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## Thirty-ninth session

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

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\* The unannotated preliminary list was issued on 15 February 1984 (A/39/50). Drafting changes made since that date have been included in the present document and will be reflected in the provisional agenda, which will be issued on 20 July 1984 (A/39/150).

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1/ This item remains on the agenda of the thirty-eighth session (see decision 38/456). Its inclusion in the provisional agenda of the thirty-ninth session is subject to any further action that the General Assembly may take on it at its thirty-eighth session.

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

1. This document, which corresponds to the preliminary list circulated on 15 February 1984 (A/39/50), 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 20 July 1984 (A/39/150).

3. An addendum to this document (A/39/100/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-ninth session will convene at United Nations Headquarters on Tuesday, 18 September 1984, at 3 p.m.

## II. ANNOTATED LIST

### 1. Opening of the session by the Chairman of the delegation of Panama

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-ninth 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.

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

At its thirty-eighth session, 3/ the General Assembly appointed the following States to be members of the Credentials Committee: China, Colombia, Indonesia, Jamaica, Mali, Portugal, Uganda, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and United States of America (decision 38/301). At that session, the Assembly approved the report of the Committee (resolution 38/2).

At the thirty-ninth 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 and thirty-eighth sessions, 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;

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

- (a) Report of the Credentials Committee: A/38/508;
- (b) Amendment: A/38/L.4;
- (c) Resolution 38/2;
- (d) Plenary meetings: A/38/PV.1 and 34.

- (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;

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

- (a) Decision 38/302;
- (b) Plenary meeting: A/38/PV.1.

(d) One representative from a Western European or other State;

(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

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

(a) Decision 38/303;

(b) Meetings of the Main Committees: A/C.1/38/PV.1, A/SPC/38/SR.1, A/C.2/38/SR.1, A/C.3/38/SR.1, A/C.4/38/SR.1, A/C.5/38/SR.1, A/C.6/38/SR.1;

(c) Plenary meeting: A/38/PV.2.

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four occasions to increase the number of Vice-Presidents (resolutions 1104 (XI), 1192 (XII), 1990 (XVIII) and 33/138).

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

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

At its 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-eighth session, 7/ the General Assembly took note of the communication from the Secretary-General (A/38/438) without discussion (decision 38/404).

At the thirty-ninth 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.

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

- (a) Decision 38/304;
- (b) Plenary meeting: A/38/PV.2.

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

- (a) Note by the Secretary-General: A/38/438;
- (b) Decision 38/404;
- (c) Plenary meeting: A/38/PV.39.

### 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-ninth session (see sect. I, para. 1) was circulated on 15 February 1984 (A/39/50). The provisional agenda for the thirty-ninth session (A/39/150) will appear on 20 July 1984.

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/39/200) will be issued on 24 August 1984.

### 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-ninth session, the Secretary-General's memorandum will be issued as document A/BUR/39/1.



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.

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.

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

- (a) Preliminary list: A/38/50/Rev.1;
- (b) Annotated list: A/38/100;
- (c) Provisional agenda: A/38/150;
- (d) Supplementary list: A/38/200;
- (e) Memorandum by the Secretary-General: A/BUR/38/1;
- (f) Reports of the General Committee: A/38/250 and Add.1-5;
- (g) Agenda: A/38/251 and Add.1-4;
- (h) Allocation of agenda items: A/38/252 and Add.1-5;
- (i) Annotated agenda: A/38/100/Add.1;
- (j) Letters from the Chairman of the Committee on Conferences: A/38/414 and Add.1 and 2;
- (k) Decisions 38/401 to 38/403 and 38/456;
- (l) Meetings of the General Committee: A/BUR/38/SR.1-7;
- (m) Plenary meetings: A/38/PV.3, 4, 11, 21, 28, 32, 41, 96 and 104.

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At the thirty-eighth session, 29 plenary meetings were devoted to the general debate (A/38/PV.5-33), during which 132 speakers took the floor. <sup>9/</sup> The minimum length of statements was 15 minutes and the maximum 85 minutes, the average length being 34 minutes. <sup>10/</sup>

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

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

The General Assembly usually takes note of the report without discussion. However, at its thirty-seventh session, the Assembly 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 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).

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<sup>9/</sup> At the thirty-seventh session, 30 plenary meetings were devoted to the general debate, during which 143 speakers took the floor.

<sup>10/</sup> At the thirty-seventh session, the minimum length of statements was 14 minutes and the maximum 66 minutes, the average length being 35 minutes.

At its thirty-eighth session, 11/ the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General (decision 38/410).

At the thirty-ninth session, the report of the Secretary-General will appear as Supplement No. 1 (A/39/1).

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-eighth session, 12/ the General Assembly took note of the report of the Security Council covering the period from 16 June 1982 to 15 June 1983 (decision 38/424).

At the thirty-ninth session, the report of the Security Council, covering the period from 16 June 1983 to 15 June 1984, will appear as Supplement No. 2 (A/39/2).

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

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: Supplement No. 1 (A/38/1);
- (b) Decision 38/410;
- (c) Plenary meeting: A/38/PV.82.

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

- (a) Report of the Security Council: Supplement No. 2 (A/38/2);
- (b) Decision 38/424;
- (c) Plenary meeting: A/38/PV.99.

12. Report of the Economic and Social Council

- (a) Report of the Council
- (b) Reports of the Secretary-General
- (c) Reports of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

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-eighth session covered the organizational session for 1983 and the first and second regular sessions of 1983. 13/

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

- (a) Report of the Economic and Social Council: Supplement No. 3 (A/38/3);
- (b) Reports of the Secretary-General:
  - (i) Question of international legal protection of the human rights of individuals who are not citizens of the country in which they live: A/38/147 and Add.1 and 2;
  - (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/38/166-E/1983/34 and Add.1-3;
  - (iii) Role of the public sector in promoting the economic development of developing countries: A/38/176-E/1983/50;
  - (iv) Exchange of information on banned hazardous chemicals and unsafe pharmaceutical products: A/38/190-E/1983/67;
  - (v) Assistance to the Palestinian people in Lebanon: A/38/207-E/1983/65;
  - (vi) Co-operation between the United Nations and the Agency for Cultural and Technical Co-operation: A/38/236-E/1983/75;
  - (vii) Transport and Communications Decade in Africa: A/38/259-E/1983/79;

At the thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Economic and Social Council (A/39/3, (parts I and II)), to be subsequently issued as Supplement No. 3 (A/39/3).

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(continued)

- (viii) Particular problems facing Zaire with regard to transport, transit and access to foreign markets: A/38/264-E/1983/90 and Add.1;
- (ix) 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: A/38/265-E/1983/85;
- (x) Special measures for the social and economic development of Africa in the 1980s: A/38/275-E/1983/88;
- (xi) Permanent sovereignty over national resources in the occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories: A/38/282-E/1983/84;
- (xii) Humanitarian assistance to refugees in Djibouti: A/38/399 and Corr.1;
- (xiii) Assistance to refugees in Somalia: A/38/400 and Corr.1;
- (xiv) International Year of Peace: A/38/413 and Add.1 and 2;
- (xv) Situation of refugees in the Sudan: A/38/427 and Corr.1;
- (xvi) Assistance to displaced persons in Ethiopia: A/38/428 and Corr.1;
- (xvii) Assistance to student refugees in southern Africa: A/38/429 and Corr.1;
- (xviii) Regional arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights: A/38/480;
- (xix) Implementation of General Assembly resolution 37/214: A/38/505 and Corr.1 and Add.1;
- (xx) International co-operation in drug abuse control: A/38/522;
- (xxi) Human rights and mass exoduses: A/38/538;

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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.

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(continued)

(c) Notes by the Secretary-General:

- (i) Manila Declaration on World Tourism: A/38/182-E/1983/66;
  - (ii) Preparation of the plan of action for the second phase (1984-1988) of the Transport and Communications Decade in Africa: A/38/263-E/1983/80;
  - (iii) Seminar on violations of human rights in the Palestinian and other territories occupied by Israel: A/38/270;
  - (iv) World Communications Year: A/38/374-E/1983/95;
  - (v) Protection of human rights in Chile: A/38/385 and Add.1;
  - (vi) Violations of human rights in southern Africa: A/38/422;
  - (vii) Strategy and policies for drug control: A/38/423;
  - (viii) Situation of human rights in Guatemala: A/38/485;
  - (ix) Synopsis of the comments of Governments on the draft guidelines for consumer protection: A/38/498;
  - (x) Situation of human rights in El Salvador: A/38/503;
  - (xi) Development of the energy resources of the developing countries: A/38/512;
- (d) Report of the Second Committee: A/38/701 and Add.1;
- (e) Report of the Third Committee: A/38/680 and Corr.1;
- (f) Report of the Fourth Committee: A/38/609;
- (g) Reports of the Fifth Committee: A/38/658, A/38/726, A/38/747, A/38/751;
- (h) Resolutions 38/51, 38/86 to 38/103 and 38/143 to 38/151 and decisions 38/428 to 38/435, 38/449 and 38/453;

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### International co-operation in drug abuse control

At its thirty-fourth session, in 1979, the General Assembly requested the organs of the United Nations and the specialized agencies with programmes having an impact on narcotics, as a means of expediting a concerted international effort substantially to reduce illicit drug activities, to report annually to the Assembly on their activities and proposed projects in this field (resolution 34/177). The Organizational Committee of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination later entrusted the Commission on Narcotic Drugs with the responsibility of ensuring the implementation of resolution 34/177 and requested the Director of the Division of Narcotic Drugs to pursue consultations with the organizations concerned to co-ordinate related international drug control matters within the United Nations system.

At the thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 34/177.

### 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 and thirty-sixth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the question (resolutions 35/197 and 36/154).

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(continued)

- (i) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/38/SR.24-31, 34, 36, 39, 41, 45, 46, 52, 53, 55 and 56;
- (j) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/38/SR.18 and 54-71;
- (k) Meetings of the Fourth Committee: A/C.4/38/SR.8 and 10-19;
- (l) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/38/SR.44, 55, 61, 62 and 75;
- (m) Plenary meetings: A/38/PV.86, 87, 100, 102 and 104.

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At its thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Seminar on National, Local and Regional Arrangements for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights in the Asian Region held at Colombo in 1982 (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); 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 its thirty-eighth session, 13/ the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General (A/38/480); expressed its thanks to the specialized agencies, the regional commissions and the regional intergovernmental organizations, as well as the non-governmental organizations concerned, which had contributed to the preparation of that report; invited the specialized agencies, the regional commissions and the regional intergovernmental organizations which had not yet been able to do so to communicate to the Secretary-General their views on exchanges of information between the United Nations and the regional organizations and bodies for the promotion and protection of human rights, together with their views on ways and means of furthering such exchanges; and invited the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session a further report amplifying the report prepared in accordance with resolution 37/172 (resolution 38/97).

At the thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolutions 37/171 and 38/97 (A/39/174-E/1984/38).

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 (resolution 35/198).

At its thirty-sixth and thirty-seventh sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of this question (resolutions 36/160 and 37/170).

At its thirty-eighth session, 13/ the General Assembly took note of the reports of the Working Group and expressed its satisfaction with the substantial progress that the Working Group had so far 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 hold an inter-sessional meeting of two weeks' duration in New York, immediately after the first regular session of 1984 of the Economic and Social Council; invited the Secretary-General to transmit to Governments the reports of the Working Group so as to allow the members of the Group to continue their task during the inter-sessional meeting to be held in the spring of 1984, as well as to transmit the results obtained at that meeting in order that the Assembly might consider them during its thirty-ninth session; also invited the Secretary-General to transmit the above-mentioned documents to the competent organs of the United Nations and to international organizations concerned, for their information, so as to enable them to continue their co-operation with the Working Group; and decided that the Working Group should meet during the thirty-ninth session of the Assembly, preferably at the beginning of the session, to continue and, if possible, to complete the elaboration of an international convention on the protection of the rights of all migrant workers and their families (resolution 38/86).

At the thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Working Group called for under resolution 38/86.

#### 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, thirty-sixth and thirty-seventh 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, 36/165 and 37/169).

At its thirty-eighth 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; decided to establish, at its thirty-ninth 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-ninth session (resolution 38/87).

At the thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 38/87.

#### 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; and 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 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; 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, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General (A/37/419) and of the High Commissioner (A/37/12); 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 its thirty-eighth session, 13/ the General Assembly took note of the report of the High Commissioner (A/38/400 and Corr.1); requested the High Commissioner to make a further comprehensive review of the overall needs of the refugees, taking into account those aspects relating to their rehabilitation and settlement; also requested him, in consultation with the Secretary-General, to apprise the Economic and Social Council, at its second regular session of 1984, of the proposed review of the refugee situation in Somalia; and further requested him, in consultation with the Secretary-General, to report to the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session (resolution 38/88).

At the thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report called for under resolution 38/88.

#### 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 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 (A/36/214) and that of the High Commissioner annexed thereto (resolution 36/156).

At its first regular session of 1982, the Economic and Social Council 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 General Assembly at its thirty-seventh session (resolution 1982/3).

At its thirty-seventh session, 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 (A/37/12); requested the High Commissioner to continue to organize adequate programmes of assistance to the refugees; 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 its thirty-eighth session, 13/ the General Assembly took note with appreciation of the reports of the High Commissioner (A/38/12 and A/38/399 and Corr.1); called upon the High Commissioner to mobilize the necessary resources to implement lasting solutions for the refugees in Djibouti; urged the High Commissioner to take the necessary measures to ensure that adequate, appropriate and lasting solutions were achieved and to maintain close contact with Member States, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and voluntary agencies concerned with a view to mobilizing the necessary resources; and further requested the High Commissioner, in close co-operation with the Secretary-General, to report to the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session (resolution 38/89).

At the thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report called for under resolution 38/89.

#### 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; 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, the General Assembly endorsed the report of the inter-agency technical follow-up mission to the Sudan and the recommendations contained therein; requested the Secretary-General to mobilize the necessary financial and material assistance for the implementation of the recommendations of the various inter-agency missions; 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 its thirty-eighth session, 13/ the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General and the recommendations of the inter-agency technical follow-up missions (A/38/427 and Corr.1); requested the Secretary-General to mobilize the necessary financial and material assistance for the full implementation of the recommendations; requested the High Commissioner to continue co-ordination with the appropriate specialized agencies in order to consolidate and ensure the continuation of essential services to the refugees in their settlements; and also requested the High Commissioner, in co-operation with the Secretary-General, to report to the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session on the progress made in the implementation of the recommendations of the inter-agency technical follow-up missions (resolution 38/90).

At the thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report called for under resolution 38/90.

#### 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 sessions of 1981 and 1982, 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, 1981/32 and 1982/2).

At its thirty-fifth, thirty-sixth and thirty-seventh 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, 36/161 and 37/175).

At its thirty-eighth session, 13/ the General Assembly endorsed once again the appeals of the Secretary-General, the Assembly and the Economic and Social Council concerning 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 numbers of voluntary returnees, as well as for displaced persons; and requested the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the High Commissioner, to apprise the Council, at its second regular session of 1984, of the implementation of the resolution and to report thereon to the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session (resolution 38/91).

At the thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report called for under resolution 38/91.

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; 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; 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 keep the matter under review and to report to the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session (resolution 36/170).

