution; requested the Secretary-General to convene the Advisory Committee as early as possible in 1981; and also requested him to prepare, in consultation with Member States, a draft international plan of action in time to be considered by the Advisory Committee (resolution 1980/26).

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly adopted the recommendations of the Economic and Social Council contained in its resolution 1980/26; decided to change the name of the World Assembly on the Elderly to the World Assembly on Aging in view of the interrelatedness of the issues of aging individuals and the aging of populations as defined by the Secretary-General's programme; requested the Secretary-General to establish a voluntary fund for the World Assembly; and requested the Secretary-General to prepare a progress report on the preparations for the World Assembly, including the report of the Advisory Committee for the World Assembly on Aging, whose establishment had been recommended by the Council in its resolution 1980/26, to be considered under this item (resolution 35/129).

At its thirty-sixth session, the General Assembly invited Member States to consider designating in their respective countries a "Day for the Aging"; requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session the views and comments received from Member States pursuant to this invitation; requested the Secretary-General to use the United Nations Trust Fund for the World Assembly on Aging to encourage further interest in the field of aging among developing countries, particularly the least developed among them within the context of the World Assembly; requested him to report to the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session on the status of the Trust Fund and to include in his report an account of project activities financed by the Fund; requested the Secretary-General to strengthen, within the limits of existing resources and voluntary contributions, activities in the field of aging in co-operation with the organizations concerned; and requested him to report to the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session on the implementation of this request (resolution 36/20).

At its thirty-seventh session, 132/ the General Assembly, inter alia, took note of the report of the World Assembly on Aging, held at Vienna from 26 July to 6 August 1982 (A/CONF.113/31); endorsed the Vienna International Plan of Action on Aging contained in the report and adopted by consensus at the World Assembly; affirmed that aging should be considered in the context of economic, social and cultural development, as well as in the context of international strategies and plans; called upon Governments to make continuous efforts to implement the principles and recommendations contained in the Plan of Action in accordance with their national structures, needs and objectives; requested the Secretary-General to strengthen the international network of existing information, research and training centres in the field of aging in order to encourage and facilitate the exchange of knowledge, skills and experience, as well as technical co-operation among countries within the various regions; requested the Secretary-General to continue to use the United Nations Trust Fund to meet the rapidly increasing needs of the aging in the developing countries, in particular in the least developed countries; appealed to Member States to make voluntary contributions to the Trust Fund; requested the Economic and Social Council, through the Commission for Social Development, to review the implementation of the Plan of Action every four years, beginning in 1985, and to transmit its findings to the Assembly; invited the intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations concerned to continue to give attention to major issues related to aging and to co-ordinate their work with the United Nations, particularly in view of the need for well co-ordinated activities for the implementation of the Plan of Action; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session on the progress achieved in implementing and following up the Plan of Action and to include in his report an account of project activities financed by the Trust Fund (resolution 37/51).

At the thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 37/51.

132/ References for the thirty-seventh session (agenda items 82 and 83):

- (a) Reports of the Secretary-General:
 - (i) Day for the Aging: A/37/408;
 - (ii) United Nations activities in the field of Aging: A/37/435;
- (b) Report of the World Assembly on Aging: A/CONF.113/31 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.82.I.16);
- (c) Report of the Third Committee: A/37/631;
- (d) Resolution 37/51;
- (e) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/37/SR.14-23, 25, 26, 29 and 42;
- (f) Plenary meeting: A/37/PV.90.

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90. World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons: report of the Secretary-General

At its thirty-first session, in 1976, the General Assembly proclaimed 1981 International Year for Disabled Persons with the theme "Full participation" (resolution 31/123).

At its thirty-second session, the General Assembly decided to establish the Advisory Committee for the International Year for Disabled Persons; and appealed to Member States to make in due time generous voluntary contributions for the Year (resolution 32/133).

At its thirty-third session, the General Assembly decided to increase the membership of the Advisory Committee from 15 to 23 Member States (resolution 33/170).

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly approved the recommendations of the Advisory Committee (A/34/158 and Corr.1) and adopted them as a Plan of Action for the Year; and decided to expand the theme of the Year to "Full participation and equality"; and appealed for further voluntary contributions for the Year (resolution 34/154). At the same session, the Assembly agreed to a change in the designation of the Year, which was henceforth to be known in English as the International Year of Disabled Persons.

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolution 35/133).

At its thirty-sixth session, the General Assembly, inter alia, expressed its satisfaction to all Member States which had elaborated national policies and programmes for the implementation of the objectives of the International Year of Disabled Persons; urged Member States to make every effort to consolidate and build further on the results of the Year and to consider maintaining, where appropriate, the national committees or similar bodies established for the Year; again invited Member States to submit national reports to the Secretary-General on their implementation of the Plan of Action for the International Year of Disabled Persons and, in particular, to consider elaborating, on the basis of their experiences, national long-term programmes of action in the field of disability; requested the Secretary-General to convene in 1982 a meeting of the Advisory Committee to finalize the draft World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons, in the light of comments by Member States, international organizations and relevant non-governmental organizations, with a view to its adoption by the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session; requested the Advisory Committee to consider at its fourth session the advisability of proclaiming the period 1983-1992 as the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons and to submit its views to the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session; urged the Secretary-General to take the necessary measures to assure the successful follow-up of the Year, in particular the finalization of the World Programme of Action; further requested the regional commissions to give high priority to the formulation and implementation of regional programmes related to equalization of opportunities for disabled persons, as well as prevention and rehabilitation, and urged the specialized agencies and relevant organizations of

the United Nations system to continue the implementation of such programmes; invited relevant non-governmental organizations to continue and expand their programmes related to the disabled in order to maintain the momentum given by the Year; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session (resolution 36/77).

At its thirty-seventh session, 133/ the General Assembly, inter alia adopted the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons contained in recommendation 1 (IV) of the report of the Advisory Committee for the International Year of Disabled Persons; called upon all Member States, all non-governmental organizations concerned and organizations of disabled persons and, through a reallocation of existing resources, called also upon all organs, organizations and agencies of the United Nations system to ensure early implementation of the World Programme of Action; and decided to evaluate at its forty-second session, with the help of the Secretary-General, the implementation of the World Programme of Action (resolution 37/52); requested Member States to develop plans for the equalization of opportunities for disabled persons, as well as for prevention and rehabilitation, and thereby ensure early implementation of the World Programme of Action; requested all organs, organizations and agencies of the United Nations system to undertake measures to ensure early implementation of the World Programme of Action; requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with Governments, to examine the need and possibility of continuing the Trust Fund for the International Year of Disabled Persons for the purpose of assisting Governments, at their request, in the implementation of the World Programme of Action and to submit a report thereon to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session; proclaimed the period 1983-1992 United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons as a long-term plan of action; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session (resolution 37/53).

At the thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 37/53.

133/ References for the thirty-seventh session (agenda item 89):

- (a) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/37/351 and Corr.1 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1 and Add.2;
- (b) Report of the Third Committee: A/37/632;
- (c) Resolutions 37/52 and 37/53;
- (d) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/37/SR.14-23, 25-26, 29 and 42;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/37/PV.90.

91. United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace

(a) Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Second Half of the United Nations Decade for Women: reports of the Secretary-General

At its twenty-seventh session, in 1972, the General Assembly proclaimed 1975 International Women's Year (resolution 3010 (XXVII)).

At its fifty-sixth session, in 1974, the Economic and Social Council requested the Secretary-General to convene an international conference during the Year and recommended that the proposals and recommendations of the conference should be examined by the Assembly at its thirtieth session (resolution 1851 (LVI)).

At its thirtieth session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the World Conference of the International Women's Year, held at Mexico City from 19 June to 2 July 1975 (E/CONF.66/34); endorsed the proposals of the Declaration of Mexico on the Equality of Women and Their Contribution to Development and Peace, the World Plan of Action, the regional plans of action, and related resolutions; proclaimed the period from 1976 to 1985 United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace; and decided to convene a world conference in 1980, at the mid-term of the Decade (resolution 3520 (XXX)).

At its thirty-second session, the General Assembly requested the Commission on the Status of Women to consider, as a contribution to the preparation of the World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women, the elaboration of a draft declaration on the participation of women in the struggle for the strengthening of international peace and security and against colonialism, racism, racial discrimination, foreign aggression and occupation and all forms of foreign domination and to report to the Economic and Social Council at its sixty-fourth session (resolution 32/142).

At its thirty-third and thirty-fourth sessions, the General Assembly decided on a number of arrangements for the Conference (resolutions 33/185, 33/189 to 33/191 and 34/160 to 34/162).

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly took note with satisfaction of the report of the Conference, held at Copenhagen from 14 to 30 July 1980 (A/CONF.94/35); endorsed the Programme of Action for the Second Half of the United Nations Decade for Women, as adopted at the Conference; urged Governments, organizations of the United Nations system and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to take appropriate measures to implement the Programme of Action and other relevant resolutions and decisions at the national, regional and international levels; requested, in particular, Member States when preparing and evaluating the execution of projects, programmes and plans of action at national, regional and international meetings to pay special attention to measures for the involvement and benefit of women; and requested the Secretary-General to consider appropriate measures to enable the Commission on the

Status of Women to discharge the functions assigned to it for the implementation of the World Plan of Action for the Implementation of the Objectives of the International Women's Year and the Programme of Action for the Second Half of the United Nations Decade for Women and requested him to take immediate action to strengthen the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs (resolution 35/136). At the same session, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to seek the views of the Governments of Member States on a draft declaration entitled "Draft Declaration on the Participation of Women in the Struggle for the Strengthening of International Peace and Security and against Colonialism, Apartheid, All Forms of Racism and Racial Discrimination, Foreign Aggression, Occupation and All Forms of Foreign Domination" and to report to the Assembly at its thirty-sixth session; decided to consider at that session the draft Declaration, as well as the amendments which had been submitted, with a view to adopting it; and decided to postpone consideration of the draft resolution on the subject (A/C.3/35/L.17) to its thirty-sixth session (decision 35/249).

At its thirty-sixth session, the General Assembly affirmed the principles contained in resolution 35/136; called upon Governments to continue taking the measures necessary for achieving substantial progress in the implementation of the relevant recommendations of the Programme of Action with a view to ensuring equal participation by women as agents and beneficiaries in all sectors and at all levels of the development process; called upon the organizations of the United Nations system, including the regional commission, to reserve adequate resources for, and pay increased attention to, the implementation of the Programme of Action, particularly as regards the dissemination of information on the participation of women; urged the regional commissions to report in full to the Economic and Social Council, at its first regular session of 1982, on the evolution of the situation of women in all the sectors of their development programmes, in order to strengthen and reorient the programmes and reporting methods of those commissions, so as to reflect more adequately the regional concerns of women; and requested the Council, at its first regular session of 1982, to consider the implementation of the Programme of Action, giving high priority in this regard to the report of the Commission on the Status of Women (resolution 36/126). At the same session, the Assembly adopted resolutions on the consideration within the United Nations of questions concerning the role of women in development (resolution 36/127) and equal rights to work (resolution 36/130) and decided to request the Secretary-General to seek further comments from Member States on the draft Declaration on the Participation of Women in the Struggle for the Strengthening of International Peace and for the Solution of Other Vital National and International Problems and to submit a report based on their comments as well as on the proposals submitted so far, with a view to ensuring the early adoption of the draft Declaration during the thirty-seventh session (decision 36/428).

At its thirty-seventh session, 134/ the General Assembly, inter alia, called upon the Secretary-General to encourage specialized agencies and regional

134/ References for the thirty-seventh session (agenda item 91):

(a) Reports of the Secretary-General:

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commissions which had not yet done so to develop a comprehensive policy regarding the concerns of women, both as participants and as beneficiaries, in technical co-operation and development activities and to develop a strategy to ensure that women were an integral part of these activities; urged those organizations to take every appropriate action within existing resources to monitor the implementation of such policies and strategies and to help disseminate this information upon request to Member States and other interested parties; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a progress report to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session (resolution 37/57); took note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Second Half of the United Nations Decade for Women (A/37/458 and Add.1); called upon Governments, the organizations of the United Nations system, including the regional commissions, intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations to pay increased attention to the need to take practical measures to implement the relevant recommendations of the Programme of Action and, in particular, to expand technical co-operation activities which would ensure women's full and equal participation, as agents and as beneficiaries, in all sectors and at all levels of development; noted with satisfaction the contribution made by the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women to the implementation of the Programme of Action; noted with satisfaction the commencement of the work of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women, and that, as at 1 November 1982, 45 Member States had ratified or acceded to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women; invited all States that had not yet done so to become parties to the Convention; welcomed the commencement of the work of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, which held its first meeting at Vienna from 18 to 22 October 1982; and requested

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- (i) Draft Declaration on the Participation of Women in the Struggle for the Strengthening of International Peace and for the Solution of Other Vital National and International Problems: A/37/144 and Corr.1 and Add.1;
- (ii) Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women: A/37/421;
- (iii) Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Second Half of the United Nations Decade for Women: A/37/458 and Add.1;
- (b) Report of the Third Committee: A/37/676;
- (c) Resolutions 37/56 to 37/63;
- (d) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/37/SR.30, 32-37, 49, 54 and 55.
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/37/PV.90.

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the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session (resolution 37/58).

Also at the same session, the General Assembly called upon Member States to take additional appropriate measures for further improving the economic and social conditions of women in rural areas; requested the Economic and Social Council, the Commission on the Status of Women, the regional commissions and other bodies of the United Nations system to devote greater attention to the problems of elevating the status of rural women; requested the Secretary-General to prepare, within the framework of the integrated reporting system on the status of women a comprehensive report containing the observations and comments received from Governments on national experience in improving the situation of women in rural areas; also requested the Secretary-General to consider holding, within the framework of the Programme of Action, as a matter of priority, an interregional seminar on national experience relating to the improvement of the situation of women in rural areas, with special emphasis on the problems of developing countries and further requested the Secretary-General to submit the report to the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session, through the Commission on the Status of Women and the Economic and Social Council (resolution 37/59); noted with concern that women were still not represented on an equitable basis with men in decision-making positions in a majority of national and international institutions; called upon all Member States, by the end of the Decade in 1985, to make special efforts to nominate and appoint women, on an equal basis with men and taking due account of the same professional criteria, to decision-making positions in those national and international bodies in which they were not equitably represented; and called upon the Secretary-General and the executive heads of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to make, by the end of the Decade, increased efforts to select and appoint women, in accordance with Article 101 of the Charter of the United Nations, to decision-making positions in the Secretariat and in the organs and agencies of the United Nations system (resolution 37/61); and solemnly proclaimed the Declaration on the Participation of Women in Promoting International Peace and Co-operation (resolution 37/63).

At the thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly will have before it the following reports of the Secretary-General:

- (a) Integration of women in development, called for under resolution 37/57;
- (b) Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Second Half of the United Nations Decade for Women, called for under resolution 37/58.
- (b) Preparations for the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women

At its thirty-fifth session, in 1980, the General Assembly decided to convene in 1985, at the conclusion of the United Nations Decade for Women, a World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women (resolution 35/136).

At its thirty-sixth session, the General Assembly requested the Commission on the Status of Women, at its session to be held in 1982, to give priority to the

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question of the preparations for the Conference, to be held in 1985 with a view to submitting to the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session, through the Economic and Social Council, specific proposals on that question; and invited the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session a report on the steps taken to implement the resolution (resolution 36/126).

At its first regular session of 1982, the Economic and Social Council decided that the Commission on the Status of Women should be the preparatory body for the Conference and should operate on the basis of consensus, and invited the widest possible participation by Member States in the deliberations of the preparatory body; decided also to recommend to the General Assembly that the Advancement of Women Branch of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs should serve as the secretariat of the preparatory body, as well as of the Conference; and decided to consider the report of the Commission on its first session as the preparatory body for the Conference at its first regular session of 1983 (resolution 1982/26);

At its thirty-seventh session, 134/ the General Assembly endorsed Economic and Social Council resolution 1982/26 on the preparations for the Conference, to be held in 1985; welcomed the decision of the Council that the Commission on the Status of Women should be the preparatory body for the Conference and that it should operate on the basis of consensus; endorsed the Council's decision to invite the widest possible participation by States in the preparatory meetings for the Conference; noted that the report on the first session of the Commission as the preparatory body of the Conference would be considered by the Council at its first regular session of 1983; and decided to consider at its thirty-eighth session the recommendations of the Council on this matter together with the observations, if any, of the Secretary-General (resolution 37/60).

At the thirty-eighth session, no advance documentation is expected under this item.

(c) International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women: report of the Secretary-General

At its thirtieth session, in 1975, the General Assembly decided, in accordance with resolution 26 adopted by the World Conference of the International Women's Year, to establish, under the auspices of the United Nations, an International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women, which would be financed through voluntary contributions and would collaborate with appropriate national, regional and international economic and social research institutes (resolution 3520 (XXX)).

At its thirty-first session, the General Assembly endorsed the decision of the Economic and Social Council to create an International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women; and endorsed the guidelines set out in Council resolution 1998 (LX) regarding the activities of the Institute (resolution 31/135).

At its thirty-third session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to proceed with the appointment of the Director and the members of the

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Board of Trustees of the Institute; and decided that, as soon as the members of the Board of Trustees were appointed, the Institute should start functioning as a body of the United Nations financed through voluntary contributions with the degree of autonomy necessary to ensure its efficient operation (resolution 33/187).

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly accepted with appreciation the offer of the Government of the Dominican Republic to act as host for the Institute (resolution 34/157).

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly, having received the report of the Board of Trustees of the Institute on its session held at Geneva from 22 to 26 October 1979 (E/1980/23), invited Governments to contribute to the United Nations Trust Fund for the Institute, both financially and in kind (resolution 35/134).

At its thirty-sixth session, the General Assembly, inter alia, underlined the importance of the contributions of the Institute to the work of all United Nations bodies, agencies and institutions involved with the advancement of women; and requested the regional commissions, the specialized agencies and other organs and bodies in the United Nations system to co-operate fully with the Institute in their respective fields of competence (resolution 36/128).

At its first regular session of 1982, the Economic and Social Council requested the Secretary-General to take all necessary measures to ensure the transition of the functioning of the Institute to its headquarters in the Dominican Republic; and requested the Secretary-General to inform the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session of the activities and programme of the Institute (resolution 1982/27).

At its thirty-seventh session, 134/ the General Assembly took note with satisfaction of the progress made in the implementation of the programme of work of the Institute; endorsed the network concept to be developed in stages with the organizations of the United Nations system and regional and national institutions as a mode of operation for the execution of the programme of the Institute; reiterated the need for the Institute to carry out research and training which would lead particularly to a better understanding of the role of women in development, more effective methods for enhancing the role of women in development and an increase in activities for the fuller participation of women in development, particularly in the field of technical co-operation; reaffirmed that the research and training activities of the Institute should aim at strengthening the links between issues affecting women and mainstream development activities at all levels; stressed the need for all Member States to consider contributing financially to the United Nations Trust Fund for the Institute or co-operating in other ways with the Institute in order to assure its regular and effective financing so as to facilitate the implementation of its programme; and invited the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session a report on the programme activities of the Institute (resolution 37/56).

At the thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 37/56.

(d) Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women: report of the Secretary-General

At its thirtieth session, in 1976, the General Assembly decided that the voluntary fund for the International Women's Year, established by Economic and Social Council resolution 1850 (LVI), should be extended to cover the period of the United Nations Decade for Women (A/10034, p. 100, "Other decisions", items 75 and 76).

At its thirty-first session, the General Assembly set forth the criteria for the use of the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women; requested the Secretary-General to report annually thereon; and requested the President of the Assembly to select five Member States, each of which should appoint a representative to serve, for a three-year period, on a Consultative Committee on the Fund to advise the Secretary-General on the use of the Fund (resolution 31/133). At present, the Consultative Committee on the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women is composed of the following Member States, whose term of office will expire on 31 December 1986: German Democratic Republic, India, Jamaica, Kenya and Norway (decision 37/326).

At its thirty-second to thirty-fifth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of this question (resolutions 32/141, 33/188, 34/156 and 35/137).

At its thirty-sixth session, the General Assembly noted with satisfaction the decisions of the Consultative Committee on the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women during its ninth and tenth sessions; expressed its appreciation for the voluntary contributions pledged by Member States and urged them to contribute or increase their contributions to the Fund; decided that the Fund should continue its activities beyond the Decade; requested the Secretary-General to invite the views of Member States on how best the Fund could continue its activities beyond the Decade and to submit a report thereon to the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session; and requested him to report on the substantive and financial implications and his proposals for the timing and modalities of a relocation of the Fund within the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs in order to enable Member States to take decision in the matter (resolution 36/129).

At its thirty-seventh session, 134/ the General Assembly took note with satisfaction of the recommendations of the Consultative Committee on the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women at its eleventh and twelfth sessions (A/37/421); considered that the Fund had a unique contribution to make in the technical assistance field to the implementation of the goals of the Decade; noted with satisfaction the continuing increase in the number of projects submitted to and financed by the Fund, and the catalytic role played by the Fund in promoting the adoption of innovative and experimental activities by Governments and other funds; noted the appointment of senior women's programme officers at the regional commissions; urged the executive secretaries of the regional commissions to take further action to use available financial and personnel resources to strengthen their programmes for women; noted with concern that contributions to the Fund had not been sufficient to enable it to take on all the worthwhile projects submitted to it; considered that fund-raising and information activities had a vital role to

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play in maintaining and increasing the financial viability and effectiveness of the Fund; expressed its appreciation for the support which national committees for the Fund, national United Nations associations and other non-governmental organizations had given to the work of the Fund; expressed its appreciation also for the voluntary contributions to the Fund pledged by Member States; noted the view of the Consultative Committee that there were still grounds for concern regarding administrative matters relating to the Fund, and its hope that specific and concrete measures would be taken by the Secretary-General on an urgent basis to ensure that those issues were studied and the necessary action was taken; noted also the assurance given to the Consultative Committee that the Secretary-General would do everything possible to ensure that the Fund was administered efficiently; and requested the Secretary-General to continue to report annually on the management of the Fund and on the progress of its activities and to continue to include the Fund, on an annual basis, as one of the programmes for which funds are pledged at the United Nations pledging conferences for development activities (resolution 37/62).

At the thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 37/62.

92. Elimination of all forms of discrimination against women

(a) Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women

At its thirty-fourth session, in 1979, 135/ the General Assembly adopted the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, in which it called for the establishment of a Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women which would consist, at the time of entry into force of the Convention of 18 and, after ratification of or accession to the Convention by the thirty-fifth State Party, of 23 experts, elected for a term of four years.

135/ References for the thirty-fourth session (agenda item 75):

- (a) Note by the Secretary-General: A/34/60 and Corr.1 and 2;
- (b) Report of the Third Committee: A/34/830;
- (c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/38/843;
- (d) Amendment: A/34/L.61;
- (e) Resolution 34/180;
- (f) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/34/SR.3 and 70-73;
- (g) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/34/SR.84;
- (h) Plenary meeting: A/34/PV.107.

In accordance with article 21 of the Convention, the Committee shall, through the Economic and Social Council, report annually to the Assembly on its activities and may make suggestions and general recommendations based on the examination of reports and information received from the States Parties (resolution 34/180).

The first session of the Committee was held at Vienna from 18 to 22 October 1982. At present, the Committee is composed of the following members:

- Ms. Desirée P. Bernard (Guyana)*
- Ms. Aleksandra Pavlovna Biryukova (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics)**
- Ms. Marie Caron (Canada)*
- Ms. Irene R. Cortes (Philippines)**
- Ms. Graciela Escudero-Moscoso (Ecuador)*
- Ms. Aida González Martínez (Mexico)*
- Ms. Luvsandanzangyn Ider (Mongolia)**
- Ms. Zagorka Ilić (Yugoslavia)**
- Ms. Vinitha Jayasinghe (Sri Lanka)**
- Ms. Vanda Lamm (Hungary)*
- Ms. Raquel Macedo de Sheppard (Uruguay)**
- Ms. Lia Patiffo de Martínez (Panama)*
- Ms. Guan Mingqian (China)**
- Ms. Maria Margarida de Rego da Costa Salema Moura Ribeiro (Portugal)*
- Ms. Landrada Mukayiranga (Rwanda)**
- Ms. Nguyen Ngoc Dung (Viet Nam)*
- Mr. Johan Nordenfelt (Sweden)*
- Ms. Edith Oeser (German Democratic Republic)*
- Ms. Vesselina Peytcheva (Bulgaria)**
- Ms. Maria Regent-Lechowicz (Poland)**

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Ms. Rakel Surlien (Norway)**

Ms. Esther Veliz de Villalvilla (Cuba)*

* Term of office expires in 1984.

** Term of office expires in 1986.

The twenty-third member, to be appointed by the Government of Egypt, will be approved by the Committee at its second session, to be held in New York, from 1 to 12 August 1983.

At the thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women on its first session: Supplement No. 45 (A/38/45).

(b) Status of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women: report of the Secretary-General

At its thirty-fourth session, in 1979, the General Assembly adopted and opened for signature, ratification and accession the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women; expressed the hope that it would be signed and ratified or acceded to without delay and would come into force at an early date; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session a report on the status of the Convention (resolution 34/180).

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly expressed great satisfaction that, since its adoption by the Assembly in December 1979, 79 Member States had signed the Convention; noted with appreciation that nine Member States had acceded to or ratified the Convention; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its thirty-sixth session a report on the status of the Convention (resolution 35/140).

At its thirty-sixth session, the General Assembly, having noted the report of the Secretary-General on the status of the Convention (A/36/295 and Add.1), welcomed with great satisfaction the fact that the Convention had entered into force on 3 September 1981; invited all States which had not yet done so to become parties to the Convention by ratifying or acceding to it; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session a report on the status of the Convention (resolution 36/131).

At its thirty-seventh session, 136/ the General Assembly, having taken note of the report of the Secretary-General on the status of the Convention (A/37/349 and Add.1), inter alia, noted with appreciation that an increasing number of Member States had ratified or acceded to the Convention; noted further that an important

136/ References for the thirty-seventh session (agenda item 92):

(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/37/349 and Add.1;

(b) Report of the Third Committee: A/37/677;

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number of Member States had signed the Convention; welcomed the election of 23 members of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, as well as the fact that the Committee had already commenced its work; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session a report on the status of the Convention (resolution 37/64).

At the thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 37/64.

93. Elimination of all forms of religious intolerance

At its seventeenth session, in 1962, the General Assembly requested the Economic and Social Council to ask the Commission on Human Rights to prepare a draft declaration and a draft international convention on the elimination of all forms of religious intolerance (resolution 1781 (XVII)).

At its twentieth session, the General Assembly resumed its consideration of the item (resolution 2020 (XX)).

At its twenty-seventh session, the General Assembly decided to accord priority to the completion of the Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Religious Intolerance before resuming consideration of the draft International Convention on this subject (resolution 3027 (XXVII)).

At its twenty-ninth session, the General Assembly requested the Commission on Human Rights to submit, through the Economic and Social Council, a single draft Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Intolerance and of Discrimination Based on Religion or Belief (resolution 3267 (XXIX)).

Since 1974, the Commission on Human Rights has considered the item at each of its sessions. An informal working group set up by the Commission during those sessions to consider the elaboration of a draft Declaration had, up to 1978, adopted texts for the title and the preamble.

At its thirty-third to thirty-fifth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 33/106, 34/43 and 35/125).

At its thirty-seventh session, in March 1981, the Commission on Human Rights adopted the text of a draft Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Intolerance and of Discrimination Based on Religion or Belief (resolution 20 (XXXVII), annex).

(continued)

(c) Resolution 37/64;

(d) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/37/SR.30, 32-37, 49 and 54;

(e) Plenary meeting: A/37/PV.90.

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At its first regular session of 1981, the Economic and Social Council recommended that the General Assembly should consider the above-mentioned draft Declaration with a view to adopting and solemnly proclaiming it at its thirty-sixth session (resolution 1981/36).

At its thirty-sixth session, the General Assembly proclaimed the Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Intolerance and of Discrimination Based on Religious Belief (resolution 36/55).

At its thirty-seventh session, 137/ the General Assembly, inter alia, endorsed Economic and Social Council decision 1982/138, in which the Council requested the Secretary-General to disseminate widely, as a matter of priority and in as many languages as possible, the Declaration and to issue a pamphlet containing the text of the Declaration in the six official languages of the United Nations; invited all Governments to take the necessary measures to ensure wide publicity for the Declaration; requested the Secretary-General to bring the Declaration to the attention of the appropriate specialized agencies, and other appropriate bodies within the United Nations system, for the consideration of measures to implement the Declaration; requested the Commission on Human Rights to consider what measures might be necessary to implement the Declaration and to encourage understanding, tolerance and respect in matters relating to freedom of religion or belief and to report, through the Economic and Social Council, to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session (resolution 37/187).

At its thirty-ninth session, in March 1983, the Commission on Human Rights requested the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities to undertake a comprehensive and thorough study of the current dimensions of the problems of intolerance and of discrimination on grounds of religion or belief, using the Declaration as terms of reference; and requested the Secretary-General to hold within the framework of the advisory services programme in the period 1984-1985 a seminar on the encouragement of understanding, tolerance and respect in matters relating to freedom of religion or belief (resolution 1983/40).

At the thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly will have before it the relevant parts of the report of the Economic and Social Council (A/38/3 (Parts I and II)), to be subsequently issued as Supplement No. 3 (A/38/3).

137/ References for the thirty-seventh session (agenda item 84):

- (a) Report of the Third Committee: A/37/715;
- (b) Resolution 37/187;
- (c) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/37/SR.47, 50-53, 55-56, 64 and 67;
- (d) Plenary meetings: A/37/PV.110 and 111.

94. Human rights and scientific and technological developments

The International Conference on Human Rights, held at Teheran in 1968, recommended that the organizations of the United Nations system should undertake a study of the problems with respect to human rights arising from developments in science and technology (A/CONF.32/41, chap. III, resolution XI).

At its twenty-third session, in 1968, the General Assembly invited the Secretary-General to undertake the study referred to in resolution XI of the Conference (resolution 2450 (XXIII)).

At its twenty-fifth and twenty-seventh to thirtieth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 2721 (XXV), 3026 (XXVII), 3150 (XXVIII), 3268 (XXIX) and 3384 (XXX)).

At its thirty-first session, the General Assembly requested the Commission on Human Rights, in its consideration of the question of scientific and technological progress and human rights, to give special attention to the implementation of the provisions of the Declaration on the Use of Scientific and Technological Progress in the Interests of Peace and for the Benefit of Mankind, proclaimed by the Assembly in its resolution 3384 (XXX) (resolution 31/128).

At its thirty-third session, in March 1977, the Commission on Human Rights requested its Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities to study the question of the protection of those detained on the grounds of mental ill-health (resolution 10 A (XXXIII)) and further instructed the Sub-Commission to examine in the light of the provisions of the Declaration on the Use of Scientific and Technological Progress in the Interests of Peace and for the Benefit of Mankind studies relating to this subject (resolution 10 B (XXXIII)).

At its thirty-third session, in 1980, the Sub-Commission appointed two special rapporteurs: one to prepare guidelines relating to procedures for determining whether adequate grounds exist for detaining persons on grounds of mental ill-health and principles for the protection of persons suffering from mental disorder (resolution 11 (XXXIII)) and another to undertake a study of guidelines relating to the use of computerized personal files (resolution 12 (XXXIII)).

At its thirty-sixth session, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 36/56 A and B and decision 36/413).

At its thirty-eighth session, in February 1982, the Commission on Human Rights requested the Sub-Commission to carry out a study on the negative consequences of the arms race for the implementation of economic, social, cultural as well as civil and political rights (resolution 1982/7).

At its thirty-seventh session, 138/ the General Assembly, inter alia, urged the Commission on Human Rights and, through it, the Sub-Commission, to continue and expedite their consideration of this question with a view to the Commission submitting its views and recommendations to the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session, through the Economic and Social Council (resolution 37/188); requested the Commission in its future activities to stress the need to ensure the cardinal right of everyone to life, liberty and security of person, and to live in peace (resolution 37/189 A); and invited those Member States, specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system that had not yet done so to submit their information in accordance with resolution 35/130 A (resolution 37/189 B).