At its thirty-seventh 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 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 its thirty-eighth session, 13/ the General Assembly endorsed the assessments and recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary-General (A/38/429 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; and requested the High Commissioner, in co-operation with the Secretary-General, to keep the matter under review, to apprise the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1984 of the status of the programmes and to report to the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session (resolution 38/95).

At the thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report called for under resolution 38/95.

#### Strategy and policies for drug control

At its thirty-second session, in 1977, the General Assembly, having recognized the urgent need to make individuals and Governments more aware of the dangers of drug abuse and the need for increased attention to the field of prevention, treatment and rehabilitation, requested the Commission on Narcotic Drugs to study the possibility of launching a meaningful programme of international drug abuse control strategy and policies, including the possibility of integrating therein existing policies or envisaged development assistance programmes (resolution 32/124).

At its thirty-third session, the General Assembly urged Governments to support the work of the Commission and to provide complete data and information to the Secretary-General in their annual reports; and requested the Commission to undertake at its twenty-eighth session the finalization and implementation of the comprehensive programme of international drug abuse control strategy and policies (resolution 33/168).

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly requested the Commission to finalize at its next special session, to be held in 1980, a meaningful programme of international drug abuse control strategy and policies aimed at eradicating illicit demand for, production of and traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, and to report to the Economic and Social Council at its first regular session of 1980 on the progress achieved; further requested the organs of the United Nations and the specialized agencies with programmes having an impact on narcotics to report annually to the Assembly on their activities and proposed projects in this field; and requested the Secretary-General to report annually to the Assembly (resolution 34/177).

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly called upon the Commission to present, at its thirtieth regular session, the completed international programme for drug abuse control so that such a comprehensive, co-ordinated global strategy might be translated at the earliest possible date into actions seeking to interdict narcotics trafficking, eradicate the illicit production and demand, educate citizens throughout the world regarding the dangers of drugs and treat and rehabilitate those individuals who had become dependent upon or addicted to drugs (resolution 35/195).



At its thirty-sixth session, the General Assembly adopted the International Drug Abuse Control Strategy and the basic five-year programme of action dealt with in Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 1 (XXIX) which the Economic and Social Council, in its decision 1981/113 of 6 May 1981, had decided to transmit to the Assembly; requested the Commission, within available resources, to establish a task force to review, monitor and co-ordinate the implementation of the Strategy and the programme of action and to submit a report to the Commission at each session or special session; and requested the Commission to review the report of its task force and to report thereon, through the Economic and Social Council, to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session and annually thereafter (resolution 36/168).

At its thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly, having noted with satisfaction the establishment of the task force, approved the projects recommended by the Commission in its resolution 1 (S-VII); and requested the Commission to review the reports of its task force and to report thereon, through the Economic and Social Council, to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session (resolution 37/168).

At its first regular session of 1983, the Economic and Social Council decided to transmit annex II to the report of the Commission on its thirtieth session to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session. The annex contained the programme for the third and fourth years of the basic five-year programme of action adopted by the Assembly in the context of the International Drug Abuse Control Strategy established by resolution 36/168 (decision 1983/117).

At its thirty-eighth session, 13/ the General Assembly approved the programme of action for the biennium 1984-1985, the third and fourth years of the basic five-year programme of action; and decided that, beginning with its eighth special session, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, meeting in plenary during its sessions and in the presence of all interested observers, would constitute the task force envisaged in resolution 36/168 (resolution 38/98).

At the thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly will have before it a note by the Secretary-General on strategy and policies for drug control.

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).

At its thirty-fifth, thirty-sixth and thirty-seventh sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of this question (resolutions 35/200, 36/162 and 37/179).

At its thirty-eighth 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, or systematic denial of human rights and fundamental freedoms, or which had such consequences; 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; called upon 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; 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 or give serious consideration to acceding 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; requested the Secretary-General to ensure that the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat paid attention to the dissemination of information on the forthcoming fortieth anniversary of the conclusion of the Second World War, exposing the ideologies and practices described above; reiterated its request to the Commission on Human Rights to consider this subject at its fortieth session; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report, through the Economic and Social Council, to the Assembly at its thirty-ninth 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 38/99).

At its fortieth session, in March 1984, the Commission on Human Rights, inter alia, invited all States, on the occasion of the fortieth anniversary of the conclusion of the Second World War, to renew their efforts to counter the spread of

all totalitarian ideologies and practices and thereby to help to maintain international peace and avoid future conflict; recommended to the Economic and Social Council that it request the General Assembly to hold a special commemorative meeting, during its fortieth session in 1985, to celebrate the fortieth anniversary of the conclusion of the Second World War and the founding of the United Nations; and further recommended to the Council that it request the Assembly to hold, on the occasion of the special commemorative meeting, a discussion designed to consider ways and means of taking effective measures in order to avoid the spread in the contemporary world of all forms of totalitarian ideologies or practices which, whatever their name might be, promoted any kind of racial, ethnic or other exclusiveness or intolerance, or which resulted in the denial of human rights and fundamental freedoms (resolution 1984/42).

At the thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 38/99 (A/39/168-E/1984/39 and Add.1).

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

This question has been considered by the General Assembly since its thirty-sixth session, in 1981 (decision 36/435 and resolution 37/184) and by the Commission on Human Rights since its thirty-fifth session, in 1979 (decision 12 (XXXV) and resolutions 32 (XXXVI), 33 (XXXVII), 1982/31 and 1983/37).

At its thirty-ninth session, in March 1983, the Commission on Human Rights 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 its thirty-eighth session, 13/ the General Assembly, taking note of the interim report of the Special Rapporteur (A/38/485), called for under Commission resolution 1983/37, expressed its deep concern at the continuing massive violations of human rights in Guatemala; and requested the Commission to study carefully the report of its Special Rapporteur, as well as other information pertaining to the situation in Guatemala, and to consider further steps for securing effective respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all in that country (resolution 38/100).

At its fortieth session, in March 1984, the Commission on Human Rights, having considered the final report of the Special Rapporteur (E/CN.4/1983/30), decided to extend the mandate of the Special Rapporteur for another year; and requested him to report on the subsequent development of the situation of human rights in Guatemala and to submit an interim report to the General Assembly at its thirty-ninth session and a final report to the Commission at its forty-first session (resolution 1984/53).

At the thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly will have before it a note by the Secretary-General transmitting the interim report of the Special Rapporteur called for under Commission resolution 1984/53.

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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 and to submit an interim report to the General Assembly and a final report to the Commission (resolution 32 (XXXVII)).

At its thirty-sixth and thirty-seventh sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the question (resolutions 36/155 and 37/185).

At its thirty-eighth session, 13/ the General Assembly commended the Special Representative of the Commission on Human Rights for his interim report (A/38/503, annex); expressed its deepest concern at the fact that the gravest violations of human rights were persisting in El Salvador; and decided to keep under consideration, during its thirty-ninth session, the situation of human rights and fundamental freedoms in El Salvador, in order to examine the situation anew in the light of additional elements provided by the Commission and the Economic and Social Council (resolution 35/101).

At its fortieth session, in March 1984, the Commission on Human Rights expressed its deepest concern that the gravest violations of human rights of the most serious nature persisted 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-ninth session and to the Commission at its forty-first session (resolution 1984/52).

At the thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly will have before it a note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Representative called for under Commission resolution 1984/52.

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, thirty-seventh and thirty-eighth 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, A/37/564 and A/38/385 and Add.1); 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, 37/183 and 38/102).

At its fortieth session, in March 1984, 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-ninth session and to the Commission at its forty-first session (decision 1984/63).

At the thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly will have before it a note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur called for under Commission resolution 1984/63.

#### 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 1983/9 and Council decision 1983/35.

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 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)).

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 decided to renew the mandate of the Working 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 its first regular session of 1983, the Economic and Social Council, in resolution 1983/9, endorsed the decisions of the Commission on Human Rights to renew the mandate of the Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts, to request the Group to submit a report on its finding to the Commission at its forty-first session at the latest, and to submit a progress report to the Commission at its fortieth session. The Council also endorsed the Commission's decisions to authorize the Ad Hoc Working Group to organize in 1984 a seminar to consider the most effective means of reinforcing the Commission's efforts to eliminate apartheid, racism and racial discrimination and to authorize the Chairman of the Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts to participate in conferences, symposia, seminars or other events connected with the action against apartheid organized under the auspices of the Special Committee against Apartheid and the United Nations Council for Namibia (decision 1983/135); and decided to transmit Commission on Human Rights resolution 1983/9 to the General Assembly (decision 1983/136).

At its fortieth session, in February 1984, the Commission on Human Rights, having examined the progress report of the Ad Hoc Working Group (E/CN.4/1984/8), requested it to continue to institute inquiries in respect of any person who might have committed the crime of apartheid or a serious violation of human rights in Namibia and to submit its recommendations on the results of such inquiries to the attention of the Commission at its forty-first session; and requested the Group to report on the practices and policies which violated human rights in Namibia and to make appropriate recommendations (resolution 1984/4); and requested the Group to continue its study and bring to the attention of the Commission at its forty-first session violations of human rights in South Africa and Namibia (resolution 1984/5).

At the thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly will have before it the progress report of the Ad Hoc Working Group on policies and practices which violate human rights in South Africa and Namibia, in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 2082 A (LXII) (E/CN.4/1984/8).

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 approved the organization in 1983 of a round-table meeting with donor countries and financing agencies for Zaire's transport and transit projects; 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 its thirty-eighth session, 13/ the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the round-table meeting of donors (A/38/264/Add.1-E/1983/90/Add.1); requested the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa to assist Zaire in order to ensure follow-up of the results of the round-table meeting; approved the organization in 1985 of a second round-table meeting to review the progress made in financing and implementing the transport projects designed to open up the land-locked regions of Zaire; and requested the Secretary-General to provide, within existing resources, the Commission with the resources required to organize the second round-table meeting (resolution 38/143).

At the thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General in pursuance of resolution 38/143.

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-seventh sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of this question (resolutions 3336 (XXIX), 3516 (XXX), 31/186, 32/161, 34/136, 35/110, 36/173 and 37/135).

At its thirty-eighth session, 13/ the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General on permanent sovereignty over national resources in the occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories (A/38/282-E/1983/84); commended the

report of the Secretary-General 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 those territories (A/38/265-E/1983/85); 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; requested the Secretary-General to elaborate on his report on the implications of the relevant United Nations resolutions in order to cover also, in detail, the resources exploited by the Israeli settlements and the Israeli-imposed regulations and policies hampering the economic development of the occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories, including a comparison between the practices of Israel and its obligations under international law; and also requested the Secretary-General to submit the detailed report to the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session, through the Economic and Social Council (resolution 38/144).

At the thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 38/144.

#### 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, the General Assembly condemned Israel for its invasion of Lebanon; called upon 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 its second regular session of 1983, the Economic and Social Council took note with appreciation of the assistance provided by United Nations bodies to the Palestinian people; called upon the Israeli occupation authorities to facilitate the efforts of all United Nations bodies intending to implement assistance projects for the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territories; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-ninth session, through the Council, on the progress made in the implementation of the resolution (resolution 1983/43).

At its thirty-eighth session, 13/ the General Assembly endorsed Economic and Social Council resolution 1983/43; endorsed also decision 83/11 of the Governing Council of UNDP, in which the Council had called upon Governments and intergovernmental organizations to provide additional special contributions to the Programme amounting to at least \$8 million during the third programming cycle, so as to ensure the implementation of the UNDP assistance programme for the

Palestinian people; requested the Secretary-General to convene in 1984 a meeting of the relevant programmes, organizations, agencies and organs of the United Nations system to develop a co-ordinated programme of economic and social assistance to the Palestinian people and to ensure its implementation; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session, through the Economic and Social Council, on the progress made in the implementation of the resolution (resolution 38/145).

At the thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 38/145.

#### Consumer protection

At its second regular session of 1981, the Economic and Social Council, inter alia, requested the Secretary-General, drawing upon the views of individual Member States, United Nations organs, agencies and programmes concerned, and the regional commissions, to continue consultations on consumer protection, with the aim of pursuing, inter alia, the elaboration of a set of general guidelines for consumer protection, taking particularly into account the needs of the developing countries and, in the light of his findings, to submit a report with appropriate proposals, covering, inter alia, the possibility of convening an intergovernmental meeting on the guidelines, to the Council at its second regular session of 1983 (resolution 1981/62).

At its second regular session of 1983, the Economic and Social Council, inter alia, decided to transmit the report of the Secretary-General on consumer protection (E/1983/71), together with a synopsis of the comments made thereon and any written comments on the guidelines that had been or would be received from Governments, to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session, and to recommend the Assembly to determine the procedure for the consideration of the draft guidelines, with a view to their adoption by the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session (decision 1983/174).

At its thirty-eighth session, 13/ the General Assembly urged Governments that had not already provided comments on the draft guidelines to do so as quickly as possible; and decided that the draft guidelines should be considered by the Economic and Social Council during its first and second regular sessions of 1984, perhaps in a sessional working group, with a view to their adoption by the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session (resolution 38/147).

At the thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 38/147.

#### International Conference on Population, 1984

At its resumed second regular session of 1981, the Economic and Social Council decided to convene in 1984 an International Conference on Population; decided further that the Conference should work within the framework of the existing World Population Plan of Action; and decided to designate the Population Commission, meeting in open-ended session, with the participation of any other State, as the intergovernmental preparatory committee for the Conference (resolution 1981/87).

At its first and second regular sessions of 1982, the Economic and Social Council considered the status of preparations for the Conference (resolutions 1982/7 and 1982/42).

At its first regular session of 1983, the Economic and Social Council decided to convene the International Conference on Population at Mexico City from 6 to 13 August 1984; and recommended that the General Assembly, at its thirty-eighth session, should approve the regular budgetary resources required for the Conference, as agreed in paragraph 5 of Council resolution 1982/42 (resolution 1983/6).

At its thirty-eighth session, 13/ the General Assembly endorsed the decisions adopted by the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 1983/6, including the convening of the International Conference on Population at Mexico City from 6 to 13 August 1984; requested the regional commissions to consider at their annual sessions in 1984 the Preparatory Committee's report on its meeting, to make suggestions and recommendations for the subsequent implementation and updating of the World Population Plan of Action at the regional level, and to transmit their suggestions and recommendations to the Conference for its consideration; requested the Secretary-General to take appropriate steps as part of the preparatory process to ensure that the Conference and issues to be discussed at the Conference were widely publicized; urged all States to participate actively at a high level in the Conference; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session on the outcome of the Conference (resolution 38/148).

At the thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 38/148.

#### Exchange of information on banned hazardous chemicals and unsafe pharmaceutical products

At its thirty-fourth session, in 1979, the General Assembly urged Member States to exchange information on hazardous chemicals and unsafe pharmaceutical products that had been banned in their territories and to discourage, in consultation with importing countries, the exportation of such products to other countries; and requested the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the United Nations agencies and bodies concerned, especially the World Health Organization (WHO), to assist Governments in exchanging information and to submit a report to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session, through the Economic and Social Council, about the experience of Member States and the United Nations agencies and bodies concerned (resolution 34/173).

At its first regular session of 1980, the Economic and Social Council decided to postpone until 1981 consideration of the report of the Secretary-General and, accordingly, recommended that the General Assembly should postpone consideration of that report to its thirty-sixth session (decision 1980/116).

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly continued its consideration of this question (resolution 35/186).

At its thirty-sixth session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the exchange of information on banned hazardous chemicals and unsafe pharmaceutical products (A/36/255); and once again requested the Secretary-General to consult Member States on the existing information systems on banned hazardous chemicals and unsafe pharmaceutical products and to report to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session, through the Economic and Social Council (resolution 36/166).

At its thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to prepare and regularly update a consolidated list of products whose consumption and/or sale had been banned, withdrawn, severely restricted or, in the case of pharmaceuticals, not approved by Governments, and to make the list available as soon as possible (resolution 37/137).

At its organizational session for 1983, the Economic and Social Council decided to transmit without debate the report of the Secretary-General on the exchange of information on banned hazardous chemicals and unsafe pharmaceutical products (A/38/190-E/1983/67) to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session (decision 1983/101).

At its thirty-eighth session, 13/ the General Assembly noted with satisfaction that the work carried out in consultation with organizations of the United Nations system on the consolidated list was in the process of being completed; urged all Governments, in particular those that had not yet done so, to provide the necessary information for inclusion in the consolidated list and its updated versions, as well as comments and views that they deemed relevant; requested the Secretary-General, for purposes of review by the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session, to submit a report on the implementation of Assembly resolution 37/137, including the consolidated list, taking into account the latest information and comments collected for possible improvement of the list; requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session, through the Economic and Social Council, a report on the exchange of information on banned hazardous chemicals and unsafe pharmaceutical products identifying elements for possible further work in that area in regard to the needs and capabilities of developing countries to monitor and control those substances in the light of the relevant observations in the report of the Secretary-General; and requested the Secretary-General and the organs, organizations and other competent bodies of the United Nations system to continue to provide, within available resources, the necessary technical assistance to the developing countries, at their request, for the establishment or strengthening of national systems for better use by those countries of the information provided with regard to banned hazardous chemicals and unsafe pharmaceutical products, as well as for an adequate monitoring of the importation of those products (resolution 38/149).

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

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of resolution 37/137, called for in paragraph 7 of resolution 38/149;
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General called for in paragraph 8 of resolution 38/149.

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 (resolution 35/108).

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; 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, 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; 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; 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; 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; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session a report on the progress achieved (resolution 37/140).

At its thirty-eighth session, 13/ the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the Decade (A/38/259-E/1983/79); took note also of the report of the Executive Secretary of ECA on the preparation of the plan of action for the second phase (1984-1988) of the Decade (A/38/263-E/1983/80), as well as the timetable drawn up to adjust the programme with a view to finalizing it for consideration and adoption by the Conference of African Ministers of Transport, Communications and Planning at its fourth session; requested the Executive Secretary of ECA to organize other consultative technical meetings as soon as possible following the launching of the second phase of the Decade in 1984, and not later than the middle of 1985, for the following subsectors of transport and communications: broadcasting, postal services, air transport and railways and rail transport; also requested the Executive Secretary of ECA to undertake studies on the harmonization and co-ordination of various modes of transport and communications, to prepare, in collaboration with the relevant organizations of the United Nations system, a study of the training and manpower needs of all African countries for all modes of transport and communications, to draw up urgently programmes on transport and communications of special importance to the land-locked developing countries in Africa, to organize, in January 1984, the fourth session of the Conference of African Ministers of Transport, Communications and Planning and to organize in 1984 a conference of the Governments of African countries and representatives of African airlines with a view to examining ways and means to promote inter-African airlinks; requested the Secretary-General to provide ECA with \$1 million from the regular budget of the United Nations to enable it to organize the four consultative technical meetings planned for 1984 and 1985, to elaborate the studies requested in the resolution and to organize the meetings planned for 1984, and to seek additional support from extrabudgetary resources; further requested the Executive Secretary of ECA to explore other approaches for mobilizing financial resources for implementing the programme for the Decade; requested further the Executive Secretary of ECA to continue to present annual progress reports on the implementation of the programme for the Decade; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session a report on the progress achieved in the implementation of the resolution (resolution 38/150).

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

(a) Report of the Secretary-General called for in paragraph 13 of resolution 38/150;

(b) Report of the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa called for in paragraph 12 of resolution 38/150.

Confidence building in international economic relations

At its thirty-eighth session, 13/ the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to consult all States, as well as the United Nations organizations and bodies concerned, especially the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the regional commissions, about the scope of possible confidence-building measures which would lead to the promotion and acceleration of international economic co-operation and to report on his findings to the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session, through the Economic and Social Council (resolution 38/196).

At the thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 38/196.

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; 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; requested the Secretary-General to continue to allocate necessary resources to the Economic Commission for Africa (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, the General Assembly took note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General (A/36/513); 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 contribute generously to the United Nations Trust Fund for African Development; 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 its thirty-eighth session, 13/ the General Assembly took note of the third report of the Secretary-General on special measures for the social and economic development of Africa in the 1980s (A/38/275-E/1983/88); strongly urged all donor countries to implement their commitments, as contained in the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries, so as to achieve a substantial increase in resources for the development of the least developed countries, 26 of which are in Africa; invited all international financial institutions, particularly the World Bank, the International Development Association and the International Fund for Agricultural Development, to continue actively to consider increasing substantially their development assistance to Africa and to treat the matter of making a special effort in support of African economic and social development with the urgency it required; requested the Secretary-General to convene, in co-operation with the Executive Secretary of ECA, the Fifth Biennial Pledging Conference for the United Nations Trust Fund for African Development and to take the necessary measures to ensure its success and, in this regard, appealed to donor countries, relevant United Nations organs, international and regional financial institutions and other interested public and private bodies to participate fully and contribute generously to the Fund; 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; and further requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session, through the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1984, a comprehensive report, prepared on a uniform basis and including figures, on the activities throughout the United Nations system in relation to Africa and on the progress made in the implementation of the resolution (resolution 38/199).

At the thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 38/199.

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, the General Assembly endorsed Economic and Social Council 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 Council, to take practical measures aimed at strengthening liaison functions between 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; and invited the Secretary-General to submit a progress report to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session (resolution 37/214).

At its second regular session of 1983, the Economic and Social Council, inter alia, noted the Addis Ababa Declaration on the Occasion of the Silver Jubilee Anniversary Celebration of the Economic Commission for Africa, particularly the full commitment of the African Governments and peoples to the realization of the goals and objectives of the Lagos Plan of Action and the Final Act of Lagos; and recommended the General Assembly to call upon the international community to support the endeavour of the African Governments towards achieving the accelerated development and integration of their continent by making available to them the necessary moral, technical and financial assistance (resolution 1983/63).

At its thirty-eighth session, 13/ the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General (A/38/505 and Corr.1 and Add.1) and of his intention to submit a further report to the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session through the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and the Economic and Social Council, as prescribed in paragraph 3 of resolution 37/214 (decision 38/432).

At the thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under decision 38/432.

13. Report of the International Court of Justice

The International Court of Justice (see item 15 (c)) 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 its twenty-third session, in 1968.

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

At its thirty-eighth session, 14/ the General Assembly took note of the report of the International Court of Justice covering the period from 1 August 1982 to 31 July 1983 (decision 38/411).

At the thirty-ninth session, the report of the International Court of Justice, covering the period from 1 August 1983 to 31 July 1984, will appear as Supplement No. 4 (A/39/4).

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.

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

- (a) Report of the International Court of Justice: Supplement No. 4 (A/38/4);
- (b) Decision 38/411;
- (c) Plenary meeting: A/38/PV.82.

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

At its thirty-eighth session, 16/ the General Assembly took note of the report of the Agency for 1982 (A/38/346 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; expressed its satisfaction at the prospect of mutual benefit arising from the membership of the People's Republic of China in the Agency; and affirmed its confidence in the role of the Agency in the application of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes (resolution 38/8).

At the thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Agency for 1983. 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;

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

- (a) Report of the Agency: A/38/346 and Corr.1;
- (b) Draft resolution: A/38/L.11;
- (c) Resolution 38/8;
- (d) Plenary meetings: A/38/PV.45 and 46.

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.

- (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, Egypt,\*\* France, India,\*\* Malta,\* Netherlands,\* Nicaragua,\* Pakistan,\* Peru,\*\* Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic,\*\* Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Upper Volta\*\* and Zimbabwe.\*

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\* Term of office expires on 31 December 1984.

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

At its thirty-eighth session, 18/ the General Assembly elected five non-permanent members of the Security Council (decision 38/306).

At the thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly will have to fill the seats being vacated by the following States: Malta, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Pakistan and Zimbabwe. 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

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

- (a) Decision 38/306;
- (b) Plenary meeting: A/38/PV.40.

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.

twenty-sixth session, in 1971, the General Assembly decided that the members of the Council should be elected according to the following pattern (resolution 2847 (XXVI)):

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

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

Algeria,\*\* Argentina,\*\*\* Austria,\* Benin,\* Botswana,\*\* Brazil,\* Bulgaria,\*\* Canada,\*\*\* China,\*\*\* Colombia,\* Congo,\*\* Costa Rica,\*\*\* Djibouti,\*\* Ecuador,\*\* Finland,\*\*\* France,\* German Democratic Republic,\*\* Germany, Federal Republic of,\* Greece,\* Indonesia,\*\*\* Japan,\* Lebanon,\*\* Liberia,\* Luxembourg,\*\* Malaysia,\*\* Mali,\* Mexico,\*\* Netherlands,\*\* New Zealand,\*\* Pakistan,\* Papua New Guinea,\*\*\* Poland,\*\*\* Portugal,\* Qatar,\* Romania,\* Rwanda,\*\*\* Saint Lucia,\* Saudi Arabia,\*\* Sierra Leone,\*\* Somalia,\*\*\* Sri Lanka,\*\*\* Suriname,\*\* Swaziland,\* Sweden,\*\*\* Thailand,\*\* Tunisia,\* Uganda,\*\*\* Union of Soviet Socialist Republics,\*\*\* United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland,\*\*\* United States of America,\*\* Venezuela,\* Yugoslavia\*\*\* and Zaire.\*\*\*

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- \* Term of office expires on 31 December 1984.
  - \*\* Term of office expires on 31 December 1985.
  - \*\*\* Term of office expires on 31 December 1986.

At its thirty-eighth session, 20/ the General Assembly elected 17 of the 18 members of the Economic and Social Council (decision 38/307). Since the balloting to fill the remaining vacancy had been inconclusive, the Assembly decided to retain the item on the agenda of that session (decision 38/456).

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

- (a) Decision 38/307;
- (b) Plenary meetings: A/38/PV.40, 41, 65, 89, 99 and 104.

At the thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly will have to fill the seats being vacated by the following States: Austria, Benin, Brazil, Colombia, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Japan, Liberia, Mali, Pakistan, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Saint Lucia, Swaziland, Tunisia and Venezuela. 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.

(c) Election of five members of the International Court of Justice

In accordance with Articles 3 and 4 of its Statute, the International Court of Justice consists of 15 members elected by the General Assembly and the Security Council. Under Article 13 of the Statute, the members of the Court are elected for nine years and may be re-elected.

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

Mr. Taslim Olawale Elias (Nigeria)\*

Mr. José Sette Câmara (Brazil)\*\*

Mr. Manfred Lachs (Poland)\*

Mr. Platon Dmitrievich Morozov (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics)\*\*

Mr. Nagendra Singh (India)\*\*\*

Mr. José María Ruda (Argentina)\*\*\*

Mr. Hermann Mosler (Federal Republic of Germany)\*

Mr. Shigeru Oda (Japan)\*

Mr. Roberto Ago (Italy)\*\*

Mr. Abdallah Fikri El-Khani (Syrian Arab Republic)\*

Mr. Stephen Schwebel (United States of America)\*\*

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

Mr. Guy Ladreit de Lacharrière (France)\*\*\*

Mr. Kéba Mbaye (Senegal)\*\*\*

Mr. Mohammed Bedjaoui (Algeria)\*\*

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\* 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-sixth session, 21/ in 1981, the General Assembly, along with the Security Council, elected five members of the International Court of Justice (decision 36/309 A). At the same session, the Assembly, along with the Council, elected one member of the Court to fill the vacancy caused by the death of one judge (decision 36/309 B).

At the thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly, along with the Security Council, will have to fill the seats being vacated by the following five members: Mr. Elias, Mr. Lachs, Mr. Mosler, Mr. Oda and Mr. El-Khani.

The election will proceed on the basis of a list of persons nominated by national groups of States parties to the Statute of the International Court of Justice. The Secretary-General has requested that these nominations should reach him by 15 August 1984, and the list of candidates nominated by that date will be circulated to the General Assembly and to the Security Council. Any withdrawals of candidates will be circulated in addenda to that document, and further support for candidates or names of candidates received after 15 August will be submitted in separate documents. The curricula vitae of the candidates will also be circulated. In addition, the Assembly and the Council will have before them a memorandum by the Secretary-General on the procedure to be followed in the elections.

The elections will take place in accordance with the following:

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21/ References for the thirty-sixth session (agenda item 15 (c)):

- (a) Memorandum by the Secretary-General: A/36/301-S/14501, A/36/861-S/14885;
- (b) List of candidates: A/36/302/Rev.1-S/14502/Rev.1, A/36/862/Rev.1-S/14886/Rev.1;
- (c) Curricula vitae: A/36/303-S/14503 and Corr.1 and 2, A/36/863-S/14887;
- (d) Decisions 36/309 A and B;
- (e) Plenary meetings: A/36/PV.35, 43, 48, 105 and 107.

/...

- (a) The Statute of the International Court of Justice, in particular articles 2 to 4 and 7 to 12;
- (b) Rules 150 and 151 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly;
- (c) Rules 40 and 61 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council.

In accordance with General Assembly resolution 264 (III), Liechtenstein, San Marino and Switzerland, which are parties to the Statute of the International Court of Justice but not Members of the United Nations, will participate, in the Assembly, in electing members of the Court in the same manner as the Members of the United Nations.

Those candidates who obtain an absolute majority of votes both in the General Assembly and in the Security Council will be considered as elected.

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

(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 80 (d)) 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. 22/

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

Argentina,\*\*\* Australia,\* Austria,\*\* Belgium,\*\* Brazil,\*\*\* Bulgaria,\*\* Chad,\*\* Chile,\*\* China,\* Democratic Yemen,\*\*\* Finland,\*\* France,\*\*\* Germany, Federal Republic of,\* Ghana,\*\*\* Hungary,\*\*\* India,\*\*\* Indonesia,\*\* Iraq,\* Italy,\*\* Japan,\*\*\* Lesotho,\* Liberia,\* Libyan Arab Jamahiriya,\*\* Malawi,\*\*\* Malaysia,\* Mexico,\* Netherlands,\*\*\* Norway,\*\*\* Pakistan,\*\*\* Panama,\* Peru,\*\* Romania,\*\*\* Rwanda,\*\* Sierra Leone,\* Spain,\* Sudan,\*\* Switzerland,\*\* Turkey,\* Uganda,\*\* Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic,\* Union of Soviet Socialist Republics,\*\* United Arab Emirates,\*\*\* United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland,\* United States of America\*\*\* and Venezuela.\*

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- \* Term of office expires on 31 December 1984.
  - \*\* Term of office expires on 31 December 1985.
  - \*\*\* Term of office expires on 31 December 1986.

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22/ The annex was brought up to date at the thirty-eighth session (resolution 38/194).