At its thirty-ninth session, in March 1983, the Commission on Human Rights, inter alia, requested the Secretary-General to prepare a report on the most effective ways and means of using the results of scientific and technological developments for the promotion and realization of human rights and fundamental freedoms (resolution 1983/41); requested once again the Sub-Commission to undertake a study on the use of the achievements of scientific and technological progress to ensure the right to work and development (resolution 1983/42); stressed once again the urgent need of the international community to make every effort to strengthen peace and remove the threat of war, particularly nuclear war; again called upon all States, appropriate organs of the United Nations, specialized agencies, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations concerned to ensure that the results of scientific and technological progress were used exclusively in the interests of peace, for the benefit of mankind and for promoting and encouraging respect for human rights (resolution 1983/43).

At the thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 37/189 B.

95. Question of a convention on the rights of the child

At its thirty-fourth session, in 1978, the Commission on Human Rights, taking into consideration the draft convention on the rights of the child submitted by Poland, requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its thirty-fifth session a report containing the views, observations and suggestions on the draft received

138/ References for the thirty-seventh session (agenda item 85):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/37/330 and Add.1;
- (b) Report of the Third Committee: A/37/716;
- (c) Resolutions 37/188 and 37/189 A and B;
- (d) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/37/SR.47, 50-53, 55, 56, 64 and 67;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/37/PV.111.

from Member States, the competent specialized agencies, regional intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations (resolution 20 (XXXIV)).

At its thirty-third session, the General Assembly, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 20 (XXXIV) and Economic and Social Council resolutions 1978/18 and 1978/40, requested the Commission to organize its work so that the draft convention might be ready for adoption if possible during the International Year of the Child (resolution 33/166).

At its thirty-fifth to thirty-eighth sessions, the Commission on Human Rights continued to examine this question and, at each of those sessions established an open-ended working group with a view to completing the work on the draft convention (resolutions 19 A and B (XXXV), 36 (XXXVI), 20 (XXXVII) and 1982/39).

At its thirty-seventh session, 139/ the General Assembly, inter alia, welcomed Economic and Social Council resolution 1982/37, by which the Council authorized an open-ended working group to meet prior to the thirty-ninth session of the Commission on Human Rights (resolution 37/190).

At its thirty-ninth session, in March 1983, the Commission on Human Rights, decided to continue at its fortieth session, as a matter of the highest priority, its work on the elaboration of the draft convention of the rights of the child, with a view to completing the draft at that session for transmission through the Economic and Social Council, to the General Assembly (resolution 1983/52).

At the thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly will have before it the relevant parts of the report of the Economic and Social Council (A/38/3 (Parts I-III)), to be subsequently issued as Supplement No. 3 (A/38/3).

96. International Covenants on Human Rights

(a) Report of the Human Rights Committee

At its twenty-first session, in 1966, the General Assembly adopted the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (resolution 2200 A (XXI)). The Covenant and the Optional Protocol thereto entered into force on 23 March 1976.

139/ References for the thirty-seventh session (agenda item 86):

- (a) Report of the Third Committee: A/37/717;
- (b) Resolution 37/190;
- (c) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/37/SR.47, 50-53, 55, 56, 64 and 67;
- (d) Plenary meeting: A/37/PV.111.

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In accordance with article 28 of the Covenant, the Human Rights Committee is composed of 18 nationals of the States parties to the Covenant, who shall be persons of high moral character and recognized competence in the field of human rights. Under article 32 of the Covenant, the members of the Committee are elected for a term of four years and are eligible for re-election. At present, the Committee is composed of the following 17 members:

Mr. Andrés Aguilar (Venezuela)*

Mr. Mohammed Al Douri (Iraq)*

Mr. Néjib Bouziri (Tunisia)**

Mr. Joseph A. L. Cooray (Sri Lanka)**

Mr. Vojin Dimitrijević (Yugoslavia)**

Mr. Felix Ermacora (Austria)*

Mr. Roger Errera (France)**

Sir Vincent Evans (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)*

Mr. Bernhard Graefrath (German Democratic Republic)**

Mr. Vladimir Hanga (Romania)*

Mr. Leonte Herdocia Ortega (Nicaragua)*

Mr. Andreas V. Mavrommatis (Cyprus)*

Mr. Anatoly Petrovich Movchan (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics)*

Mr. Torkel Opsahl (Norway)**

Mr. Julio Prado Vallejo (Ecuador)**

Mr. Walter Surma Tarnopolsky (Canada)*

Mr. Christian Tomuschat (Federal Republic of Germany)**

* Term of office expires on 31 December 1984.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 1986.

A vacancy, caused by the death of Mr. Abdoulaye Dieye (Senegal), will be filled in accordance with articles 33 and 34 of the Covenant and rules 13 to 15 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Committee.

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In accordance with article 45 of the Covenant, the Committee submits to the General Assembly, through the Economic and Social Council, an annual report on its activities.

At its thirty-seventh session, 140/ the General Assembly, inter alia, noted with appreciation the report of the Human Rights Committee on its fourteenth, fifteenth and sixteenth sessions (A/37/40) and expressed satisfaction at the serious and constructive manner in which the Committee was continuing to perform its functions; expressed its appreciation to the States parties to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights that had extended their co-operation to the Committee in submitting their reports under article 40 of the Covenant and urged States parties that had not yet done so to submit their reports to the Committee as speedily as possible; urged the States parties to the Covenant that had been requested by the Committee to provide additional information to comply with that request; invited the States parties to consider making the declaration provided for in article 41 of the Covenant; appreciated that the Committee continued to strive for uniform standards in the implementation of the provisions of the Covenant and of the Optional Protocol thereto; requested the Secretary-General to continue to keep the Committee informed of the activities of the Commission on Human Rights, the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities and the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination and also to transmit the annual reports of the Committee to those bodies; took note with appreciation of the request of the Committee that its official records be made available annually in bound volumes - one volume to contain the summary records of public meetings of the Committee and a second volume to contain other public documents of the Committee, including reports of States

140/ References for the thirty-seventh session (agenda item 87):

- (a) Report of the Human Rights Committee: Supplement No. 40 (A/37/40);
- (b) Reports of the Secretary-General:
 - (i) Status of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights: A/37/406;
 - (ii) Elaboration of a second optional protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty: A/37/407 and Add.1;
 - (iii) Publicity for the work of the Human Rights Committee: A/37/490;
- (c) Report of the Third Committee: A/37/718;
- (d) Resolutions 37/191 and 37/192;
- (e) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/37/SR.47, 50-53, 55-56, 58, 64 and 67;
- (f) Plenary meeting: A/37/PV.111.

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parties under article 40 of the Covenant - and requested the Secretary-General to consider making, within existing resources, the arrangements which he deemed most suitable and economical for publishing those annual volumes (resolution 37/191).

At the thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Human Rights Committee on its seventeenth, eighteenth and nineteenth sessions, which will be issued as Supplement No. 40 (A/38/40).

(b) Status of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights: report of the Secretary-General

At its twenty-first session, in 1966, the General Assembly adopted and opened for signature, ratification and accession the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and expressed the hope that those instruments would be signed, ratified or acceded to without delay and would come into force at an early date. The Assembly also requested the Secretary-General to submit to its future sessions reports concerning the state of ratifications of the Covenants and the Optional Protocol (resolution 2200 A (XXI)). In response to that request, reports on the status of the Covenants and the Optional Protocol have been submitted to the Assembly annually as from its twenty-second session.

The International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights entered into force on 3 January 1976, three months after the date of deposit of the thirty-fifth instrument of ratification in accordance with its article 27. The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights entered into force on 23 March 1976, three months after the date of deposit of the thirty-fifth instrument of ratification in accordance with its article 49. The Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights entered into force also on 23 March 1976 in accordance with its article 9.

As at 1 June 1983, 78 States had ratified or acceded to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, 75 States had ratified or acceded to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and 29 States had ratified or acceded to the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

The Sessional Working Group on the Implementation of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, established in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1988 (LX) and decision 1978/10, held its fourth session during the first regular session of the Council in 1982 and submitted a report (E/1982/56 and Corr.1) to the Council.

At its first regular session of 1982, the Economic and Social Council decided, inter alia, that the Working Group should be renamed "Sessional Working Group of Governmental Experts on the Implementation of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights"; the 15 members of the Group of Experts should be elected by the Council from among the States parties to the Covenant, in accordance with the geographical distribution established by the Council in paragraph (a) of its decision 1978/10; the members of the Group of Experts should

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be elected for a term of three years; one third of the membership of the Group of Experts, comprising one member from each regional group, should be renewed each year; the first elections should take place during the resumed second regular session of 1982 of the Council; subsequent elections should take place each year during the first regular session of the Council; each Member State elected to the Group of Experts should designate, in consultation with the Secretary-General and subject to confirmation by the Council, a qualified person to represent that Member State in the Group of Experts; the person so designated should be an expert with recognized competence in the field of human rights; the confirmation of the experts so designated should take place at the organizational session for 1983 of the Council; the Group of Experts should meet annually for a period of three weeks, beginning two weeks before the first regular session of the Council, and the duration of each session might be extended by the Council at its organizational session, if required, taking into account the number of reports to be examined by the Group of Experts in the course of its following session; the Group of Experts should make suggestions and recommendations of a general nature based on its consideration of reports submitted by States parties to the Covenant and by the specialized agencies, in order to assist the Council to fulfill, in particular, its responsibilities under articles 21 and 22 of the Covenant; and the Council should review the composition, organization and administrative arrangements of the Group of Experts at its first regular session of 1985, and subsequently every three years, taking into account the principle of equitable geographical distribution and the increase in the number of States parties to the Covenant (resolution 1982/33).

At its resumed second regular session of 1982, the Economic and Social Council elected the following 13 States parties to be represented in the Group of Experts: Bulgaria, Colombia, Denmark, France, German Democratic Republic, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Peru, Spain, Tunisia and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. At its organizational session for 1983, the Council elected Ecuador as a member of the Group of Experts (decision 1983/106) and agreed to postpone to a later date the election of one remaining member.

At its thirty-seventh session, 140/ the General Assembly commended those States parties to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights that had submitted their reports under article 16 of the Covenant and urged States that had not yet done so to submit their reports as soon as possible; took note of Economic and Social Council resolution 1982/33 concerning the review of the composition, organization and administrative arrangements of the Group of Experts; emphasized the importance of States parties sending experts to present their reports under the International Covenants on Human Rights; again invited all States that had not yet done so to become parties to the Covenants as well as to consider acceding to the Optional Protocol; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session a report on the status of the Covenants and the Optional Protocol (resolution 37/191); took note of the report of the Secretary-General (A/37/407 and Add.1); and requested the Commission on Human Rights to consider the idea of elaborating a draft of a second optional protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty, at its thirty-ninth and fortieth sessions, taking into account the documents considered by the Assembly on this subject as well as the views of Governments thereon, and to submit a report, through the Economic and Social Council, to the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session (resolution 37/192).

At the thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under paragraph 12 of resolution 37/191.

97. Torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment

At its thirtieth session, in 1975, the General Assembly adopted the Declaration on the Protection of All Persons from Being Subjected to Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (resolution 3452 (XXX)); and invited the World Health Organization (WHO) to give further attention to the study and elaboration of principles of medical ethics relevant to the protection of persons subjected to any form of detention or imprisonment against torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment (resolution 3453 (XXX)).

At its thirty-first session, the General Assembly invited WHO to prepare a draft code on medical ethics relevant to the protection of persons subjected to any form of detention or imprisonment against torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, and to bring it to the attention of the Assembly at its thirty-second session (resolution 31/85).

At its thirty-second session, the General Assembly requested the Commission on Human Rights to draw up a draft convention against torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, in the light of the principles embodied in the Declaration (resolution 32/62). The Commission has been carrying out the preparation of the draft convention since its thirty-fourth session, in 1978. Upon the recommendations of the Commission, endorsed by the Economic and Social Council, work on the draft convention has been entrusted since 1979 to an open-ended Working Group of the Commission which meets one week before each session of that body.

At the same session, the General Assembly called upon all Member States to reinforce their support of the Declaration by making unilateral declarations against torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment; and requested the Secretary-General to inform the Assembly, in annual reports, of such unilateral declarations as might be deposited by Member States (resolution 32/64).

At its thirty-third session, in 1978, the General Assembly established the United Nations Trust Fund for Chile to receive contributions and distribute, through established channels of assistance, humanitarian, legal and financial aid to persons whose human rights had been violated by detention or imprisonment in Chile, to those forced to leave the country and to relatives of persons in the above-mentioned categories; and requested that annual reports should be submitted to the Assembly and as appropriate to the Commission on Human Rights (resolution 33/174).

At its sixty-third session, in January 1979, the Executive Board of WHO considered a report of the Director-General entitled "Development of codes of medical ethics" containing, in an annex, a draft body of principles prepared by the Council for International Organizations of Medical Sciences and entitled "Principles of medical ethics relevant to the role of health personnel in the protection of persons against torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment"; and decided to endorse the principles set forth in that report and requested the Director-General to transmit it to the Secretary-General.

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to circulate the draft Code of Medical Ethics to Member States, to the specialized agencies concerned and to interested intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council for comments and suggestions, and to submit a report to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session (resolution 34/168).

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly, noting the report of the Secretary-General on the draft Code of Medical Ethics (A/35/372 and Add.1-3), requested him to renew his request for comments and suggestions on the draft Code from those Member States, agencies and organizations which had not yet responded, and to submit a revised report to the Economic and Social Council at its first regular session of 1981 and to the Assembly at its thirty-sixth session; and requested the Council to consider the draft Code at its next session, taking into account the comments and recommendations submitted, with a view to presenting it to the Assembly for adoption at its thirty-sixth session (resolution 35/179).

At the same session, the General Assembly decided to request the Commission on Human Rights to study, at its thirty-seventh session, the possibility of extending the mandate of the United Nations Trust Fund for Chile to receive voluntary contributions and further to study criteria for their distribution through established channels of assistance, as humanitarian, legal and financial aid to persons not covered by the mandate of other existing United Nations trust funds, whose human rights had been grossly and flagrantly violated, to those who had been forced to leave their countries as a result of gross and flagrant violations of their human rights and to relatives of persons in these categories and to report thereon to the Economic and Social Council at its first regular session of 1981; and requested the Council to submit to it at its thirty-sixth session recommendations concerning the extension of the mandate of the existing United Nations Trust Fund for Chile to become the United Nations Trust Fund for Victims of Gross and Flagrant Violations of Human Rights (resolution 35/190).

At its thirty-seventh session, in February 1981, the Commission on Human Rights invited the Economic and Social Council to recommend for adoption by the General Assembly a draft resolution which would redesignate the United Nations Trust Fund for Chile as a voluntary fund of the United Nations for victims of torture (resolution 35 (XXXVII)).

At its first regular session of 1981, the Economic and Social Council, having taken note of resolution 35 (XXXVII), recommended to the General Assembly the adoption of a draft resolution on a United Nations voluntary fund for victims of torture; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its thirty-sixth session specific proposals on arrangements for the management of the fund in accordance with the principles set forth in paragraph 1 (a) of the draft resolution (resolution 1981/39).

At its thirty-sixth session, the General Assembly requested the Commission on Human Rights to complete as a matter of highest priority, at its thirty-eighth session, the drafting of a convention against torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, with a view to submitting a draft, including

provisions for effective implementation, to the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session (resolution 36/60). At its thirty-eighth session, in March 1982, the Commission decided to accord the highest priority to the consideration of this question at its thirty-ninth session, and recommended that the Economic and Social Council should authorize the open-ended Working Group to meet for a period of one week prior to the thirty-ninth session of the Commission to complete the work on a draft convention against torture (resolution 1982/44). At its first regular session of 1982, the Council authorized a meeting of an open-ended working group for a period of one week prior to the thirty-ninth session of the Commission to complete the work on a draft convention (resolution 1982/38).

At the same session, the General Assembly took note with appreciation of the comments on the proposed principles of medical ethics endorsed by the Executive Board of WHO which were received from Governments, specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations (A/36/140 and Add.1-4); requested the Secretary-General to circulate among Member States for their further comments the revised draft principles of medical ethics set forth in the annex to the resolution; and decided to consider this question at its thirty-seventh session with a view to adopting the draft Principles of Medical Ethics (resolution 36/61).

Also at the same session, the General Assembly decided to extend the mandate of the United Nations Trust Fund for Chile in order to make it capable of receiving voluntary contributions for distribution, through established channels of assistance, as humanitarian, legal and financial aid to individuals whose human rights had been severely violated as a result of torture and to relatives of such victims; to redesignate the Fund as United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture; that the Voluntary Fund should be administered in accordance with the Financial Regulations of the United Nations by the Secretary-General, with the advice of a Board of Trustees of the Fund, composed of a chairman and four members with wide experience in the field of human rights, acting in their personal capacity, to be appointed by the Secretary-General with due regard to equitable geographical distribution and in consultation with their Governments; to adopt the arrangements for the management of the Fund; and appealed to all Governments to respond favourably to requests for contributions to the Fund (resolution 36/151).

On 11 November 1982, the Secretary-General appointed the following persons to serve for a three-year term on the Board of Trustees of the Voluntary Fund: Mr. Hans Danelius (Sweden), Ms. Elizabeth Odio-Benito (Costa Rica), Mr. Waleed Sadi (Jordan) and Mr. Amos Wako (Kenya). The fifth member of the Board of Trustees will be appointed in due course.

At its thirty-seventh session, 141/ the General Assembly requested the Commission on Human Rights to complete as a matter of highest priority, at its

141/ References for the thirty-seventh session (agenda item 88):

(a) Reports of the Secretary-General:

- (i) Unilateral declarations by Member States against torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment:
A/37/263;

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thirty-ninth session, the drafting of the convention on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, with a view to submitting a draft, including provisions for the effective implementation of the future convention, to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session (resolution 37/193); and adopted 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; called upon all Governments to give those Principles the widest possible distribution; and invited all relevant intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations concerned to bring those Principles to the attention of the widest possible group of individuals (resolution 37/194).

At its thirty-ninth session, in February 1983, the Commission on Human Rights noted with deep satisfaction the establishment of the Fund and the appointment of the Board of Trustees, and expressed its gratitude and appreciation to those Governments which have already contributed to the Fund; also called upon all Governments, organizations and individuals in a position to do so to respond favourably to requests for contributions to the Fund, and requested the Secretary-General to transmit to all Governments the Commission's appeal for contributions to the Fund; and further requested the Secretary-General to keep the Commission informed every year of the operations of the Fund (resolution 1983/19). At the same session, in March 1983, the Commission recognized that it was advisable to continue the work on the draft convention against torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment; decided to accord the highest priority to this question at its fortieth session; and recommended that the Economic and Social Council should authorize a meeting of an open-ended working group for a period of one week prior to the fortieth session of the Commission to complete the work on a draft convention against torture (resolution 1983/48).

At the thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly will have before it the following documents:

- (a) Report of the Economic and Social Council (A/37/3 (Parts I and II)), to be subsequently issued as Supplement No. 3;
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 36/151.

(continued)

- (ii) Draft Code of Medical Ethics: A/37/264 and Add.1 and 2;
- (b) Report of the Third Committee: A/37/727;
- (c) Resolutions 37/193 and 194;
- (d) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/37/SR.47, 50-53, 55, 56, 64, 67 and 72;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/37/PV.111.

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98. Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees:

(a) Report of the High Commissioner

(b) Assistance to refugees in Africa: report of the Secretary-General

At its fourth session, in 1949, the General Assembly decided to establish, as from 1 January 1951, a High Commissioner's Office for Refugees (resolution 319 A (IV)).

At its fifth session, the General Assembly adopted the statute of the Office of the High Commissioner (resolution 428 (V), annex). In accordance with paragraph 11 of the statute, the High Commissioner reports annually to the Assembly through the Economic and Social Council.

At its eighth, twelfth, seventeenth, twenty-second, twenty-seventh, thirty-second and thirty-seventh sessions, the General Assembly decided to continue the Office of the High Commissioner (resolutions 727 (VIII), 1165 (XII), 1783 (VII), 2294 (XXII), 2957 (XXVII), 32/68 and 37/196). In its resolution 37/196, the Assembly decided to review, not later than at its forty-second session, the arrangements for the Office with a view to determining whether it should be continued beyond 31 December 1988.

Under paragraph 13 of the statute, the High Commissioner is elected by the General Assembly on the nomination of the Secretary-General. The term of office of the present High Commissioner, Mr. Poul Hartling, will expire on 31 December 1985 (decision 37/319).

At its thirty-seventh session, 142/ the General Assembly commended the High Commissioner and his staff for the valuable work that the Office of the High

142/ References for the thirty-seventh session (agenda item 90):

- (a) Report of the High Commissioner: Supplement No. 12 (A/37/12) and Supplement No. 12A (A/37/12/Add.1);
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General: A/37/522;
- (c) Report of the Third Committee: A/37/692;
- (d) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/37/757;
- (e) Resolutions 37/195 to 37/197;
- (f) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/37/SR.41, 43-46, 48, 58-59 and 61-62;
- (g) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/37/SR.69;
- (h) Plenary meeting: A/37/PV.111.

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Commissioner continued to perform on behalf of refugees, returnees and displaced persons of concern to the Office; reaffirmed the fundamental nature of the High Commissioner's function to provide international protection and the need for Governments to co-operate fully with him to facilitate the effective exercise of this essential function, in particular by acceding to and fully implementing the relevant international and regional instruments and by scrupulously observing the principles of asylum and non-refoulement; deplored the continued serious violations of the basic rights of refugees and displaced persons; welcomed the work of the High Commissioner in examining the problems associated with providing refuge on a temporary basis to asylum-seekers in situations of large-scale influx with a view to finding durable solutions, and requested him to continue the work in this regard; noted with appreciation the major contribution by countries in giving asylum to, or otherwise accepting on a temporary basis, and assisting large numbers of refugees and displaced persons; stressed the High Commissioner's role in promoting durable and speedy solutions, in consultation and agreement with the countries concerned, to the problems of refugees and displaced persons; and requested the High Commissioner to co-ordinate closely the efforts of his Office in the field of humanitarian assistance with those of other bodies concerned, both within and outside the United Nations system. At the same session, the Assembly, recalling its resolutions 35/42 and 36/124 relating to the International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa, commended the Secretary-General for his reports on the Conference (E/1982/76 and Corr.1 and A/37/522); expressed its concern that the assistance currently being provided under existing refugee-related programmes fell short of the urgent needs of refugees and returnees in Africa; expressed its appreciation to the countries of asylum for the great contribution that they were making in alleviating the plight of refugees and urged the international community to give the assistance necessary to enable those countries to provide essential services and facilities for the refugees; requested the Secretary-General, in close co-operation with the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, to convene at Geneva in 1984 a second Conference to review thoroughly the results of the Conference held in 1981, to consider the continuing need for assistance and the impact imposed on the national economies of the African countries concerned; also requested the Secretary-General, in close co-operation with the Secretary-General of OAU and the High Commissioner, to consult with the African countries concerned with regard to their needs for dealing adequately with the problem of refugees and returnees and to submit a report on the situation in each country so as to enable the proposed Conference to have an up-to-date assessment, by priority, of the humanitarian, rehabilitation and resettlement needs of the refugees and returnees, and the assistance required by the countries concerned to strengthen existing services, facilities and infrastructure and, for that purpose, to reallocate existing resources; called upon the competent specialized agencies and organizations of the United Nations system to provide all necessary co-operation and support to the Secretary-General in respect of the report to be prepared for the Conference; appealed to the international community, all Member States, the specialized agencies and regional, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to provide the utmost support for the Conference with a view to offering maximum financial and material assistance to refugees and returnees in Africa; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its thirty-eight session (resolution 37/197).

At the thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly will have before it the following documents:

- (a) Report of the High Commissioner covering the period from 1 April 1982 to 31 March 1983: Supplement No. 12 (A/38/12);
- (b) Addendum to the report of the High Commissioner, containing the report on the thirty-fourth session of the Executive Committee of the High Commissioner's Programme: Supplement No. 12A (A/38/12/Add.1);
- (c) Report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 37/197.

99. International campaign against traffic in drugs: report of the Secretary-General

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-sixth session of the General Assembly in 1981, at the request of Bolivia (A/36/193). At that session, the Assembly recognized the need for an effective international campaign against traffic in drugs in the context of the International Drug Abuse Control Strategy, and requested the Secretary-General to transmit the resolution to Member States, relevant organs of the United Nations system and non-governmental organizations for comments and proposals on an effective international campaign against traffic in drugs and report, through the Economic and Social Council, to the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session (resolution 36/132).

At its thirty-seventh session, 143/ the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General (A/37/530); it requested the Secretary-General, through the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, to explore all avenues leading to further improving regional and international co-ordination of activities against drug trafficking and drug abuse; also requested him to devote a special issue of the Bulletin on Narcotic Drugs, published by the Division of Narcotic Drugs of the Secretariat, to an analysis of the campaign against drug traffic; and further requested him to prepare a progress report for review by the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session (resolution 37/198).

At the thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 37/198.

143/ References for the thirty-seventh session (agenda item 93):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/37/530;
- (b) Report of the Third Committee: A/37/728;
- (c) Resolution 37/198;
- (d) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/37/SR.57, 62-66, 68 and 72;
- (e) Plenary meetings: A/37/PV.110 and 111.

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100. Alternative approaches and ways and means within the United Nations system for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms

- (a) Study on international conditions and human rights: report of the Secretary-General
- (b) National institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights: report of the Secretary-General

The item entitled "Creation of the post of United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights" was included in the agenda of the twentieth session of the General Assembly, in 1965, at the request of Costa Rica (A/5963). At that session, the Assembly requested the Economic and Social Council to transmit the proposal to the Commission on Human Rights for study of all aspects of the matter (resolution 2062 (XX)).

At its twenty-eighth session, the General Assembly decided to include in the provisional agenda of its thirtieth session an item entitled "Alternative approaches and ways and means within the United Nations system for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms" (resolution 3136 (XXVIII)).

At its twenty-ninth and thirtieth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 3221 (XXIX) and 3451 (XXX)).

At its thirty-second session, the General Assembly formulated several concepts to be taken into account in the future work within the United Nations system with respect to human rights questions and requested the Commission on Human Rights to undertake, as a matter of priority, an overall analysis of the alternative approaches and ways and means within the United Nations system for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms in the light of those concepts, and to submit, through the Economic and Social Council, a report with its conclusions and recommendations to the Assembly at its thirty-fourth session (resolution 32/130).

At its thirty-third session, the General Assembly, recalling its resolution 32/123, in which it suggested that a special seminar should be organized in 1978 at Geneva on the subject of national and local institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights, took note with appreciation of the report on the Seminar on National and Local Institutions for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights, which took place at Geneva from 18 to 29 September 1978; and requested the Commission on Human Rights to consider the guidelines suggested by the Seminar in its report for the structure and functioning of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights (resolution 33/46).

At its thirty-fifth session, in March 1979, the Commission on Human Rights endorsed the guidelines on the structure and functioning of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights contained in the Report of the Seminar; and requested the Secretary-General to compile information received from Member States regarding the activities of their national institutions, and to submit this information, together with a summary of reports received from such

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institutions, to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session and to the Commission every three years (resolution 24 (XXXV)).

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its thirty-sixth session a study on the nature and extent to which the realization of human rights and fundamental freedoms was affected by current international conditions (resolution 34/46); decided to consider at its thirty-fifth session the question of the creation of a post of United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (resolution 34/48); and requested the Secretary-General to prepare, on the basis of Commission resolution 24 (XXXV), an analytical study of the various existing types of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights, based on relevant material (resolution 34/49).

At its thirty-sixth session, in March 1980, the Commission on Human Rights decided to establish at the very beginning of its thirty-seventh session an open-ended sessional working group to continue the overall analysis and to consider the question of the co-ordination of specific human rights activities within the United Nations system as well as to elaborate appropriate recommendations with respect to the analysis for consideration by the Commission at its thirty-seventh session (resolution 28 (XXXVI)).

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly requested the Commission on Human Rights to continue its current work on the overall analysis; and requested the Secretary-General to give priority, through the programme of advisory services in the field of human rights, to the holding in 1981 of a seminar on the relations that existed between human rights, peace and development and, to this end, to present a report to the Commission at its thirty-seventh session (resolution 35/174); requested the Commission to consider at its thirty-seventh session the proposal for the establishment of a post of United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and to report, through the Economic and Social Council, to the Assembly at its thirty-sixth session (resolution 35/175); considered that the question of the establishment of bodies entrusted with fact-finding missions and the extent to which they might enhance the promotion and protection of human rights required serious consideration; and requested the Commission to discuss this question at its thirty-seventh session (resolution 35/176).

At its thirty-seventh session, in March 1981, the Commission on Human Rights decided to continue, at its thirty-eighth session, its work on the overall analysis (resolution 23 (XXXVII)); invited the Secretary-General to consider ways and means of facilitating the stimulation of public interest in the promotion and protection of human rights and to report thereon to the Commission at its thirty-eighth session (resolution 24 (XXXVII)); and decided to inform the General Assembly, through the Economic and Social Council, that the Commission had not reached a decision on the establishment of a post of United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights at that session (decision 6 (XXXVII)).

At its first regular session of 1981, the Economic and Social Council noted Commission on Human Rights resolution 24 (XXXVII) and approved the Commission's request to the Secretary-General to continue to implement the programmes referred

to in his report to the Commission on measures taken to enhance public information activities in the field of human rights and to keep the Commission informed thereon (decision 1981/143).

At its thirty-sixth session, the General Assembly, requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly, from the thirty-eighth session on, a biennial progress report bringing up to date the study (A/36/462) on international conditions and human rights (resolution 36/133); took note of the report of the Secretary-General on national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights (A/36/440); invited all Member States to take appropriate steps for the establishment or, where they already existed, the strengthening of such institutions; emphasized the importance of the integrity and independence of those institutions, in accordance with national legislation; invited all Member States to take appropriate steps to disseminate the texts of human rights instruments, including international covenants and conventions, in their respective national or local languages in order to give the widest possible publicity to these instruments; recommended that all Member States should take appropriate steps to encourage the exchange of experience in the establishment of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights; requested the Secretary-General, in carrying out public information activities in the field of human rights, to give due attention to the role of national institutions and non-governmental organizations concerned with the promotion and protection of human rights; requested the Secretary-General to provide all necessary assistance to Member States, upon request, in the dissemination of the texts of human rights instruments, including international covenants and conventions, high priority being accorded to the needs of developing countries; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session a report providing detailed information on the various types of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights, taking into account differing social and legal systems and the contribution that national institutions could make towards the implementation of the international human rights instruments (resolution 36/134); and requested the Commission at its thirty-eighth session to consider, with the attention it deserved, the question of the establishment of a post of United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights; and further requested the Commission to submit a report on its deliberations to the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session (resolution 36/135).

At its thirty-eighth session, in March 1982, the Commission on Human Rights requested the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities to formulate a first study on possible terms of reference for the mandate of a High Commissioner for Human Rights, taking into account the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and of pertinent international instruments concluded under United Nations auspices, the concepts contained in resolution 32/130, as well as the practice of the United Nations system for the promotion and protection of human rights, and to submit its proposals to the Commission at its thirty-ninth session (resolution 1982/22); decided to recommend that the Economic and Social Council will consider, at its first regular session of 1982, the possibility of rescheduling the annual session of the Commission and, if necessary, the Sub-Commission, with a view to enabling the Commission to meet later in the year; decided, in response to resolution 36/135, to inform the Assembly, through

the Council, that it intended to keep under continued consideration the proposal for the creation of a post of United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights; and decided to establish an open-ended working group, at its thirty-ninth session, to continue the ongoing work on overall analysis (resolution 1982/40); requested all Governments to continue their consideration of action to facilitate publicity regarding United Nations activities in the field of human rights, with particular reference to the work of the Commission on the setting and implementation of human rights standards; invited the Secretary-General to give increased attention to ways of facilitating the stimulation of public interest in the promotion and protection of human rights, particularly in the light of the commemoration of the thirty-fifth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and to report thereon to the Commission at its thirty-ninth session; welcomed the launching in the 1982-1983 biennium of the proposed dissemination programme covering international instruments on human rights and requested the Secretary-General to report each year to the Commission on the implementation of that programme; recommended in this regard that the United Nations develop a compilation of translations of international instruments on human rights; requested the Secretary-General to consider establishing small reference libraries containing material of scholarly and public interest in the field of human rights in United Nations offices; requested the Secretary-General to keep the Commission informed on the elaboration and implementation of the programmes referred to in his reports, as well as his response to the request relating to reference libraries; and decided to continue its consideration of this question at its thirty-ninth session (resolution 1982/42).