At its thirty-eighth session, 23/ the General Assembly elected 15 members of the Board (decision 38/320).

At the thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly will have to fill the seats being vacated by the following States: Australia, China, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iraq, Lesotho, Liberia, Malaysia, Mexico, Panama, Sierra Leone, Spain, Turkey, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Venezuela. Members of the Board 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. 24/ The members of the Board are elected by a simple majority.

(b) Election of twenty 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 80 (i)) 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,\* Algeria,\*\*\* Argentina,\*\* Australia,\*\* Austria,\*\*\*  
Belgium,\*\*\* Botswana,\* Brazil,\*\*\* Burundi,\* Byelorussian Soviet Socialist  
Republic,\* Cameroon,\*\* Canada,\* Chile,\*\* China,\*\* Colombia,\* Finland,\*\*

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23/ References for the thirty-eighth session (agenda item 16 (a)):

- (a) Decision 38/320;
- (b) Plenary meeting: A/38/PV.102.

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

France,\*\* Germany, Federal Republic of,\*\*\* Greece,\* Guinea,\* Haiti,\*\*\* Hungary,\*\* India,\* Indonesia,\*\* Italy,\*\* Ivory Coast,\*\* Jamaica,\* Japan,\*\*\* Kuwait,\*\*\* Lesotho,\*\* Malaysia,\*\*\* Mexico,\* Morocco,\* Nepal,\*\*\* Nigeria,\*\* Norway,\*\*\* Oman,\* Papua New Guinea,\*\* Peru,\*\* Philippines,\*\* Poland,\* Rwanda,\*\*\* Saudi Arabia,\*\* Senegal,\* Spain,\* Sudan,\*\*\* Thailand,\* Togo,\*\*\* Uganda,\*\* 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,\*\*\* Yugoslavia\*\* and Zaire.\*\*\*

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\* Term of office expires on 31 December 1984.

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

\*\*\* Term of office expires on 31 December 1986.

At its thirty-eighth session, 25/ the General Assembly elected 19 members of the Governing Council (decision 38/316).

At the thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly will have to fill the seats being vacated by the following States: Afghanistan, Botswana, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Colombia, Greece, Guinea, India, Jamaica, Mexico, Morocco, Oman, Poland, Senegal, Spain, Thailand, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania and Uruguay. 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. 24/ 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 80 (f)) 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,\* Burundi,\*\*\* Canada,\* Central African Republic,\*\*\* Chile,\*\*\* China,\* Colombia,\* Ecuador,\*\*

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25/ References for the thirty-eighth session (agenda item 16 (b)):

(a) Decision 38/316;

(b) Plenary meeting: A/38/PV.98.

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Ethiopia,\*\* Finland,\*\*\* France,\* Gambia,\* German Democratic Republic,\*\* Germany, Federal Republic of,\*\* Ghana,\*\* Greece,\* Hungary,\*\*\* India,\* Iraq,\*\*\* Italy,\*\*\* Japan,\*\*\* Mexico,\* Morocco,\*\*\* Nicaragua,\*\* Nigeria,\*\* Pakistan,\*\*\* Thailand,\* Union of Soviet Socialist Republics,\*\* United Arab Emirates,\*\* United Republic of Tanzania,\* United States of America,\* Venezuela\*\* and Yugoslavia.\*\*

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\* Term of office expires on 31 December 1984.

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

\*\*\* Term of office expires on 31 December 1986.

At its thirty-eighth session, 26/ the General Assembly elected 12 members of the Council (decision 38/317).

At the thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly will have to fill the seats being vacated by the following States: Botswana, Canada, China, Colombia, Gambia, Greece, India, Mexico, Thailand, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America and Yugoslavia. 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.

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26/ References for the thirty-eighth session (agenda item 16 (c)):

- (a) Note by the Secretary-General: A/38/345;
- (b) Decision 38/317;
- (c) Plenary meeting: A/38/PV.98.

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

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

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- \* Term of office expires on 31 December 1984.
  - \*\* Term of office expires on 31 December 1985.
  - \*\*\* Term of office expires on 31 December 1986.

At its thirty-eighth session, 27/ the General Assembly elected seven members of the Committee (decision 38/318).

At the thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly will have to fill the seats being vacated by the following States: Germany, Federal Republic of, Netherlands, Pakistan, Romania, Trinidad and Tobago, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Yugoslavia. Members of the Committee are eligible for immediate re-election. The Assembly will have before it a note by the Secretary-General.

(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 (k) and 81 (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).

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27/ References for the thirty-eighth session (agenda item 16 (d)):

- (a) Note by the Secretary-General: A/38/260;
- (b) Decision 38/318;
- (c) Plenary meeting: A/38/PV.98.

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-seventh 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, 36/319 and 37/320).

At its thirty-eighth session, 28/ the General Assembly decided to defer until its thirty-ninth session the election of the members of the Board of Governors (decision 38/319).

At the thirty-ninth 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.

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

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

At its thirty-fifth session, 29/ the General Assembly elected Mr. Mostafa Tolba Executive Director for a further four-year term beginning on 1 January 1981 (decision 35/319).

At the thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly will have before it a note by the Secretary-General concerning the election of the Executive Director.

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28/ References for the thirty-eighth session (agenda item 16 (e)):

- (a) Decision 38/319;
- (b) Plenary meeting: A/38/PV.98.

29/ References for the thirty-fifth session (agenda item 16 (f)):

- (a) Note by the Secretary-General: A/35/753;
- (b) Decision 35/319;
- (c) Plenary meeting: A/35/PV.95.

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

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

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

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

Mr. Henrik Amnéus (Sweden),\*\*\* Mr. Traian Chebeleu (Romania),\*\*  
Mr. Mohamed Maloum Fall (Mauritania),\*\* Mr. Enrique Ferrer Viera  
(Argentina),\* Mrs. Virginia Housholder (United States of America),\*  
Mr. Igor Vasilevich Khalevinski (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics),\*  
Mr. Rachid Lahlou (Morocco),\* Mr. Ma Longde (China),\*\*\*  
Mr. Mohammad Samir Mansouri (Syrian Arab Republic),\*\* Mr. C. S. M. Mselle  
(United Republic of Tanzania),\*\* Mr. Andrew Robin Murray (United Kingdom of  
Great Britain and Northern Ireland),\*\*\* Mr. Carl Pedersen (Canada),\*  
Mr. Samuel Pinheiro-Guimaraes (Brazil),\*\*\* Mr. Banbit A. Roy (India),\*\*\*  
Mr. Yukio Takasu (Japan)\*\*\* and Mr. Christopher R. Thomas (Trinidad and  
Tobago).\*\*

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\* Term of office expires on 31 December 1984.

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

\*\*\* Term of office expires on 31 December 1986.

At its thirty-eighth session, 30/ the General Assembly appointed seven members of the Advisory Committee (decisions 38/305 A and B).

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30/ References for the thirty-eighth session (agenda item 17 (a)):

- (a) Notes by the Secretary-General: A/38/101 and Add.1;
- (b) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/38/461 and Add.1;
- (c) Decisions 38/305 A and B;
- (d) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/38/SR.3 and 54;
- (e) Plenary meetings: A/38/PV.18 and 104.

At the thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly will have to fill the vacancies that will arise upon the expiry of the terms of office of Mr. Ferrer Vieyra, Mrs. Housholder, Mr. Khalevinski, Mr. Lahlou and Mr. Pedersen. The Assembly will have before it a note by the Secretary-General (A/39/101).

(b) Appointment of members of the Committee on Contributions

The Committee on Contributions, established by the General Assembly in 1946 (resolution 14 (I)), advises the Assembly concerning the apportionment, under Article 17, paragraph 2, of the Charter, of the expenses of the Organization among Members (see also item 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. Javier Castillo Ayala (Mexico),\* Mr. Anatoly Semenovitch Chistyakov (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics),\* Mr. Marco Antônio Diniz Brandão (Brazil),\*\*\*  
Mr. Hamed Arabi El Houderi (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya),\*\*  
Mr. Leoncio Fernández Maroto (Spain),\*\*\* Mr. Richard V. Hennes (United States of America),\*\* Mr. Lance L. E. Joseph (Australia),\*\*\* Mr. Wilfried Koschorreck (Federal Republic of Germany),\* Mr. Zoran Lazarevic (Yugoslavia),\*\*  
Mr. Atilio Norberto Molteni (Argentina),\*\*\* Mr. Aluseye D. Oduyemi (Nigeria),\*\*\* Mr. Omar Sirry (Egypt),\*\*\* Mr. Yang Hushan (China)\* and  
Mr. Philippe Zeller (France).\*

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\* Term of office expires on 31 December 1984.

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

\*\*\* Term of office expires on 31 December 1986.

At its thirty-eighth session, 31/ the General Assembly appointed seven members of the Committee (decision 38/308).

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31/ References for the thirty-eighth session (agenda item 17 (b)):

(a) Notes by the Secretary-General: A/38/102 and Add.1;

(b) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/38/462;

(c) Decision 38/308;

(d) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/38/SR.43;

(e) Plenary meeting: A/38/PV.71.

At the thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly will have to fill the vacancies that will arise upon the expiry of the terms of office of Mr. Ali, Mr. Castillo Ayala, Mr. Chistyakov, Mr. Koschorreck, Mr. Yang and Mr. Zeller. The Assembly will have before it a note by the Secretary-General (A/39/102).

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

The Board of Auditors, established by the General Assembly in 1946 (resolution 74 (I)), transmits to the Assembly the financial reports and audited financial statements (see also item 109). 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:

Senior President of the Audit Office of Belgium\*\*  
Auditor-General of Ghana\*  
Chairman of the Commission of Audit of the Philippines\*\*\*

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- \* Term of office expires on 30 June 1985.
  - \*\* Term of office expires on 30 June 1986.
  - \*\*\* Term of office expires on 30 June 1987.

At its thirty-eighth session, 32/ the General Assembly appointed a member of the Board (decision 38/309).

At the thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly will have to fill the vacancy that will arise upon the expiry of the term of office of the Auditor-General of Ghana. The Assembly will have before it a note by the Secretary-General (A/39/103).

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

The Investments Committee, established by the General Assembly in 1947

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32/ References for the thirty-eighth session (agenda item 17 (c)):

- (a) Note by the Secretary-General: A/38/103;
- (b) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/38/463;
- (c) Decision 38/309;
- (d) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/38/SR.11;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/38/PV.71.



(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).\*\*

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- \* Term of office expires on 31 December 1984.
  - \*\* Term of office expires on 31 December 1985.
  - \*\*\* Term of office expires on 31 December 1986.

At its thirty-eighth session, 33/ the General Assembly confirmed the appointment by the Secretary-General of three members of the Committee (decision 38/310).

At the thirty-ninth 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. Guyot, Mr. Johnston and Mr. Matsukawa. The Assembly will have before it a note by the Secretary-General (A/39/104).

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

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

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33/ References for the thirty-eighth session (agenda item 17 (d)):

- (a) Note by the Secretary-General: A/38/104;
- (b) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/38/464;
- (c) Decision 38/310;
- (d) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/38/SR.11;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/38/PV.71.

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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).\*\*

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\* Term of office expires on 31 December 1984.

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

\*\*\* Term of office expires on 31 December 1986.

At its thirty-eighth session, 34/ the General Assembly appointed two members of the Tribunal (decision 38/311).

At the thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly will have to fill the vacancies that will arise upon the expiry of the terms of office of Mr. de Posadas Montero and Mr. Ustor. The Assembly will have before it a note by the Secretary-General (A/39/105).

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

The International Civil Service Commission, established by the General Assembly in 1974 (resolution 3357 (XXIX)), for the regulation and co-ordination of the conditions of service of the United Nations common system, consists of 15 members appointed by the General Assembly, of whom two, designated Chairman and Vice-Chairman, serve full-time (see also item 118).

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34/ References for the thirty-eighth session (agenda item 17 (e)):

- (a) Note by the Secretary-General: A/38/105 and Corr.1;
- (b) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/38/465;
- (c) Decision 38/311;
- (d) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/38/SR.11;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/38/PV.71.

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

Mr. Richard M. Akwei (Ghana),\*\*\* Chairman, Mr. Gastón de Prat Gay (Argentina),\*\*\* Vice-Chairman, Mr. Amjad Ali (Pakistan),\* Mr. Michael O. Ani (Nigeria),\* Mr. Michel Auchère (France),\*\* Mr. Moulaye El Hassen (Mauritania),\*\*\* Mr. Ralph Enckell (Finland),\*\* Mr. Dayton W. Hull (United States of America),\*\*\* Mr. Masao Kanazawa (Japan),\*\* Mr. Helmut Kitschenberg (Federal Republic of Germany),\*\* Mr. Jirí Nosek (Czechoslovakia),\*\*\* Mr. Antônio Fonseca Pimentel (Brazil),\*\* Mr. Valery Vasilyevich Tsybukov (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics),\* Mr. M. A. Vellodi (India)\* and Mrs. Halima Warzazi (Morocco).\*

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\* Term of office expires on 31 December 1984.

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

\*\*\* Term of office expires on 31 December 1986.

At its thirty-eighth session, 35/ the General Assembly appointed two members of the Commission (decision 38/321).

At the thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly will have to fill the vacancies that will arise upon the expiry of the terms of office of Mr. Ali, Mr. Ani, Mr. Tsybukov, Mr. Vellodi and Mrs. Warzazi. The Assembly will have before it a note by the Secretary-General (A/39/106).

(g) Appointment of members of the Joint Inspection Unit

At its thirty-first session, in 1976, the General Assembly approved the statute of the Joint Inspection Unit (see also item 114), consisting of not more than 11 members (resolution 31/192).

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35/ References for the thirty-eighth session (agenda item 17 (i)):

- (a) Note by the Secretary-General: A/38/241;
- (b) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/38/466;
- (c) Decision 38/321;
- (d) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/38/SR.68;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/38/PV.104.

At its thirty-sixth session, 36/ the General Assembly appointed six members of the Joint Inspection Unit (decision 36/320). At present, the Unit is composed of the following 11 members:

Mr. Mark Allen (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland),\*\*  
Mr. Maurice Bertrand (France),\* Mr. Alexander Sergeevich Efimov (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics),\*\* Mr. Alfred Nathaniel Forde (Barbados),\*  
Mr. Toman Hutagalung (Indonesia),\*\* Mr. Mohamed Salah Eldin Ibrahim (Egypt),\*\*  
Mr. Nasser Kaddour (Syrian Arab Republic),\*\* Mr. Moustapha Ould Khalifa (Mauritania),\* Mr. Earl D. Sohm (United States of America),\*  
Mr. Miljenko Vukovic (Yugoslavia)\* and Mr. Norman Williams (Panama).\*\*

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\* Term of office expires on 31 December 1985.

\*\* Term of office expires on 31 December 1987.

At the thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly will have to fill the vacancies that will arise upon the expiry of the terms of office of Mr. Bertrand, Mr. Forde, Mr. Khalifa, Mr. Sohm and Mr. Vukovic. The Assembly will also have to appoint a person for the unexpired portion of the term of office of Mr. Allen who has resigned, effective 21 September 1984. The Assembly will have before it notes by the Secretary-General (A/39/107 and Add.1) and a note by its President.

(h) Confirmation of the appointment of the Executive Director of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization

At its twenty-first session, in 1966, the General Assembly adopted resolution 2152 (XXI) establishing the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) as an organ of the Assembly (see also item 80 (d)). In accordance with section II, paragraph 18, of that resolution, the Executive Director of UNIDO is appointed by the Secretary-General of the United Nations and his appointment is confirmed by the Assembly. He is appointed for four years and is eligible for reappointment.

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36/ References for the thirty-sixth session (agenda item 17 (g)):

- (a) Notes by the President of the General Assembly: A/36/698 and Rev.1 and Rev.1/Add.1;
- (b) Decision 36/320;
- (c) Plenary meeting: A/36/PV.103.

At its thirty-seventh session, 37/ the General Assembly confirmed the appointment by the Secretary-General of Mr. Abd-El Rahman Khane as Executive Director of UNIDO for a further two-year term ending on 31 December 1984, or until UNIDO becomes a specialized agency, whichever date comes first (decision 37/321).

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

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

At its nineteenth session, in 1964, the General Assembly adopted resolution 1995 (XIX) establishing the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) as an organ of the Assembly (see also item 80 (c)). In accordance with section II, paragraph 27, of that resolution, the Secretary-General of UNCTAD is appointed by the Secretary-General of the United Nations and confirmed by the General Assembly. He is appointed for three years and is eligible for reappointment.

At its thirty-seventh session, 38/ the General Assembly confirmed the appointment by the Secretary-General of Mr. Gamani Corea as Secretary-General of UNCTAD for a further term of one year and nine months beginning on 1 April 1983 (decision 37/322).

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

(j) Appointment of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia

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

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37/ References for the thirty-seventh session (agenda item 17 (i)):

- (a) Note by the Secretary-General: A/37/770;
- (b) Decision 37/321;
- (c) Plenary meeting: A/37/PV.113.

38/ References for the thirty-seventh session (agenda item 17 (j)):

- (a) Note by the Secretary-General: A/37/771;
- (b) Decision 37/322;
- (c) Plenary meeting: A/37/PV.113.

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)).

At its thirty-eighth session, 39/ 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 1984 (decision 38/312).

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

(k) 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 81 (f)) shall be appointed by the Secretary-General subject to confirmation by the General Assembly (resolution 31/177, annex).

At its thirty-eighth session, 40/ the General Assembly took note of the note by the Secretary-General informing the Assembly that he was not submitting an appointment for confirmation by the Assembly (decision 38/315).

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

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39/ References for the thirty-eighth session (agenda item 17 (g)):

- (a) Note by the Secretary-General: A/38/614;
- (b) Decision 38/312;
- (c) Plenary meeting: A/38/PV.79.

40/ References for the thirty-eighth session (agenda item 17 (h)):

- (a) Note by the Secretary-General: A/38/615;
- (b) Decision 38/315;
- (c) Plenary meeting: A/38/PV.98.

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) Reports 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 103), 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, Sierra Leone, Sweden, 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-eighth session, 41/ the General Assembly, following its consideration of the report of the Special Committee (A/38/23 (Parts I-VIII)), 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-ninth session (resolution 38/54). 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 38/55).

Also at the same session, the General Assembly considered the question of Western Sahara (resolution 38/40), the question of American Samoa (resolution 38/41), the question of Guam (resolution 38/42), the question of Bermuda (resolution 38/43), the question of the British Virgin Islands

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41/ References for the thirty-eighth session (agenda item 18):

- (a) Report of the Special Committee: Supplement No. 23 (A/38/23); A/AC.109/724 and Corr.1, A/AC.109/725, A/AC.109/726 and Corr.1, A/AC.109/727, A/AC.109/728 and Corr.1, A/AC.109/729-736, A/AC.109/737 and Corr.1, A/AC.109/738, A/AC.109/739, A/AC.109/740 and Corr.1, A/AC.109/741-744, A/AC.109/746, A/AC.109/748, A/AC.109/749 and Corr.1, A/AC.109/754;
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General: A/38/555;
- (c) Report of the Fourth Committee: A/38/612 and Corr.1 and 2; see also A/38/582 and Corr.1, A/38/584, A/38/608 and Corr.1, A/38/609, A/38/610, A/38/611;
- (d) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/38/696;
- (e) Draft resolutions: A/38/L.33 and Add.1, A/38/L.34 and Add.1; see also Supplement No. 24 (A/38/24), part four;
- (f) Resolutions 38/40 to 38/48, 38/54 and 38/55 and decisions 38/412 to 38/418 and 38/420; see also resolutions 38/12, 38/36 A to E, 38/49 to 38/53 and decisions 38/312, 38/313, 38/402, 38/405 and 38/419;
- (g) Meetings of the Fourth Committee: A/C.4/38/SR.8-19;
- (h) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/38/SR.56;
- (i) Plenary meetings: A/38/PV.84-86.



(resolution 38/44), the question of the Cayman Islands (resolution 38/45), the question of Montserrat (resolution 38/46), the question of the Turks and Caicos Islands (resolution 38/47), the question of the United States Virgin Islands (resolution 38/48), the question of the Cocos (Keeling) Islands (decisions 38/412 and 38/420), the question of Tokelau (decision 38/413), the question of Pitcairn (decision 38/414), the question of Gibraltar (decision 38/415), the question of St. Helena (decision 38/416) and the question of Brunei (decision 38/417) and deferred to its thirty-ninth session consideration of the question of Anguilla (decision 38/418).

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

- (a) Report of the Special Committee: A/39/23 (Parts I-VIII), to be subsequently issued as Supplement No. 23 (A/39/23);
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General on Western Sahara, submitted in pursuance of resolution 38/40;
- (c) Report of the Secretary-General on the findings of the United Nations Visiting Mission to the Cocos (Keeling) Islands, called for under decision 38/420.

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-eighth session 42/ the General Assembly admitted

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42/ References for the thirty-eighth session (agenda item 19):

- (a) Application for admission: A/38/424-S/15989;
- (b) Letter from the President of the Security Council: A/38/442;
- (c) Draft resolution: A/38/L.1 and Add.1;
- (d) Resolution 38/1;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/38/PV.3.

Saint Christopher and Nevis (resolution 38/1) to membership in the Organization, which now numbers 158 Member States.

On 24 February 1984, the Security Council considered an application for membership from Brunei Darussalam (S/16353). On the same date, the Council recommended to the General Assembly that Brunei Darussalam be admitted to membership in the United Nations (resolution 548 (1984)).

20. 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).

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, the General Assembly continued its consideration of this question (resolution 37/6).

At its thirty-eighth session, 43/ the General Assembly reaffirmed its resolutions 34/22, 35/6, 36/5 and 37/6 and called for their full implementation; reiterated its conviction that the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Kampuchea, the restoration and preservation of its independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, the right of the Kampuchean people to determine their own destiny and the commitment by all States to non-interference and non-intervention in the internal affairs of Kampuchea were the principal components of any just and lasting resolution of the Kampuchean problem; took note of the report of the Ad Hoc Committee of the International Conference on Kampuchea (A/CONF.109/7); 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 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

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43/ References for the thirty-eighth session (agenda item 23):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/38/513;
- (b) Report of the Ad Hoc Committee of the International Conference on Kampuchea on its activities during 1982-1983: A/CONF.109/7;
- (c) Draft resolution: A/38/L.2 and Add.1;
- (d) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/38/531;
- (e) Resolution 38/3;
- (f) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/38/SR.16 and 17;
- (g) Plenary meetings: A/38/PV.35-38.

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-ninth session (resolution 38/3).

At the thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 38/3.

21. 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, the General Assembly, *inter alia*, 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 (resolution 37/4).

At its thirty-eighth session, 44/ the General Assembly approved the conclusions and recommendations of the first annual meeting between the representatives of the secretariat of the Organization of the Islamic Conference and the secretariats of the United Nations and other organizations of the United Nations system, held at Geneva on 15 July 1983; requested the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference to continue co-operation in their common search for solutions to global problems, such as questions relating to

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44/ References for the thirty-eighth session (agenda item 22):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/38/500;
- (b) Draft resolution: A/38/L.3/Rev.1;
- (c) Resolution 38/4;
- (d) Plenary meeting: A/38/PV.39.

international peace and security, disarmament, self-determination, decolonization, fundamental human rights and the establishment of a new international economic order; 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 Organization of the Islamic Conference to serve the mutual interests of the two organizations in the political, economic, social and cultural fields; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session a report on the state of co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference (resolution 38/4).

At the thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 38/4.

22. 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, 36/80 and 37/15).

At its thirty-eighth session, 45/ the General Assembly took note of the report

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45/ References for the thirty-eighth session (agenda item 26):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/38/307 and Add.1;
- (b) Draft resolution: A/38/L.5 and Corr.1;
- (c) Resolution 38/5;
- (d) Plenary meeting: A/38/PV.39.

of the Secretary-General (A/38/307 and Add.1); noted with appreciation the increasing participation of OAU in the work of the United Nations and the specialized agencies and its constructive contribution to that work; commended the continued efforts of OAU to promote multilateral co-operation among African States and to find solutions to African problems; 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 Addis Ababa 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 and venue 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 Addis Ababa 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, regional and international organizations and organizations of the United Nations system 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 of 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; invited Member States and regional and international organizations, in particular those of the United Nations system, and non-governmental organizations to participate actively in the Second International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa and to contribute generously to ensure its success; 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-ninth session (resolution 38/5).

At the thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 38/5.

23. 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, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolution 37/17).

At its thirty-eighth session, 46/ the General Assembly took note with satisfaction of the report of the Secretary-General (A/38/299 and Corr.1); expressed its appreciation to the Secretary-General for his efforts towards the organization of the meeting between the representatives of the League of Arab States and the representatives of the United Nations system, held at Tunis from 28 June to 1 July 1983; commended the General Secretariat of the League of Arab

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46/ References for the thirty-eighth session (agenda item 27):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/38/299 and Corr.1;
- (b) Draft resolution: A/38/L.6/Rev.1;
- (c) Resolution 38/6;
- (d) Plenary meeting: A/38/PV.39.

States and its specialized organizations for their involvement in the preparations for the Tunis meeting and for contributing to its success; requested the secretariats of the United Nations and the League of Arab States, within their respective fields of competence, to intensify their co-operation towards the realization of the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, the strengthening of international peace and security, disarmament, decolonization, self-determination and the eradication of all forms of racism and racial discrimination; requested the Secretary-General to strengthen co-operation and co-ordination between the United Nations system and the League of Arab States in order to enhance their capacity to serve the mutual interests of the two organizations in the political, economic, social and cultural fields; called upon the competent bodies of the United Nations system to give urgent consideration to the various recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary-General and to inform him of the action taken on them by 15 May 1984; took note of the proposals and recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary-General and requested him to take the necessary steps to ensure their implementation, including (a) the setting up of joint sectoral inter-agency working groups for follow-up of multilateral projects and (b) the promotion of contacts and consultations on multilateral and bilateral projects between the counterpart agencies, programmes and bodies concerned; requested the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations to consider holding in Rome, not later than 31 August 1984, a meeting on food and agriculture in the Arab region for action to be taken on the recommendations adopted at the Tunis meeting; recommended that another sectoral meeting on social development be organized, under the aegis of the League of Arab States, in a country member of that organization, to consider the joint implementation of projects; requested the Secretary-General, in close co-operation with the Secretary-General of the League of Arab States, to convene ad hoc meetings between representatives of the Secretariat of the United Nations and of the General Secretariat of the League of Arab States for consultations on follow-up policies, projects, actions and procedures; and further requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 38/6).

At the thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 38/6.

24. 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, in 1981, at the request of 43 Member States (A/36/194 and Add.1 and 2). At that session, the Assembly, recalling in particular Security Council resolution 487 (1981) and noting with concern Israel's refusal to comply with 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, the General Assembly, inter alia, condemned Israel's refusal to implement Security Council resolution 487 (1981); demanded that Israel withdraw forthwith its officially declared threat to repeat its armed attack against nuclear facilities; considered the Israeli act of aggression to be a violation and a denial of the inalienable human rights and the sovereign right of States to scientific and technological development; requested the Council to consider the necessary measures to deter Israel from repeating such an attack on nuclear facilities; 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 its thirty-eighth session, 47/ the General Assembly reiterated its condemnation of Israel's continued refusal to implement Security Council resolution 487 (1981); noted that the statements made so far by Israel had not removed apprehensions that its threat to repeat its armed attack against nuclear facilities, as well as any similar action against such facilities, would continue to endanger the role and activities of the International Atomic Energy Agency and other international instruments in the development of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes and in safeguarding against further proliferation of nuclear weapons; considered that any threat to attack and destroy nuclear facilities in Iraq and in

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47/ References for the thirty-eighth session (agenda item 28):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General transmitting the study of the Group of Experts: A/38/337;
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General: A/38/342;
- (c) Draft resolution: A/38/L.7/Rev.2;
- (d) Resolution 38/9;
- (e) Plenary meetings: A/38/PV.42, 44 and 52.

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other countries constituted a violation of the Charter of the United Nations; reiterated its demand that Israel withdraw forthwith its threat to attack and destroy nuclear facilities in Iraq and in other countries; once again requested the Council to consider the necessary measures to deter Israel from repeating such an attack on nuclear facilities; reaffirmed its call for the continuation of the consideration, at the international level, of legal measures to prohibit armed attacks against nuclear facilities, and threats thereof, as a contribution to promoting and ensuring the safe development of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes; expressed its deep appreciation to the Secretary-General and the Group of Experts on the Consequences of the Israeli Armed Attack against the Iraqi Nuclear Installations for their comprehensive study (A/38/337, annex); and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session (resolution 38/9).

At the thirty ninth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 38/9.

25. The situation in Central America: threats to international peace and security and peace initiatives: report of the Secretary-General

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-eighth session 48/ of the General Assembly at the request of Nicaragua (A/38/242). At that session, the Assembly, recalling Security Council resolution 530 (1983), reaffirmed the right of all the countries of the region to live in peace and to decide their own future, free from all outside interference or intervention; condemned the acts of aggression against the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of the States of the region, which had caused losses in human life and irreparable damage to their economies; urged the States of the region and other States to desist from or to refrain from initiating military operations intended to exert political pressure; expressed its firmest support for the Contadora Group; welcomed with satisfaction the Cancún Declaration on Peace in Central America and the Document of Objectives, which contained the basis for the start of negotiations to ensure

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48/ References for the thirty-eighth session (agenda item 142):

- (a) Request for inclusion: A/38/242;
- (b) Draft resolution: A/38/L.13/Rev.1;
- (c) Amendment: A/38/L.14;
- (d) Resolution 38/10;
- (e) Plenary meetings: A/38/PV.47-53.

harmonious coexistence in Central America; requested the Secretary-General, in pursuance of Security Council resolution 530 (1983), to keep the Council regularly informed of the development of the situation and of the implementation of that resolution; requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session on the implementation of the resolution; and decided to keep under review the situation in Central America (resolution 38/10).

At the thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 38/10.