At its second regular session of 1982, the Economic and Social Council decided to consider the question of rescheduling the annual session of the Commission on Human Rights at the second regular session of 1983 of the Council (decision 1982/156).

At its thirty-seventh session, 144/ the General Assembly, inter alia, reiterated its request that the Commission on Human Rights continue its current work on the overall analysis in accordance with Assembly resolution 32/130; reiterated that the international community should accord or continue to accord, priority to the search for solutions to mass and flagrant violations of human

144/ References for the thirty-seventh session (agenda item 94):

- (a) Report of the Economic and Social Council: Supplement No. 3 (A/37/3);
- (b) Report of the Third Committee: A/37/693;
- (c) Resolutions 37/199 and 37/200 and decision 37/437;
- (d) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/37/SR.38-40, 49 and 59-61;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/37/PV.111.

rights; expressed its deep concern at the current situation with regard to the achievement of the objectives and goals for the establishment of the new international economic order; reaffirmed that international peace and security were essential elements in the full realization of the right to development; declared that the right to development was an inalienable human right; emphasized that economic and political stability at the national and international levels would contribute to the full enjoyment, promotion and observance of the human rights of peoples and individuals; and requested the Commission to take the necessary measures to promote the right to development and welcomed the decision of the Commission that the working group should continue its work with the aim of presenting as soon as possible a draft resolution on the right to development (resolution 37/199); noted that mass and flagrant violations of human rights in one State might threaten the peace and development of neighbouring States; emphasized that foreign occupation, colonialism, apartheid, racism and racial discrimination and the denial of the right to self-determination of peoples and of all universally recognized human rights were serious impediments to peace and development; affirmed that everyone had the right to participate in, as well as to benefit from, the development process; urged all States to co-operate with the Commission in its study of the violation of human rights and fundamental freedoms in any part of the world; requested the Commission at its thirty-ninth session to continue its efforts to improve the capacity of the United Nations system to take urgent action in cases of serious violations of human rights; requested the Secretary-General to take appropriate measures to strengthen the Centre for Human Rights; and also requested the Secretary-General, in the light of the thirty-fifth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, to include in the updated study on international conditions and human rights, which the General Assembly, in its resolution 36/133, requested him to submit to it at its thirty-eighth session, an overview of trends in the field of human rights with emphasis on the problems that still were being encountered (resolution 37/200).

At its thirty-ninth session, in March 1983, the Commission on Human Rights took note with appreciation of resolution 1982/27 of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, in which the Sub-Commission submitted its proposals on possible terms of reference for the mandate of a United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights; invited the Sub-Commission to resubmit them to the Commission at its fortieth session; and decided to continue consideration of the question of the establishment of a High Commissioner for Human Rights at its fortieth session with a view to reaching a decision on the matter at the earliest possible time (resolution 1983/49); requested the Secretary-General, in the light of the commemoration of the thirty-fifth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, to give special attention to ways of facilitating the stimulation of public interest in the promotion of human rights; recommended once again that the United Nations Secretariat develop a compilation of translations of international instruments on human rights; and reiterated its request to the Secretariat concerning the establishment of small reference libraries containing material in the field of human rights in United Nations offices, giving priority to establishing such libraries in developing countries; requested the Secretary-General to take all measures to enhance and further develop the promotional and public information activities of the Centre for Human Rights; and also requested the Secretary-General

to submit to the Commission at its fortieth session a report covering steps taken to implement the resolution, as well as a summary of the activities of the United Nations information centres in disseminating information on human rights (resolution 1983/50).

At the thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly will have before it the following documents:

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General on the study on international conditions and human rights, called for under resolutions 36/133 and 37/200;
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General on national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights, called for under resolution 36/134.

101. New international humanitarian order: report of the Secretary-General

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-sixth session of the General Assembly at the request of Jordan (A/36/245). At that session, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to seek the views of Governments on the proposal for the promotion of a new international humanitarian order and decided to consider the question at its thirty-seventh session on the basis of the report of the Secretary-General (resolution 36/136).

At its thirty-seventh session, 145/ the General Assembly, having taken note of the report of the Secretary-General (A/37/145), requested Governments that had not yet done so to communicate their views on the proposal for the promotion of a new international humanitarian order to the Secretary-General; invited the Secretary-General to provide a more comprehensive report on the subject to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session; and decided to review at its thirty-eighth session the question of a new international humanitarian order (resolution 37/201).

At the thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 37/201.

145/ References for the thirty-seventh session (agenda item 95):

- (a) Report of the Third Committee: A/37/746;
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General: A/37/145;
- (c) Resolution 37/201;
- (d) Meeting of the Third Committee: A/C.3/37/SR.75;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/37/PV.111.

102. Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter of the United Nations:

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

Under Article 73 e of the Charter, Member States administering Non-Self-Governing Territories are required to transmit regularly to the Secretary-General statistical and other information relating to conditions in the Territories for which they are responsible. The information is examined by the Special Committee on the Situation with the regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, which, under the terms of General Assembly resolution 1970 (XVIII), is requested to take that information fully into account in considering the situation in the Non-Self-Governing Territories concerned.

At its thirty-seventh session, 146/ the General Assembly, inter alia, reaffirmed that, in the absence of a decision by the Assembly itself that a Non-Self-Governing Territory had attained a full measure of self-government in terms of Chapter XI of the Charter, the administering Power concerned should continue to transmit information under Article 73 e of the Charter with respect to that Territory; and requested the Special Committee to continue to discharge the functions entrusted to it under resolution 1970 (XVIII), in accordance with established procedures (resolution 37/29).

At the thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly will have before it the following documents:

- (a) Report of the Special Committee: A/38/23 (Parts I-V), to be subsequently issued as Supplement No. 23 (A/38/23);
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General.

146/ References for the thirty-seventh session (agenda item 96):

- (a) Report of the Special Committee: Supplement No. 23 (A/37/23), chap. VII;
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General: A/37/501;
- (c) Report of the Fourth Committee: A/37/622;
- (d) Resolution 37/29;
- (e) Meetings of the Fourth Committee: A/C.4/37/SR.9-15 and 17-24;
- (f) Plenary meeting: A/37/PV.77.

103. Question of East Timor:

- (a) Report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General

At its fifteenth session, in 1960, the General Assembly decided that the Territories under Portuguese administration were Non-Self-Governing Territories with the meaning of Chapter XI of the Charter and requested the Government of Portugal to transmit to the Secretary-General, in accordance with the provisions of Chapter XI, information on the conditions prevailing in the Territories, which included Timor (resolution 1542 (XV)). Thereafter, the Assembly annually reviewed the question of Territories under Portuguese administration.

At its thirtieth session, the General Assembly, deeply concerned at the critical situation resulting from the military intervention of the armed forces of Indonesia in Portuguese Timor, called upon the Government of Indonesia to withdraw without delay its armed forces from the Territory in order to enable the people of the Territory freely to exercise their right to self-determination and independence (resolution 3485 (XXX)).

Since its thirtieth session, the Assembly has maintained the item on its agenda and at each session has adopted a resolution on this question.

In December 1975 and in April 1976, the Security Council considered the question of Timor and called upon the Government of Indonesia to withdraw without further delay all its forces from the Territory (resolutions 384 (1975) and 389 (1976)).

At its thirty-seventh session, 147/ the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to initiate consultations with all parties directly concerned, with a view to exploring avenues for achieving a comprehensive settlement of the

147/ References for the thirty-seventh session (agenda item 97):

- (a) Report of the Special Committee: Supplement No. 23, (A/37/23), chap. X; A/AC.109/715;
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General: A/37/538;
- (c) Report of the Fourth Committee: A/37/623;
- (d) Resolution 37/30;
- (e) Meetings of the Fourth Committee: A/C.4/37/SR.9-24;
- (f) Plenary meeting: A/37/77.

problem and to report thereon to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session; requested the Special Committee to keep the situation in the Territory under active consideration and to render all assistance to the Secretary-General with a view to facilitating the implementation of the resolution; and called upon all specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, in particular the World Food Programme, the United Nations Children's Fund and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, immediately to assist, within their respective fields of competence, the people of East Timor, in close consultation with Portugal, as the administering Power (resolution 37/30).

At the thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly will have before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Special Committee: A/38/23 (Parts I-V), to be subsequently issued as Supplement No. 23 (A/38/23);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 37/30.

104. Activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Namibia and in all other Territories under colonial domination and efforts to eliminate colonialism, apartheid and racial discrimination in southern Africa: report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples

In 1964, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1899 (XVIII), the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples undertook a study on the implications of the activities of the mining industry and of the other international companies having interests in South West Africa (now Namibia). In 1965 and 1966, the Special Committee, pursuant to a decision taken by it in 1964, undertook a study of the activities of foreign economic and other interests which were impeding the implementation of the Declaration in Territories under Portuguese administration and submitted reports thereon to the Assembly at its twentieth and twenty-first sessions. Moreover, in 1966, the Special Committee, pursuant to a decision taken by it in the previous year, studied the activities of foreign economic and other interests in Southern Rhodesia and their mode of operation in order to assess their economic and political influence, and submitted a report thereon to the Assembly at its twenty-first session.

At its twenty-first session, in 1966, the General Assembly, following its consideration of the report of the Special Committee, decided to include in the provisional agenda of its twenty-second session an item entitled "Activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Southern Rhodesia, South West Africa and Territories under Portuguese domination and in all other Territories under colonial domination" (resolution 2189 (XXI)). At its twenty-second session, the Assembly decided to amend the above-mentioned title to read as follows: "Activities of foreign economic and other interests

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which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Southern Rhodesia, Namibia and Territories under Portuguese domination and in all other Territories under colonial domination and efforts to eliminate colonialism, apartheid and racial discrimination in southern Africa" (resolution 2288 (XXII)). At its thirtieth session, the Assembly decided (see A/10250, para. 19) to amend further the title of the item to read as follows: "Activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Southern Rhodesia and Namibia and in all other Territories under colonial domination and efforts to eliminate colonialism, apartheid and racial discrimination in southern Africa". At its thirty-fifth session, the Assembly decided (see A/35/250, para. 22) to revise that title and to give the item its present wording.

Since its twenty-second session, the General Assembly has maintained the item on its agenda and at each session has adopted resolutions in the light of further reports prepared by the Special Committee.

At its thirty-seventh session, 148/ the General Assembly, inter alia, reiterated the provisions of its previous resolutions on the subject and requested the Special Committee to continue to examine the question and to report thereon to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session; and requested the United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations to complete the register called for in resolution 36/51, indicating the profits that transnational corporations derived from their activities in colonial Territories, and to report thereon to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session and to the Special Committee at its session in 1983 (resolution 37/31).

At the same session, the General Assembly, within the context of military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration which might be impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, reiterated its conviction that military activities and arrangements in the Territories concerned constituted, in a great number of instances, a serious impediment to the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration with respect to those Territories; once

148/ References for the thirty-seventh session (agenda item 98):

- (a) Report of the Special Committee: Supplement No. 23 (A/37/23), chaps. IV and V; A/AC.109/690, A/AC.109/696, A/AC.109/698, A/AC.109/701-A/AC.109/704;
- (b) Note by the Secretary-General: A/37/405;
- (c) Report of the Fourth Committee: A/37/624;
- (d) Resolution 37/31;
- (e) Meetings of the Fourth Committee: A/C.4/37/SR.2-9;
- (f) Plenary meeting: A/37/PV.77.

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again called upon the colonial Powers concerned to terminate such activities and eliminate such military bases in compliance with its relevant resolutions; and requested the Special Committee to continue its consideration of the item and to report thereon to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session (decision 37/420).

At the thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly will have before it the relevant parts of the report of the Special Committee (A/38/23 (Parts I-V)), which will be subsequently issued as Supplement No. 23 (A/38/23).

105. 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) Report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General

This question has appeared as a separate item on the agenda of the General Assembly since its twenty-second session, in 1967. At that session, the Assembly recommended that the specialized agencies and international institutions concerned should take urgent and effective measures to assist the peoples struggling for their liberation from colonial rule and work out, in co-operation with the Organization of African Unity, and through it with the national liberation movements, concrete programmes to that end (resolution 2311 (XXII)).

At its thirty-seventh session, 149/ the General Assembly, inter alia, expressed its concern that the assistance extended thus far by certain specialized

149/ References for the thirty-seventh session (agenda items 99 and 12):

- (a) Report of the Special Committee: Supplement No. 23 (A/37/23), chap. VI;
- (b) Report of the Economic and Social Council: Supplement No. 3 (A/37/3), chap. VI;
- (c) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/37/177 and Add.1-3, A/AC.109/L.1446 and Add.1;
- (d) Report of the Fourth Committee: A/37/625 and Corr.1;
- (e) Resolution 37/32;
- (f) Meetings of the Fourth Committee: A/C.4/37/SR.9-15 and 17-24;
- (g) Plenary meeting: A/37/77.

agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to the colonial peoples, particularly the people of Namibia and their national liberation movement, the South West Africa People's Organization, was far from adequate in relation to the actual needs of the peoples concerned; regretted that the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund continued to maintain links with the racist régime of Pretoria as exemplified by the continued membership of South Africa in both agencies; deeply deplored the persistent collaboration between the Fund and South Africa, in disregard of repeated resolutions to the contrary by the Assembly, and called upon the Fund to put an end to such collaboration; urged the executive heads of the Bank and the Fund to draw the particular attention of their governing bodies to the resolution with a view to formulating specific programmes beneficial to the peoples of the colonial Territories, particularly Namibia; requested the Secretary-General to continue to assist the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system in working out appropriate measures for implementing the relevant resolutions of the United Nations and to prepare for submission to the relevant bodies, with the assistance of those agencies and organizations, a report on the action taken since the circulation of his previous report; requested 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 the co-ordination of the policies and activities of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system in implementing the relevant resolutions of the Assembly; and requested the Special Committee to continue to examine the question and to report thereon to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session (resolution 37/32).

At the thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly will have before it the following documents:

- (a) Report of the Special Committee: A/38/23 (Parts I-V), to be subsequently issued as Supplement No. 23 (A/38/23);
- (b) Report of the Economic and Social Council: A/38/3, to be subsequently issued as Supplement No. 3 (A/38/3);
- (c) Report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 37/32.

106. United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa: report of the Secretary-General

At its twenty-second session, in 1967, the General Assembly decided to integrate the special educational and training programmes for South West Africa (now Namibia), the special training programme for Territories under Portuguese administration and the educational and training programme for South Africans and to include in the integrated programme assistance to persons from Southern Rhodesia (now Zimbabwe), and decided that the new programme, to be known as the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa, should be financed from a trust fund made up of voluntary contributions (resolution 2349 (XXII)).

Assistance under the Programme is now provided to inhabitants of Namibia and South Africa; scholarships granted to inhabitants of Angola, Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique and Sao Tome and Principe (formerly under Portuguese administration) and of Zimbabwe are continued until completion of the courses for which they were granted. Scholarships under the Programme are granted for study at senior, secondary or university level, or for equivalent professional and technical training, with preference for study in African educational institutions.

At its twenty-third session, the General Assembly decided to establish the Advisory Committee on the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa, composed of seven members (resolution 2431 (XXIII)). At its thirty-third session, the Assembly decided to enlarge the Committee by the addition of up to six members, on the basis of consultations by the Secretary-General with regional groups (resolution 33/42).

At present, the Committee is composed of the following 13 Member States:

Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Denmark, India, Japan, Liberia, Nigeria, Norway, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Venezuela, Zaire and Zambia.

Since the twenty-fourth session, the Secretary-General has submitted annual reports on the Programme and the General Assembly has adopted resolutions on the continuation and strengthening of the Programme.

At its thirty-seventh session, 150/ the General Assembly endorsed the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa (A/37/436); commended the Secretary-General and the Advisory Committee for their continued efforts to promote generous contributions to the Programme; expressed its appreciation to all those who had supported the Programme by providing contributions, scholarships or places in their educational institutions; noted with concern that, owing to inflation and rising scholarship costs, contributions and pledges had declined, in real terms, in 1982 from the corresponding figure in 1981; and appealed to all States, institutions, organizations and individuals to offer greater financial and other support to the Programme in order to ensure its continuation and expansion (resolution 37/33).

150/ References for the thirty-seventh session (agenda item 100):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/37/436;
- (b) Report of the Fourth Committee: A/37/626;
- (c) Resolution 37/33;
- (d) Meetings of the Fourth Committee: A/C.4/37/SR.9-11, 13-15 and 17-24;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/37/PV.77.

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At the thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General on the Programme.

107. Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories: report of the Secretary-General

At its ninth session, in 1954, the General Assembly invited Member States to offer facilities to the inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories not only for study and training at the university level, but also for study at the post-primary level as well as technical and vocational training of an immediate and practical value, and requested the Secretary-General to prepare a report for the information of the Assembly, giving details of the offers made and the extent to which they had been taken up (resolution 845 IX)). A similar invitation has been reiterated by the Assembly at subsequent sessions and, on each occasion, the Secretary-General has been requested to report to the following session on the implementation of the relevant resolution.

At its thirty-seventh session, 151/ the General Assembly, inter alia, invited all States to make or continue to make generous offers of study and training facilities to the inhabitants of those Territories that had not yet attained self-government or independence and, whenever possible, to provide travel funds to prospective students; urged the administering Powers to take effective measures to ensure the widespread and continuous dissemination in the Territories under their administration of information relating to offers of study and training facilities made by States and to provide all the necessary facilities to enable students to avail themselves of such offers; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session (resolution 37/34).

At the thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 37/34.

151/ References for the thirty-seventh session (agenda item 101):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/37/539 and Add.1;
- (b) Report of the Fourth Committee: A/37/627;
- (c) Resolution 37/34;
- (d) Meetings of the Fourth Committee: A/C.4/37/SR.9-15 and 17-24;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/37/PV.77.

108. Financial reports and audited financial statements, and reports of the Board of Auditors:

- (a) United Nations Development Programme
- (b) United Nations Children's Fund
- (c) United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East
- (d) United Nations Institute for Training and Research
- (e) Voluntary funds administered by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
- (f) United Nations Fund for Population Activities

The Board of Auditors (see also item 17 (c)) transmits to the General Assembly the financial statements of accounts for the regular budget and for the various extrabudgetary accounts of the United Nations and other programmes of the United Nations system for the previous financial period. Under the provisions of article XII of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations, the Board of Auditors submits reports to the Assembly on the results of its audits and issues opinions as to whether the financial statements properly reflect the recorded transactions and whether these transactions were in accordance with the Financial Regulations and legislative authority and present fairly the financial position as at the end of the financial period of each of these activities. The reports of the Board of Auditors are commented upon by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, which also submits a report thereon to the Assembly.

At its thirty-seventh session, 152/ the General Assembly accepted the various reports of the Board of Auditors and concurred with the observations and comments thereon of the Advisory Committee (resolution 37/12).

152/ References for the thirty-seventh session (agenda item 102):

(a) Financial reports:

- (i) United Nations: Supplement No. 5 (A/37/5), vols. I-III;
- (ii) United Nations Development Programme: Supplement No. 5A (A/37/5/Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1);
- (iii) United Nations Children's Fund: Supplement No. 5B (A/37/5/Add.2);
- (iv) United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East: Supplement No. 5C (A/37/5/Add.3);

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At the thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly will have before it the following documents:

(a) Financial reports:

- (i) United Nations Development Programme: Supplement No. 5A (A/38/5/Add.1);
- (ii) United Nations Children's Fund: Supplement No. 5B (A/38/5/Add.2);
- (iii) United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East: Supplement No. 5C (A/38/5/Add.3);
- (iv) United Nations Institute for Training and Research: Supplement No. 5D (A/38/5/Add.4);
- (v) Voluntary funds administered by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees: Supplement No. 5E (A/38/5/Add.5);
- (vi) United Nations Fund for Population Activities: Supplement No. 5G (A/38/5/Add.7);

(b) Report of the Advisory Committee.

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- (v) United Nations Institute for Training and Research: Supplement No. 5D (A/37/5/Add.4);
- (vi) Voluntary funds administered by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees: Supplement No. 5E (A/37/5/Add.5);
- (vii) Fund of the United Nations Environment Programme: Supplement No. 5F (A/37/5/Add.6);
- (viii) United Nations Fund for Population Activities: Supplement No. 5G (A/37/5/Add.7/Corr.1);
- (ix) United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation: Supplement No. 5H (A/37/5/Add.8);
- (b) Report of the Advisory Committee: (A/37/443 and Corr.1);
- (c) Report of the Fifth Committee: (A/37/533);
- (d) Resolution 37/12;
- (e) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/37/SR.3-7;
- (f) Plenary meeting: A/37/PV.69.

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109. Programme budget for the biennium 1982-1983

In accordance with regulation 3.4 of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations, the Secretary-General, in the second year of a financial period, submits to the General Assembly at its regular session his proposed programme budget for the following financial period.

At its thirty-seventh session, 153/ the General Assembly approved revised appropriations for the biennium 1982-1983 in the amount of \$1,472,961,700 and revised estimates of income in the amount of \$257,059,900 (resolutions 37/243 A and B). At the same session, the Assembly, in the course of its consideration of various questions relating to the programme budget for the biennium 1982-1983, adopted resolutions relating to travel and subsistence costs in respect of members of intergovernmental preparatory bodies for special conferences (resolution 37/237, sect. 1), travel of representatives from the least developed countries to attend regional preparatory meetings for the Seventh United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (ibid., sect. II), first-class travel in the United Nations (ibid., sect. III), interim arrangements for the International Jute Council (ibid., sect. IV), communications in the United Nations system (ibid., sect. V), International Computing Centre (ibid., sect. VI), interorganization secretariat services for information systems (ibid., sect. VII), use of experts and consultants in the United Nations (ibid., sect. VIII), United Nations accommodation at Nairobi (ibid., sect. IX), common services at the United Nations accommodation at Nairobi (ibid., sect. X), adequacy of the conference

153/ References for the thirty-seventh session (agenda item 103):

- (a) Proposed programme budget for the biennium 1982-1983: Supplement No. 6 (A/36/6 and Corr.1);
- (b) Programme budget for the biennium 1982-1983: Supplement No. 6A (A/36/6/Add.1);
- (c) Report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination: Supplement No. 38 (A/37/38);
- (d) Reports of the Advisory Committee: Supplement No. 7 (A/37/7 and Add.1-24);
- (e) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/37/790;
- (f) Resolutions 37/237, 37/238, 37/239, 37/240, 37/241, 37/242 and 37/243 A to C;
- (g) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/37/SR.3, 14, 19-22, 28, 30, 34, 39, 41, 42, 45-47, 49, 50, 52-54, 56, 57, 59-62 and 64-77;
- (h) Plenary meeting: A/37/PV.114.

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facilities of the Economic Commission for Africa at Addis Ababa (*ibid.*, sect. XI), changes in the top echelon of the Secretariat (*ibid.*, sect. XII), job classification and career development of language staff (*ibid.*, sect. XIII), education grant for certain full-time officials other than members of the Secretariat (*ibid.*, sect. XIV) and the contractual status of language teachers (*ibid.*, sect. XV). The Assembly also adopted resolutions on the review of the financing of the administrative costs of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (resolution 37/238), the report of the Committee of Governmental Experts to Evaluate the Present Structure of the Secretariat in the Administrative, Finance and Personnel Areas (resolution 37/239), the Travel and Subsistence Regulations of the International Court of Justice (resolution 37/240), organization and methods for official travel (resolution 37/241); and the special review of the ongoing work programme of the United Nations (resolution 37/242).

At the thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly will have before it the following documents:

- (a) Performance report of the Secretary-General on the programme budget for the biennium 1982-1983;
- (b) Report of the Advisory Committee.

110. Proposed programme budget for the biennium 1984-1985

In accordance with regulation 3.4 of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations, the Secretary-General, in the second year of a financial period, submits to the General Assembly at its regular session his proposed programme budget for the following financial period.

At its thirty-sixth session, 154/ the General Assembly approved the programme budget for the biennium 1982-1983 (resolutions 36/240 A to C).

154/ References for the thirty-sixth session (agenda item 100):

- (a) Proposed programme budget for the biennium 1982-1983: Supplement No. 6 (A/36/6 and Corr.1);
- (b) Programme budget for the biennium 1982-1983: Supplement No. 6A (A/36/6/Add.1);
- (c) Report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination: Supplement No. 38 (A/36/38);
- (d) Reports of the Advisory Committee: Supplement No. 7 (A/36/7) and Supplement No. 7A (A/36/7/Add.1-21);
- (e) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/36/845 and Add.1;

At the thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly approved a revised programme budget for the biennium 1982-1983 (resolution 37/243 A to C).

At the thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly will have before it the following documents:

- (a) Proposed programme budget for the biennium 1984-1985: Supplement No. 6 (A/38/6);
- (b) Reports of the Advisory Committee: Supplement No. 7 (A/38/7) and Supplement No. 7A (A/38/7/Add.1-).

A number of the other documents will be submitted under this item, in particular on the following subjects:

First class travel in the United Nations

At its thirty-fifth session, in 1980, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General on first-class travel in the United Nations (A/C.5/35/62) and the related report on the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/35/7/Add.17); decided to amend the provisions of paragraph 2 (a) of its resolution 32/198, which requested the Secretary-General to report annually to the Assembly on this matter; and requested that the report to be submitted to the Assembly at its thirty-sixth session should cover the period from 1 October 1980 to 30 June 1981 so as to enable the Fifth Committee to consider it at the beginning of the session and that, thereafter, reports should be submitted annually to cover the period from 1 July to 30 June of the following year (resolution 35/217, sect. X).

At its thirty-sixth session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General (A/C.5/36/16) (resolution 36/235, sect. V).

At its thirty-seventh session, 153/ the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General (A/C.5/37/18 and Corr.1) and the related oral report of the Advisory Committee (A/C.5/37/SR.22); and concurred with the interpretation of paragraph 2 (b) of its resolution 32/198 proposed by the

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- (f) Resolutions 36/184, 36/235 to 36/239, 36/240 A to C, 36/241 to 36/243;
- (g) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/36/SR.8, 10, 12-35, 37-39, 41-47, 50, 52, 53, 57, 58, 61-70, 73-80 and 82-85;
- (h) Plenary meetings: A/36/PV.105 and 108.

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Secretary-General in his report, in respect of the travel of members of organs, subsidiary organs or other bodies established by the Assembly whose membership consists of persons serving in their individual capacities and chairmen of intergovernmental committees who travel at United Nations expenses (resolution 37/237, sect. III).

At the thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 35/217, section X.

Emoluments of the members of the International Court of Justice

At its thirty-first session, in 1976, the General Assembly decided that the emoluments of the members of the International Court of Justice should next be reviewed at the thirty-fifth session and thereafter normally every five years (resolution 31/204).

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly, having considered the report of the Secretary-General (A/C.5/35/33) and the related report of the Advisory Committee (A/35/7/Add.10), approved the changes proposed by the Secretary-General in his report in respect of the emoluments and pension scheme of the members of the International Court of Justice (resolution 35/220).

At the thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly will have before it a report of the Secretary-General on this subject.

Compensation and other conditions of service of full-time officials other than members of the Secretariat

At its thirty-fifth session, in 1980, the General Assembly decided that the compensation and other conditions of service of full-time officials other than members of the Secretariat should next be reviewed at the fortieth session and thereafter normally every five years (resolution 35/221).

At its thirty-seventh session, 153/ the General Assembly took note of the views expressed by Member States on the question of the education grant for certain full-time officials other than members of the Secretariat; decided to consider this question as part of an overall review of compensation and other conditions of service of the full-time officials other than members of the Secretariat; and further decided that this review should be carried out at its thirty-eighth session on the basis of a report by the Secretary-General (resolution 37/237, sect. XIV).

At the thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under section XIV of resolution 37/237.

Contractual status of language teachers

At its thirty-sixth session, the General Assembly considered the report of the Secretary-General on the contractual status of language teachers (A/C.5/36/67) and the related report of the Advisory Committee (A/36/7/Add.18); endorsed the recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee; and requested the International Civil Service Commission and the Secretary-General to consider

this matter and to report thereon to the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session (resolution 36/235, sect. XV).

At its thirty-seventh session, 153/ the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General (A/C.5/37/63) and the related report of the Advisory Committee (A/37/7/Add.24); adopted, on an interim basis, the recommendations made by the Advisory Committee in its report; and decided to consider the question of the contractual status of language teachers fully at its thirty-eighth session on the basis of an updated report to be submitted by the Secretary-General (resolution 37/237, sect. XV).

At the thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under section XV of resolution 37/237.

Organization and methods for official travel

At its thirty-seventh session, 153/ the General Assembly had before it the report of the Joint Inspection Unit on organization and methods for official travel (A/37/357 and Corr.1), the comments of the Secretary-General (A/37/357/Add.1) and the report of the Advisory Committee (A/37/7/Add.15). At that session, the General Assembly, inter alia, concurred with the recommendations of the Joint Inspection Unit in respect of the selection of a commercial travel agency and the undertaking of negotiations to obtain discounts or the most economical air fares; called upon the Secretary-General to keep the possibility of establishing a United Nations travel agency under review and to study the possibility of in-plant travel arrangements for United Nations offices at duty stations other than New York; endorsed the intention of the Secretary-General to share his experience in introducing improved travel arrangements with other members of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination; and requested the Secretary-General to report on the implementation of the present resolution to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session (resolution 37/241).

At the thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 37/241.

United Nations language training programme

At its thirty-sixth session, 154/ the General Assembly, taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the review and evaluation of the United Nations language training programme (A/C.5/36/2) and the related report of the Advisory Committee (A/36/7/Add.2), approved the recommendations made by the Secretary-General in paragraphs 46 (a) to (c) of his report; endorsed the observation contained in paragraph 8 of the report of the Advisory Committee; and requested the Secretary-General to conduct a review for the purpose of exploring the possible quantitative limitations of the number of official languages which may be learned free of charge and to report to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session (resolution 36/235, sect. II).

At the thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under section II of resolution 36/235.

Information Systems Unit in the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs

At its thirty-second to thirty-fifth sessions, the General Assembly, in the course of its consideration of this question, approved measures regarding the continuance and methods of financing of the Information Systems Unit (resolutions 32/212, sect. V, 33/116 A, sect. II, 34/233, sect. I and 35/217, sect. XIII).

At its thirty-sixth session, 154/ the General Assembly, taking note of the report of the Inter-Organization Board for Information Systems containing an evaluation of the Development Information System of the Information Systems Unit (A/C.5/36/7), as well as the report of the Secretary-General (A/C.5/36/6) and the related report of the Advisory Committee (A/36/7/Add.7), requested the Secretary-General to continue the Unit by absorbing its cost from the resources proposed for the 1982-1983 programme budget through savings, economies and redeployment; requested the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination to consider the programme implications of the proposals contained in the report of the Information Systems Unit; further requested the Secretary-General to undertake measures to improve the System in terms of its coverage and services; and requested the Inter-Organization Board to report to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session, through the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and the Advisory Committee, on the performance and utility of the Unit (resolution 36/237).

At the thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report called for under resolution 36/237.

111. Programme planning:

- (a) Report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination
- (b) Reports of the Secretary-General

At its thirtieth session, in 1975, the General Assembly decided to consider the medium-term plan and the proposed biennial programme budget in alternate years, beginning in 1976 with a medium-term plan for the period 1978-1981 (resolution 3392 (XXX)).

At its thirty-first to thirty-sixth sessions, the General Assembly elaborated on the establishment of an integrated programme planning, budgeting, monitoring and evaluation system in the United Nations (resolutions 31/93, 32/197, 32/206, 33/118, 34/224, 35/9 and 36/228).