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

At that session, the General Assembly, 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 its thirty-eighth session, 49/ the General Assembly reiterated its request to the Governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom; took note of the report of the Secretary-General (A/38/532); requested the Secretary-General to continue his

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49/ References for the thirty-eighth session (agenda item 25):

- (a) Report of the Special Committee: Supplement No. 23 (A/38/23), chap. XXVI; A/AC.109/756;
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General: A/38/532;
- (c) Report of the Fourth Committee: A/38/584;
- (d) Draft resolution: A/38/L.12;
- (e) Resolution 38/12 and decision 38/405;
- (f) Meeting of the Fourth Committee: A/C.4/38/SR.16;
- (g) Plenary meetings: A/38/PV.3, 4, 54, 57 and 59.

renewed mission of good offices; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a progress report to the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session (resolution 38/12). At the same session, the Assembly took note of the report of the Fourth Committee (decision 38/405).

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

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 38/12;
- (b) Report of the Special Committee: A/39/23 (Parts I-VIII), to be subsequently issued as Supplement No. 23 (A/39/23).

27. 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 and thirty-seventh sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of this item (resolutions 36/105 and 37/65).

At its thirty-eighth session, 50/ the General Assembly, having taken note of the report of the Secretary-General (A/38/517), 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-ninth session (resolution 38/13).

At the thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 38/13.

28. 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).

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50/ References for the thirty-eighth session (agenda item 30):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/38/517;
- (b) Draft resolution: A/38/L.19;
- (c) Resolution 38/13;
- (d) Plenary meeting: A/38/PV.65.

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.

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

At its thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolution 37/37).

The efforts of the Secretary-General during 1982 and 1983 and the activities of his representative, Mr. Diego Cordovez, are described in the Secretary-General's reports of 24 September 1982 (A/37/482-S/15429) and 28 September 1983 (A/38/449-S/16005).

At its thirty-eighth session, 51/ 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

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51/ References for the thirty-eighth session (agenda item 29):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/38/449-S/16005;
- (b) Draft resolution: A/38/L.17 and Add.1;
- (c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/38/597;
- (d) Resolution 38/29;
- (e) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/38/SR.44;
- (f) Plenary meetings: A/38/PV.64 and 66-69.

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, especially the diplomatic process initiated by him, in the search for a solution to the problem; requested the Secretary-General to continue those efforts with a view to promoting a political solution, in accordance with the provisions of the resolution, and the exploration of securing appropriate guarantees for 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 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 38/29).

The Secretary-General met with the Foreign Ministers of Afghanistan and of Pakistan during the thirty-eighth session of the General Assembly. He also had the opportunity to meet with the President of Pakistan, in Casablanca on 15 January 1984, on the occasion of the meeting of heads of Government of the Organization of the Islamic Conference. His representative again visited Afghanistan, Iran and Pakistan in April 1984 to follow up the Secretary-General's efforts.

At the thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 38/29.

29. 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), 475 (1980), 532 (1983) and 539 (1983). In addition, the International Court of Justice has examined and delivered opinions on related aspects of the question, including an advisory opinion of 11 July 1950 52/ in response to General Assembly resolution 338 (IV) and an advisory opinion of 21 June 1971 53/ 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 (j)) 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

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

53/ 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.



(resolution 3295 (XXIX), sect. VII) and at the thirty-third session (resolution 33/182 A). At present, the Council is composed of the following 31 Member States:

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

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

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

At its thirty-first session, the General Assembly invited 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, the General Assembly, inter alia, strongly condemned South Africa for its military build-up in Namibia, its introduction of compulsory military service for Namibians, its recruitment and training of Namibians for tribal armies and the use of mercenaries to suppress the Namibian people and to carry out its military attacks against independent African States, its threats and acts of subversion and aggression against those States and the forcible displacement of Namibians from their homes; requested the United Nations Council for Namibia to continue to monitor the boycott of South Africa and to submit to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session a comprehensive report on all contacts between all States and South Africa (resolution 37/233 A); welcomed the admission of Namibia as a full member of the International Atomic Energy Agency and

of the International Telecommunication Union, as well as Economic and Social Council decision 1982/110 to grant membership to Namibia, represented by the United Nations Council for Namibia, in the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees; took note of the accession by the United Nations Council for Namibia to the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid and requested the Council to accede to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 and the Additional Protocols thereto and to such other international conventions as it might deem appropriate; decided that an International Conference in Support of the Struggle of the Namibian People for Independence should be held at the headquarters of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization in Paris during 1983; and requested the Secretary-General to organize the Conference in co-operation with the United Nations Council for Namibia and in consultation with the Organization of African Unity (resolution 37/233 C).

At its thirty-eighth session, 54/ the General Assembly reiterated the provisions of previous resolutions on the question and, inter alia, took note of the Paris Declaration on Namibia and the report of the Committee of the Whole and the Programme of Action on Namibia adopted at the International Conference in Support of the Struggle of the Namibian People for Independence, held in Paris from 25 to 29 April 1983; 55/ took note of the debate on the question of Namibia held in

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54/ References for the thirty-eighth session (agenda item 36):

- (a) Report of the Special Committee: Supplement No. 23 (A/38/23), chap. VIII; A/AC.109/743, 744 and 748;
- (b) Report of the United Nations Council for Namibia: Supplement No. 24 (A/38/24);
- (c) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/38/183 and Add.1 and 2 and A/38/525;
- (d) Draft resolutions: Supplement No. 24 (A/38/24), part four;
- (e) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/38/653;
- (f) Resolutions 38/36 A to E; see also decision 38/312;
- (g) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/38/SR.52;
- (h) Plenary meetings: A/38/PV.72 and 74-79.

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

the Security Council from 23 May to 1 June 1983, 56/ in which the international community overwhelmingly pronounced itself against the establishment of any linkage or parallelism between Namibian independence and extraneous and irrelevant issues, in particular the withdrawal of Cuban forces from Angola; solemnly reaffirmed that the genuine independence of Namibia could be achieved only with the 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 Assembly resolution 3314 (XXIX) and supported the armed struggle of the Namibian people, under the leadership of SWAPO, to repel South Africa's aggression and to achieve self-determination, freedom and national independence in a united Namibia; reiterated that, in accordance with the resolutions of the United Nations, in particular Security Council resolution 432 (1978) and Assembly resolutions S-9/2 and 35/227 A, Walvis Bay and the offshore islands of Namibia were an integral part of Namibia and that all attempts by South Africa to annex them were therefore illegal, null and void; strongly condemned 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 and increased support as well as material, financial, military and other assistance to SWAPO so as to enable it to intensify its struggle for the liberation of Namibia; declared that the resolution on the need for development aid for Namibia adopted by the European Parliament on 13 January 1983, calling upon the European Economic Community to extend aid to occupied Namibia as well as to so-called "refugees from southern Angola" in Namibia, if implemented, would flout international law by implying recognition of South Africa's presence in Namibia and would subsidize Pretoria's illegal administration of the Territory, while encouraging its acts of aggression against Angola and the occupation of a part of Angolan territory; 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 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 Secretary-General to continue to develop, in consultation with the United Nations Development Programme, a comprehensive programme of assistance to States which were neighbours of South Africa and Namibia, on the understanding that such assistance should not only envisage the overcoming of short-term difficulties but be designed to enable those States to move towards complete self-reliance, and requested the

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

Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session on the development of that programme; called upon the Governments of all States, particularly those whose corporations were involved in the mining and processing of Namibian uranium, to take all appropriate measures in the context of the implementation of Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia, including the practice of requiring negative certificates of origin, to prohibit and prevent State-owned and other corporations, together with their subsidiaries, from dealing in Namibian uranium and from engaging in any uranium prospecting activities in Namibia; 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, which regulated the activities of Urenco; requested the United Nations Council for Namibia, in the implementation of paragraph 15 of Assembly resolution ES-8/2 and of the relevant provisions of Assembly resolutions 36/121 B and 37/233 A, to continue to monitor the boycott of South Africa and to submit to the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session a comprehensive report on all contacts between all States and South Africa, containing an analysis of the information received from Member States and other sources on the continuing political, economic, financial and other relations of States and their economic and other interest groups with South Africa and of measures taken by States to terminate all dealings with the racist régime of South Africa; declared that the liberation struggle in Namibia was a conflict of an international character in terms of article 1, paragraph 4, of Additional Protocol I (A/32/144, annex I) to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 <sup>57/</sup> and, in this regard, demanded that the Conventions and Additional Protocol I be applied by South Africa, and in particular that all captured freedom fighters be accorded prisoner-of-war status as called for by the Geneva Convention relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War <sup>58/</sup> and Additional Protocol thereto; and requested the Secretary-General to report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 38/36 A); reiterated that Security Council resolution 435 (1978), in which the Council endorsed the United Nations plan for the independence of Namibia, was the only basis for a peaceful settlement on the question of Namibia and demanded its immediate and unconditional implementation without qualification, modification or amendment; firmly rejected and condemned the persistent attempts by the United States and South Africa to establish a linkage or parallelism between the independence of Namibia and any extraneous and irrelevant issues, in particular the presence of Cuban forces in Angola, and emphasized unequivocally that all such attempts were designed to delay the decolonization process in Namibia and that they constituted interference in the internal affairs of Angola; and requested the Secretary-General to report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 38/36 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

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<sup>57/</sup> United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 75, Nos. 970-973.

<sup>58/</sup> Ibid., No. 972, p. 135.

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 (resolution 38/36 C); requested the United Nations Council for Namibia to organize a symposium to be held at United Nations Headquarters in 1984 with the participation of prominent personalities, scholars, support groups, media personalities and others from all parts of the world, in order to mark the one hundredth anniversary of the heroic struggle of the Namibian people against colonial occupation and the plunder of the natural resources of their country and for self-determination, freedom and independence, and to draw the attention of the world public, particularly in the Western countries, to the question of Namibia, with a view to further mobilizing international support for the just struggle of the Namibian people under the leadership of SWAPO, their sole and authentic representative, to bring about the speedy independence of Namibia (resolution 38/36 D); requested the United Nations Institute for Namibia to complete the preparation, in co-operation with SWAPO, the Office of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia and the United Nations Development Programme, of a comprehensive document on all aspects of economic planning in an independent Namibia, and requested the Secretary-General to provide substantive support through the Office of the Commissioner for the preparation of that document (resolution 38/36 E).

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

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

- (a) Report of the Special Committee: A/39/23 (Parts I-VIII), to be subsequently issued as Supplement No. 23 (A/39/23);
- (b) Report of the United Nations Council for Namibia: Supplement No. 24 (A/39/24);
- (c) Reports of the Secretary-General called for under resolutions 38/36 A and B.

30. 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, in 1981, at the request of 25 Member States (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, 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).

At its thirty-eighth session, 59/ the General Assembly noted with appreciation the report of the Secretary-General (A/38/491); requested the Secretary-General to continue to take steps to strengthen the co-operation between the United Nations and the 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-ninth session a report on co-operation between the United Nations and the Committee (resolution 38/37).

At its thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 38/37.

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59/ References for the thirty-eighth session (agenda item 24):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/38/491;
- (b) Draft resolution: A/38/L.32 and Add.1;
- (c) Resolution 38/37;
- (d) Plenary meeting: A/38/PV.82.

31. 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, in 1962, the General Assembly established the Special Committee on the Policies of Apartheid of the Government of the Republic of South Africa to keep the racial policies of the Government of South Africa under review when the Assembly was not in session and to report, as appropriate, to the Assembly or to the Security Council, or to both, from time to time (resolution 1761 (XVII)). The Special Committee was originally composed of 11 Member States. At its twenty-fifth session, the Assembly 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 1984, 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 and invited the South African liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity to participate in the discussion of the item in plenary meeting. At that session, the Assembly established the Ad Hoc Committee on the Drafting of an International Convention against Apartheid in Sports and requested it to prepare a draft declaration on apartheid in sports, as an interim measure, and to undertake preparatory steps towards the drafting of an international convention against apartheid in sports (resolution 31/6 F).

At 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-eighth session, 60/ the General Assembly adopted resolutions relating to the proposed new racial constitution of South Africa (resolution 38/11), the situation in South Africa (resolution 38/39 A), the Programme of Action

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60/ References for the thirty-eighth session (agenda item 32):

- (a) Report of the Special Committee against Apartheid: Supplement No. 22 (A/38/22);
- (b) Special report of the Special Committee: Supplement No. 22A (A/38/22/Add.1);
- (c) Report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Drafting of an International Convention against Apartheid in Sports: Supplement No. 36 (A/38/36 and Corr.1);
- (d) Report of the Secretary-General: A/38/455;

against Apartheid (resolution 38/39 B), the effects of apartheid on the countries of southern Africa (resolution 38/39 C), sanctions against South Africa (resolution 38/39 D), the programme of work of the Special Committee against Apartheid (resolution 38/39 E), relations between Israel and South Africa (resolution 38/39 F), military and nuclear collaboration with South Africa (resolution 39/39 G), the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa (resolution 38/39 H), investments in South Africa (resolution 38/39 I), the oil embargo against South Africa (resolution 38/39 J) and apartheid in sports (resolution 38/39 K) and took note of the report of the Special Political Committee on the item (decision 38/407).

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, 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

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- (e) Draft resolutions: A/38/L.15 and Add.1, A/38/L.20 and Corr.1, A/38/L.21 and Add.1, A/38/L.22 and Add.1, A/38/L.23 and Corr.1, A/38/L.24 and Add.1, A/38/L.25 and Corr.1, A/38/L.26 and Corr.1, A/38/L.27 and Add.1, A/38/L.28 and Add.1, A/38/L.30 and Add.1, A/38/L.31 and Add.1;
- (f) Report of the Special Political Committee: A/38/550;
- (g) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/38/654;
- (h) Resolutions 38/11 and 38/39 A to K and decision 38/407;
- (i) Meetings of the Special Political Committee: A/SPC/38/PV.20, 22 and 23;
- (j) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/38/SR.51;
- (k) Plenary meetings: A/38/PV.56, 60-63, 69-71 and 83.

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)). In June 1983, the Council called upon the South African authorities to commute the death sentences imposed on three members of the African National Congress of South Africa (resolution 533 (1983)). In December 1983, the Council strongly condemned South Africa's continued military occupation of parts of southern Angola and demanded that South Africa should unconditionally withdraw all its occupation forces from the territory of Angola and cease all violations against that State (resolution 545 (1983)). In January 1984, the Council strongly condemned South Africa for its renewed, intensified, premeditated and unprovoked bombing, as well as the continuing occupation of parts of the territory of Angola and decided to meet again in the event of non-compliance by South Africa with the resolution in order to consider the adoption of more effective measures in accordance with appropriate provisions of the Charter of the United Nations (resolution 546 (1984)).

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 88 and 104).

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

- (a) Report of the Special Committee against Apartheid: Supplement No. 22 (A/39/22);
- (b) Report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Drafting of an International Convention against Apartheid in Sports: Supplement No. 36 (A/39/36);
- (c) Report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 38/39 H.

32. International Year of Peace: report of the Secretary-General

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, 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 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 the 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, 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 its thirty-eighth session, 61/ the General Assembly endorsed the principal objectives of the International Year of Peace; invited all States, all organizations within the United Nations system and interested non-governmental organizations to co-operate with the Secretary-General in achieving the objectives of the Year; requested the Secretary-General to establish a voluntary fund for the programme of the Year and urged all States and interested organizations to contribute to that fund; also requested the Secretary-General to carry out during 1984-1985 the necessary preparations for the observance of the Year, including the organization of regional seminars devoted to promoting the objectives of the Year; further requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session on the draft programme of the Year and on the arrangements for financing it; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-ninth session an item entitled "International Year of Peace" (resolution 38/56).