At its thirty-seventh session, 155/ the General Assembly, inter alia, adopted the medium-term plan for the period 1983-1989 (A/37/6 and Corr.1-3), as revised, except subprogramme 5 of programme 1 of chapter 21, which required further revision; adopted the Regulations Governing Programme Planning recommended by the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination in its report on its twenty-second session (A/37/38) and as set out in the annex to resolution 37/234; requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session, through the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination at its twenty-third session, revised draft rules in implementation of the Regulations Governing Programme Planning and an evaluation programme and a time-table for intergovernmental review of evaluation

155/ References for the thirty-seventh session (agenda item 104):

- (a) Medium-term plan for the period 1984-1989: Supplement No. 6 (A/37/6);
- (b) Report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination Supplement No. 38 (A/37/38);
- (c) Reports of the Secretary-General:
 - (i) Programme performance of the United Nations for the biennium 1980-1981: A/37/154 and Corr.1 and 2;
 - (ii) Draft regulations governing programme planning: A/37/206;
 - (iii) Draft rules governing programme planning: A/37/206/Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1;
 - (iv) Procedures for the proposed programme budget review: A/37/207;
 - (v) Review of the Financial Rules and Regulations: A/C.5/37/25;
- (d) Note by the Secretary-General: A/37/460 (relates also to item 114);
- (e) Reports of the Advisory Committee: A/37/7, sect. F, and A/37/650;
- (f) Note by the Chairman of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/37/53;
- (g) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/37/776;
- (h) Resolution 37/234;
- (i) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/37/SR.37, 38, 41, 42, 44, 45, 48, 51, 56 and 71-73;
- (j) Plenary meeting: A/37/PV.114.

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studies; further requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session, through the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and through the Advisory Committee, on measures to further integrate the programme planning, budgeting, monitoring and evaluation functions in the Secretariat; and endorsed the other conclusions and recommendations of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination at its twenty-second session (A/37/38, chap. VIII) (resolution 37/234).

At the same session, the General Assembly adopted resolution 37/242 entitled "Special review of the ongoing work programme of the United Nations" (see item 109).

At the thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly will have before it the following documents:

- (a) Report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination: Supplement No. 38 (A/38/38);
- (b) Reports of the Secretary-General:
 - (i) Draft rules governing programme planning: A/38/126;
 - (ii) Measures to strengthen United Nations evaluation systems and evaluation units: A/38/133;
- (c) Report of the Joint Inspection Unit (relates also to item 114 (1) (d)).

112. Financial emergency of the United Nations:

- (a) Report of the Negotiating Committee on the Financial Emergency of the United Nations
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General

At its thirtieth session, in 1975, in the course of its consideration of the item relating to the proposed programme budget, the General Assembly established a Negotiating Committee on the Financial Emergency of the United Nations consisting of 54 Member States designated by the President of the Assembly; decided that the mandate of the Committee should be to bring about a comprehensive settlement of the critical financial situation of the United Nations, taking certain specified factors into account, and to examine the appropriate level of the Working Capital Fund as well as the financial regulations governing its operation in the light of the changing requirements of the Organization; requested the Committee to report to the Assembly at its thirty-first session on progress achieved, with recommendations on further steps that should be undertaken to solve the financial problems of the United Nations; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-first session an item entitled "Financial emergency of the United Nations" (resolution 3538 (XXX)).

At present, the Negotiating Committee is composed of the following 48 States:

Argentina, Austria, Bangladesh, Bolivia, Canada, Chad, Colombia, Cuba, Ecuador, Egypt, Finland, France, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malawi, Mexico, Morocco, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Spain, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Upper Volta and Venezuela.

At its thirty-first session, the General Assembly decided to defer to the thirty-second session its consideration of the report of the Committee (resolution 31/191).

At its thirty-second session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Committee (A/31/37), including the guidelines submitted by the Chairman of the Committee for discussion and negotiation, and of the views expressed by Member States in the Fifth Committee; requested the Committee to submit, if necessary, a supplementary report on further developments to be considered at the thirty-third session; and requested the Secretary-General to provide, at that session, detailed information regarding the extent, rate of increase and composition of the deficit of the Organization, as well as voluntary contributions received from Member States and other sources (resolution 32/104).

At its thirty-third session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General (A/C.5/33/46) and the statement of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (A/C.5/33/44), as well as the relevant statements of Member States in the Fifth Committee; and again requested the Secretary-General to provide to the Assembly the information requested in resolution 32/104 (decision 33/430).

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly decided to postpone consideration of the item to its thirty-fifth session (decision 34/435).

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly, noting with concern the increase in the short-term deficit of the Organization, invited the Secretary-General, after consultation with groups devoted to the conservation and protection of nature, to issue postage stamps on that subject; requested the Negotiating Committee to keep the financial situation of the Organization under review and to report, as appropriate, to the Assembly at its thirty-sixth session; and requested the Secretary-General to submit, at that session, a progress report on the status of the project on the issuance of the special postage stamps, as well as the detailed information requested in resolution 32/104 (resolution 35/113).

At its thirty-sixth session, the General Assembly, inter alia, welcomed the understanding that as from 1 January 1982, China would contribute its share of assessed expenses for the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force and the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (resolution 36/116 A). At the same session, the Assembly, having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the

analysis of the financial situation of the United Nations (A/C.5/36/28 and Corr.1-3) and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/36/701), decided to accept the recommendations of the Advisory Committee that the Working Capital Fund for the biennium 1982-1983 should be established in the amount of \$100 million and that the provisions of regulations 5.2 (d), and 4.3 and 4.4 of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations should be suspended in respect of the surpluses arising at the end of the 1980-1981 and 1982-1983 bienniums; requested the Negotiating Committee to keep the financial situation of the Organization under review and to report, as appropriate, to the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session; and further requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly, at its thirty-seventh session, a progress report on the status of the project on the issuance of the special postage stamps and detailed information relating to the extent, rate of increase and composition of the deficit of the Organization and to voluntary contributions received from Member States and other sources (resolution 36/116 B).

At its thirty-seventh session, 156/ the General Assembly, noting with concern that the short-term deficit of the Organization was expected to exceed \$300 million as at 31 December 1982 and noting with deep regret that in spite of repeated appeals to Member States, delays and partial payments of assessed contributions had aggravated the already serious cash-flow problems of the Organization, reaffirmed its commitment to seek a comprehensive and lasting solution to the financial problems of the United Nations, based on the principle of collective financial responsibility of Member States; renewed its appeal to all Member States to make their best efforts to overcome constraints to the prompt payment early each year of full assessed contributions and of advances to the Working Capital Fund; expressed its appreciation to all Member States which pay their assessed contributions in full within 30 days of the receipt of the Secretary-General's request; requested the Secretary-General, in addition to his official communications to the permanent representatives of Member States, to approach, as and when appropriate, the Governments of Member States for the purpose of encouraging expeditious payment in full of assessed contributions, in compliance with regulation 5.4 of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations; invited Member States to provide information regarding their expected pattern of payments, in order to facilitate the financial planning by the Secretary-General; requested the Negotiating Committee on the

156/ References for the thirty-seventh session (agenda item 105):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/C.5/37/15 and Corr.1;
- (b) Note by the Secretary-General: A/C.5/37/30;
- (c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/37/612;
- (d) Resolution 37/13;
- (e) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/37/SR.20-22, 24, 25, 29 and 30;
- (f) Plenary meeting: A/37/PV.69.

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Financial Emergency of the United Nations to keep the financial situation of the United Nations under review and to report, as appropriate, to the Assembly; requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session (a) detailed information relating to the extent, rate of increase and composition of the deficit of the Organization, the pattern of payments of Member States, the reasons for delays in such payments as known to the Secretary-General, the cash-flow situation and voluntary contributions received from Member States and other sources pursuant to resolutions 2053 A (XX) and 3049 A (XXVII) and (b) a progress report on the status of the project on the issue of special postage stamps, including proposals to use a portion of the revenues to further the cause of the protection of nature; and further requested the Secretary-General to include in his report a study of suggestions and proposals put forward by Member States during the discussion of this item at the thirty-seventh session (resolution 37/13).

At the thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 37/13.

113. Administrative and budgetary co-ordination of the United Nations with the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency

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

Article 17, paragraph 3, of the Charter provides that the General Assembly shall examine the administrative budgets of the specialized agencies referred to in Article 57 with a view to making recommendations to the agencies concerned.

General Assembly resolution 14 (I) provides that one of the functions of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions is to examine on behalf of the Assembly the administrative budgets of the specialized agencies and proposals for financial arrangements with such agencies. This provision is repeated in rule 157 of the rules of procedure of the Assembly.

Accordingly, the Advisory Committee reports annually to the General Assembly on the administrative budgets of the organizations in the United Nations system and on aspects of inter-agency administrative co-ordination.

At its thirty-sixth session, the General Assembly, having noted with appreciation the report of the Advisory Committee (A/36/641), inter alia, decided that once every two years, beginning in 1982, the reports of the Advisory Committee should contain detailed analyses of the budgets of the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency and, in intervening years, the reports should be confined to tabular material and, as necessary, to special studies dealing with administrative and budgetary problems common to the United Nations system (resolution 36/229).

At its thirty-seventh session, 157/ the General Assembly, inter alia, noted with appreciation the report of the Advisory Committee (A/37/547 and Corr.1); referred the report to the organizations concerned; requested the Secretary-General to refer to the executive heads of the organizations of the United Nations system, through the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, matters arising out of the report and of the related debate in the Fifth Committee that called for their attention and necessary action; and transmitted the report to the Board of Auditors, the Panel of External Auditors, the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination, the International Civil Service Commission and the Joint Inspection Unit for their information (resolution 37/128).

At the thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Advisory Committee called for under resolution 37/128.

(b) Feasibility of establishing a single administrative tribunal: report of the Secretary-General

At its thirty-third session, in 1978, in the course of its consideration of the item relating to the report of the International Civil Service Commission, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General and his colleagues on the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination to study the feasibility of establishing a single administrative tribunal for the entire common system and to report thereon to the Assembly at its thirty-fourth session (resolution 33/119, sect. I).

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General and the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination to pursue a progressive harmonization and further development of the statutes, rules and practices of the Administrative Tribunal of the International Labour Organisation and of the United Nations Administrative Tribunal, with a view to strengthening the common system and aiming at the establishment of a single tribunal; and further requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its thirty-sixth session (decision 34/438).

157/ References for the thirty-seventh session (agenda item 106):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/C.5/37/23;
- (b) Report of the Advisory Committee: A/37/547 and Corr.1;
- (c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/37/766 and Corr.1;
- (d) Resolutions 37/128 to 37/130;
- (e) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/37/SR.27, 36, 39, 42, 46, 47, 50, 52, 57 and 58;
- (f) Plenary meeting: A/37/PV.109.

At its thirty-sixth session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General (A/C.5/36/23) and requested the Secretary-General, pursuant to decision 34/438, to submit a report on the subject to the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session (decision 36/453).

At its thirty-seventh session, 157/ the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General (A/C.5/37/23) and requested him (a) to continue consultations necessary for a progressive harmonization and further development of the statutes, rules and practices of the Administrative Tribunal of the International Labour Organisation and of the United Nations Administrative Tribunal, with a view to strengthening the common system and to reducing, to the extent possible, the associated administrative costs and (b) to report thereon to the Assembly at a future session, upon completion of the consultations, with interim reports on the progress of the consultations being submitted to the intervening session of the Assembly (resolution 37/129).

At the thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly will have before it an interim report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 37/129.

114. Joint Inspection Unit: reports of the Joint Inspection Unit

At its twenty-first session, in 1966, the General Assembly approved the recommendations of the Ad Hoc Committee of Experts to Examine the Finances of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies regarding the establishment, for an initial period of four years, of the Joint Inspection Unit (resolution 2150 (XXI)).

At its twenty-fifth session, the General Assembly decided to continue the Joint Inspection Unit until 31 December 1973 (resolution 2735 A (XXV)).

At its twenty-seventh session, the General Assembly decided that the Joint Inspection Unit should continue in being for a further period of four years beyond 31 December 1973 and further decided to evaluate the work of the Unit at its thirty-first session (resolution 2924 B (XXVII)).

At its thirty-first session, the General Assembly approved the statute of the Joint Inspection Unit, which, inter alia, established the Unit as a subsidiary organ of the Assembly and of the legislative bodies of the specialized agencies which accepted the new statute (resolution 31/192). The membership of the Unit was increased from 8 to 11 Inspectors, with effect from 1 January 1978.

At present, the Joint Inspection Unit is composed of the following 11 members:

Mr. Mark E. Allen (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)**

Mr. Maurice Bertrand (France)*

Mr. Alexander Efimov (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics)**

Mr. Alfred N. Forde (Barbados)*

Mr. Toman Hutagalung (Indonesia)**
Mr. M. Salah E. Ibrahim (Egypt)**
Mr. Nasser Kaddour (Syrian Arab Republic)**
Mr. Moustapha Ould Khalifa (Mauritania)**
Mr. Earl D. Sohm (United States of America)**
Mr. Miljenko Vuković (Yugoslavia)**
Mr. Norman Williams (Panama)**

* Term of office expires on 31 December 1985.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 1987.

At its thirty-seventh session, 158/ the General Assembly noted with appreciation the report of the Joint Inspection Unit on its activities during the period from 1 July 1981 to 30 June 1982 (A/37/34); welcomed the intention of the Unit to undertake an assessment of its own work and to make proposals for improving the process whereby the intergovernmental organs take decisions on the Unit's

158/ References for the thirty-seventh session (agenda item 107):

(a) Reports of the Joint Inspection Unit:

- (i) Activities of the Joint Inspection Unit: Supplement No. 34 (A/37/34);
- (ii) United Nations University:
 - a. Report of the Unit: A/37/111 (relates also to item 80 (b));
 - b. Comments of the Secretary-General: A/37/111/Add.1;
- (iii) Secretariat organization and procedures for preparation of United Nations special conferences:
 - a. Report of the Unit: A/37/112 (relates also to item 113);
 - b. Comments of the Secretary-General: A/37/112/Add.1;

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recommendations; reiterated the request made in paragraph 7 of resolution 2924 B (XXVII) and in resolution 32/199; and requested the Secretary-General to include in his comments on the reports of the Unit summaries indicating which recommendations should or should not be implemented, in accordance with decision 36/454 (resolution 37/124).

(continued)

- (iv) Economic Commission for Africa: regional programming, operations, restructuring and decentralization issues:
 - a. Report of the Unit: A/37/119;
 - b. Comments of the Secretary-General: A/37/119/Add.1;
- (v) Co-ordination in the field of public information activities among the members of the United Nations system: Report of the Unit: A/37/174 (relates also to item 72);
- (vi) Organization and methods for official travel:
 - a. Report of the Unit: A/37/357 and Corr.1 (relates also to item 109);
 - b. Comments of the Secretary-General: A/37/357/Add.1;
 - c. Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions: Supplement No. 7 (A/37/7/Add.15);
- (vii) Use of consultants and experts in the United Nations:
 - a. Report of the Unit: A/37/358 and Corr.2 (relates also to item 117);
 - b. Comments of the Secretary-General: A/37/358/Add.1;
 - c. Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions: A/37/684 (relates also to item 109);
- (viii) Communications in the United Nations system:
 - a. Report of the Unit: A/37/372;
 - b. Comments of the Secretary-General: A/37/372/Add.1;
 - c. Comments of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination: A/37/372/Add.2;

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At the same session, in the course of its consideration of the item entitled "Personnel questions" (see also item 117), the General Assembly, taking note of the report of the Joint Inspection Unit on personnel policy options (A/36/432 and Add.1) and the comments of the Secretary-General thereon (A/36/432/Add.2, annex),

(continued)

- d. Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions: A/C.5/37/SR.39 (paras. 1-8);
- (ix) Personnel Questions:
 - a. Report of the Unit: A/37/378 (relates also to item 117);
 - b. Comments of the Secretary-General: A/37/378/Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1;
- (x) Elaboration of regulations for the planning, programming and evaluation cycle of the United Nations:
 - a. Report of the Unit: A/37/460 (relates also to item 111);
- (xi) Status of women in the Professional category and above: second progress report:
 - a. Report of the Unit: A/37/469 (relates also to item 117);
 - b. Comments of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination: A/37/469/Add.1;
- (xii) Contribution of the United Nations system to the conservation and management of Latin American cultural and natural heritage:
 - a. Report of the Unit: A/37/509;
- (xiii) Second report on the career concept:
 - a. Report of the Unit: A/37/528;
 - b. Comments of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination: A/37/528/Add.1;
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the recommendations of the Joint Inspection Unit: A/C.5/37/28;
- (c) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the work programme of the Joint Inspection Unit for 1982: A/37/103;
- (d) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/37/767;

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the second report of the Unit on the career concept (A/37/528) and the comments of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination thereon (A/37/528/Add.1), the report of the Unit on the application of the principle of equitable geographical distribution of the staff of the United Nations Secretariat (A/36/407 and A/37/378) and the comments of the Secretary-General thereon (A/36/407/Add.1, A/37/378/Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1) and the second progress report of the Unit on the status of women in the Professional category and above (A/37/469) and the comments of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination thereon (A/37/469/Add.1), inter alia, reaffirmed the principles and procedures set forth in resolution 35/210; stressed the importance of having the largest possible number of Member States represented at the higher levels of the Secretariat; requested the Secretary-General to include in his annual reports on the composition of the Secretariat information on progress made in respect of improvement of geographical distribution in the Secretariat; welcomed the intention of the Secretary-General to develop and apply a medium-term plan of recruitment in order to bring the number of staff from unrepresented and underrepresented countries within their desirable ranges by 1985 at the latest; also welcomed the intention of the Secretary-General to develop and apply a medium-term plan for career development; recommended that career planning should be based upon clearly defined occupational groups for the Professional and General Service categories; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session on progress made in the implementation of all aspects of personnel policy reform (resolution 37/235 A); requested the Secretary-General to intensify his efforts to implement fully section III of resolution 33/143 and section V of resolution 35/210; called upon the Secretary-General to include in his annual report on the composition of the Secretariat statistical analyses on the number and percentage of women by nationality on all promotion registers and appointment lists; requested 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 nominating more women candidates; urged the Secretary-General to take concrete steps to ensure compliance with policy directives concerning women; requested the Secretary-General to examine additional measures that would advance the attainment of such policy directives; and requested the International Civil Service Commission to keep these questions under review and to report thereon as appropriate to the Assembly (resolution 37/235 B). In the course of its consideration of the item entitled "Programme planning" (see also item 111), the Assembly, having considered the report of the Unit entitled "Elaboration of regulations for the planning, programming and evaluation cycle of the United Nations" (A/37/460), adopted the Regulations Governing Programme Planning, the Programme Aspects of the Budget, the Monitoring of Implementation and

(continued)

- (e) Resolution 37/124; see also resolutions 37/14 B and D, 37/143, 37/214, 37/234, 37/235 A and B, 37/237 sects. V and VIII, 37/241 and decision 442;
- (f) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/37/SR.25-28, 30, 32, 38, 39 and 49;
- (g) Plenary meeting: A/37/PV.109.

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the Methods of Evaluation recommended by the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination in its report on its twenty-second session (A/37/38), as revised and set out in the annex to the resolution (resolution 37/234, sect. II); requested the Secretary-General to comment on those recommendations of the Unit which had not yet been reflected in the Regulations for consideration by the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination at its twenty-third session; and requested the Committee to report to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session on the need to amend the programme planning Regulations and Financial Regulations of the United Nations in the light of those recommendations and the comments thereon by the Secretary-General, as well as in the light of the discussion on this subject in the Fifth Committee at the thirty-seventh session (*ibid.*, sect. III). In the course of its consideration of the item entitled "Programme budget for the biennium 1982-1983" (see also item 109), the Assembly took note with appreciation of the report of the Unit entitled "Communications in the United Nations system" (A/37/372), of the comments of the Secretary-General thereon (A/37/372/Add.1, annex), and of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (A/37/372/Add.3, annex), as well as of the related oral report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/C.5/37/SR.39) (resolution 37/237, sect. V); took note of the report of the Unit on the use of consultants and experts in the United Nations (A/37/358 and Corr.2) and the comments of the Secretary-General thereon (A/37/358/Add.1) and the related report of the Advisory Committee (A/37/684); requested the Secretary-General to include in his future reports on experts and consultants detailed information on the employment of former staff members; decided that, as an interim measure, no former staff member who was in receipt of a pension benefit from the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund should receive from United Nations funds, for work performed by him, emoluments in a total amount exceeding \$12,000 in any one calendar year; and decided further to review the situation at its thirty-ninth session (*ibid.*, sect. VIII); took note of the report of the Unit on organization and methods for official travel (A/37/357 and Corr.1), the comments of the Secretary-General thereon (A/37/357/Add.1) and the report of the Advisory Committee (A/37/7/Add.15); concurred with the recommendations that the United Nations should select a commercial travel agency under an in-plant or other arrangement through international competitive bidding, and that the Secretary-General should undertake negotiations with air carriers to obtain discounts or to relax conditions which were an obstacle to obtaining the most economical fares; called upon the Secretary-General to keep the possibility of establishing a United Nations travel agency under review and to report to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session, to study the possibility of in-plant travel arrangements for United Nations offices at duty stations other than New York, and to examine further for possible application the recommendations of the Unit on travel procedures; endorsed the intention of the Secretary-General to share his experience in introducing improved travel arrangements with other members of the Administrative Committee and hoped that these exchanges would lead to a co-ordinated approach to travel arrangements as proposed by the Unit; and requested the Secretary-General to report on the implementation of the resolution to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session (resolution 37/241). In the course of its consideration of the item entitled "Pattern of conferences" (see also item 115), the Assembly took note with appreciation of the report of the Committee on Conferences (A/37/32 and Corr.1); approved the guidelines on Secretariat organization for United Nations special conferences approved in the annex to the

resolution; and decided that the Government of the host country might, at its option, decide to make an advance payment to the United Nations of part of the estimated total additional cost to be borne by the Government in order to cover preparatory expenses (resolutions 37/14 A and B). In the course of its consideration of the item entitled "Control and limitation of documentation" (see also item 115), the Assembly took note of the report of the Unit on control and limitation of documentation (A/36/167) together with the comments of the Administrative Committee (A/36/167/Add.1) and the Secretary-General (A/36/167/Add.2) thereon (resolution 37/14 D). In the course of its consideration of the item entitled "Training and research" (see also item 80), the Assembly took note with satisfaction of the report prepared by the Unit on the United Nations University (A/37/111) and of the comments of the Secretary-General thereon (A/37/111/Add.1), which, inter alia, supported the new directions of the University and its broader intellectual concerns as reflected in its medium-term perspective (1982-1987) (resolution 37/143). In the course of its consideration of the item entitled "Development and international economic co-operation: Restructuring of the economic and social sectors of the United Nations system", the Assembly, having considered the report of the Unit entitled "Economic Commission for Africa: regional programming, operations, restructuring and decentralization issues" (A/37/119), the comments of the Secretary-General thereon (A/37/119/Add.1) and the views of the Economic and Social Council at its second resumed session of 1982, welcomed the recommendations made by the Unit in its report (A/37/119, chap. VI) and approved the comments of the Secretary-General thereon; called upon the Secretary-General to take the necessary measures to implement recommendations 1 to 4 and 6 to 8; called upon the Executive Secretary of the Commission to institute regional, subject-oriented and high-level inter-agency meetings; urged the executive secretaries of the regional commissions to increase the effectiveness of the programme of their exchanges of staff; requested organizations of the United Nations system to assist African Governments, within the framework of the country programming process, in incorporating the goals and objectives of the Lagos Plan of Action into their sectoral country programmes and projects; and invited the Secretary-General to submit a progress report to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session (resolution 37/214) and considered the recommendations of the report of the Unit entitled "Relationships between the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation and entities of the United Nations Secretariat" (A/36/419), and the comments of the Secretary-General thereon (A/36/419/Add.1), as well as the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of section VIII of the annex to resolution 32/197 (A/36/477) (decision 37/442).

At the thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly will have before it the following documents:

(a) Reports of the Joint Inspection Unit:

- (i) Activities of the Unit during the period from 1 July 1982 to 30 June 1983: Supplement No. 34 (A/38/34);
- (ii) Contribution of the United Nations system to the conservation and management of Latin American cultural and natural heritage: A/37/509 (see also A/38/170);

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- (iii) Department of Technical Co-operation for Development: A/38/172 (relates also to item 79 (i));
- (iv) Les activités du Bureau des Nations Unies pour la région soudano-sahélienne: (relates also to item 81 (c));
- (v) United Nations system co-operation in developing evaluation by Governments: (relates also to item 111);
- (vi) Office for Projects Execution of the United Nations Development Fund: (relates also to item 79 (b));
- (vii) United Nations system's contribution to the conservation of heritage of Asia and the Pacific region;
- (viii) United Nations Department of International Economic and Social Affairs;
- (ix) Publications policy and practice in the United Nations system;
- (x) United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East: (relates also to item 73);
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the recommendations of the Joint Inspection Unit;
- (c) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the work programme of the Joint Inspection Unit for 1983: A/38/92.

115. Pattern of conferences:

- (a) Report of the Committee on Conferences
- (b) Reports of the Secretary-General

At its twenty-ninth session, in 1974, the General Assembly established the Committee on Conferences, composed of 22 Member States, whose terms of reference included submitting to the Assembly a pattern of conferences, proposing the annual calendar of conferences in accordance with that pattern, acting for the Assembly between sessions in dealing with requested changes from the calendar and making recommendations concerning the organization of and requirements for conference services (resolution 3351 (XXIX)).

At its thirty-second session, the General Assembly expanded the mandate of the Committee to include, *inter alia*, advising the Assembly on the pattern of conferences, acting on its behalf in dealing with departures from the approved calendar that had administrative and financial implications, recommending to the Assembly means to provide the optimum apportionment of conference resources, facilities and services, including documentation, advising the Assembly on the current and future requirements of the Organization for conference services and on means to ensure improved co-ordination of conferences within the United Nations system (resolution 32/72).

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly took note of the appointment by its President of the following 22 States as members of the Committee for a three-year term (decision 35/322):

Algeria, Austria, Chile, Cyprus, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Honduras, Hungary, Indonesia, Japan, Kenya, Mexico, New Zealand, Nigeria, Peru, Senegal, Sri Lanka, Tunisia, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America and Yugoslavia.

At its thirty-sixth session, the General Assembly approved the recommendations contained in the report of the Committee on Conferences (A/36/32 and Corr.1, para. 84); approved the calendar of conferences and meetings of the United Nations for 1982-1983 as submitted by the Committee (A/36/32 and Corr.1, annex) and amended by subsequent decisions taken by the Assembly at its thirty-sixth session; invited the Committee to pursue its efforts towards accomplishing a shortening of sessions or a biennial cycle of sessions of United Nations organs, with a view to submitting further concrete proposals to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session; decided to extend until the end of 1982 the moratorium on the establishment of new subsidiary bodies of the Assembly, as declared in paragraph 1 of its resolution 35/5; requested the Secretary-General to prepare a manual for secretaries of United Nations organs to guide them in the efficient preparation and organization of their work, in the scheduling of meetings and in the submission of documentation in good time; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session, through the Committee, a programme of systematic and

progressive replacement and upgrading of the electronic equipment in the conference rooms at United Nations Headquarters (resolution 36/117 A, sect. I); adopted a number of specific rules aimed at controlling and limiting documentation, including a request to its subsidiary bodies that their reports should be as brief as possible and should not exceed the desired limit of 32 pages; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-seventh session an item entitled "Control and limitation of documentation" (resolution 36/117 A, sect. II); invited the officers of treaty bodies to consult with the Chairman of the Committee on Conferences on possible measures to control and limit documentation; and urged all treaty bodies, as a matter of priority, to review their requirements for documentation in all languages and for meeting records, with a view to adopting immediate measures to restrict substantially the present volume of documentation (resolution 36/117 C).

At its thirty-seventh session, 159/ the General Assembly noted with appreciation the report of the Committee on Conferences (A/37/32 and Corr.1) and approved the draft revised calendar of conferences and meetings of the United Nations for 1983 as submitted by the Committee (resolution 37/14 A); approved the guidelines on Secretariat organization for special conferences (resolution 37/14 B and annex); confirmed existing arrangements in regard to the provision of meeting records for the General Assembly, its Main Committees and the General Committee; decided that, for an experimental period of three years, no subsidiary organ of the General Assembly should be entitled to summary records, with certain specific exceptions; requested all its subsidiary organs entitled to written meeting records to keep their requirements for such records to a reasonable minimum, to dispense with them whenever possible and to make wider use of sound recordings; urged all its subsidiary organs not entitled to written meeting records to observe more widely the present guidelines on the format and contents of their reports, as approved by the Assembly in its resolution 34/50; reiterated that in preparing

159/ References for the thirty-seventh session (agenda item 108):

- (a) Report of the Committee on Conferences: Supplement No. 32 (A/37/32 and Corr.1);
- (b) Note by the Secretary-General: A/37/112 and Add.1 (relates also to item 107);
- (c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/37/605;
- (d) Resolutions 37/14 A to E;
- (e) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/37/SR.5, 9-11 and 13-19;
- (f) Plenary meeting: A/37/PV.60.

their reports subsidiary organs, particularly those receiving written meeting records, should strive to keep such reports within the desirable limit of 32 pages; requested all subsidiary organs whose reports exceed 32 pages to submit to the Committee on Conferences, prior to its next session, reasons for non-compliance; and requested the Committee on Conferences to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session on improving the effective implementation of the 32-page rule (resolution 37/14 C); and endorsed the programme of systematic and progressive replacement and upgrading of the electronic equipment in the conference rooms at United Nations Headquarters; and requested the Secretary-General to submit further proposals for a phased programme of equipment replacement and upgrading during the next bienniums (resolution 37/14 E).

At the thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly will have before it the following documents:

- (a) Report of the Committee on Conferences: Supplement No. 32 (A/38/32);
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 37/14 E.

116. Scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of the United Nations: report of the Committee on Contributions

The regular budget of the United Nations is apportioned among its Member States in accordance with a scale of assessments approved by the General Assembly on the recommendation of the Committee on Contributions (see item 17 (b)). This scale, as modified by resolution 3101 (XXVIII), has also been used to apportion the appropriations for peace-keeping operations among all Member States.

At its thirty-fourth session, in 1979, the General Assembly requested the Committee on Contributions to study and report to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session on ways and means of increasing the fairness and equity of the scale of assessments (resolution 34/6 B).

At its thirty-sixth session, the General Assembly requested the Committee on Contributions to prepare a set of guidelines for the collection and presentation of data by Member States, in order to ensure that adequate data and statistical information were submitted to the Committee on a uniform and comparable basis; and requested the Committee to submit to the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session a thorough study on alternative methods to assess the real capacity of Member States to pay that took fully into account resolution 34/6 B and other conditions and circumstances which might adversely affect the capacity to pay of Member States, as well as other elements currently used in the determination of the scale of assessment such as a statistical base period, the low per capita income allowance formula and a limit for increases between successive scales.

At its thirty-seventh session, 160/ the General Assembly requested the Committee on Contributions to re-examine the proposed scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of the United Nations contained in its report (A/37/11) and to submit its recommendations to the Assembly at that session (decision 37/408). Subsequently, at the same session, the Assembly, inter alia, approved a scale of assessments for the contributions of Member States to the United Nations budget for the financial years 1983, 1984 and 1985 (resolution 37/125 A); decided that the Committee on Contributions should submit to the Assembly no later than at its thirty-ninth session the study on alternative methodologies and a set of guidelines for the collection and presentation of data called for in resolution 36/231 A; and requested the Committee on Contributions to report to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session on the progress made in carrying out the work called for in the resolution (37/125 B).

At the thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Committee on Contributions, which will be issued as Supplement No. 11 (A/38/11).

117. Personnel questions:

- (a) Composition of the Secretariat: report of the Secretary-General
- (b) Respect for the privileges and immunities of officials of the United Nations and the specialized agencies and related organizations: report of the Secretary-General
- (c) Other personnel questions: reports of the Secretary-General

The General Assembly has sought to obtain a balanced geographical distribution in the composition of the Secretariat since its second session, in 1947 (resolution 153 (II)). Since 1963 the Secretary-General has reported annually on the composition of the Secretariat pursuant to a succession of resolutions which have laid down the principles and factors which should guide the Secretary-General in the recruitment of the staff and the attainment of an equitable geographic distribution of the staff (resolutions 1852 (XVII), 33/143 and 35/210).

160/ References for the thirty-seventh session (agenda item 110):

- (a) Report of the Committee on Contributions: Supplement No. 11 (A/37/11) and Supplement No. 11A (A/37/11/Add.1);
- (b) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/37/617 and Add.1;
- (c) Resolutions 37/125 A and B and decision 37/408;
- (d) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/37/SR.4, 5, 7-16, 32-34, 54, 55 and 66;
- (e) Plenary meetings: A/37/PV.69 and 109.

At its thirty-seventh session, 161/ the General Assembly reaffirmed the recruitment principles and procedures set forth in resolution 35/210, particularly

161/ References for the thirty-seventh session (agenda item 111):

(a) Reports of the Secretary-General:

- (i) Composition of the Secretariat: A/37/143;
- (ii) Implementation of personnel policy reforms: A/C.5/37/5;
- (iii) Respect for the privileges and immunities of officials of the United Nations and the specialized agencies and related organizations: A/C.5/37/34 and Corr.1;
- (iv) Amendments to the Staff Rules: A/C.5/37/6 and Corr.1;
- (v) List of staff members: A/C.5/37/L.2;

(b) Notes by the Secretary-General:

- (i) Use of consultants and experts in the United Nations: A/37/358 and Corr.2 and Add.1 (relates also to items 103 and 107);
- (ii) Application of the principle of equitable geographical distribution of the staff of the United Nations Secretariat: A/37/378 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1 (relates also to item 107);
- (iii) Status of women in the Professional category and above: second progress report: A/37/469 and Add.1 (relates also to item 107);
- (iv) Second report on the career concept: A/37/528 and Add.1 (relates also to item 107);
- (v) Report submitted by the staff unions and associations of the United Nations Secretariat: A/C.5/37/24;
- (vi) Repatriation grant: A/C.5/37/SR.26;
- (vii) Amendment of the Staff Regulations: A/C.5/37/SR.54;

(c) Report of the Advisory Committee: A/37/675;

(d) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/37/764;

(e) Resolutions 37/235 A to D and 37/236 A and B and decision 37/447;

(f) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/37/SR.23, 25-28, 30-34, 36-38, 40, 41, 47, 49, 53, 56, 58, 63, 65 and 70;

(g) Plenary meeting: A/37/PV.114.

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with regard to the establishment of a target of 40 per cent of all vacancies arising in Professional posts subject to geographical distribution for the appointment of nationals of unrepresented and under-represented countries; stressed the importance of having the largest possible number of Member States represented at the higher levels of the Secretariat, that is, the D-2 level and above; reiterated the principle of wide geographical distribution throughout the Secretariat and welcomed the intention of the Secretary-General to monitor progress towards that objective in departments and main offices; welcomed the intention of the Secretary-General to develop and apply a medium-term plan of recruitment in order to bring the number of staff from unrepresented and under-represented countries within their desirable range by 1985 at the latest; welcomed the intention of the Secretary-General to develop and apply a medium-term plan for career development; recommended that career development planning should be based upon clearly defined occupational groups for the Professional and General Service categories (resolution 37/235 A); requested the Secretary-General to intensify his efforts to implement fully its previous directives in resolutions 33/143 and 35/210, which were intended to ensure that women have equal opportunity for advancement and appointment, particularly at the higher levels, keeping in mind that the 25 per cent target for the number of women in posts subject to geographical distribution should not be viewed as a limit on the number of women employed and paying particular attention to those areas of the United Nations where compliance with the resolution had lagged behind; urged the Secretary-General to take concrete steps to ensure compliance throughout the United Nations with policy directives concerning the recruitment, promotion, career development and training of women as well as other aspects of women's employment; requested the Secretary-General and the heads of all the organizations in the United Nations system to examine additional measures that would advance the attainment of the policy directives of the appropriate legislative bodies concerning the appointment, promotion and assignment of women in the United Nations system, bearing in mind paragraph 3 of Article 101 of the Charter of the United Nations and the principle of equitable geographical distribution (resolution 37/235 B); and requested the Secretary-General to permit candidates participating in competitive examinations for passage from the General Service category to the P-1 and P-2 levels of the Professional category to take the examination in any of the working languages of the regional commissions, with due regard to the proficiency requisite of the working languages of the Secretariat (resolution 37/235 D).

At the same session, the General Assembly reaffirmed its resolutions 35/212 and 36/232 on respect for the privileges and immunities of officials of the United Nations and the specialized agencies and related organizations and took note with concern of the report on this subject submitted to it by the Secretary-General on behalf of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC) (A/C.5/37/34 and Corr.1), which showed a marked deterioration in the observance of these principles; welcomed the measures approved by the Secretary-General to enhance the safety and protection of international civil servants as outlined in his report; invited the Secretary-General as Chairman of the Committee, to suggest in his annual report to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session further steps designed to alleviate the present situation (resolution 37/236 A); and, drawing attention to the arrest of a great number of the officials of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, called upon the Secretary-General to take

measures without delay to obtain their earliest release; and requested the Secretary-General to inform Member States promptly about measures taken and results achieved (resolution 37/236 B).

Also at the same session, the General Assembly took note of the note of the Secretary-General on the repatriation grant (A/C.5/37/26) and the related report of the Advisory Committee (A/37/675); endorsed the comments and recommendations of the Advisory Committee; decided to amend article XII of the Staff Regulations of the United Nations and the introductory paragraph of its annex IV, as shown in the annex to the resolution; having considered the note of the Secretary-General on an amendment to the Staff Regulations (A/C.5/37/54), decided to amend article VIII of the Staff Regulations, as shown in the annex to the resolution (resolution 37/235 C), and took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the amendments to the Staff Rules (A/C.5/37/6 and Corr.1) (decision 37/447).

At the thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly will have before it the following documents:

(a) Reports of the Secretary-General:

- (i) Composition of the Secretariat;
- (ii) Respect for the privileges and immunities of officials of the United Nations and the specialized agencies and related organizations, called for under resolution 37/236;
- (iii) Amendments to Staff Rules;
- (iv) List of staff members;

(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the views of the United Nations staff representatives called for under resolution 35/213.

118. United Nations common system: report of the International Civil Service Commission

The statute of the International Civil Service Commission was approved by the General Assembly at its twenty-ninth session, in 1974 (resolution 3357 (XXIX)).

Pursuant to article 1 of its statute, annexed to resolution 3357 (XXIX), the Commission performs its functions in respect of the United Nations and of those specialized agencies and other international organizations which participate in the United Nations common system.

In accordance with article 2, the Commission consists of 15 members appointed by the General Assembly, of whom two, designated Chairman and Vice-Chairman respectively, serve full-time.

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

Mr. Ricchard M. Akwei (Ghana),*** Chairman, Mr. Gastón de Prat Gay (Argentina),*** Vice Chairman, Mr. Amjad Ali (Pakistan),* Mr. Michael O. Ani

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(Nigeria), * Mr. Anatoly Semënovich Chistyakov (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics), * Mr. Moulaye El Hassen (Mauritania), *** Mr. Ralph Enckell (Finland), ** Mr. Jean-Claude Fortuit (France), ** Mr. Dayton W. Hull (United States of America), *** Mr. Masao Kanazawa (Japan), ** Mr. Helmut Kitschenberg (Federal Republic of Germany), ** Mr. Jirí Nosek (Czechoslovakia), *** Mr. Antonio Fonseca Pimentel (Brazil), ** Mr. M. A. Vellodi (India) * and Mrs. Halima Warzazi (Morocco). *

* Term of office expires on 31 December 1984.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 1985.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 1986.

Under article 17, the Commission submits to the General Assembly an annual report, which is transmitted to the governing organs of the other organizations, through their executive heads, and to staff representatives.

At its thirty-seventh session, 162/ the General Assembly, after taking note with appreciation of the eighth annual report of the Commission (A/37/30), approved the procedure for adjusting cost-of-living differential factors applicable to retirees from the Professional and higher categories where those factors were applied and where the rates of taxation were zero or lower than those implicit in the amounts of base pensions provided under the United Nations joint staff pension scheme (A/37/9 and Corr.1-4); approved the recommendations of the Commission and the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board that no reduction factor be applied to the retirees from the General Service and related categories (resolution 37/126, sect. I); noted the current status of the comparison of total compensation between the total compensation in the comparator civil service and that in the United Nations common system; called to the attention of Member States that the practice

162/ Reference for the thirty-seventh session (agenda item 112):

- (a) Report of the International Civil Service Commission: Supplement No. 30 (A/37/30);
- (b) Report of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board: Supplement No. 9 (A/37/9 and Corr.1-4);
- (c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/37/768;
- (d) Resolution 37/126;
- (e) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/37/SR.28, 29, 31, 35, 36, 40, 42-44, 63, 64 and 67;
- (f) Plenary meeting: A/37/PV.109.

of supplementary payments or deductions was inconsistent with the provisions of Staff Regulations of the United Nations and, therefore, inappropriate; noted the results of the review by the Commission of the purposes and operation of the post adjustment system and the need to continue to improve the system, and, in particular, invited the Commission to continue to improve the methodology for cost-of-living measurements; and requested the Commission to review further the basis for the determination and level of remuneration of the Professional and higher categories, with a view to making recommendations thereon to the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session, and thereafter periodically on the level of remuneration (*ibid.*, sect. II); noted the general methodology for surveys of best prevailing conditions of service of the General Service staff and related categories approved by the Commission for application to headquarters' duty stations; noted that the Commission had started a comprehensive review of conditions of service in the field; decided that the children's allowance for the Professional and higher categories should be increased to \$700 as from 1 January 1983, and that the currency floor measures designed to ensure an equitable level of the allowance everywhere be maintained, based on the 12-month average exchange rate ending 30 June 1982, for all duty stations; decided that the education grant should remain an expatriate benefit to be granted to all United Nations expatriate officials but that nationals returning to duty stations in their home country following an assignment elsewhere may receive the grant for the balance of a school year, not exceeding one full school year after their return from expatriate service; requested the Commission to keep the question of the education grant under review, particularly in regard to the situation of officials subject to rotation between headquarters and other duty stations and taking account of the views expressed by delegations during the debate; noted the Commission's decision to increase the provisions of the assignment allowance by 50 per cent and to double the lump sum portion of the installation grant received by field staff; requested the Commission to complete on an urgent basis its study of the need for a rental subsidy arrangement in headquarters duty stations of organizations of the United Nations system, particularly with regard to newcomers and staff transfers, and to report to the Assembly, at its thirty-eighth session, on action taken; and requested the Commission to examine the need for raising the ratio of contributions by organizations of the United Nations common system for health insurance of staff members and the question of applying appropriate retroactivity (*ibid.*, sect. III); welcomed the study on the concepts of career, types of appointment, career development and related questions submitted by the Commission; considered that the overall concept of integrated personnel management based on human resources planning as envisaged by the Commission would assist organizations in achieving their programme objectives in an efficient manner, while providing improved conditions for career development to all categories of staff in the common system, whether they served on career or fixed-term appointments; recommended that the three-tiered job classification system developed by the Commission, based on a Master Standard of common system job classification standards, be applied to ensure optimal equity in remuneration as well as a sound basis for human resources planning and career development, and that personnel policies of organizations of the common system be harmonized with the job classification system promulgated by the Commission; recommended further that organizations should establish their needs for permanent and fixed-term staff on a continuing basis in conjunction with the human resources planning process, taking into account the criteria considered by

the Commission for this purpose, decided that staff members on fixed-term contracts upon completion of five years of continuing good service should be given every reasonable consideration for a career appointment; noted the Commission's intention to undertake an evaluation of competitive examinations and other elements of recruitment policy; and requested the Commission to pursue its programme under articles 13 and 14 of its statute as scheduled (*ibid.*, sect. IV); and requested all bodies making proposals for action on personnel matters affecting the United Nations common system to co-ordinate these closely with the Commission, which should give its recommendations thereon to the Assembly and other legislative organs in the common system and thereby avoid duplication of efforts. (*ibid.*, sect. V).

At the same session, in the course of its consideration of the item entitled "Personnel questions" (see also item 117), the General Assembly requested the Commission, in its ongoing work programme, to keep under continuing review questions concerning the status of women in the United Nations system, and to report thereon as appropriate to the Assembly (resolution 37/235 B).

In the course of its consideration of the item entitled "United Nations pension system", the General Assembly requested the Commission, in co-operation with the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board, to undertake the study of the age of separation and of retirement in all member organizations, bearing in mind all the relevant resolutions of the Assembly together with the views expressed in the Fifth Committee, and to submit proposals based thereon to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session (resolution 37/131, sect. I).

At the thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly will have before it the following documents:

- (a) Report of the International Civil Service Commission: Supplement No. 30 (A/38/30);
- (b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the views of the Federation of International Civil Servants' Associations.

119. United Nations pension system: report of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board

The United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund, the regulations for which were adopted initially by the General Assembly at its third session, in 1948 (resolution 248 (III)), is administered by the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board, consisting of 21 members, one third of whom are elected by the Assembly and the corresponding legislative bodies of the other member organizations, one third nominated by the executive heads and one third elected by the participants.

The United Nations, 10 specialized agencies, the International Atomic Energy Agency, the Interim Commission for the International Trade Organization and the International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and the Restoration of Cultural Property and the European and Mediterranean Plant Protection Organization are members of the Fund. As at 31 December 1982, the number of participants was 50,966.

At its thirty-seventh session, 163/ the General Assembly approved measures designed to improve the actuarial balance of the Fund as contained in section III.A of the report of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board for 1982 (A/37/9 and Corr.1-4); requested the International Civil Service Commission, in co-operation with the Board, to undertake the study of the age of separation and of retirement in all member organizations, bearing in mind all relevant Assembly resolutions as well as views expressed in the Fifth Committee, with proposals based thereon to be submitted to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session; and amended, as from 1 January 1983, the Regulations of the Fund, without retroactive effect, as set forth in annex XII of the report of the Board, and the pension adjustment system in accordance with annexes IX and X of the same report (resolution 37/131, sect. I); admitted the European and Mediterranean Plant Protection Organization to membership in the Fund, in accordance with article 3 of the Regulations of the Fund, with effect from 1 January 1983 (resolution 37/131, sect. II); authorized the Board to supplement the voluntary contributions to the Emergency Fund for a further period of one year by an amount not exceeding \$100,000 (resolution 37/131, sect. III); approved expenses, chargeable directly to the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund, totalling \$5,955,300 (net) for 1983 and reductions of \$205,400 (net) for 1982 for the administration of the Fund (resolution 37/131, sect. IV); took note of section III.F of the report of the Board concerning the absence of effective measures for dealing with the financial obligations of a pensioner to his or her spouse or former spouse which, in some cases, might give rise to serious hardship; requested the Board to pursue its search for such measures along the lines indicated in paragraph 84 of its report or by any other methods and report to the Assembly thereon at its thirty-eighth session; also requested the Board to examine the effects of the dissolution of a marriage on survivors' entitlements,

163/ References for the thirty-seventh session (agenda item 113):

- (a) Report of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board: Supplement No. 9 (A/37/9 and Corr.1-4);
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General: A/C.5/37/16;
- (c) Note by the Secretary-General: A/C.5/37/90 and Add.1;
- (d) Report of the Advisory Committee: A/37/674;
- (e) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/37/761;
- (f) Resolution 37/131 and decisions 37/429 and 37/430;
- (g) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/37/SR.45, 48, 51, 58, 63 and 67;
- (h) Plenary meeting: A/37/PV.109.

together with the possibility of granting such benefits to spouses whose marriage was contracted after the service of a participant had ceased, and to report thereon to the Assembly not later than at its thirty-ninth session; and further requested the Board to bear in mind in the formulation of its proposals that they should have no financial implications for the Fund (resolution 37/131, sect. V); took note of the views expressed by the Board in paragraphs 24 and 25 of its report on the elimination of the possibility of excluding or preventing staff members from participating in the Fund and requested member organizations of the Fund to furnish to the Board, without delay, information regarding exclusion of their staff members from such participation; and further requested the Board, in the light of such information, to submit to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session proposals for the removal of the exclusion provision from article 21 of the Regulations of the Fund (resolution 37/131, sect. VI). At the same session, the Assembly decided on transitional measures for serving members of the Joint Inspection Unit which gave such Inspectors the option of membership in the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund or of remaining in the Provident Fund for members of the Unit, and the option of joining the Pension Fund either with effect from 1 January 1983 or from the date their service with the Unit began, on the understanding that, if an Inspector opted to join the Pension Fund from 1 January 1983, the amounts credited to him in the Provident Fund for his service prior to 1 January 1983, plus his pro rata share of the residual interest earnings, should be paid to him (decision 37/429); and, recalling its resolution 36/119, took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the investments of the Pension Fund (decision 37/430).

At the thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly will have before it the following documents:

- (a) Report of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board: Supplement No. 9 (A/38/9);
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General on the investments of the Pension Fund;
- (c) Report of the Advisory Committee.

120. Financing of the United Nations peace-keeping forces in the Middle East

- (a) United Nations Disengagement Observer Force: report of the Secretary-General

The United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF) was established by the Security Council in 1974 (resolution 350 (1974)). Its mandate has been extended periodically.

At its thirty-seventh session, 164/ the General Assembly decided to appropriate to the Special Account the amount of \$15,973,998 gross (\$15,784,998 net) for the operation of UNDOF for the period from 1 June to 30 November 1982, inclusive (resolution 37/38 A, sect. I); decided to appropriate to

164/ References for the thirty-seventh session (agenda item 114):

- (a) Reports of the Secretary-General:

the Special Account an amount of \$17,186,500 for the operation of UNDOF for the period from 1 December 1982 to 31 May 1983, inclusive (*ibid.*, sect. II); authorized the Secretary-General to enter into commitments for UNDOF at a rate not to exceed \$2,864,416 gross (\$2,830,666 net) per month for the period from 1 June to 30 November 1983 inclusive, should the Council decide to continue the Force beyond the period of six months authorized under its resolution 524 (1982) (*ibid.*, sect. III); and decided that the provisions of regulations 5.2 (b), 5.2 (d), 4.3 and 4.4 of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations should be suspended in respect of the amount of \$7,403,489, which otherwise would have to be surrendered pursuant to those provisions, this amount to be entered into the account referred to in resolution 33/13 E and held in suspense until a further decision was taken by the Assembly (resolution 37/38 B).

On 29 November 1982, the Security Council renewed the mandate of UNDOF for a period of six months until 31 May 1983 (resolution 524 (1982)). On 26 May 1983, the Council renewed the mandate of UNDOF for a further period of six months until 30 November 1983 (resolution 531 (1983)).

At the thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly will have before it the following documents:

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General on the financing of UNDOF, called for under resolutions 37/38 A and B;
- (b) Report of the Advisory Committee.
- (b) United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon: report of the Secretary-General

The United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) was established by the Security Council on 19 March 1978 (resolution 425 (1978)). On the same date, the Council approved the report of the Secretary-General (S/12611) on the implementation of its resolution 425 (1978) and decided to establish the Force for an initial period of six months to be extended for a further period, should the Council so decide (resolution 426 (1978)). Its mandate has been extended periodically.

(continued)

- (i) United Nations Disengagement Observer Force: A/37/534 and Corr.1;
- (ii) United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon: A/37/535;
- (b) Reports of the Advisory Committee: A/37/597 and A/37/649;
- (c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/37/681 and Add.1;
- (d) Resolutions 37/38 A and B and 37/127 A and B;
- (e) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/37/SR.45, 47, 51 and 53;
- (f) Plenary meetings: A/37/PV.85 and 109.

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At its thirty-seventh session, 164/ the General Assembly decided to appropriate to the Special Account an amount of \$89,724,996 gross (\$88,887,000 net) for the operation of UNIFIL for the period from 19 December 1981 to 18 June 1982, inclusive (resolution 37/127 A, sect. I); decided to appropriate to the Special Account an amount of \$30,459,332 gross (\$30,175,666 net) for the operation of UNIFIL for the period from 19 June to 18 August 1982, inclusive (ibid., sect. II); decided to appropriate to the Special Account an amount of \$30,459,332 gross (\$30,175,666 net) for the operation of UNIFIL for the period from 19 August to 18 October 1982, inclusive (ibid., sect. III); decided to appropriate to the Special Account an amount of \$30,459,332 gross (\$30,175,666 net) for the operation of UNIFIL for the period from 19 October to 18 December 1982, inclusive (ibid., sect. IV); authorized the Secretary-General to enter into commitments for the operation of UNIFIL from 19 December 1982 to 18 January 1983, inclusive, in an amount not to exceed \$15,229,666 gross (\$15,087,833 net) for the period (ibid., sect. V); authorized the Secretary-General to enter into commitments for the operation of UNIFIL at a rate not to exceed \$15,229,666 gross (\$15,087,833 net) per month for the period from 19 January to 18 December 1983, inclusive, should the Council decide to continue the Force beyond the period of three months authorized under its resolution 523 (1982), subject to obtaining the prior concurrence of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions for the actual level of commitments to be entered into for each mandate period that might be approved subsequent to 19 January 1983 (ibid., sect. VI); and decided that the provisions of regulations 5.2 (b), 5.2 (d), 4.3 and 4.4 of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations should be suspended in respect of the amount of \$5,939,256, which otherwise would have to be surrendered pursuant to those provisions, this amount to be entered into the account referred to in resolution 34/9 E and held in suspense until a further decision was taken by the Assembly (resolution 37/127 B).

On 18 January 1983, the Security Council renewed the mandate of UNIFIL for a period of six months, until 19 July 1983 (resolution 529 (1983)).

At the thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly will have before it the following documents:

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General on the financing of UNIFIL, called for under resolutions 37/127 A and B;
- (b) Report of the Advisory Committee.

121. Consideration of the draft articles on most-favoured-nation clauses: report of the Secretary-General

At its thirty-first session, in 1976, the General Assembly recommended that the International Law Commission (see also item 132) should complete at its thirtieth session, in the light of comments received from Member States, from organs of the United Nations which had competence on the subject-matter and from interested intergovernmental organizations, the second reading of the draft articles on the most-favoured-nation clause (resolution 31/97).

At its thirty-second session, the General Assembly confirmed the above-mentioned recommendation (resolution 32/151).

At its thirty-third session, the General Assembly had before it the final text of the draft articles on most-favoured-nation clauses (A/33/10, chap. II), together with the recommendation that they should be recommended to Member States with a view to the conclusion of a convention on the subject. At that session, the Assembly invited all States, organs of the United Nations which had competence in the subject-matter and interested intergovernmental organizations to submit, not later than 31 December 1979, their written comments and observations on chapter II of the Commission's report and, in particular, on the draft articles on most-favoured-nation clauses adopted by the Commission and on those provisions relating to such clauses on which the Commission had been unable to take decisions, and requested States to comment on the recommendation of the Commission that those draft articles should be recommended to Member States with a view to the conclusion of a convention on the subject; requested the Secretary-General to circulate, before its thirty-fifth session, the comments and observations submitted; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-fifth session an item entitled "Consideration of the draft articles on most-favoured-nation clauses" (resolution 33/139, sect. II).

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly, inter alia, took note of the report of the Secretary-General (A/35/203 and Add.1-3); and requested the Secretary-General to reiterate the invitation to submit or bring up to date, not later than 30 June 1981, the comments and observations asked for by resolution 33/139, to circulate them before the thirty-sixth session of the Assembly and to bring up to date their analytical compilation (resolution 35/161).

At its thirty-sixth session, 165/ the General Assembly, having considered the report of the Secretary-General (A/36/145), and the analytical compilation of comments and observations from Governments, organs of the United Nations which had competence in the subject-matter and interested intergovernmental organizations (A/36/146), requested the Secretary-General to reiterate his invitation to Member States, relevant organs of the United Nations, such as the regional commissions and the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law, as well as interested

165/ References for the thirty-sixth session (agenda item 119):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/36/145;
- (b) Note by the Secretary-General: A/36/146;
- (c) Report of the Sixth Committee: A/36/779;
- (d) Resolution 36/111;
- (e) Meetings of the Sixth Committee: A/C.6/36/SR.54-56, 58-60, 63 and 64;
- (f) Plenary meeting: A/36/PV.92.

intergovernmental organizations, to submit or bring up to date, not later than 30 June 1983, any written comments and observations which they deemed appropriate on chapter II of the report of the International Law Commission on the work of its thirtieth session, in particular the draft articles on most-favoured-nation clauses adopted by the International Law Commission and on those provisions relating to such clauses on which the Commission had been unable to take a decision, and also requested States to comment on the recommendation of the Commission that those draft articles should be recommended to Member States with a view to the conclusion of a convention on the subject; and decided to consider the substance of the draft articles on most-favoured-nation clauses, together with any amendments thereto, at its thirty-eighth session with a view to taking a decision thereon (resolution 36/111).

At the thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 36/111.

122. Progressive development of the principles and norms of international law relating to the new international economic order: report of the Secretary-General

At its thirtieth session, in 1975, in the course of its consideration of the item entitled "Report of the Economic and Social Council", the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Second Committee (A/10467, para. 58), took note of the draft resolution entitled "Consolidation and progressive evolution of the norms and principles of international economic development law" and decided to include that question as a separate item in the provisional agenda of its thirty-first session in the hope that it would be allocated to the Sixth Committee for consideration.

At its thirty-first session, the General Assembly included the item in its agenda, allocated it to the Sixth Committee and decided, on the recommendation of that Committee (A/31/398), to include it in the provisional agenda of its thirty-second session (decision 31/409).

At its thirty-second session, the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item and to include it in the provisional agenda of its thirty-third session (decision 32/440).

At its thirty-third session, the General Assembly again decided to defer consideration of the item and to include it in the provisional agenda of its thirty-fourth session under the modified title "Consolidation and progressive development of the principles and norms of international economic law relating in particular to the legal aspects of the new international economic order" (decision 33/424).

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General, in collaboration with the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) and in co-ordination with the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law, to study the question of the consolidation and progressive development of the principles and norms of international economic law relating in particular to the legal aspects of the new international economic order, with a

view to embodying them in one or more instruments, as appropriate; invited Member States to submit their views on this question; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session a preliminary report on his study and the views of Governments received under the item (resolution 34/150).

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly, having noted the report of the Secretary-General (A/35/466), requested UNITAR to prepare a list of the existing and evolving principles and norms of international law relating to the new international economic order concerning the economic relations among States, international organizations and other entities of public international law, and the activities of transnational corporations, to prepare an analytical study, on the basis of that list, on the progressive development of the principles and norms of international law relating to the new international economic order and to complete the study in time for the Secretary-General to submit it to the Assembly at its thirty-sixth session; urged Member States to submit relevant information with respect to the study; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its thirty-sixth session a report on the study made by UNITAR for its consideration on a priority basis, under an item entitled "Progressive development of the principles and norms of international law relating to the new international economic order" to be included in the provisional agenda of that session (resolution 35/166).

At its thirty-sixth session, the General Assembly, having taken note of the study prepared by UNITAR (UNITAR/DS/4), requested the Institute to prepare and complete the study in time for the Secretary-General to submit it to the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session; urged Member States to submit relevant information with respect to the study not later than 31 July 1982; requested the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL), the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), the regional commissions, the United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations and other relevant intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations active in this field, as determined by UNITAR, to submit relevant information and to co-operate fully with the Institute in the implementation of the resolution; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session a report on the study made by UNITAR for its consideration on a priority basis (resolution 36/107).

At its thirty-seventh session, 166/ the General Assembly requested UNITAR to prepare a third and final phase of the analytical study and to complete it in time

166/ References for the thirty-seventh session (agenda item 116):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/37/409 and Add.1-3;
- (b) Report of the Sixth Committee: A/37/720;
- (c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/37/736;

for the Secretary-General to submit it to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session; urged Member States to submit not later than 31 May 1983 relevant information with respect to the study, including proposals concerning further action to be taken on the final study to be submitted to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session; requested UNCITRAL, UNCTAD, UNIDO, the regional commissions, the United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations and other relevant intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations active in this field, as determined by UNITAR, to submit relevant information and to co-operate fully with the Institute in the implementation of the resolution; invited UNITAR to select, on the basis of equitable geographical representation, taking into account the different legal and economic systems of the world, experts who would help it to carry out the last phase of the study; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session a report on the final study made by UNITAR for its consideration on a priority basis (resolution 37/103).

At the thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 37/103.

123. United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law: report of the Secretary-General

The United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law was established by the General Assembly at its twentieth session, in 1965 (resolution 2099 (XX)). Its continuation was subsequently authorized by the Assembly at its annual sessions until 1971 and thereafter at its twenty-eighth, thirtieth, thirty-second and thirty-fourth sessions (resolutions 2204 (XXI), 2313 (XXII), 2464 (XXIII), 2550 (XXIV), 2698 (XXV), 2838 (XXVI), 3106 (XXVIII), 3502 (XXX), 32/146 and 34/144).

In the performance of the functions entrusted to him by the General Assembly, the Secretary-General is assisted by the Advisory Committee on the United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law, the members of which are appointed by the Assembly. At its thirty-fourth session, the Assembly appointed the following 13 Member States as members of the Advisory Committee for the period of four years beginning on 1 January 1980 (resolution 34/144):

Barbados, Cyprus, Egypt, El Salvador, France, Ghana, Hungary, Netherlands, Sierra Leone, Syrian Arab Republic, Turkey, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

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- (d) Resolution 37/103;
- (e) Meetings of the Sixth Committee: A/C.6/37/SR.55-61;
- (f) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/37/SR.61;
- (g) Plenary meeting: A/36/PV.107.

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At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly authorized the Secretary-General to carry out in 1980 and 1981 the activities specified in section III of his report (A/34/693), including the provision of a minimum of 15 fellowships each year in 1980 and 1981, at the request of Governments of developing countries, and assistance in the form of a travel grant for one participant from each developing country who would be invited to the regional courses to be organized in those years; and requested him to report to the Assembly at its thirty-sixth session on the implementation of the Programme during those two years and, following consultations with the Advisory Committee, to submit recommendations regarding the execution of the Programme in subsequent years (resolution 34/144).

At its thirty-sixth session, 167/ the General Assembly, inter alia, authorized the Secretary-General to carry out in 1982 and 1983 the activities specified in his report (A/36/633), including the provision of a minimum of 15 fellowships each in 1982 and 1983, at the request of Governments of developing countries, a minimum of one scholarship each in 1982 and 1983 under the Hamilton Shirley Amerasinghe Memorial Fellowship on the Law of the Sea to be financed by the voluntary contributions specifically made for the endowment of the Fellowship, and assistance in the form of a travel grant for one participant from each developing country who would be invited to the regional courses to be organized in 1982 and 1983; requested the Secretary-General to continue to publicize the Programme and to invite periodically Member States, universities, philanthropic foundations and other interested national and international institutions and organizations, as well as individuals, to make voluntary contributions towards the financing of the Programme or otherwise assisting in its implementation and possible expansion; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session on the implementation of the Programme during 1982 and 1983 and, following consultations with the Advisory Committee, to submit recommendations regarding the execution of the Programme in subsequent years (resolution 36/108).

At the thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 36/108.

167/ References for the thirty-sixth session (agenda item 113):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/36/633;
- (b) Report of the Sixth Committee: A/36/776;
- (c) Resolution 36/108;
- (d) Meetings of the Sixth Committee: A/C.6/36/SR.66-69;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/36/PV.92.

124. Measures to prevent international terrorism which endangers or takes innocent human lives or jeopardizes fundamental freedoms and study of the underlying causes of those forms of terrorism and acts of violence which lie in misery, frustration, grievance and despair and which cause some people to sacrifice human lives, including their own, in an attempt to effect radical changes: report of the Secretary-General

This item was included in the agenda of the twenty-seventh session of the General Assembly, in 1972, further to an initiative of the Secretary-General (A/8791 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1). At that session, the Assembly decided to establish the Ad Hoc Committee on International Terrorism, consisting of 35 members. The membership of the Committee was as follows:

Algeria, Austria, Barbados, Canada, Congo, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, France, Greece, Guinea, Haiti, Hungary, India, Iran, Italy, Japan, Mauritania, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Panama, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, 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, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire and Zambia.

The Ad Hoc Committee met at United Nations Headquarters in 1973, 1977 and 1979 and reported to the General Assembly at its twenty-eighth, thirty-second and thirty-fourth sessions.

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly, having examined the report of the Ad Hoc Committee (A/34/37), inter alia, welcomed the results achieved by the Committee during its session held in 1979; adopted the recommendations submitted to the Assembly relating to practical measures of co-operation for the speedy elimination of the problem of international terrorism; appealed to States which had not yet done so to consider becoming parties to the existing international conventions relating to various aspects of the problem of international terrorism; invited Governments to submit their observations and concrete proposals, in particular on the need for an additional international convention or conventions on international terrorism; and requested the Secretary-General to prepare a compilation on the basis of material provided by Member States of relevant provisions of national legislation dealing with the combating of international terrorism and to follow up, as appropriate, the implementation of the recommendations contained in the report of the Committee and to submit a report to the Assembly at its thirty-sixth session (resolution 34/145).