At the thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 38/56.

33. Question of Palestine:

- (a) Report of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People
- (b) 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 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

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61/ References for the thirty-eighth session (agenda item 12):

- (a) Report of the Economic and Social Council: Supplement No. 3 (A/38/3), chaps. I, VI (sects. B and E), VIII and IX (sects. A to C);
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General: A/38/413 and Add.1 and 2;
- (c) Draft resolution: A/38/L.16 and Add.1;
- (d) Amendment: A/38/L.41;
- (e) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/38/658;
- (f) Resolution 38/56;
- (g) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/38/SR.55;
- (h) Plenary meetings: A/38/PV.83 and 87.

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 and at subsequent sessions, 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 (resolutions 31/20, 32/40 A, 33/28 A, 34/65 A, 36/120 A and 37/85 A).

At its thirty-second session, the General Assembly 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-fourth session, the General Assembly rejected those provisions of the Camp David accords which ignored, infringed upon, violated or denied the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, and which envisaged and condoned continued Israeli occupation of the Palestinian territories occupied by Israel

since 1967; strongly condemned all partial agreements and separate treaties 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 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 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 its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly condemned Israel for its non-compliance with the provisions of resolution ES-7/2 and Security Council resolutions 465 (1980) and 478 (1980) and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations; requested the Council to convene in order to consider the situation and the adoption of effective measures under Chapter VII of the Charter (resolution 35/169 A); and censured in the strongest terms the enactment by Israel of the "Basic Law" on Jerusalem and determined, 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 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 on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People to act as the Preparatory Committee for the Conference; (resolution 36/120 C); and requested the Secretary-General to report on the implementation of Security 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 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; 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); 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 endeavours and practical steps to implement the provisions of resolutions 508 (1982), 509 (1982) and 512 (1982); and requested the Secretary-General to delegate a high-level commission to investigate and assess the extent of loss of human life and material damage and to report, as soon as possible, on the result of this investigation to the Assembly and the Council (resolution ES-7/5).

On 16 August 1982, the General Assembly resumed its seventh emergency special session for the third time in accordance with paragraph 10 of resolution ES-7/5. At that session, the Assembly, inter alia, demanded that Israel respect and carry out the provisions of all United Nations resolutions relating to the occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories, including Jerusalem; urged once again the Security 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; 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; 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, 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; resolved that, in conformity with its resolution 194 (III) and subsequent relevant resolutions, the Palestinian refugees should be enabled to return to their homes and property from which they had been uprooted and displaced, and demanded that Israel comply unconditionally and immediately with the resolution; urged the Council, in the event of continued failure by Israel to comply with the demands contained in Council resolutions 508 (1982) and 509 (1982) and the resolution of the Assembly, to meet in order to consider practical ways and means in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations; 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, the General Assembly endorsed the recommendations of the Preparatory Committee for the International Conference on the Question of Palestine concerning the preparatory activities for the Conference; called upon all Member States to participate in the Conference and the regional preparatory meetings preceding it; 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; 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).

The International Conference on the Question of Palestine was held at Geneva from 29 August to 7 September 1983. The Conference adopted the Geneva Declaration on Palestine (A/CONF.114/42, chap. I.A) and the Programme of Action for the Achievement of Palestinian Rights (A/CONF.114/42, chap. I.B). The Declaration contained guidelines, consistent with the principles of international law, which had been presented on the question, such as the Arab peace plan, adopted at the twelfth Arab Summit Conference at Fez, Morocco, in September 1982, which should serve as a basis for concerted international efforts to resolve the question of Palestine. In the Declaration, the Conference considered it essential that an international peace conference on the Middle East should be convened under the auspices of the United Nations, with the participation of all parties to the Arab-Israeli conflict, including the PLO, as well as the United States of America, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and other concerned States, on an equal footing. The Programme of Action consisted of recommendations addressed to Member States, the Security Council, the Secretary-General and organs and bodies of the United Nations system, as well as to world-wide public opinion, to undertake concrete action to assist the Palestinian people in securing and implementing its inalienable rights, in particular the establishment of an independent sovereign Palestinian State.

At its thirty-eighth session, 62/ the General Assembly requested the Committee to keep under review the situation relating to the question of Palestine as well as

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62/ References for the thirty-eighth session (agenda item 33):

- (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: A/CONF.114/42;
- (d) Report of the Secretary-General: A/38/458-S/16015;
- (e) Draft resolutions: A/38/L.36 and Add.1, A/38/L.37 and Add.1, A/38/L.38 and Add.1, A/38/L.39 and Add.1, A/38/L.40 and Add.1;
- (f) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/38/725;
- (g) Resolutions 38/58 A to E;
- (h) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/38/SR.62;
- (i) Plenary meetings: A/38/PV.73, 79-82 and 95.

the implementation of the Programme of Action and to report and make suggestions to the Assembly or the Security Council, as appropriate (resolution 38/58 A); endorsed the Geneva Declaration on Palestine; welcomed and endorsed the call for convening an International Peace Conference on the Middle East in conformity with the following guidelines: the attainment by the Palestinian people of its legitimate inalienable rights, including the right to return, the right to self-determination and the right to establish its own independent State in Palestine; the right of the PLO, the representative of the Palestinian people, to participate on an equal footing with other parties in all efforts, deliberations and conferences on the Middle East; the need to put an end to Israel's occupation of the Arab territories, in accordance with the principle of the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by force, and, consequently, the need to secure Israeli withdrawal from the territories occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem; the need to oppose and reject such Israeli policies and practices in the occupied territories, including Jerusalem, and any de facto situation created by Israel as were contrary to international law and relevant United Nations resolutions, particularly the establishment of settlements, as those policies and practices constituted major obstacles to the achievement of peace in the Middle East; the need to reaffirm as null and void all legislative and administrative measures and actions taken by Israel, the occupying Power, which had altered or purported to alter the character and status of the Holy City of Jerusalem, including the expropriation of land and property situated thereon, and in particular the so-called "Basic Law" on Jerusalem and the proclamation of Jerusalem as the capital of Israel; the right of all States in the region to existence within secure and internationally recognized boundaries, with justice and security for all the people, the sine qua non of which was the recognition and attainment of the legitimate, inalienable rights of the Palestinian people; invited all parties to the Arab-Israeli conflict, including the PLO, as well as the United States, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and other concerned States, to participate in the International Peace Conference on the Middle East on an equal footing and with equal rights; requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Security Council, to undertake the preparatory measures for the Conference and to report on his efforts (resolution 38/58 C); urged the meeting of specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to be convened in 1984, referred to in Assembly resolution 38/145, to take into account the recommendations of the five regional preparatory meetings of the International Conference on the Question of Palestine (A/CONF.114/42, chap. II, paras. 10 and 11) and the United Nations resolutions concerning economic and social assistance to the Palestinian people (resolution 38/58 D); requested that the Department of Public Information, in full co-operation and co-ordination with the Committee, should disseminate all information on the activities of the United Nations system relating to Palestine, expand publications and audio-visual coverage of the facts and developments pertaining to the question of Palestine, publish newsletters and articles in its relevant publications on Israeli violations of the human rights of the Arab inhabitants of the occupied territories, and organize fact-finding missions to the area for journalists, organize regional encounters for journalists and disseminate appropriate information on the results of the International Conference on the Question of Palestine (resolution 38/58 E).

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

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- (a) Report of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People: Supplement No. 35 (A/39/35);
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 38/58 C.

34. Law of the sea: report of the Secretary-General

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

The Convention was signed on 10 December 1982 by 117 States, the United Nations Council for Namibia on behalf of Namibia, and by the Cook Islands. The Final Act was signed by 150 delegations. The Convention has since been signed by another 15 States bringing the total number of signatures to 134. The period for signature will end on 9 December 1984. The Convention has been ratified by 11 States and the United Nations Council for Namibia on behalf of Namibia.

At its thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly, inter alia, 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; 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).

At its thirty-eighth session, <sup>63/</sup> the General Assembly expressed its satisfaction at the large number of signatures affixed to the Convention as well as

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<sup>63/</sup> References for the thirty-eighth session (agenda item 31):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/38/570 and Corr.1 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1;
- (b) Draft resolutions: A/38/L.18/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Add.1, A/38/L.47;
- (c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/38/760 (see also A/37/6/Add.1);
- (d) Resolutions 38/59 A and B;
- (e) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/38/SR.20 and 63;
- (f) Plenary meeting: A/38/PV.96.

at the number of ratifications deposited with the Secretary-General during the year following the opening of the Convention for signature; called upon States that had not done so 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; called upon all States to safeguard the unified character of the Convention and its related resolutions; appealed to all States to refrain from taking any action directed at undermining the Convention or defeating its objectives and purposes; expressed its appreciation for the report of the Secretary-General (A/38/570 and Corr.1 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1) (see also the chapter on marine affairs in the medium-term plan for the period 1984-1989 (A/37/6/Add.1, annex II)); approved the recommendations contained therein; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session on developments relating to the Convention and on the implementation of the resolution; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-ninth session an item entitled "Law of the sea" (resolution 38/59 A); and paid tribute to His Excellency Mr. Bernardo Zuleta, Special Representative of the Secretary-General for the Law of the Sea, recently deceased (resolution 38/59 B).

The Preparatory Commission held its first session from 15 March to 8 April and from 15 August to 9 September 1983 at Kingston, Jamaica, and began its substantive work at its second session, held at Kingston from 19 March to 13 April 1984. Priority was given to the elaboration of rules, regulations and procedures for the implementation of resolution II. The Preparatory Commission decided to hold its next meeting at Geneva from 13 August to 5 September 1984, in accordance with the decisions taken at its first session on the organization of work.

At the thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly will have before it the reports of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 38/59 A.

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; 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 66 Member States:

Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, 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, Iran (Islamic Republic of), 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 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; 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, the General Assembly requested the Preparatory Committee for the Conference 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; 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).

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).

At its thirty-eighth session, 64/ the General Assembly decided that the Conference should be held in 1986; requested the Chairman of the Preparatory Committee for the Conference and the Secretary-General of the Conference to undertake immediately appropriate consultations with Member States which could facilitate the resolution of pending issues related to the Conference, including its provisional agenda and rules of procedure, as to the venue and the actual dates of the Conference, and to report thereon to the Preparatory Committee at its fifth session; noted with appreciation that the Conference secretariat was proceeding with the preparations for the Conference and requested the Secretary-General of the Conference to continue those preparations; also decided that the Preparatory Committee would hold its fifth session at Vienna in June 1984, for a period of up to two weeks, in order to complete its work on an agreed agenda as well as on other outstanding issues related to the Conference; requested the Preparatory Committee to submit a report to the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session so that the Assembly might consider, in the light of this report, the venue and the actual dates of the Conference in 1986, as also for further meetings of the Committee; urged IAEA, as well as the specialized agencies and other relevant organizations of the United Nations system, to continue to contribute effectively to the preparations for the Conference so as to achieve meaningful results from the Conference, in accordance with the objectives of Assembly resolution 32/50; and urged all States to co-operate actively in the preparation of the Conference (resolution 38/60).

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

- (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/38/L.35;
- (c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/38/734;
- (d) Resolution 38/60;
- (e) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/38/SR.63;
- (f) Plenary meeting: A/38/PV.96.

The Preparatory Committee will hold its fifth session at Vienna from 25 June to 6 July 1984.

At the thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Preparatory Committee on the work of its fifth session, which will be issued at Supplement No. 47 (A/39/47).

36. 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 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 yearly reports on the subject at the request of the Assembly, the last of which was dated 30 September 1983 (A/38/458-S/16015).

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 has monitored 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 21 May 1984 (S/16573 and Corr.1). The last report on UNIFIL was issued on 9 April 1984 (S/16472).



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-seventh sessions, from 1975 to 1982 (resolutions 3414 (XXX), 31/61, 31/62, 32/20, 33/29, 34/70, 35/207, 36/226 A and B and 37/123 A to F).

At its thirty-eighth session, 65/ the General Assembly strongly condemned Israel for its failure to comply with Security Council resolution 497 (1981) and Assembly resolutions 36/226 B, ES-9/1 and 37/123 A; declared once more that Israel's continued occupation of the Golan Heights and its 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 illegal and therefore null and void and had no validity whatsoever; declared all Israeli policies and practices of, or aimed at, annexation of the occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories, including Jerusalem, to be illegal and in violation of international law and of the relevant United Nations resolutions; determined once more that all actions taken by Israel to give effect to its decision relating to the occupied Syrian Golan Heights were illegal and invalid and should not be recognized; reaffirmed its determination that all the relevant provisions annexed to the Hague Convention IV of 1907 and the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, continued to apply to the Syrian territory occupied by Israel since 1967, and called upon the parties thereto to respect and ensure respect of their obligations under these instruments in all circumstances; determined once more that the continued occupation of the Syrian Golan Heights since 1967 and their annexation by Israel of 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,

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65/ References for the thirty-eighth session (agenda item 34):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/38/458-S/16015;
- (b) Draft resolutions: A/38/L.43 and Add.1, A/38/L.44 and Add.1, A/38/L.45 and Add.1, A/38/L.46 and Add.1, A/38/L.49, A/38/L.50;
- (c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/38/756;
- (d) Resolutions 38/180 A to E;
- (e) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/38/SR.70;
- (f) Plenary meetings: A/38/PV.87-89, 91-95 and 102.

economic, financial, military and technological support to Israel that encouraged it to commit acts of aggression and to consolidate and perpetuate its occupation and annexation of occupied Arab territories; firmly emphasized once more its demand that Israel, the occupying Power, rescind forthwith its illegal decision of 14 December 1981 to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the Syrian 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 than 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 them, to refrain from acquiring any weapons or military equipment from Israel, to suspend economic, financial and technological assistance to and co-operation with Israel, and to sever diplomatic, trade and cultural relations with Israel; reiterated its call to all Member States to cease forthwith, individually and collectively, all dealings with Israel in order totally to isolate it in all fields; urged non-Member States to act in accordance with the provisions of the resolution; called upon the specialized agencies and other international organizations to conform their relations with Israel to the terms of the resolution; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 38/180 A); condemned acts of plundering of the Palestinian cultural heritage; called upon the Government of Israel to make full restitution, through the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, of all cultural property belonging to Palestinian institutions, including the archives and documents removed from the Palestine Research Centre and arbitrarily seized by the Israeli forces; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 38/180 B); declared once more that Israel's decision to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the Holy City of Jerusalem was illegal and therefore null and void and had no validity whatsoever; deplored the transfer by some States of their diplomatic missions to Jerusalem in violation of 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; and requested the Secretary-General to report to Assembly at its thirty-ninth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 38/180 C); reaffirmed its conviction that the question of Palestine was the core of the conflict in the Middle East and that no comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the region would be achieved without the full exercise by the Palestinian people of its inalienable national rights and the immediate, unconditional and total

withdrawal of Israel from all the Palestinian and other occupied Arab territories; reaffirmed further that a just and comprehensive settlement of the situation in the Middle East could not be achieved without the participation on an equal footing of all the parties to the conflict, including the PLO, the representative of the Palestinian people; declared once more that peace in the Middle East was indivisible and must be based on a comprehensive, just and lasting solution of the Middle East problem, under the auspices of the United Nations, and on the basis of the relevant resolutions 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 E; welcomed the Arab Peace Plan adopted unanimously at the Twelfth Arab Summit Conference (see A/37/696-S/15510, annex); 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; rejected all agreements and arrangements which 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 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, policies 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 relating to belligerent occupation,

in particular the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War; considered that the agreements on strategic co-operation between the United States of America and Israel signed on 30 November 1981 together with the recent accords concluded in this context 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; strongly condemned the continuing and increasing collaboration between Israel and the racist régime of South Africa, especially in the economic, military and nuclear fields, which constituted a hostile act against the African and Arab States and enabled Israel to enhance its nuclear capabilities, thus subjecting the States of the region to nuclear blackmail; reaffirmed the call for the convening of an international peace conference on the Middle East - as specified in paragraph 5 of the Geneva Declaration on Palestine, adopted on 7 September 1983 by the International Conference on the Question of Palestine - under the auspices of the United Nations and on the basis of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations; 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-ninth session a comprehensive report covering the developments in the Middle East in all their aspects (resolution 38/180 D); declared the international responsibility of any party or parties that supplied Israel with arms or economic aid that augmented its war potential; expressed deep concern at and condemned all steps which might result in augmenting the capability of Israel and contributing to its policy of aggression against countries in the region; demanded that all States, particularly the United States of America, refrain from taking any step that would support Israel's war capabilities and consequently its aggressive acts, whether in the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied since 1967 or against countries in the region; and called upon all States to review, in the light of the resolution, any agreement, whether military, economic or otherwise, concluded with Israel (resolution 38/180 E).