At its thirty-sixth session, 168/ the General Assembly, inter alia, took note of the report of the Secretary-General; re-endorsed the recommendations submitted

168/ References for the thirty-sixth session (agenda item 114):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/36/425;
- (b) Report of the Sixth Committee: A/36/777 and Corr.1;

to the Assembly relating to practical measures of co-operation for the speedy elimination of the problem of international terrorism; called upon all States to observe and implement the recommendations of the Ad Hoc Committee on International Terrorism; and requested the Secretary-General to follow up the implementation of the above-mentioned recommendations and to submit a report to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session (resolution 36/109).

At the thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 36/109.

125. Peaceful settlement of disputes between States

The item entitled "Settlement by peaceful means of disputes between States" was included in the agenda of the thirty-fourth session of the General Assembly, in 1979, at the request of Romania (A/34/143). At that session, the Assembly called upon all States to adhere strictly in their international relations to the principle that States should settle their international disputes by peaceful means in such a manner that international peace and security and justice were not endangered; urged all States to co-operate in the elaboration of a declaration of the Assembly on the peaceful settlement of disputes between States; invited Member States to transmit to the Secretary-General their opinions, suggestions and proposals regarding the elaboration of such a declaration and to bring up to date their views on this subject submitted in pursuance of Assembly resolution 3499 (XXX); requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session a report containing the opinions, suggestions and proposals regarding the declaration on the peaceful settlement of disputes between States; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-fifth session an item entitled "Peaceful settlement of disputes between States" (resolution 34/102).

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly, noting the report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization (A/35/33 and Corr.1), especially the work done on the draft Manila declaration on the peaceful settlement of international disputes, considered that the question of the peaceful settlement of disputes should represent one of the central concerns for States and that, to this end, the efforts for examining and further developing the principle of the peaceful settlement of disputes between States and the means of consolidating its full observance by all States in their international relations should be continued; requested the Committee to continue the elaboration of the draft Manila declaration with a view

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- (c) Resolution 36/109;
- (d) Meetings of the Sixth Committee: A/C.6/36/SR.63-70;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/36/PV.92.

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to submitting it for further consideration to the Assembly at its thirty-sixth session; and expressed the hope that the States which had not yet transmitted to the Secretary-General their opinions on that matter would do so as soon as possible (resolution 35/160).

At its thirty-sixth session, the General Assembly considered that the elaboration, as soon as possible, of a declaration of the Assembly on the peaceful settlement of international disputes was likely to enhance the observance of the principle of peaceful settlement of disputes and to contribute to the strengthening of the role of the United Nations in preventing conflicts and settling them peacefully; requested the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization to finalize the draft Manila declaration on the peaceful settlement of international disputes with a view to its consideration and adoption by the Assembly, and to submit it to the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session; and referred to the Committee the report of the Assembly's Working Group on the Peaceful Settlement of Disputes (A/C.6/36/L.19), as well as the views expressed at the thirty-sixth session on the contents of the declaration (resolution 36/110).

At its thirty-seventh session, 169/ the General Assembly approved the Manila Declaration on the Peaceful Settlement of International Disputes, the text of which was annexed to the resolution; expressed its appreciation to the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization for its important contribution to the elaboration of the text of the Declaration; requested the Secretary-General to inform the Governments of the States Members of the United Nations or members of specialized agencies, the Security Council and the International Court of Justice of the adoption of the Declaration; and urged that all efforts be made so that the Declaration became generally known and fully observed and implemented (resolution 37/10); and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-eighth session the item entitled "Peaceful settlement of disputes between States" (decision 37/407).

At the thirty-eighth session, no advance documentation is expected under this item.

169/ References for the thirty-seventh session (agenda item 122):

- (a) Report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization; Supplement No. 33 (A/37/33);
- (b) Report of the Sixth Committee: A/37/590;
- (c) Resolution 37/10 and decision 37/407;
- (d) Meetings of the Sixth Committee: A/C.6/37/SR.20-30;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/37/PV.68.

126. Draft Code of Offences against the Peace and Security of Mankind: report of the Secretary-General

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-second session of the General Assembly, in 1977, at the request of Barbados, Fiji, Mexico, Nigeria, Panama, the Philippines and the Syrian Arab Republic (A/32/247). At that session, the Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item to its thirty-third session (decision 32/441).

At its thirty-third session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to invite Member States and relevant international intergovernmental organizations to submit their comments and observations on the draft Code of Offences against the Peace and Security of Mankind, including comments on the procedure to be adopted, and to prepare a report to be submitted to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session (resolution 33/97).

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly, having considered the report of the Secretary-General (A/35/210 and Add.1 and 2 and Add.2/Corr.1), requested the Secretary-General to reiterate his invitation to Member States and relevant international intergovernmental organizations to submit or update, not later than 30 June 1981, their comments and observations on the draft Code and, in particular, to inform him of their views on the procedure to be followed in the future consideration of that item, including the suggestion of having the item referred to the International Law Commission; requested the Secretary-General, on the basis of the replies submitted by Member States and relevant international intergovernmental organizations and the statements made during the debate on the item, to prepare an analytical paper in order to facilitate the further consideration of the item; and further requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Assembly at its thirty-sixth session (resolution 35/49).

At its thirty-sixth session, the General Assembly, having considered the report of the Secretary-General (A/36/416), inter alia, invited the International Law Commission to resume its work with a view to elaborating the draft Code and to examine it with the required priority in order to review it, taking duly into account the results achieved by the process of the progressive development of international law; requested the Commission to consider at its next session the question of the draft Code in the context of its five-year programme and to report to the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session on the priority it deemed advisable to accord to the draft Code, and the possibility of presenting a preliminary report to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session bearing, inter alia, on the scope and the structure of the draft Code; and requested the Secretary-General to reiterate his invitation to Member States and relevant international intergovernmental organizations to present or update their comments and observations on the draft Code, and to submit a report to the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session (resolution 36/106).

At its thirty-seventh session, 170/ the General Assembly, noting with satisfaction the appointment of a special rapporteur for the draft Code, inter alia, invited the International Law Commission to continue its work with a view to elaborating the draft Code of Offences against the Peace and Security of Mankind, in conformity with paragraph 1 of Assembly resolution 36/106 and taking into account the decision contained in paragraph 255 of the report of the Commission on the work of its thirty-fourth session; requested the Commission, in conformity with resolution 36/106, to submit a preliminary report to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session bearing, inter alia, on the scope and the structure of the draft Code; and requested the Secretary-General to reiterate his invitation to Member States and relevant international intergovernmental organizations to present or update their comments and observations on the draft Code with a view to their submission to the Commission (resolution 37/102).

At the thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly will have before it the following documents:

- (a) Report of the International Law Commission: Supplement No. 10 (A/38/10);
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 37/102.

127. Report of the Special Committee on Enhancing the Effectiveness of the Principle of Non-Use of Force in International Relations

The item entitled "Conclusion of a world treaty on the non-use of force in international relations" was included in the agenda of the thirty-first session of the General Assembly, in 1976, at the request of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (A/31/243). At that session, the Assembly decided, on the recommendation of the General Committee (A/31/250/Add.1, para. 2), to allocate the item to the First Committee and, at the appropriate stage, to refer it to the Sixth Committee for examination of its legal implications.

170/ References for the thirty-seventh session (agenda item 115):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/37/325;
- (b) Report of the International Law Commission: Supplement No. 10 (A/37/10);
- (c) Report of the Sixth Committee: A/37/714;
- (d) Resolution 37/102;
- (e) Meetings of the Sixth Committee: A/C.6/37/SR.52-55, 63 and 64;
- (f) Plenary meeting: A/37/PV.107.

At its thirty-first session, the General Assembly invited Member States to examine further the draft World Treaty on the Non-Use of Force in International Relations (A/31/243, annex) as well as other proposals and statements made during the consideration of the item; requested Member States to communicate to the Secretary-General their views and suggestions on that subject; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its thirty-second session on the communications received by him (resolution 31/9).

At the plenary meeting at which resolution 31/9 was adopted, the General Assembly decided that the Sixth Committee should consider the legal implications of the item and report thereon to the Assembly before the end of the thirty-first session. After considering the item, the Sixth Committee requested the Assembly to recommend that Member States, in their consideration of statements and proposals on the item to be reported to the Secretary-General, should give due weight to the important legal issues involved. The Committee recalled the role it had played in elaborating 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 the Definition of Aggression and concluded that the legal issues which the item involved had been, and would need to be, examined in the current and future deliberations on the subject which any further consideration of the item by the Assembly would entail. The Assembly approved the decision of the Sixth Committee (decision 31/140).

At its thirty-second session, the General Assembly decided to establish a Special Committee on Enhancing the Effectiveness of the Principle of Non-Use of Force in International Relations, composed of 35 Member States to be appointed by the President of the Assembly on the basis of equitable geographical distribution and representing the principal legal systems of the world; and instructed the Committee to consider proposals and suggestions submitted by any State, bearing in mind the views expressed during the debates on the item at the thirty-first and thirty-second sessions, with the goal of drafting a world treaty on the non-use of force in international relations as well as the peaceful settlement of disputes or such other recommendations as the Committee deemed appropriate (resolution 32/150).

At present, the Special Committee is composed of the following 35 Member States:

Argentina, Belgium, Benin, Brazil, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Chile, Egypt, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Guinea, Hungary, India, Iraq, Italy, Japan, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Poland, Romania, Senegal, Somalia, Spain, Togo, Turkey, Uganda, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America.

At its thirty-third to thirty-fifth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 33/96, 34/13 and 35/50).

At its thirty-sixth session, the General Assembly, inter alia, took note of the report of the Special Committee (A/36/41); decided that the Committee should continue its work with the goal of drafting, at the earliest possible date, a world

treaty on the non-use of force in international relations as well as the peaceful settlement of disputes or such other recommendations as the Committee deemed appropriate; requested the Committee to take due account of the efforts made by the non-aligned countries during the Committee's session in 1981 to facilitate the organization of the work of the Committee; invited the Governments which had not yet done so to communicate their comments or suggestions or to bring them up to date, in accordance with resolution 31/9; and invited the Committee to submit a report on its work to the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session (resolution 36/31).

At its thirty-seventh session, 171/ the General Assembly, inter alia, took note of the report of the Special Committee; decided that the Special Committee should continue its work with the goal of drafting, at the earliest possible date, a world treaty on the non-use of force in international relations as well as the peaceful settlement of disputes or such other recommendations as the Committee deemed appropriate; requested the Special Committee, in order to ensure further progress in its work, to begin at its forthcoming session, as the next step, the elaboration of the formulas of the working paper containing the main elements of the principle of non-use of force in international relations, taking duly into account the proposals submitted to it and, in particular, the efforts undertaken at its session in 1982; invited the Governments that had not yet done so to communicate their comments or suggestions or to bring them up to date, in accordance with Assembly resolution 31/9; requested the Special Committee to be mindful of the importance of reaching general agreement whenever it had significance for the outcome of its work; and invited the Special Committee to submit a report on its work to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session (resolution 37/105).

The Special Committee met at United Nations Headquarters from 31 January to 25 February 1983.

171/ References for the thirty-seventh session (agenda item 118):

- (a) Report of the Special Committee: Supplement No. 41 (A/37/41);
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General: A/37/375;
- (c) Report of the Sixth Committee: A/37/721;
- (d) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/37/737;
- (e) Resolution 37/105;
- (f) Meetings of the Sixth Committee: A/C.6/37/SR.31-40 and 57;
- (g) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/37/SR.61;
- (h) Plenary meeting: A/37/PV.107.

At the thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly will have before it the following documents:

- (a) Report of the Special Committee: Supplement No. 41 (A/38/41);
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General called for under paragraph 4 of resolution 37/105.

128. Report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its sixteenth session

The United Nations Commission on International Trade Law was established by the General Assembly at its twenty-first session, in 1966, to promote the progressive harmonization and unification of the law of international trade. It began its work in 1968. The Commission originally consisted of 29 Member States representing the various geographic regions and the principal legal systems of the world (resolution 2205 (XXI)). At its twenty-eighth session, the Assembly increased the membership of the Commission from 29 to 36 (resolution 3108 (XXVIII)).

The members of the Commission are elected for a term of six years. The last election took place at the thirty-seventh session (decision 37/308). At present, the Commission is composed of the following 36 Member States:

Algeria,** Australia,** Austria,** Brazil,** Central African Republic,** China,** Cuba,* Cyprus,* Czechoslovakia,* Egypt,** France,** German Democratic Republic,** Germany, Federal Republic of* Guatemala,* Hungary,* India,* Iraq,* Italy,* Japan,** Kenya,* Mexico,** Nigeria,** Peru,* Philippines,* Senegal,* Sierra Leone,* Singapore,** Spain,* Sweden,** Trinidad and Tobago,* Uganda,* Union of Soviet Socialist Republics,** United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland,** United Republic of Tanzania,** United States of America* and Yugoslavia.*

* Term of office expires on the last day prior to the beginning of the nineteenth session of the Commission, in 1986.

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

At its thirty-seventh session, 172/ the General Assembly, inter alia, took note with appreciation of the report of the United Nations Commission on

172/ References for the thirty-seventh session (agenda item 119):

- (a) Report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law: Supplement No. 17 (A/37/17 and Corr.1);
- (b) Report of the Sixth Committee: A/37/620;

International Trade Law on the work of its fifteenth session and of the completion by the Commission, through its Working Group on the New International Economic Order, of the examination of studies related to clauses in contracts for the supply and construction of large industrial works, preparatory to the commencement of work on drafting a legal guide identifying the legal issues involved in such contracts and suggesting possible solutions to assist parties, in particular from developing countries, in their negotiations; noted that the Commission had adopted a provision for a universal unit of account for expressing monetary amounts in international transport and liability conventions; and two alternative provisions for adjustment of the limits of liability in such conventions; noted with appreciation that the Commission had approved recommended guidelines for arbitral institutions and other relevant bodies to assist them in adopting procedures for acting as appointing authority or for providing administrative services in cases to be conducted under the Commission's Arbitration Rules; reaffirmed the importance, in particular for the developing countries, of the work of the Commission concerned with training and assistance in the field of international trade law and the desirability for the Commission to sponsor symposia and seminars, in particular those organized on a regional basis, to promote training and assistance in this field, and welcomed the decision of the Commission to continue to explore various possibilities of collaborating with other organizations and institutions in the organization of such regional seminars; and recommended that the Commission should continue its work on the topics included in its programme of work (resolution 37/106); and recommended that, in the preparation of future international conventions containing limitation of liability provisions or in the revision of existing conventions, the unit of account provision and one of the two alternative provisions for adjustment of the limitation of liability adopted by the Commission should be used (resolution 37/107).

At the thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly will have before it the following documents:

- (a) Report of the Commission on the work of its sixteenth session: Supplement No. 17 (A/38/17);
- (b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the comments of the Trade and Development Board in accordance with resolution 2205 (XXI).

129. Consideration of effective measures to enhance the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives: report of the Secretary-General

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-fifth session of the General Assembly, in 1980, at the request of Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway and

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- (c) Resolutions 37/106 and 37/107 and decision 37/308;
- (d) Meetings of the Sixth Committee: A/C.6/37/SR.3-8 and 43;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/37/PV.107.

Sweden (A/35/142). At that session, the Assembly invited all States to report to the Secretary-General serious violations of the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives, and invited the State in which the violations had taken place to report also on measures taken to bring to justice the offenders and to prevent a repetition of such violations and eventually to communicate, in accordance with its laws, the final outcome of the proceedings against the offenders; requested the Secretary-General to circulate to all States upon receipt the reports received by him under these terms, unless requested otherwise by the reporting State; requested the Secretary-General to invite all States to inform him of their views with respect to any measures needed to enhance the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives; and further requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Assembly at its thirty-sixth session on the reports and views expressed pursuant to the above requests and invitations and invited him to submit any views he might wish to express on these issues (resolution 35/168).

At its thirty-sixth session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General (A/36/445 and Corr.1 and Add.1-3); strongly condemned 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; urged States to observe and to implement the principles and rules of international law governing diplomatic and consular relations; called anew upon States which had not yet done so to consider becoming parties to the relevant international instruments; reiterated the invitations addressed to States under resolution 35/168; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session a report on the state of ratification of, and accessions to, the instruments relevant to the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives and on the reports received and views expressed pursuant to the above requests and invitations, and invited him to submit any views he might wish to express on those matters (resolution 36/33).

At its thirty-seventh session, 173/ the General Assembly, inter alia, took note of the report of the Secretary-General (A/37/404 and Corr.1 and Add.1 and

173/ References for the thirty-seventh session (agenda item 120):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/37/404 and Corr.1 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1 and Add.2-4;
- (b) Report of the Sixth Committee: A/37/699;
- (c) Resolution 37/108;
- (d) Meetings of the Sixth Committee: A/C.6/37/SR.14-17, 55 and 58;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/37/PV.107.

Add.1/Corr.1 and Add.2-4); strongly condemned 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; urged States to observe and to implement the principles and rules of international law governing diplomatic and consular relations and, in particular, to take all necessary measures in conformity with their international obligations effectively to ensure the protection, security and safety of all diplomatic and consular missions and representatives officially present in territory under their jurisdiction, including practicable measures to prohibit in their territories illegal activities of persons, groups and organizations that encourage, instigate, organize or engage in the perpetration of acts against the security and safety of such missions and representatives; recommended that States should co-operate closely, inter alia, through contacts between the diplomatic and consular missions and representatives, and with regard to exchange of information on the circumstances of all serious violations thereof; called upon States that had not yet done so to consider becoming parties to the relevant international instruments; called upon States, in cases where a dispute arose in connection with a violation of the principles and rules of international law concerning the inviolability of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives, to make use of the means for peaceful settlement of disputes, including the good offices of the Secretary-General; invited all States to report to the Secretary-General serious violations of the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives, and invited the State in which the violation took place - and, where applicable, the State where the alleged offender was present - to report as promptly as possible on measures taken to bring the offender to justice and eventually to communicate, in accordance with its laws, the final outcome of the proceedings against the offender, and on measures adopted with a view to preventing a repetition of such violations; requested the Secretary-General to circulate to all States, upon receipt, the reports received by him under the above-mentioned terms, unless the reporting State requested otherwise; also requested the Secretary-General to invite States to inform him of their views with respect to any measures needed to enhance the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives; further requested the Secretary-General, when a serious violation had been reported to him, to draw the attention, when appropriate, of the States directly concerned to the reporting procedures contained in the relevant paragraphs of resolutions 35/168 and 36/33; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session a report on the state of ratification of, and accession to, the relevant international instruments, as well as the reports received and views expressed pursuant to the above requests and invitations, and invited him to submit any views he might wish to express on these matters (resolution 37/108).

At the thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 37/108.

130. Report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Drafting of an International Convention against the Recruitment, Use, Financing and Training of Mercenaries

The item entitled "Drafting of an international convention against activities of mercenaries" was included in the agenda of the thirty-fourth session of the General Assembly, in 1979, at the request of Nigeria (A/34/247 and Corr.1). At that session, the Assembly decided to consider the drafting of an international convention to outlaw mercenarism in all its manifestations; urged all States to consider effective measures to prohibit the recruitment, training, assembly, transit and use of mercenaries within their territories; invited all Member States to communicate to the Secretary-General their views and comments on the need to elaborate urgently such an international convention; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-fifth session an item entitled "Drafting of an international convention against the recruitment, use, financing and training of mercenaries" (resolution 34/140).

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly, having noted the report of the Secretary-General (A/35/366 and Add.1-3), decided to establish an Ad Hoc Committee on the Drafting of an International Convention against the Recruitment, Use, Financing and Training of Mercenaries composed of 35 Member States; requested the President of the Assembly, after due consultation with the chairmen of the regional groups, to appoint the members of the Committee on the basis of equitable geographical distribution and representing the principal legal systems of the world; requested the Committee to elaborate at the earliest possible date an international convention to prohibit the recruitment, use, financing and training of mercenaries; authorized the Committee in the fulfilment of its mandate to consider suggestions and proposals from any State, bearing in mind the views expressed during the debate on the item during the thirty-fifth session; and further requested the Committee to submit its report to the Assembly at its thirty-sixth session (resolution 35/48).

In accordance with communications dated 15 January, 10 February and 30 June 1981 from the President of the General Assembly, the Ad Hoc Committee is at present composed of the following 34 Member States:

Algeria, Angola, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bulgaria, Canada, Democratic Yemen, Ethiopia, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Guyana, India, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Mongolia, Nigeria, Portugal, Senegal, Seychelles, Spain, Suriname, Turkey, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Yugoslavia, Zaire and Zambia.

At its thirty-sixth session, the General Assembly continued its consideration of this item (resolution 36/76).

At its thirty-seventh session, 174/ the General Assembly, inter alia, took note of the report of the Ad Hoc Committee (A/37/43 and Corr.1) and the progress made, especially during its last session; decided that the Ad Hoc Committee should continue its work, with the goal of drafting, at the earliest possible date, an international convention against the recruitment, use, financing and training of mercenaries; requested the Ad Hoc Committee, in the fulfilment of its mandate, to consider the suggestions and proposals of Member States, bearing in mind the views and comments submitted to the Secretary-General and those expressed at the thirty-seventh session of the Assembly during the debate in the Sixth Committee devoted to the consideration of the report of the Ad Hoc Committee; requested the Secretary-General to make available to the Ad Hoc Committee at its next session any up-to-date and relevant documentation on the subject; also requested the Secretary-General to provide the Ad Hoc Committee with any assistance and facilities it might require for the performance of its work; decided that the Ad Hoc Committee should hold its next session for four weeks, from 2 to 26 August 1983; and requested the Ad Hoc Committee to submit its report to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session (resolution 37/109).

At the thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Ad Hoc Committee, which will be issued as Supplement No. 43 (A/38/43).

131. Review of the multilateral treaty-making process

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-second session of the General Assembly, in 1977, at the request of Australia, Egypt, Indonesia, Kenya, Mexico, the Netherlands and Sri Lanka (A/32/143 and Corr.1). At that session, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to prepare a report on the techniques and procedures used in the elaboration of multilateral treaties, taking into consideration the debates in the Assembly at that session and observations to be submitted by Governments and the International Law Commission for inclusion in the report, with a view to its submission to the Assembly at its thirty-fourth session (resolution 32/48).

174/ References for the thirty-seventh session (agenda item 121):

- (a) Report of the Ad Hoc Committee: Supplement No. 43 (A/37/43 and Corr.1);
- (b) Report of the Sixth Committee: A/37/648;
- (c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/37/738;
- (d) Resolution 37/109;
- (e) Meetings of the Sixth Committee: A/C.6/37/SR.9-15, 53 and 56;
- (f) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/37/SR.61;
- (g) Plenary meeting: A/37/PV.107.

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly, owing to the late submission of observations, did not hold a substantive discussion on the subject and decided to include the item in the provisional agenda of its thirty-fifth session (decision 34/402).

At the thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General (A/35/312 and Corr.1) and of the views of Governments and of the International Law Commission contained in the addenda thereto (A/35/312/Add.1 and 2 and Add.2/Corr.1); invited Governments and international intergovernmental organizations to submit their observations on the report of the Secretary-General, taking into account the specific questions contained in section IV thereof, as well as their comments on any other aspect of the subject, as they considered desirable; requested the Secretary-General to make his report widely available to other interested organizations active in the preparation and study of multilateral treaties, and to invite them to comment on the subject of the report; also requested the Secretary-General to prepare and publish new editions of the Handbook of Final Clauses (ST/LEG/6) and the Summary of the Practice of the Secretary-General as Depositary of Multilateral Agreements (ST/LEG/7); and further requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its thirty-sixth session a report containing the replies received from Governments and international intergovernmental and other interested organizations, as well as a topical summary of the debate at its thirty-fifth session (resolution 35/162).

At its thirty-sixth session, the General Assembly, inter alia, took note of the report of the Secretary-General (A/35/312 and Corr.1 and Add.1 and 2 and Add.2/Corr.1, A/36/553 and Add.1 and 2); decided to establish at the thirty-seventh session a working group of the Sixth Committee to consider the questions raised in annex I of the report of the Secretary-General to the Assembly at its thirty-sixth session (A/36/553 and Add.1 and 2) and any other relevant material submitted by Governments and international organizations, to assess the methods of multilateral treaty-making used in the United Nations and in conferences convened under its auspices in order to determine whether the current methods of multilateral treaty-making were as efficient, economical and effective as they could be to meet the needs of the Members of the United Nations and to make recommendations on the basis of the above-mentioned assessment; invited Governments and international organizations to submit their observations on the reports, taking into account the specific questions contained in annex I of the report submitted to the Assembly at its thirty-sixth session, as well as their comments on any other aspect of the subject as they considered desirable; requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session a report containing the observations and comments received; also requested the Secretary-General to prepare documentation containing the material and information listed in annex II of the report of the Secretary-General to the Assembly at its thirty-sixth session in the form of a provisional version of a volume in the Legislative Series, as well as a topical analysis of the observations and replies received, in time for use by the working group; and further requested the Secretary-General to prepare and publish as soon as possible new editions of the Handbook of Final Clauses (ST/LEG/6) and the Summary of the Practice of the Secretary-General as Depositary of Multilateral Agreements (ST/LEG/7), taking into account relevant new developments and practices in that respect (resolution 36/112).

At the thirty-seventh session, 175/ the Sixth Committee appointed Mr. Peter D. Maynard (Bahamas), Vice-Chairman of the Sixth Committee, as the Chairman of the Working Group on the Review of the Multilateral Treaty-making Process, which had before it, inter alia, a provisional version of Legislative Series (ST/LEG/SER.B/21) submitted by the Secretariat in compliance with resolution 36/112. The Working Group held 14 meetings between 7 October and 3 December 1982 and submitted its report to the Sixth Committee.

At the same session, the General Assembly, inter alia, decided to reconvene the Working Group on the Review of the Multilateral Treaty-making Process at its thirty-eighth session with the aim of completing its mandate; and reiterated its request to the Secretary-General to prepare and publish as soon as possible new editions of the Handbook of Final Clauses and the Summary of the Practice of the Secretary-General as Depositary of Multilateral Agreements (resolution 37/110).

At the thirty-eighth session, no advance documentation is expected under this item.

132. Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its thirty-fifth session

The International Law Commission was established by the General Assembly at its second session, in 1947, with a view to giving effect to Article 13, paragraph 1 a, of the Charter. The object of the Commission is to promote the progressive development of international law and its codification. The Commission concerns itself primarily with public international law, but it is not precluded from entering the field of private international law (resolution 174 (II)).

The statute of the Commission, annexed to resolution 174 (II), as subsequently amended (resolutions 485 (V), 984 (X), 985 (X), 1103 (XI), 1647 (XVI) and 36/39), regulates the organization, functions and methods of work of the Commission. The Commission consists of 34 members elected by the General Assembly in their individual capacity and not as representatives of their Governments. Casual vacancies are filled by the Commission itself. The membership of the Commission

175/ References for the thirty-seventh session (agenda item 123):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/37/444 and Add.1;
- (b) Report of the Working Group on the Review of the Multilateral Treaty-Making Process: A/C.6/37/L.29;
- (c) Report of the Sixth Committee: A/37/751;
- (d) Resolution 37/110;
- (e) Meetings of the Sixth Committee: A/C.6/37/SR.9, 65 and 66;
- (f) Plenary meeting: A/37/PV.107.

should reflect the main forms of civilization and the principal legal systems of the world. The members of the Commission are elected by the Assembly for a term of five years. The last election took place at the thirty-sixth session (decision 36/316). At present, the Commission is composed of the following 34 members, whose term of office expires on 31 December 1986:

Chief Richard Osuolale A. Akinjide (Nigeria)

Mr. Riyadh Al-Qaysi (Iraq)

Mr. Mikuin Leliel Balanda (Zaire)

Mr. Julio Barboza (Argentina)

Mr. Boutros Boutros-Ghali (Egypt)

Mr. Carlos Calero Rodrigues (Brazil)

Mr. Jorge Castañeda (Mexico)

Mr. Leonardo Díaz-González (Venezuela)

Mr. Khalafalla El Rasheed Mohamed-Ahmed (Sudan)

Mr. Jens Evensen (Norway)

Mr. Constantin Flitan (Romania)

Mr. Laurel B. Francis (Jamaica)

Mr. Jorge E. Illueca (Panama)

Mr. Andreas J. Jacovides (Cyprus)

Mr. S. P. Jagota (India)

Mr. Abdul G. Koroma (Sierra Leone)

Mr. José M. Lacleta-Muñoz (Spain)

Mr. Ahmed Mahiou (Algeria)

Mr. Chafic Malek (Lebanon)

Mr. Stephen C. McCaffrey (United States of America)

Mr. Zhengyu Ni (China)

Mr. Frank X. Njenga (Kenya)

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Mr. Motoo Ogiso (Japan)

Mr. Syed Sharifuddin Pirzada (Pakistan)

Mr. Robert Quentin Quentin-Baxter (New Zealand)

Mr. Edilbert Razafindralambo (Madagascar)

Mr. Paul Reuter (France)

Mr. Willem Riphagen (Netherlands)

Sir Ian Sinclair (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)

Mr. Constantin A. Stavropoulos (Greece)

Mr. Sompong Sucharitkul (Thailand)

Mr. Doudou Thiam (Senegal)

Mr. Nikolai A. Ushakov (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics)

Mr. Alexander Yankov (Bulgaria)

At its thirty-seventh session, 176/ the General Assembly took note of the report of the Commission on the work of the thirty-fourth session (A/37/10); expressed its appreciation to the Commission for the work accomplished at that session and, in particular, for having completed the final reading of the draft articles on the law of treaties between States and international organizations or between international organizations; recommended that, taking into account the comments of Governments, whether in writing or expressed orally in debates in the Assembly, the Commission should continue its work aimed at the preparation of drafts on all the topics in its current programme; expressed its satisfaction with the conclusions and intention of the Commission concerning its procedures and

176/ References for the thirty-seventh session (agenda item 125):

- (a) Report of the International Law Commission: Supplement No. 10 A/37/10);
- (b) Note by the Secretary-General: A/37/402;
- (c) Report of the Sixth Committee: A/37/700;
- (d) Resolution 37/111;
- (e) Meetings of the Sixth Committee: A/C.6/37/SR.37-52 and 63;
- (f) Plenary meetings: A/37/PV.107.

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methods of work, as reflected in paragraphs 266 and 270 of its report; reaffirmed its previous decisions concerning the increased role of the Codification Division of the Office of Legal Affairs of the Secretariat and approved the conclusions reached by the Commission concerning summary records of its meetings and the application to its documentation of the 32-page limit, as well as the request made by the Commission in paragraph 272 of its report; appealed to Governments and, as appropriate, to international organizations to respond as fully and expeditiously as possible to the requests of the Commission for comments and observations on its draft articles and questionnaires and for materials on topics on its programme of work; reaffirmed its wish that the Commission would continue to enhance its co-operation with intergovernmental legal bodies whose work was of interest for the progressive development of international law and its codification; expressed the wish that seminars would continue to be held in conjunction with sessions of the Commission and that an increasing number of participants from developing countries would be given the opportunity to attend those seminars; and requested the Secretary-General to forward to the Commission, for its attention, the records of the debate on the report of the Commission at the thirty-seventh session of the Assembly and to prepare and distribute a topical summary of the debate (see also items 126 and 133 (resolution 37/111)).

At the thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly will have before it the following documents:

- (a) Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its thirty-fifth session: Supplement No. 10 (A/38/10);
- (b) Note by the Secretary-General containing the text of the draft articles definitively or provisionally adopted by the Commission on the topics to be considered at its thirty-fifth session.

133. Convention on the Law of Treaties between States and International Organizations or between International Organizations: report of the Secretary-General

At its thirty-seventh session, 177/ in the course of its consideration of the item entitled "Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its

177/ References to the thirty-seventh session (agenda item 125):

- (a) Report of the International Law Commission: Supplement No. 10 (A/37/10);
- (b) Note by the Secretary-General: A/37/402;
- (c) Report of the Sixth Committee: A/37/700;
- (d) Resolution 37/112;
- (e) Meetings of the Sixth Committee: A/C.6/37/SR.37-52 and 63;
- (f) Plenary meeting: A/37/PV.107.

thirty-fourth session" (see also item 132), the General Assembly, noting that the Commission had decided to recommend that the Assembly should convoke a conference to study the draft articles on the law of treaties between States and international organizations or between international organizations prepared by the Commission and to conclude a convention, expressed its appreciation to the Commission for its valuable work on the law of treaties between States and international organizations or between international organizations and to the Special Rapporteur on the topic for his contribution to this work; invited States to submit, no later than 1 July 1983, their written comments and observations on the final draft articles on the law of treaties between States and international organizations or between international organizations, prepared by the Commission, as well as on the questions referred to in paragraph 60 of the report of the Commission on the work of its thirty-fourth session (Supplement No. 10 (A/37/10)); invited also the principal international intergovernmental organizations to submit within the same period their written comments and observations on the subject; requested the Secretary-General to circulate such comments so as to facilitate the discussion on the subject at the thirty-eighth session of the Assembly; decided that an international convention should be concluded on the basis of the draft articles adopted by the Commission; took note of the recommendation of the Commission on the subject and agreed to decide at its thirty-eighth session upon the appropriate forum for the adoption of the convention in the light of the comments received in accordance with the resolution; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-eighth session an item entitled "Convention on the Law of Treaties between States and International Organizations or between International Organizations" (resolution 37/112).

At the thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 37/112.

134. Report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country

The Committee on Relations with the Host Country was established by the General Assembly at its twenty-sixth session, in 1971 (resolution 2819 (XXVI)). At present, the Committee is composed of the following 15 Member States:

Bulgaria, Canada, China, Costa Rica, Cyprus, France, Honduras, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Mali, Senegal, Spain, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America.

In resolution 2819 (XXVI), the General Assembly instructed the Committee to deal with the question of the security of missions and the safety of their personnel, as well as with all the categories of issues previously considered by the Informal Joint Committee on Host Country Relations.

At its thirty-seventh session, 178/ the General Assembly, inter alia, strongly condemned the acts violating the security of all missions accredited to the United Nations and the safety of their personnel; requested the Secretary-General to remain actively engaged in all aspects of the relations of the United Nations with the host country and, in this context, to continue to stress to the host country the importance of effective measures to avoid any acts violating the security of missions and the safety of their personnel; urged, in any cases in which problems arose concerning privileges and immunities of members of missions to the United Nations, the host country and the missions concerned to make full use of the good offices of the Secretary-General in pursuit of solutions satisfactory to the parties involved; and requested the Committee to continue its work, in conformity with resolution 2819 (XXVI) (resolution 37/113).

At the thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country, which will be issued as Supplement No. 26 (A/38/26).

135. Report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization

The item entitled "Need to consider suggestions regarding the review of the Charter of the United Nations" was included in the agenda of the twenty-fourth session of the General Assembly, in 1969, at the request of Colombia (A/7659). At that session, the Assembly, not having had the time to examine the item adequately, decided to consider it at the twenty-fifth session (resolution 2552 (XXIV)).

At its twenty-fifth and twenty-seventh sessions, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to invite Member States to communicate to him their views and suggestions on the review of the Charter for submission to the Assembly (resolutions 2697 (XXV) and 2968 (XXVII)).

At its twenty-ninth session, the General Assembly decided to establish an Ad Hoc Committee on the Charter of the United Nations, consisting of 42 members, to discuss the observations received from Governments, to consider any additional

178/ References for the thirty-seventh session (agenda item 126):

- (a) Report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country: Supplement No. 26 (A/37/26);
- (b) Report of the Sixth Committee: A/37/752;
- (c) Resolution 37/113;
- (d) Meetings of the Sixth Committee: A/C.6/37/SR.66-68;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/37/PV.107.

specific proposals that Governments might make with a view to enhancing the ability of the United Nations to achieve its purposes, to consider also other suggestions for the more effective functioning of the United Nations that might not require amendments to the Charter and to enumerate the proposals which had aroused particular interest in the Ad Hoc Committee; and invited Governments to submit or bring up to date their observations on the review of the Charter (resolution 3349 (XXIX)).

Meanwhile, another item, entitled "Strengthening of the role of the United Nations with regard to the maintenance and consolidation of international peace and security, the development of co-operation among all nations and the promotion of the rules of international law in relations between States" was included in the agenda of the twenty-seventh session of the General Assembly at the request of Romania (A/8792). At that session, the Assembly recognized that the Organization should become a more effective instrument in safeguarding and strengthening the independence and sovereignty of all States; expressed the conviction that it was necessary to enhance the role of the United Nations so that it might bring an increased contribution to the settlement of international issues; and invited Member States to communicate to the Secretary-General their views and suggestions on the ways and means of strengthening the role of the United Nations in international life (resolution 2925 (XXVII)). The Assembly continued its consideration of the item at its twenty-eighth and twenty-ninth sessions (resolutions 3073 (XXVIII) and 3282 (XXIX)).

At its thirtieth session, the General Assembly considered the report of the Ad Hoc Committee together with the item on the strengthening of the role of the United Nations. At that session, the Assembly decided to reconvene the Ad Hoc Committee as the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization to examine in detail the observations received from Governments concerning suggestions and proposals regarding the Charter and the strengthening of the role of the United Nations with regard to the maintenance and consolidation of international peace and security, the development of co-operation among all nations and the promotion of the rules of international law in relations between States, to consider any additional specific proposals that Governments might make with a view to enhancing the ability of the United Nations to achieve its purposes and to list the proposals which had been made in the Committee and identify those which had awakened special interest (resolution 3499 (XXX)).

At present, the Special Committee is composed of the following 47 Member States:

Algeria, Argentina, Barbados, Belgium, Brazil, China, Colombia, Congo, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Liberia, Mexico, Nepal, New Zealand, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Spain, Tunisia, Turkey, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Venezuela, Yugoslavia and Zambia.

Since its thirtieth session, the General Assembly has reconvened the Special Committee every year and considered its successive reports (resolutions 31/28, 32/45, 33/94, 34/147 and 35/164).

At its thirty-sixth session, the General Assembly, having considered and taken note of the report of the Special Committee (A/36/33), inter alia, decided that the Committee should continue its work in pursuance of the tasks with which it was entrusted, namely, to list the proposals which had been made or would be made in the Committee and to identify those which had awakened special interest, and to examine proposals which had been made or would be made in the Committee with a view to according priority to the consideration of those on which agreement seemed possible and to make recommendations thereon; requested the Committee at its next session to accord priority to its work on the proposals regarding the question of the maintenance of international peace and security, including those relating to the functioning of the Security Council, with a view to continuing its examination of the compilation of proposals contained in its report on the work of the session it had held in 1980 (A/35/33, para. 159) and to considering the recommendations and proposals submitted during its session in 1981 or thereafter, and to consider proposals made by Member States on the question of rationalization of existing procedures of the United Nations and, subsequently, any proposals under other topics; also requested the Committee to finalize the draft Manila declaration on the peaceful settlement of international disputes with a view to its consideration and adoption by the Assembly, and to submit it to the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session (see item 125); further requested the Committee to continue its work on the question of the peaceful settlement of disputes by considering the remaining proposals contained in the list prepared by the Committee in accordance with resolution 33/94 (resolution 36/122); and requested the Secretary-General to give high priority to the preparation and publication of the supplements to the Repertoire of the Practice of the Security Council and the Repertory of Practice of United Nations Organs in order to bring those publications up to date as quickly as possible and to submit a progress report on the matter to the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session (resolution 36/123).

At its thirty-seventh session, 179/ the General Assembly, inter alia, took note of the report of the Special Committee (A/37/33); welcomed the adoption of the

179/ References for the thirty-seventh session (agenda item 127):

- (a) Report of the Special Committee: Supplement No. 33 (A/37/33);
- (b) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/37/384, A/C.6/37/4;
- (c) Report of the Sixth Committee: A/37/722;
- (d) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/37/739;
- (e) Resolution 37/114;
- (f) Meetings of the Sixth Committee: A/C.6/37/SR.20-29 and 57-60;
- (g) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/37/SR.61;
- (h) Plenary meeting: A/37/PV.107.

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Manila Declaration on the Peaceful Settlement of International Disputes (see item 125); decided that the Special Committee should continue its work in pursuance of the tasks with which it was entrusted, namely, to list the proposals which had been made or would be made in the Committee, to identify those which had awakened special interest and to examine proposals which had been made or would be made in the Committee with a view to according priority to the consideration of those on which agreement seemed possible and to make recommendations thereon; decided that the Special Committee should convene its next session from 11 April to 6 May 1983; requested the Special Committee at its next session to accord priority in its work to the proposals regarding the question of the maintenance of international peace and security, to document A/AC.182/L.29/Rev.1 as well as to other proposals made in regard to this subject, including those relating to the functioning of the Security Council, to continue its work on the question of the peaceful settlement of disputes by considering the remaining proposals contained in the list prepared by the Committee in accordance with resolution 33/94, to consider proposals made by Member States on the question of rationalization of existing procedures of the United Nations, as agreed by the Special Committee, and to consider any proposals under other relevant topics; requested the Special Committee to be mindful of the importance of reaching general agreement whenever that had significance for the outcome of its work; urged members of the Special Committee to participate fully in its work in fulfilment of the mandate entrusted to it; decided that the Special Committee should accept the participation in its meetings of observers of Member States and, having due regard to its efficiency and the time at its disposal, allow their participation in the meetings of its working groups; invited Governments to submit or to bring up to date, if they deemed it necessary, their observations and proposals in accordance with resolution 3499 (XXX); and requested the Special Committee to submit a report on its work to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session (resolution 37/114).

The Special Committee met at United Nations Headquarters from 11 April to 6 May 1983.

At the thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly will have before it the following reports:

- (a) Report of the Special Committee: Supplement No. 33 (A/38/33);
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General called for under paragraph 9 of resolution 37/114.

136. Draft 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: report of the Secretary-General

At its organizational session for 1979, the Economic and Social Council took note of paragraphs 150 to 154 of the report of the Commission for Social Development on its twenty-sixth session (E/1979/24) concerning the draft declaration on social and legal principles relating to adoption and foster placement of children nationally and internationally and submitted the draft declaration to the General Assembly for preliminary consideration at its

thirty-fourth session; and requested the Secretary-General to transmit the text of the draft declaration to all Member States with a view to obtaining their comments on the matter and submitting the results of the inquiry to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session (resolution 1979/28).

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly did not consider the report of the Secretary-General (A/35/336) containing the comments of Member States.

At its organizational session for 1981, the Economic and Social Council requested the General Assembly to consider at its thirty-sixth session the draft Declaration on Social and Legal Principles relating to Adoption and Foster Placement of Children Nationally and Internationally so that further action proposed in Council resolution 1979/28 might proceed (resolution 1981/18).

At its thirty-sixth session, the General Assembly decided to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-seventh session an item entitled "Draft 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" with a view to its possible allocation to the Sixth Committee; and decided, in order that the further action proposed in resolution 1979/28 might proceed, that appropriate measures should be taken at its thirty-seventh session to finalize the draft Declaration (resolution 36/167).

At its thirty-seventh session, 180/ the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to circulate to Member States, for their views, the draft 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 as well as the conclusions contained in the report of the Secretary-General (A/35/336) and to submit to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session a report containing the views of Member States; and decided to determine at its thirty-eighth session the most appropriate course of further action (resolution 37/115).

At the thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General containing comments of Governments, called for under resolution 37/115.

180/ References for the thirty-seventh session (agenda item 128):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/37/146;
- (b) Report of the Sixth Committee: A/37/710;
- (c) Resolution 37/115;
- (d) Meetings of the Sixth Committee: A/C.6/37/SR.60 and 62;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/37/PV.107.

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137. Draft Body of Principles for the Protection of All Persons under Any Form of Detention or Imprisonment: report of the Secretary-General

At its thirtieth session, in 1975, the General Assembly requested the Commission on Human Rights at its thirty-second session to study the question of torture and any necessary steps for the formulation of a body of principles for the protection of all persons under any form of detention or imprisonment (resolution 3453 (XXX)).

At its thirty-second session, in March 1976, the Commission on Human Rights requested the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities to draw up such a body of principles and to transmit it to the Commission for its consideration (resolution 10 (XXXII)).

At its thirty-first session, the General Assembly, noting the decision of the Sub-Commission to appoint a rapporteur to prepare the first draft of the body of principles and its recommendation to appoint a working group to analyse the material received on the question of the human rights of persons subjected to any form of detention or imprisonment, requested the Commission on Human Rights, through the Economic and Social Council, to submit to the Assembly a comprehensive report on the elaboration of the body of principles (resolution 31/85).

At its first regular session of 1979, the Economic and Social Council requested the Secretary-General to transmit to all Governments the draft body of principles contained in the report of the Sub-Commission on its thirty-first session (E/CN.4/1296, para. 109), to solicit their comments and to report to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session (resolution 1979/34).

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly took note of the constructive work undertaken by the open-ended working group of the Third Committee (see A/C.3/35/14 and Corr.1) which had been established to elaborate a final version of the draft body of principles, which task, however, it had not been able to conclude; decided to refer the draft body of principles to its thirty-sixth session, for consideration by the Sixth Committee; and decided to establish, at that session, an open-ended working group with the intention of concluding the consideration of the draft body of principles with a view to its adoption by the Assembly (resolution 35/177).

At its thirty-sixth session, the General Assembly, in accordance with resolution 35/177, referred the question to the Sixth Committee (decision 36/402). At the same session, the open-ended working group of the Sixth Committee having been unable to complete its task, the Assembly decided to refer to its thirty-seventh session the draft Body of Principles (A/34/146, annex) for further consideration by the Sixth Committee, and to establish, at that session, an open-ended working group to conclude the consideration of the draft Body of Principles with a view to its adoption by the Assembly (decision 36/426).

At the thirty-seventh session, 181/ the open-ended working group of the Sixth Committee having been unable to conclude its task, the General Assembly decided that an open-ended working group would be established at the outset of its thirty-eighth session with a view to expediting the finalization of the draft Body of Principles and requested the Secretary-General to circulate to Member States the reports of the open-ended Working Groups established at the thirty-fifth, thirty-sixth and thirty-seventh sessions and to invite them to update the comments they submitted in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1979/34 or submit new comments on the basis of the above-mentioned reports (decision 37/427).

At the thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General containing comments of Member States, called for under decision 37/427.

138. Draft standard rules of procedure for United Nations conferences: report of the Secretary-General

At its thirty-fifth session, in 1980, the General Assembly, in the course of its consideration of the item entitled "Pattern of conferences" (see also item 115), requested the Secretary-General to propose draft standard rules of procedure for special conferences of the United Nations, for consideration by the Assembly at its thirty-sixth session (resolution 35/10 C).

At its thirty-sixth session, the General Assembly decided to defer to its thirty-seventh session consideration of the report of the Secretary-General and recommended that at that session the report should be referred to the Sixth Committee (decision 36/427).

181/ References for the thirty-seventh session (agenda item 129):

- (a) Report of the Sixth Committee: A/37/701 and Corr.1;
- (b) Report of the Working Group: A/C.6/37/L.16;
- (c) Decision 37/427;
- (d) Meetings of the Sixth Committee: A/C.6/37/SR.61 and 62;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/37/PV.107.

At its thirty-seventh session, 182/ the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Sixth Committee, decided to defer consideration of the reports of the Secretary-General (A/37/163 and A/C.6/37/5) and invited Governments and the international organizations concerned to communicate to him, by 1 May 1983, their observations on those reports (decision 37/428).

At the thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General, including any comments received in response thereto, called for under decision 36/427.

182/ References for the thirty-seventh session (agenda item 130):

- (a) Reports of the Secretary-General:
 - (i) Draft standard rules of procedure for United Nations conferences: A/37/163;
 - (ii) Revisions to the draft proposals: A/C.6/37/5;
- (b) Report of the Sixth Committee: A/37/753;
- (c) Decision 37/428;
- (d) Meeting of the Sixth Committee: A/C.6/37/SR.67;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/37/PV.107.

ANNEX I

Presidents of the General Assembly

<u>Regular sessions</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Country</u>
First	1946	Mr. Paul-Henri Spaak	Belgium
Second	1947	Mr. Oswaldo Aranha	Brazil
Third	1948 <u>a/</u>	Mr. H. V. Evatt	Australia
Fourth	1949	Mr. Carlos P. Romulo	Philippines
Fifth	1950 <u>a/</u>	Mr. Nasrollah Entezam	Iran
Sixth	1951 <u>a/</u>	Mr. Luis Padilla Nervo	Mexico
Seventh	1952 <u>a/</u>	Mr. Lester B. Pearson	Canada
Eighth	1953 <u>a/</u>	Mrs. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit	India
Ninth	1954	Mr. Eelco N. van Kleffens	Netherlands
Tenth	1955	Mr. José Maza	Chile
Eleventh	1956 <u>a/</u>	Prince Wan Waithayakon	Thailand
Twelfth	1957	Sir Leslie Munro	New Zealand
Thirteenth	1958 <u>a/</u>	Mr. Charles Malik	Lebanon
Fourteenth	1959	Mr. Víctor Andrés Belaúnde	Peru
Fifteenth	1960 <u>a/</u>	Mr. Frederick H. Boland	Ireland
Sixteenth	1961 <u>a/</u>	Mr. Mongi Slim	Tunisia
Seventeenth	1962	Sir Muhammad Zafrulla Khan	Pakistan
Eighteenth	1963	Mr. Carlos Sosa Rodríguez	Venezuela
Nineteenth	1964 <u>a/</u>	Mr. Alex Quaison-Sackey	Ghana
Twentieth	1965	Mr. Amintore Fanfani	Italy

a/ The session ended during the following year.

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<u>Regular sessions</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Country</u>
Twenty-first	1966	Mr. Abdul Rahman Pazhwak	Afghanistan
Twenty-second	1967 <u>a/</u>	Mr. Corneliu Manescu	Romania
Twenty-third	1968	Mr. Emilio Arenales Catalán	Guatemala
Twenty-fourth	1969	Miss Angie E. Brooks	Liberia
Twenty-fifth	1970	Mr. Edvard Hambro	Norway
Twenty-sixth	1971	Mr. Adam Malik	Indonesia
Twenty-seventh	1972	Mr. Stanislaw Trepczynski	Poland
Twenty-eighth	1973 <u>a/</u>	Mr. Leopoldo Benites	Ecuador
Twenty-ninth	1974 <u>a/</u>	Mr. Abdelaziz Bouteflika	Algeria
Thirtieth	1975	Mr. Gaston Thorn	Luxembourg
Thirty-first	1976 <u>a/</u>	Mr. H. S. Amerasinghe	Sri Lanka
Thirty-second	1977	Mr. Lazar Mojsov	Yugoslavia
Thirty-third	1978 <u>a/</u>	Mr. Indalecio Liévano	Colombia
Thirty-fourth	1979 <u>a/</u>	Mr. Salim A. Salim	United Republic of Tanzania
Thirty-fifth	1980 <u>a/</u>	Mr. Rüdiger von Wechmar	Federal Republic of Germany
Thirty-sixth	1981 <u>a/</u>	Mr. Ismat T. Kittani	Iraq
Thirty-seventh	1982 <u>a/</u>	Mr. Imre Hollai	Hungary
<u>Special sessions</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Country</u>
First	1947	Mr. Oswaldo Aranha	Brazil
Second	1948	Mr. José Arce	Argentina
Third	1961	Mr. Frederick H. Boland	Ireland
Fourth	1963	Sir Muhammad Zafrulla Khan	Pakistan
Fifth	1967	Mr. Abdul Rahman Pazhwak	Afghanistan
Sixth	1974	Mr. Leopoldo Benites	Ecuador

<u>Special sessions</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Country</u>
Seventh	1975	Mr. Abdelaziz Bouteflika	Algeria
Eighth	1978	Mr. Lazar Mojsov	Yugoslavia
Ninth	1978	Mr. Lazar Mojsov	Yugoslavia
Tenth	1978	Mr. Lazar Mojsov	Yugoslavia
Eleventh	1980	Mr. Salim A. Salim	United Republic of Tanzania
Twelfth	1982	Mr. Ismat T. Kittani	Iraq

<u>Emergency special sessions</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Country</u>
First	1956	Mr. Rudecindo Ortega	Chile
Second	1956	Mr. Rudecindo Ortega	Chile
Third	1958	Sir Leslie Munro	New Zealand
Fourth	1960	Mr. Víctor Andrés Belaúnde	Peru
Fifth	1967	Mr. Abdul Rahman Pazhwak	Afghanistan
Sixth	1980	Mr. Salim A. Salim	United Republic of Tanzania
Seventh	(1980 (((1982	Mr. Salim A. Salim Mr. Ismat T. Kittani	United Republic of Tanzania Iraq
Eighth	1981	Mr. Rüdiger von Wechmar	Federal Republic of Germany
Ninth	1982	Mr. Ismat T. Kittani	Iraq

ANNEX II

Officers of the Main Committees

A. First Committee

<u>Session</u>	<u>Chairman</u>	<u>Vice-Chairman</u>	<u>Rapporteur</u>
Twentieth	Mr. Károly Csatorday (Hungary)	Mr. Leopoldo Benites (Ecuador)	Mr. Ismail Fahmy (Egypt)
Twenty-first	Mr. Leopoldo Benites (Ecuador)	Mr. Ismail Fahmy (Egypt)	Mr. G. G. Tchernouchtchenko (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic)
Twenty-second	Mr. Ismail Fahmy (Egypt)	Mr. G. G. Tchernouchtchenko (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. C. Torsten W. Örn (Sweden)
Twenty-third	Mr. Piero Vinci (Italy)	Mr. Reynaldo Galindo Pohl (El Salvador)	Mr. Maxime Léopold Zollner (Benin)
Twenty-fourth	Mr. Agha Shahi (Pakistan)	Mr. Alhaji S. D. Kolo (Nigeria)	Mr. Lloyd Barnett (Jamaica)
Twenty-fifth	Mr. Andrés Aguilar (Venezuela)	Mr. Abdulrahim A. Farah (Somalia)	Mr. Zdenek Cerník (Czechoslovakia)
Twenty-sixth	Mr. Milko Tarabanov (Bulgaria)	Mr. Radha Krishna Ramphul (Mauritius)	Mr. Giovanni Migliuolo (Italy)
Twenty-seventh	Mr. Radha Krishna Ramphul (Mauritius)	Mr. Abdullah Y. Bishara (Kuwait)	Mr. Gustavo Santiso Gálvez (Guatemala)
		Mr. Ion Datcu (Romania)	
Twenty-eighth	Mr. Otto Borch (Denmark)	Mr. Hayat Mehdi (Pakistan)	Mr. Alvero de Soto (Peru)
		Mr. Blaise Rabetafika (Madagascar)	
Twenty-ninth	Mr. Carlos Ortiz de Rozas (Argentina)	Mr. Bernhard Neugebauer (German Democratic Republic)	Mr. António da Costa Lobo (Portugal)
		Mr. Mir Abdul Wahab Siddiq (Afghanistan)	

A. First Committee (continued)

<u>Session</u>	<u>Chairman</u>	<u>Vice-Chairman</u>	<u>Rapporteur</u>
Thirtieth	Mr. Edouard Ghorra (Lebanon)	Mr. Patrice Mikanagu (Burundi) Mr. Rüdiger von Wechmar (Federal Republic of Germany)	Mr. Horacio Arteaga Acosta (Venezuela)
Thirty-first	Mr. Henryk Jaroszek (Poland)	Mr. Frank Edmund Boaten (Ghana) Mr. António da Costa Lobo (Portugal)	Mr. Kedar Bhakta Shrestha (Nepal)
Thirty-second	Mr. Frank Edmund Boaten (Ghana)	Mr. Imre Hollai (Hungary) Mr. Ilkka Olavi Pastinen (Finland)	Mr. Francisco Correa (Mexico)
Thirty-third	Mr. Ilkka Olavi Pastinen (Finland)	Mr. Boubker Cherkaoui (Morocco) Mr. Hugo V. Palma (Peru)	Mr. Miodrag Mihajlović (Yugoslavia)
Thirty-fourth	Mr. Davidson L. Hepburn (Bahamas)	Mr. Awad S. Burwin (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya) Mr. Yuri N. Kuchubey (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. Ernst Sucharipa (Austria)
Thirty-fifth	Mr. Niaz A. Naik (Pakistan)	Mr. Aidan Mulloy (Ireland) Mr. Ferdinand Léopold Oyono (United Republic of Cameroon)	Mr. Ronald L. Kensmil (Suriname)
Thirty-sixth	Mr. Ignac Golob (Yugoslavia)	Mr. Mario Carías (Honduras) Mr. Alejandro D. Yango (Philippines)	Mr. Alemayehu Makonnen (Ethiopia)
Thirty-seventh	Mr. James Victor Gbeho (Ghana)	Mr. J. C. Carasales (Argentina) Mr. Tom Eric Vraalsen (Norway)	Mr. Luvsangiin Erdenechuluun (Mongolia)

B. Special Political Committee

<u>Session</u>	<u>Chairman</u>	<u>Vice-Chairman</u>	<u>Rapporteur</u>
Twentieth	Mr. Carlet R. Auguste (Haiti)	Mr. José D. Inglés (Philippines)	Mr. Hermod Lannung (Denmark)
Twenty-first	Mr. Max Jakobson (Finland)	Mr. Privado G. Jimenez (Philippines)	Mr. Carlos A. Gofi Demarchi (Argentina)
Twenty-second	Mr. Humberto López Villamil (Honduras)	Mr. Hermod Lannung (Denmark)	Mr. Abdullah Kamil (Indonesia)
Twenty-third	Mr. Abdulrahim Abby Farah (Somalia)	Mr. Abdul Samad Ghaus (Afghanistan)	Mr. Hermod Lannung (Denmark)
Twenty-fourth	Mr. Eugeniusz Kulaga (Poland)	Mr. Alessandro Farace (Italy)	Mr. Lamech E. Akong'o (Uganda)
Twenty-fifth	Mr. Abdul Samad Ghaus (Afghanistan)	Mr. Luis Hierro Gambardella (Uruguay)	Mr. Mohamed Mahjoubi (Morocco)
Twenty-sixth	Mr. Cornelius C. Cremin (Ireland)	Mr. V. S. Smirnov (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. Parviz Mohajer (Iran)
Twenty-seventh	Mr. Hady Touré (Guinea)	Mr. Julio César Carasales (Argentina)	Mr. Ömer Ersan Akbel (Turkey)
		Mr. Wissam Zahawie (Iraq)	
Twenty-eighth	Mr. Károly Szarka (Hungary)	Mr. K. B. Singh (Nepal)	Mr. Massimo Castaldo (Italy)
		Mr. Ladislav Smíd (Czechoslovakia)	
Twenty-ninth	Mr. Per Lind (Sweden)	Mr. Gueorgui Ghelev (Bulgaria)	Mr. Hassan Abduldjalil (Indonesia)
		Mr. José Luis Martínez (Venezuela)	
Thirtieth	Mr. Roberto Martínez Ordóñez (Honduras)	Mr. Abdirizak Haji Hussein (Somalia)	Mr. Guenter Mauersberger (German Democratic Republic)
		Mr. Erik Tellmann (Norway)	

B. Special Political Committee (continued)

<u>Session</u>	<u>Chairman</u>	<u>Vice-Chairman</u>	<u>Rapporteur</u>
Thirty-first	Mr. Mooki V. Molapo (Lesotho)	Mr. John Gregoriades (Greece) Mr. Zakaria Sibahi (Syrian Arab Republic)	Mr. Percy Haynes (Guyana)
Thirty-second	Mr. Bernhard Neugebauer (German Democratic Republic)	Mr. Donald G. Blackman (Barbados) Mr. K. B. Shahi (Nepal)	Miss Ruth L. Dobson (Australia)
Thirty-third	Mr. Rodolfo E. Piza Escalante (Costa Rica)	Mr. Abdel-Magied A. Hassan (Sudan) Mr. Gustav Ortner (Austria)	Mr. Abduldayem M. Mubarez (Yemen)
Thirty-fourth	Mr. Hammoud El-Choufi (Syrian Arab Republic)	Mr. Gustavo E. Figueroa (Argentina) Mr. Winston A. Tubman (Liberia)	Mr. Paul Cotton (New Zealand)
Thirty-fifth	Mr. Leonardo Mathias (Portugal)	Mrs. Biyemi Kekeh (Togo) Mr. Abduldayem M. Mubarez (Yemen)	Mr. Helí Peláez (Peru)
Thirty-sixth	Mr. Nathan Irumba (Uganda)	Mrs. Eva Nowotny (Austria) Mr. Michael E. Sherifis (Cyprus)	Mr. Zahary Radoukov (Bulgaria)
Thirty-seventh	Mr. Abduldayem Mubarez (Yemen)	Mrs. Turkia Ould Daddah (Mauritania) Mr. Ernesto Rodríguez Medina (Colombia)	Mr. Faruk Logoglu (Turkey)

C. Second Committee

<u>Session</u>	<u>Chairman</u>	<u>Vice-Chairman</u>	<u>Rapporteur</u>
Twentieth	Mr. P. A. Forthomme (Belgium)	Mr. Patricio Silva (Chile)	Mr. M. A. Ramaholimihaso (Madagascar)
Twenty-first	Mr. Moraiwid M. Tell (Jordan)	Mr. A. A. Boiko (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. Georg Reisch (Austria)
Twenty-second	Mr. Jorge P. Fernandini (Peru)	Mr. Ali Attiga (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya)	Mr. I. S. Chadha (India)
Twenty-third	Mr. Richard M. Akwei (Ghana)	Mr. Jan Muzík (Czechoslovakia)	Mr. Kjell K. Christiansen (Norway)
Twenty-fourth	Mr. Costa P. Caranicas (Greece)	Mr. Hooshang Amirmokri (Iran)	Mr. Mohamed Warsama (Somalia)
Twenty-fifth	Mr. Walter Guevara Arze (Bolivia)	Mr. S. Edward Peal (Liberia)	Mr. Leandro Verceles (Philippines)
Twenty-sixth	Mr. Narciso G. Reyes (Philippines)	Mr. Bernardo de Azevedo Brito (Brazil)	Mr. Salih Mohamed Osman (Sudan)
Twenty-seventh	Mr. Bruce Rankin (Canada)	Mr. Mokhless M. Gobba (Egypt)	Mr. Farouk Farhang (Afghanistan)
		Mr. János Pataki (Hungary)	
Twenty-eighth	Mr. Zewde Gabre-Sellassie (Ethiopia)	Mr. Jan Arvesen (Norway)	Mr. Chusei Yamada (Japan)
		Mr. Luis González Arias (Paraguay)	
Twenty-ninth	Mr. Jihad Karam (Iraq)	Mr. Izzeldin Hamid (Sudan)	Mr. Luis Lascarro (Colombia)
		Mr. Daniel Massonet (Belgium)	
Thirtieth	Mr. Olof Rydbeck (Sweden)	Mr. Mohamed Wafik Hosny (Egypt)	Mr. Fazlul Karim (Bangladesh)
		Mr. Jaime Valdés (Bolivia)	

C. Second Committee (continued)

<u>Session</u>	<u>Chairman</u>	<u>Vice-Chairman</u>	<u>Rapporteur</u>
Thirty-first	Mr. Jaime Valdés (Bolivia)	Mr. Ion Goritza (Romania)	Mr. Gerhard Pfanzerter (Austria)
		Mr. Mohan Prasad Lohani (Nepal)	
Thirty-second	Mr. Peter Jankowitsch (Austria)	Mr. Angel María Oliveri López (Argentina)	Mr. Ibrahim Suleiman Dharat (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya)
		Mr. Umayya Salah Tukan (Jordan)	
Thirty-third	Mr. Louis Kayanda Mwangaguhunga (Uganda)	Mr. Jeremy K. B. Kinsman (Canada)	Mr. Theophilos Theophilou (Cyprus)
		Mr. Siegfried Zachmann (German Democratic Republic)	Mr. Euripides Evriviades (Cyprus)
Thirty-fourth	Mr. Costiu Murgescu (Romania)	Mr. Abul Ahsan (Bangladesh)	Miss Paulina García Donoso (Ecuador)
		Mr. José Luis Xifra (Spain)	
Thirty-fifth	Mr. Abdelhadi Sbihi (Morocco)	Mr. Jukka Valtasaari (Finland)	Mrs. Maureen Stephenson-Vernon (Jamaica)
		Mr. Josue L. Villa (Philippines)	
Thirty-sixth	Mr. Leandro I. Verceles (Philippines)	Mr. Gerben Ringnalda (Netherlands)	Mr. Ahmed Ould Sid'Ahmed (Mauritania)
		Mr. Enrique G. ter Horst (Venezuela)	
Thirty-seventh	Mr. O. O. Fafowora (Nigeria)	Mr. Qazi Shaukat Fareed (Pakistan)	Mr. Stoyan Bakalov (Bulgaria)
		Mr. George Papadatos (Greece)	

D. Third Committee

<u>Session</u>	<u>Chairman</u>	<u>Vice-Chairman</u>	<u>Rapporteur</u>
Twentieth	Mr. Francisco Cuevas Cancino (Mexico)	Mrs. Halima Embarek Warzazi (Morocco)	Mr. R. St. John MacDonald (Canada)
Twenty-first	Mrs. Halima Embarek Warzazi (Morocco)	Mr. R. St. John MacDonald (Canada)	Mrs. Clara Ponce de León (Colombia)
Twenty-second	Mrs. Mara Radić (Yugoslavia)	Mr. Erik Nettel (Austria)	Mr. A. A. Mohammed (Nigeria)
Twenty-third	Mr. Erik Nettel (Austria)	Mrs. Turkia Ould Daddah (Mauritania)	Mr. Yahya Mahmassani (Lebanon)
Twenty-fourth	Mrs. Turkia Ould Daddah (Mauritania)	Mrs. Helvi Sipilä (Finland)	Mr. Ludek Handl (Czechoslovakia)
Twenty-fifth	Miss Maria Groza (Romania)	Mrs. Emilia C. de Barish (Costa Rica)	Mrs. Eva Gunawardana (Belgium)
Twenty-sixth	Mrs. Helvi Sipilä (Finland)	Mr. Yahya Mahmassani (Lebanon)	Mr. Amre Moussa (Egypt)
Twenty-seventh	Mr. Carlos Giambruno (Uruguay)	Mrs. Erica Daes (Greece)	Mrs. Luvsandanzangiin Ider (Mongolia)
		Mr. Kofi Sekyama (Ghana)	
Twenty-eighth	Mr. Yahya Mahmassani (Lebanon)	Mrs. Luz Bertrand de Bromley (Honduras)	Mr. Aykut Berk (Turkey)
		Mr. Amre Moussa (Egypt)	
Twenty-ninth	Mrs. Aminata Marico (Mali)	Miss Graziella Dubra (Uruguay)	Mr. Dietrich von Kyaw (Federal Republic of Germany)
		Mr. Gholam Ali Sayar (Iran)	
Thirtieth	Mr. Ladislav Smíd (Czechoslovakia)	Mrs. Gwen Etondé Burnley (United Republic of Cameroon)	Mrs. Sekela Kaninda (Zaire)
		Mrs. Leticia R. Shahani (Philippines)	

D. Third Committee (continued)

<u>Session</u>	<u>Chairman</u>	<u>Vice-Chairman</u>	<u>Rapporteur</u>
Thirty-first	Mr. Dietrich von Kyaw (Federal Republic of Germany)	Miss Faika Farouk (Tunisia) Mr. Miguel Alfonso Martínez (Cuba)	Mr. Ibrahim Badawi (Egypt)
Thirty-second	Mrs. Lucille Mair (Jamaica)	Mrs. Luvsandanzangiin Ider (Mongolia) Mr. Eigil Pedersen (Denmark)	Mr. Fuad Mubarak Ali Al-Hinai (Oman)
Thirty-third	Mrs. Leticia K. Shahani (Philippines)	Mr. Chérif Bachir Djigo (Senegal) Mr. Anestis Papastefanou (Greece)	Miss Ana del Carmen Richter (Argentina)
Thirty-fourth	Mr. Samir I. Sobhy (Egypt)	Mr. Jainendra Kumar Jain (India) Mrs. Claudia Restrepo de Reyes (Colombia)	Mr. Nikolai N. Komissarov (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic)
Thirty-fifth	Mr. Ivan Garvalov (Bulgaria)	Mrs. Carmen Silva de Areña (Peru) Mr. Johan Nordenfelt (Sweden)	Miss Olajumoke Oladayo Obafemi (Nigeria)
Thirty-sixth	Mr. Declan O'Donovan (Ireland)	Mr. Mario A. Esquivel Tobar (Costa Rica) Mrs. Dordana Masmoudi (Tunisia)	Mr. Naoharu Fuji (Japan)
Thirty-seventh	Mr. Carlos Calero Rodrigues (Brazil)	Mr. Dharar Abdul Razzak Razzooqi (Kuwait) Mr. Willi Schlegel (German Democratic Republic)	Mr. Karl Borchard (Federal Republic of Germany)

E. Fourth Committee

<u>Session</u>	<u>Chairman</u>	<u>Vice-Chairman</u>	<u>Rapporteur</u>
Twentieth	Mr. Majib Rahnema (Iran)	Mr. Emmanuel Bruce (Togo)	Mr. K. Natwar Singh (India)
Twenty-first	Mr. Fakhreddine Mohamed (Sudan)	Mr. N. T. D. Kanakaratne (Sri Lanka)	Mr. Mohsen S. Esfandiary (Iran)
Twenty-second	Mr. George J. Tomeh (Syrian Arab Republic)	Mr. E. A. Braithwaite (Guyana)	Mr. Buyantyn Dashtseren (Mongolia)
Twenty-third	Mr. P. V. J. Solomon (Trinidad and Tobago)	Mr. Buyantyn Dashtseren (Mongolia)	Mr. James E. K. Aggrey-Orleans (Ghana)
Twenty-fourth	Mr. Théodore Idzumbuir (Zaire)	Mr. Luben Pentchev (Bulgaria)	Mr. Mohamed Ali Abdullah (Democratic Yemen)
Twenty-fifth	Mr. Vernon Johnson Mwaanga (Zambia)	Mr. Assad K. Sadry (Iran)	Mr. Horacio Sevilla Borja (Ecuador)
Twenty-sixth	Mr. Keith Johnson (Jamaica)	Mrs. Brita Skottsberg-Ahman (Sweden)	Mr. Yilma Tadesse (Ethiopia)
Twenty-seventh	Mr. Zdenek Cerník (Czechoslovakia)	Mr. Salah Ahmed Mohamed Ibrahim (Sudan)	Mrs. Edda Weiss (Austria)
		Mr. Lionel Samuels (Guyana)	
Twenty-eighth	Mr. Leonardo Díaz González (Venezuela)	Mr. Henricus A. P. Heidweiller (Netherlands)	Mr. Ivan G. Garvalov (Bulgaria)
		Mrs. Famah Joka-Bangura (Sierra Leone)	
Twenty-ninth	Mr. Buyantyn Dashtseren (Mongolia)	Mr. Mohamad Sidik (Indonesia)	Mr. Arnaldo H. S. Araújo (Guinea-Bissau)
		Mr. Stanislav Suja (Czechoslovakia)	
Thirtieth	Mrs. Famah Joka-Bangura (Sierra Leone)	Mr. Amer Salig Araim (Iraq)	Mr. Rui Quartin Santos (Portugal)
		Mr. Bernal Vargas Saborío (Costa Rica)	

E. Fourth Committee (continued)

<u>Session</u>	<u>Chairman</u>	<u>Vice-Chairman</u>	<u>Rapporteur</u>
Thirty-first	Mr. Tom Eric Vraalsen (Norway)	Mr. Ede Gazdik (Hungary)	Mr. Abdul Majid Mangal (Afghanistan)
		Mr. Raymond Tchicaya (Gabon)	
Thirty-second	Mr. Mowaffak Allaf (Syrian Arab Republic)	Mr. Khaled Q. Al-Said (Oman)	Mr. Gürsel Demirok (Turkey)
		Mr. Mampuya-Musungayi Nkuembe (Zaire)	
Thirty-third	Mr. Leonid A. Dolguchits (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. Thomas S. Boya (Benin)	Mr. Daniel de la Pedraja (Mexico)
		Mr. Mir Abdul Wahab Siddiq (Afghanistan)	
Thirty-fourth	Mr. Thomas S. Boya (Benin)	Mr. Wisber Loeis (Indonesia)	Mr. Ron S. Morris (Australia)
		Mr. Luis Alberto Vasela Quiros (Costa Rica)	
Thirty-fifth	Mr. Noel G. Sinclair (Guyana)	Mr. Makhaola Nkau Lerotholi (Lesotho)	Mr. Aryoday Lal (Fiji)
		Mr. Frantisek Penazka (Czechoslovakia)	
Thirty-sixth	Mr. Jasim Yousif Jamal (Qatar)	Mr. Isselmou Ould Sidi Ahmed Vall (Mauritania)	Mr. Ibrahim O. Addabashi (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya)
		Mr. Gerhard Schröter (German Democratic Republic)	
Thirty-seventh	Mr. Raúl Roa Kouri (Cuba)	Mr. Essam Sadek Ramadan (Egypt)	Mr. Victor G. Garcia (Philippines)
		Mr. Jukka Valtasaari (Finland)	

F. Fifth Committee

<u>Session</u>	<u>Chairman</u>	<u>Vice-Chairman</u>	<u>Rapporteur</u>
Twentieth	Mr. Nejib Bouziri (Tunisia)	Mr. Pedro Olarte (Colombia)	Mr. Vladimir Prusa (Czechoslovakia)
Twenty-first	Mr. Vahap Asiroglu (Turkey)	Mr. Bogomil Todorov (Bulgaria)	Mr. David Silveira da Mota (Brazil)
Twenty-second	Mr. Harry Morris (Liberia)	Mr. Moshen S. Esfandiary (Iran)	Mr. B. J. Lynch (New Zealand)
Twenty-third	Mr. G. G. Tchernouchtchenko (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. W. G. M. Olivier (Canada)	Mr. Santiago Meyer Picón (Mexico)
			Mr. Paul André Beaulieu (Canada)
Twenty-fourth	Mr. David Silveira da Mota (Brazil)	Mr. Gindeel I. Gindeel (Sudan)	Mr. Gregor Woschnagg (Austria)
Twenty-fifth	Mr. Max Wershof (Canada)	Mr. Jozsef Tardos (Hungary)	Mr. Mohamed M. El Baradei (Egypt)
Twenty-sixth	Mr. Olu Sanu (Nigeria)	Mr. Gregor Woschnagg (Austria)	Mr. Babooram Rambissoon (Trinidad and Tobago)
Twenty-seventh	Mr. Motoo Ogiso (Japan)	Mr. Joseph Q. Cleland (Ghana)	Mr. Oleg N. Pashkevich (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic)
		Miss Fernanda Forcignano (Italy)	
Twenty-eighth	Mr. C. S. M. Mselle (United Republic of Tanzania)	Mr. Simón Arboleda (Colombia)	Mr. Ernesto C. Garrido (Philippines)
		Mr. Morteza Talieh (Iran)	
Twenty-ninth	Mr. Costa P. Caranicas (Greece)	Mr. Kemel Dipp Gómez (Dominican Republic)	Mr. Mahmoud M. Osman (Egypt)
		Mr. Ernesto C. Garrido (Philippines)	
Thirtieth	Mr. Christopher R. Thomas (Trinidad and Tobago)	Mr. Yasushi Akashi (Japan)	Mr. Ahmed Aboul Gheit (Egypt)
		Mr. Youri M. Matseiko (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic)	

F. Fifth Committee (continued)

<u>Session</u>	<u>Chairman</u>	<u>Vice-Chairman</u>	<u>Rapporteur</u>
Thirty-first	Mr. Ali Sunni Muntasser (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya)	Mr. Anwar Kemal (Pakistan) Mr. Atilio Norberto Molteni (Argentina)	Mr. Brian Nason (Ireland)
Thirty-second	Mr. Morteza Talieh (Iran)	Mr. Oswaldo Gamboa (Venezuela) Mr. Rudolf Schmidt (Federal Republic of Germany)	Mr. Peter Grigoryevich Belyaev (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic)
Thirty-third	Mr. Clarus Kobina Sekyi (Ghana)	Mr. Orlando Marville (Barbados) Miss Doris Muck (Austria)	Mr. Hamzah M. Hamzah (Syrian Arab Republic)
Thirty-fourth	Mr. André Xavier Pirson (Belgium)	Mr. Andrzej Abraszewski (Poland) Mr. Enrique Buj Flores (Mexico)	Mr. Ali Ben-Said Khamis (Algeria)
Thirty-fifth	Mr. Enrique Buj Flores (Mexico)	Mr. Hamed A. El-Houderi (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya) Mr. Anatoly Golovko (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. Carl C. Pedersen (Canada)
Thirty-sixth	Mr. Abdel-Rahman Abdalla (Sudan)	Mr. Soemadi Brotodiningrat (Indonesia) Mr. Michael Godfrey (New Zealand)	Mr. Mario Martorell (Peru)
Thirty-seventh	Mr. Andrzej Abraszewski (Poland)	Mr. Sumihiro Kuyama (Japan) Mr. Ernest Besley Maycock (Barbados)	Mr. Mohamed El Safty (Egypt)

G. Sixth Committee

<u>Session</u>	<u>Chairman</u>	<u>Vice-Chairman</u>	<u>Rapporteur</u>
Twentieth	Mr. Abdullah El-Erian (Egypt)	Mr. Constantin Flitan (Romania)	Mr. Gonzalo Alcívar (Ecuador)
Twenty-first	Mr. Vratislav Pechota (Czechoslovakia)	Mr. Armando Molina (Venezuela)	Mr. Gaetano Arangio Ruiz (Italy)
Twenty-second	Mr. Edvard Hambro (Norway)	Mr. Maluki Mwendwa (Kenya)	Mr. Sergio González Gálvez (Mexico)
Twenty-third	Mr. K. Krishna Rao (India)	Mr. Hugo Juan Gobbi (Argentina)	Mr. Gheorghe Secarin (Romania)
Twenty-fourth	Mr. Gonzalo Alcívar (Ecuador)	Mr. Paul B. Engo (United Republic of Cameroon)	Mr. Piet-Hein J. M. Houben (Netherlands)
Twenty-fifth	Mr. Paul B. Engo (United Republic of Cameroon)	Mr. Piet-Hein J. M. Houben (Netherlands)	Mr. Hisashi Owada (Japan)
Twenty-sixth	Mr. Zenon Rossides (Cyprus)	Mr. Duke Esmond Pollard (Guyana)	Mr. Alfons Klafkowski (Poland)
Twenty-seventh	Mr. Eric Suy (Belgium)	Mr. Andreas J. Jacovides (Cyprus)	Mr. B. A. Shitta-Bey (Nigeria)
		Mr. Rodrigo Velasco Arboleda (Colombia)	
Twenty-eighth	Mr. Sergio González Gálvez (Mexico)	Mr. Milan Sahović (Yugoslavia)	Mr. Joseph Mande-Ndjapou (Central African Republic)
		Mr. B. A. Shitta-Bey (Nigeria)	Mr. Simon N. Bozanga (Central African Republic)
Twenty-ninth	Mr. Milan Sahović (Yugoslavia)	Mr. Bengt Broms (Finland)	Mr. Joseph A. Sanders (Guyana)
		Mr. Abdelkrim Gana (Tunisia)	
Thirtieth	Mr. Frank Xavier Njenga (Kenya)	Mr. Víctor Manuel Godoy Figueredo (Paraguay)	Mr. Eike Bracklo (Federal Republic of Germany)
		Mr. Alfons Klafkowski (Poland)	

G. Sixth Committee (continued)

<u>Session</u>	<u>Chairman</u>	<u>Vice-Chairman</u>	<u>Rapporteur</u>
Thirty-first	Mr. Estelito P. Mendoza (Philippines)	Mr. Enrique Gaviria (Colombia)	Mr. Valentin V. Bojilov (Bulgaria)
		Mr. Zenon Rossides (Cyprus)	
Thirty-second	Mr. Enrique Gaviria (Colombia)	Mr. Valentin V. Bojilov (Bulgaria)	Mr. Awn S. Al-Khasawneh (Jordan)
		Mr. Thabo Makeka (Lesotho)	
Thirty-third	Mr. Luigi Ferrari-Bravo (Italy)	Mr. Davoud Bavand (Iran)	Mr. Ibrahim Abdul-Aziz Omar (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya)
		Mr. Alexandru Bolintineanu (Romania)	
Thirty-fourth	Mr. Pracha Guna-Kasem (Thailand)	Mr. Emmanuel T. Esquea Guerrero (Dominican Republic)	Mr. Jargalsaikhany Enkhsaikhan (Mongolia)
		Mr. Klaus E. D. A. Zehentner (Federal Republic of Germany)	
Thirty-fifth	Mr. Abdul G. Koroma (Sierra Leone)	Mr. Philippe Kirsch (Canada)	Mr. Wolfgang Hampe (German Democratic Republic)
		Miss Martha Oliveros (Argentina)	
Thirty-sixth	Mr. Juan José Calle y Calle (Peru)	Mr. M. El-Banhawy (Egypt)	Mr. Antonio Vifal (Spain)
		Mr. J. Enkhasaikhan (Mongolia)	
Thirty-seventh	Mr. Philippe Kirsch (Canada)	Mr. Ion Diaconu (Romania)	Miss Salwa Gabriel Berberi (Sudan)
		Mr. Peter D. Maynard (Bahamas)	

ANNEX III

Vice-Presidents of the General Assembly

(The permanent members of the Security Council have been omitted from the table)

Member States	Sessions																																							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19*	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37			
Australia				x									x				x					x										x								
Austria																					x									x										
Bahrain																															x						x			
Bangladesh																															x									
Barbados																									x						x									
Belgium																	x										x													
Benin																							x															x		
Bhutan																																			x					
Bolivia																							x															x		
Botswana																																							x	
Brazil				x										x													x													
Bulgaria															x			x								x						x								
Burma									x					x																										
Burundi																				x							x								x					
Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic																																					x			
Canada															x									x											x					
Central African Republic																					x											x								
Chad																																								
Chile																						x				x														
Colombia																		x																						
Congo																																								
Costa Rica																x																								
Cuba				x																																				
Cyprus																	x		x																					
Czechoslovakia														x			x																							
Democratic Yemen																																								
Denmark																																								
Dominican Republic																																								
Ecuador										x				x																										
Egypt										x																														
El Salvador																																								
Ethiopia											x																													
Fiji																																								
Gabon																																								
German Democratic Republic																																								
Germany, Federal Republic of																																								
Ghana																																								
Greece																																								

* The General Assembly did not elect any Vice-Presidents.

ANNEX III (continued)

Member States	Sessions																																						
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19*	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37		
Guatemala																				x													x						
Guinea																		x						x									x						
Guyana																								x												x			
Haiti																		x											x									x	
Honduras							x																																
Hungary																						x															x		
Iceland																			x																		x		
India												x																											
Indonesia														x																								x	
Iran (Islamic Republic of)																																							
Iraq							x																																
Israel								x																															
Italy												x																											
Ivory Coast																																							
Jamaica																																						x	
Japan																																							
Jordan																																							
Kenya																																							
Kuwait																																							x
Lao People's Democratic Republic																																							
Lebanon																																							
Lesotho																																							
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya																																							x
Luxembourg																																							
Madagascar																																							
Malawi																																							
Malaysia																																							
Mali																																							x
Malta																																							
Mauritania																																							
Mauritius																																							x
Mexico		x	x																																				

* The General Assembly did not elect any Vice-Presidents.

ANNEX III (continued)

Member States	Sessions																																				
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19*	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
Oman																															x					x	
Pakistan			x										x		x																			x		x	
Panama															x									x							x			x		x	
Papua New Guinea																																		x		x	
Paraguay												x									x							x									
Peru																							x			x					x		x				
Philippines														x									x		x		x		x								x
Poland			x																		x													x			
Qatar																																			x		
Romania														x				x																		x	
Rwanda																																					x
Senegal																																					
Seychelles																																					x
Sierra Leone																																					
Singapore																																					
Somalia																																					
South Africa	x													x																							
Spain													x																								
Sri Lanka												x																									
Sudan																																					
Sweden															x																						x
Syrian Arab Republic																			x																		
Thailand																																					
Togo																																					
Trinidad and Tobago																																					
Tunisia													x																								
Turkey															x				x																		x
Uganda																																					
Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic																																					
United Arab Emirates																																					
United Republic of Cameroon																																					
United Republic of Tanzania																																					
Upper Volta																																					
Uruguay														x																							
Venezuela	x					x										x																					
Yemen																																					
Yugoslavia							x																														
Zaire																																					
Zambia																																					
Zimbabwe																																					

* The General Assembly did not elect any Vice-Presidents.

ANNEX IV

Non-permanent members of the Security Council

Member States	Years																																							
	1946	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	
Algeria																								x	x															
Argentina				x	x									x	x							x	x				x	x												
Australia	x	x									x	x																	x	x										
Austria																													x	x										
Bangladesh																																			x	x				
Belgium			x	x							x	x															x	x												
Benin																																								
Bolivia																				x	x													x	x					
Brazil	x	x				x	x			x	x							x	x			x	x																	
Bulgaria																					x	x																		
Burundi																									x	x														
Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic																																								
Canada				x	x								x	x									x	x																
Chile								x	x							x	x																							
Colombia			x	x					x	x																x	x													
Costa Rica																																								
Cuba				x	x						x	x																												
Czechoslovakia																			x																	x	x			
Denmark									x	x													x	x																
Ecuador						x	x								x	x																								
Egypt	x			x	x												x	x																						
Ethiopia																								x	x															
Finland																									x	x														
Gabon																																				x	x			
German Democratic Republic																																						x	x	
Germany, Federal Republic of																																						x	x	
Ghana																		x	x																					
Greece																																								
Guinea																												x	x											
Guyana																																						x	x	
Hungary																									x	x														
India							x	x																x	x				x	x										
Indonesia																																								

1.

Member States	Years																																										
	1946	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84				
Iran (Islamic Republic of)										x	x																																
Iraq											x	x																		x	x												
Ireland																	x																					x	x				
Italy													x	x													x	x			x	x								x	x		
Ivory Coast																			x	x																							
Jamaica																																				x	x						
Japan												x	x								x	x					x	x			x	x						x	x				
Jordan																				x	x																			x	x		
Kenya																													x	x											x	x	
Kuwait																																			x	x							
Lebanon								x	x																																		
Liberia																x																											
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya																																											
Malaysia																				x																							
Mali																					x	x																					
Malta																																									x	x	
Mauritania																														x	x												
Mauritius																																				x	x						
Mexico	x																																						x	x			
Morocco																			x	x																							
Nepal																									x	x																	
Netherlands	x						x	x													x	x																				x	
New Zealand											x	x										x																					
Nicaragua																											x	x														x	x
Niger																																											
Nigeria																						x	x																				
Norway																																											
Pakistan																																											
Pakistan																																											
Pakistan																																											
Pakistan																																											
Pakistan																																											
Pakistan																																											
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Pakistan																																											
Pakistan																																											
Pakistan																																											
Pakistan																																											

ANNEX IV (continued)

	Years																																							
Member States	1946	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	
Somalia																											x	x												
Spain																									x	x												x	x	
Sri Lanka																x	x																						x	x
Sudan																												x	x											
Sweden													x	x																	x	x								
Syrian Arab Republic			x	x																						x	x													
Togo																																							x	x
Tunisia																x	x																					x	x	
Turkey							x	x			x	x					x																							
Uganda																						x																x	x	
Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic					x	x																																		
United Republic of Cameroon																														x	x									
United Republic of Tanzania																																x	x							
Uruguay																					x	x																		
Venezuela																	x	x															x	x						
Yugoslavia					x	x					x																	x	x											
Zaire																																							x	x
Zambia																									x	x										x	x			
Zimbabwe																																								x

Members of the Economic and Social Council

[illegible]

a/ By resolution 2758 (XXVI) of 25 October 1971, the General Assembly, inter alia, decided:

"... to restore all its rights to the People's Republic of China and to recognize the representatives of its Government as the only legitimate representatives of China to the United Nations, and to expel forthwith the representatives of Chiang Kai-shek from the place which they unlawfully occupy at the United Nations and in all the organizations related to it."

ANNEX V (continued)

Member States	Years																																									
	1946	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85		
Egypt							x	x	x	x	x	x					x	x	x										x	x	x											
El Salvador																	x	x	x																							
Ethiopia																	x	x	x											x	x	x										
Fiji																																										
Finland												x	x	x															x	x	x											
France	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Gabon																				x	x	x																				
German Democratic Republic																														x	x	x										
Germany, Federal Republic of																														x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Ghana																																										
Greece	x										x	x	x							x	x	x																				
Guatemala																																										
Guinea																																										
Haiti																																										
Hungary																																										
India	x	x		x	x	x		x	x	x																																
Indonesia																																										
Iran (Islamic Republic of)																																										
Iraq																																										
Ireland																																										
Italy																																										
Ivory Coast																																										
Jamaica																																										
Japan																																										
Jordan																																										
Kenya																																										
Kuwait																																										
Lebanon	x	x	x	x																																						
Lesotho																																										

ANNEX V (continued)

	Years																																											
Member States	1946	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85				
Mexico					x	x	x					x	x	x								x	x	x					x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x			
Mongolia																													x	x	x													
Morocco																						x	x	x										x	x	x								
Nepal																																					x	x	x					
Netherlands	x	x	x							x	x	x	x	x	x														x	x	x		x	x	x						x	x	x	
New Zealand			x	x	x									x	x	x												x	x	x		x	x	x							x	x	x	
Nicaragua																																							x	x	x			
Niger																											x	x	x															
Nigeria																																		x	x	x		x	x	x				
Norway	x	x								x	x	x													x	x	x				x	x	x					x	x	x				
Pakistan					x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x							x	x	x		x	x	x			x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Panama																						x	x	x																				
Peru	x	x	x	x	x	x															x	x	x		x	x	x			x	x	x					x	x	x					
Philippines							x	x	x													x	x	x									x	x	x									
Poland				x	x	x	x	x					x	x	x	x	x											x	x	x		x	x	x				x	x	x				
Portugal																																	x	x	x					x	x	x		
Qatar																																		x	x	x					x	x	x	
Romania																					x	x	x						x	x	x		x	x	x				x	x	x			
Rwanda																																		x	x	x								
Saint Lucia																																							x	x	x			
Saudi Arabia																																									x	x	x	
Senegal																																												
Sierra Leone																						x	x	x	x	x															x	x	x	
Somalia																																												
Spain														x	x	x																												
Sri Lanka																																												
Sudan														x	x	x																												
Suriname																																												
Swaziland																																												
Sweden							x	x	x													x	x	x						x														
Syrian Arab Republic																																												
Thailand																																												
Togo																																												
Trinidad and Tobago																																												
Tunisia																																												
Turkey			x	x	x					x	x	x											x	x	x																			
Uganda																																												
Ukrainian Soviet																																												
Socialist Republic	x																																											
Union of Soviet																																												
Socialist Republics	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
United Arab Emirates																																												

ANNEX V (continued)

Member States	Years																																											
	1946	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85				
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x			
United Republic of Cameroon																				x	x	x											x	x	x	x	x	x	x					
United Republic of Tanzania																				x	x	x	x	x	x									x	x	x								
United States of America	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		
Upper Volta																									x	x	x							x	x	x								
Uruguay						x	x	x																																				
Venezuela		x	x	x					x	x	x				x	x	x				x	x	x							x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		
Yemen																																												
Yugoslavia	x							x	x	x	x	x	x					x	x	x					x	x	x			x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x						
Zaire																											x	x	x	x	x	x	x				x	x	x	x				
Zambia																											x	x	x	x							x	x	x					

ANNEX VI

States Members of the United Nations

[illegible]

ANNEX VI (continued)

Member States	Year of admission																																						
	1945	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	
Democratic Yemen																							x																
Denmark	x																																						
Djibouti																																							
Dominica																																							
Dominican Republic	x																																						
Ecuador	x																																						
Egypt	x																																						
El Salvador	x																																						
Equatorial Guinea																																							
Ethiopia	x																																						
Fiji																																							
Finland												x																											
France	x																																						
Gabon																																							
Gambia																																							
German Democratic Republic																																							
Germany, Federal Republic of																																							
Ghana														x																									
Greece	x																																						
Grenada																																							
Guatemala	x																																						
Guinea																																							
Guinea-Bissau																																							
Guyana																																							
Haiti	x																																						
Honduras	x																																						
Hungary													x																										
Iceland				x																																			
India	x																																						
Indonesia								x																															
Iran (Islamic Republic of)																																							
Iraq	x																																						
Ireland													x																										
Israel								x																															
Italy													x																										
Ivory Coast																																							

ANNEX VI (continued)

[illegible]

ANNEX VI (continued)

	Year of admission																																						
Member States	1945	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	
Portugal											x																												
Qatar																											x												
Romania											x																	x											
Rwanda																		x																					
Saint Lucia																																					x		
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines																																						x	
Samoa																																							
Sao Tome and Principe																																							
Saudi Arabia	x																																						
Senegal																	x																						
Seychelles																																							
Sierra Leone																		x																					
Singapore																																							
Solomon Islands																																							
Somalia																	x																						
South Africa	x																																						
Spain												x																											
Sri Lanka												x																											
Sudan													x																										
Suriname																																							
Swaziland																																							
Sweden																																							
Syrian Arab Republic	x																																						
Thailand																																							
Togo																																							
Trinidad and Tobago																																							
Tunisia													x																										
Turkey	x																																						
Uganda																																							
Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic	x																																						
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	x																																						
United Arab Emirates																																							
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	x																																						

ANNEX VI (continued)

[illegible]

ANNEX VII

Composition of organs

The following list provides a reference to the composition of organs mentioned in this document:

<u>Organ</u>	<u>Item of preliminary list</u>
<u>Ad Hoc</u> Committee on International Terrorism	124
<u>Ad Hoc</u> Committee on the Drafting of an International Convention against <u>Apartheid</u> in Sports	32
<u>Ad Hoc</u> Committee on the Drafting of an International Convention against the Recruitment, Use, Financing and Training of Mercenaries	130
<u>Ad Hoc</u> Committee on the Indian Ocean	59
<u>Ad Hoc</u> Committee on the World Disarmament Conference	60
Advisory Commission of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East	73
Advisory Committee for the International Youth Year	84
Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions	17 (a)
Advisory Committee on the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa	106
Advisory Committee on the United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law	112
Board of Auditors	17 (c)
Board of Governors of the United Nations Special Fund for Land-locked Developing Countries	16 (e)
Board of Trustees of the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture	97
Commission on Human Settlements	78 (h)
Committee for Programme and Co-ordination	16 (d)
Committee on Conferences	115

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<u>Organ</u>	<u>Item of preliminary list</u>
Committee on Contributions	17 (b)
Committee on Disarmament	62
Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes	79 (h)
Committee on Information	72
Committee on Relations with the Host Country	134
Committee on the Development and Utilization of New and Renewable Sources of Energy	78 (l)
Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women	92
Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination	87 (a)
Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People	33
Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space	70
Consultative Committee on the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women	91 (d)
Council of the United Nations University	80 (b)
Credentials Committee	3
Disarmament Commission	62
Economic and Social Council	15 (b)
Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund	79 (g)
General Committee	8
Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme ...	79 (b)
Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme ...	16 (b)
High-level Committee on the Review of Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries	78 (f)
Human Rights Committee	96 (a)
Industrial Development Board	16 (a)

<u>Organ</u>	<u>Item of preliminary list</u>
Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development	78 (d)
International Civil Service Commission	118
International Court of Justice	13
International Law Commission	132
Investments Committee	17 (d)
Joint Inspection Unit	114
Negotiating Committee on the Financial Emergency of the United Nations	112
Peace Observation Commission	17 (f)
Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference for the Promotion of International Co-operation in the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy	35
Security Council	15 (a)
Special Committee against <u>Apartheid</u>	32
Special Committee on Enhancing the Effectiveness of the Principle of Non-Use of Force in International Relations	127
Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations	71
Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization	135
Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples	18
Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories	69
Trade and Development Board	78 (b)
United Nations Administrative Tribunal	17 (e)
United Nations Commission on International Trade Law	128

<u>Organ</u>	<u>Item of preliminary list</u>
United Nations Council for Namibia	36
United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation	68
Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East	73
World Food Council	16 (c)