At the thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly will have before it the reports of the Secretary-General called for under resolutions 38/180 A to D.

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

At its thirty-sixth, thirty-seventh and thirty-eighth sessions, 66/ the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item and decided to include it in the provisional agenda of its subsequent session (decisions 36/404, 37/405 and 38/406).

At the thirty-ninth 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 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

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66/ References for the thirty-eighth session (agenda item 37):

(a) Decision 38/406;

(b) Plenary meetings: A/38/PV.55, 58 and 59.

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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, 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).

At its resumed thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly decided to include the item in the provisional agenda of its thirty-eighth session (decision 37/456).

At its thirty-eighth session, 67/ 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 38/448).

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67/ References for the thirty-eighth session (agenda item 38):

- (a) Decisions 38/448 and 38/456;
- (b) Plenary meeting: A/38/PV.104.

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

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, thirty-sixth and thirty-seventh sessions, the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item (decisions 35/453, 36/460 and 37/450).

At its thirty-eighth session, 68/ the General Assembly decided to include the item in the provisional agenda of its thirty-ninth session (decision 38/454).

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

40. Commemoration of the fortieth anniversary of the United Nations in 1985: report of the Preparatory Committee for the Fortieth Anniversary of the United Nations

The item entitled "Commemoration of the fortieth anniversary of the United Nations in 1985" was included in the agenda of the thirty-eighth session of the General Assembly at the request of the Secretary-General (A/38/246).

At its thirty-eighth session, 69/ the General Assembly decided to establish a Preparatory Committee for the Fortieth Anniversary of the United Nations, consisting of the members of the General Committee of the thirty-eighth session and open to the participation of all Member States on an equal basis; and entrusted the Preparatory Committee with the task of considering and recommending to the Assembly

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68/ References for the thirty-eighth session (agenda item 39):

- (a) Decision 38/454;
- (b) Plenary meeting: A/38/PV.104.

69/ References for the thirty-eighth session (agenda item 146):

- (a) Request for inclusion: A/38/246;
- (b) Decision 38/455;
- (c) Plenary meeting: A/38/PV.104.

at its thirty-ninth session proposals for suitable activities in connection with the observance of the fortieth anniversary of the United Nations, on the understanding that its decisions would be taken by consensus (decision 38/455).

At present, the Preparatory Committee is composed of the following 82 Member States:

Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, India, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malta, Mexico, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, 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, Yugoslavia and Zaire.

At the thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Preparatory Committee for the Fortieth Anniversary of the United Nations, which will be issued as Supplement No. 49 (A/39/49).

41. 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, in 1982, 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, the United States of America, Uruguay and Venezuela (A/37/244). At that session, the Assembly decided to include the item in the provisional agenda of its thirty-eighth session (decision 37/451).

At its thirty-eighth session, 70/ the General Assembly decided to retain the item on the agenda of that session (decision 38/456; see also footnote 1).

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70/ References for the thirty-eighth session (agenda item 40):

- (a) Decision 38/456;
- (b) Plenary meeting: A/38/PV.104.

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42. 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 1984 (resolution 544 (1983)). 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 1984 (S/16596).

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)).

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

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.

After extended consultations by the Secretary-General and his representatives with the parties, the intercommunal talks were resumed on 9 August 1980 under the auspices of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General (see A/35/385-S/14100). Following the submission of comprehensive proposals by both sides and intensive consultations with them, the Special Representative, on behalf of the Secretary-General, submitted on 18 November 1981 a text containing elements of an "evaluation" of the status of the negotiations which was subsequently used as a method for the discussions at the talks (see A/36/702). No meeting of the talks has been held since 14 April 1983 (see A/37/805 and Corr.1 and S/15812 and Corr.1).

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

At its resumed thirty-seventh session, in May 1983, the General Assembly, having reaffirmed the need to settle the question of Cyprus without further delay by peaceful means in accordance with the provisions of the Charter 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 10 February 1977 and 19 May 1979 and all the provisions thereof; demanded the immediate and effective implementation of resolution 3212 (XXIX), unanimously adopted by the Assembly and endorsed by the Security Council in its resolution 365 (1974), and of the subsequent resolutions of the Assembly and the Council on Cyprus which provided the valid and essential basis for the solution of the problem of Cyprus; considered the withdrawal of all occupation forces from the Republic of Cyprus as an essential basis for a speedy and mutually acceptable solution of the problem of Cyprus; demanded the immediate withdrawal of all occupation forces from the Republic of Cyprus; commended the intensification of the efforts made by the Secretary-General, while noting with concern the lack of progress in the intercommunal talks; called for meaningful, result-oriented, constructive and substantive negotiations between the representatives of the two communities, under the auspices of the Secretary-General, to be conducted freely and on an equal footing, on the basis of relevant United Nations resolutions and the high-level agreements, with a view to reaching as early as possible a mutually acceptable agreement based on the fundamental and legitimate rights of the two communities; called for respect of the human rights and fundamental freedoms of all Cypriots, including the freedom of movement, the freedom of settlement and the right to property, and the instituting of urgent measures for the voluntary return of the

refugees to their homes in safety; considered that the de facto situation created by the force of arms should not be allowed to influence or in any way affect the solution of the problem of Cyprus; called upon the parties concerned to refrain from any unilateral action 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).

On 15 November 1983, the Turkish Cypriot authorities proclaimed a "Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus" (see A/38/586-S/16148). On 18 November, the Security Council adopted resolution 541 (1983), in which it, inter alia, considered the declaration of the Turkish Cypriot authorities of the purported secession of part of the Republic of Cyprus as legally invalid and called for its withdrawal; and requested the Secretary-General to pursue his mission of good offices, in order to achieve the earliest possible progress towards a just and lasting settlement in Cyprus (resolution 541 (1983)).

On 17 April 1984, ceremonies took place at Ankara and Nicosia which were described as constituting the submission of "credentials" for the establishment of diplomatic relations. On 1 May, the Secretary-General reported to the Security Council on the efforts which he had undertaken in pursuance of his mission of good offices, including the submission of a scenario aimed at opening the door to a high-level meeting and to the resumption of the intercommunal dialogue; the Turkish Cypriot reply was annexed to the report (S/16519).

At the request of Cyprus, the Council convened on 3 May and on 11 May adopted resolution 550 (1984). In that resolution, the Council, inter alia, reaffirmed its resolution 541 (1983); considered attempts to settle any part of Varosha by people other than its inhabitants as inadmissible and called for the transfer of that area to the administration of the United Nations; considered any attempts to interfere with the status or the deployment of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus as contrary to the resolutions of the United Nations; requested the Secretary-General to promote the urgent implementation of resolution 541 (1983); reaffirmed its mandate of good offices given to the Secretary-General and requested him to undertake new efforts to attain an overall solution to the Cyprus problem in conformity with the principles of the Charter and the provisions for such a

settlement laid down in the pertinent United Nations resolutions; called upon all parties to co-operate with the Secretary-General in his mission of good offices; decided to remain seized of the situation with a view to taking, in the event of non-implementation of its resolution 541 (1983) and the present resolution, urgent and appropriate measures; and requested the Secretary-General to promote the implementation of the resolution and to report thereon to the Security Council as developments required (resolution 550 (1984)).

At its thirty-eighth session, 71/ the General Assembly decided to retain the item on the agenda of that session (decision 38/456).

43. Implementation of the resolutions of the United Nations

The item entitled "Implementation of the resolutions of the United Nations" was included in the agenda of the thirty-seventh session of the General Assembly, in 1982, at the request of Cyprus (A/37/245). At that session, the Assembly decided to include the item in the provisional agenda of its thirty-eighth session (decision 37/457).

At its thirty-eighth session, 72/ the General Assembly decided to retain the item on the agenda of that session (decision 38/456; see also footnote 1).

44. Consequences of the prolongation of the armed conflict between Iran and Iraq

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-seventh session of the General Assembly, in 1982, at the request of Iraq (A/37/191). At that session, the Assembly, recalling Security Council resolutions 479 (1980), 514 (1982) and 522 (1982) and the statements made by the President of the Council on 5 November 1980 (S/14244) and 15 July 1982 (S/15296), and taking note of the report of the Secretary-General (S/15449), considered that the conflict between Iran and Iraq and its prolongation and recent escalation endangered international peace and security; affirmed the necessity of achieving an immediate cease-fire and withdrawal of forces to internationally recognized boundaries as a preliminary step towards the settlement of the dispute by peaceful means in conformity with the

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71/ References for the thirty-eighth session (agenda item 41):

- (a) Decision 38/456;
- (b) Plenary meeting: A/38/PV.104.

72/ References for the thirty-eighth session (agenda item 42):

- (a) Decision 38/456;
- (b) Plenary meeting: A/38/PV.104.

principles of justice and international law; called upon all other States to abstain from all actions which could contribute to the continuation of the conflict and to facilitate the implementation of the resolution; requested the Secretary-General to continue his efforts, in consultation with the parties concerned, with a view to achieving a peaceful settlement; and further requested the Secretary-General to keep Member States informed of the implementation of the resolution (resolution 37/3).

The item was included in the agenda of the thirty-eighth session 73/ of the General Assembly at the request of Iraq. At that session, the Assembly decided to retain the item on the agenda of that session (decision 38/456).

45. Implementation of General Assembly resolution 38/61 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, 74/ 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)).

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).

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73/ References for the thirty-eighth session (agenda item 138):

- (a) Request for inclusion: A/38/191;
- (b) Decision 38/456;
- (c) Plenary meeting: A/38/PV.104.

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

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, 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 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 its thirty-eighth session, 75/ the General Assembly, recalling that the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Netherlands and the

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75/ References for the thirty-eighth session (agenda item 43):

- (a) Report of the First Committee: A/38/621;
- (b) Resolution 38/61;
- (c) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/38/PV.3-31, 33 and 38;
- (d) Plenary meeting: A/38/PV.97.

United States of America had become parties to Additional Protocol I in 1969, 1971 and 1981, respectively, deplored that the signature of Additional Protocol I by France, which had taken place on 2 March 1979, had not yet been followed by the corresponding ratification, notwithstanding the time already elapsed and the pressing invitations which the Assembly had addressed to it; and once more urged France not to delay any further such ratification, which had been requested so many times (resolution 38/61).

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

46. Cessation of all test explosions of nuclear weapons: report of the Conference on Disarmament 76/

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. 77/ 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-seventh sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of this question (resolutions 33/60, 34/73, 35/145 A, 36/84 and 37/72) (see also items 47 and 56).

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76/ From 7 February 1984, the date of commencement of its annual session, the Committee on Disarmament is to be known as the "Conference on Disarmament" (see Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 27 (A/38/27), para. 21).

77/ United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 480, No. 6964, p. 43.

At its thirty-eighth session, 78/ the General Assembly reaffirmed its conviction that a treaty to achieve the prohibition of all nuclear-test explosions by all States for all time was a matter of the highest priority; reaffirmed also its conviction that such a treaty would constitute a contribution of the utmost importance to the cessation of the arms race and an indispensable element for the success of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, since it was only through the fulfilment of the obligations under the Treaty that its three depositary Powers might expect all other parties to comply likewise with their respective obligations; urged once more the three depositary Powers of the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water and of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons to abide strictly by their undertakings to seek to achieve the discontinuance of all test explosions of nuclear weapons for all time and to continue negotiations to this end; urged also all States that had not yet done so to adhere to the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water and, meanwhile, to refrain from testing in the environments covered by that Treaty; reiterated its appeal to all States members of the Conference on Disarmament to initiate immediately the multilateral negotiation of a treaty for the prohibition of all nuclear-weapon tests and to exert their best endeavours in order that the Conference might transmit to the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session the complete draft 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 38/62).

At the thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Conference on Disarmament, which will be issued as Supplement No. 27 (A/39/27).

47. Urgent need for a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty: report of the Conference 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 46).

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78/ References for the thirty-eighth session (agenda item 41):

- (a) Report of the Committee on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/38/27 and Corr.1);
- (b) Report of the First Committee: A/38/622;
- (c) Resolution 38/62;
- (d) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/38/PV.3-32, and 37;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/38/PV.97.



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; and urged all members of the Committee, in particular the nuclear-weapon States, to co-operate with the Committee in fulfilling its mandate (resolution 36/85).

At its thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly, noted that the Committee on Disarmament had established an Ad Hoc Working Group under item 1 of its agenda (Nuclear-test ban), and requested the Group to discuss and define, 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 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; 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; and called upon the Committee to submit a progress report to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session (resolution 37/73).

At its thirty-eighth session, 79/ the General Assembly, inter alia, noted that the Committee on Disarmament, in the exercise of its responsibilities as the

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79/ References for the thirty-eighth session (agenda item 45):

- (a) Report of the Committee on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/38/27 and Corr.1);

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multilateral disarmament negotiating forum, had re-established in 1983 an Ad Hoc Working Group under item 1 of its agenda (Nuclear-test ban), which had considered the issues under its mandate; also noted that the Committee had agreed that the mandate of the Ad Hoc Working Group might thereafter be revised and that the Committee had discussed that matter; requested the Conference on Disarmament to resume its examination of the question of a comprehensive test ban, with a view to the negotiation of a treaty on the subject, in accordance with that part of the report of the Committee concerning this item, to take up the question of a revised mandate for the Ad Hoc Working Group during its 1984 session, 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 as part of an effective verification system and to initiate investigation of other international measures to improve verification arrangements under such a treaty, including an international network to monitor atmospheric radioactivity; urged all members of the Conference, in particular the nuclear-weapon States, to co-operate with the Conference in fulfilling those tasks; and called upon the Conference to report on progress to the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session (resolution 38/63).

At the thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Conference on Disarmament, which will be issued as Supplement No. 27 (A/39/27).

48. 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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(continued)

- (b) Report of the First Committee: A/38/623;
- (c) Resolution 38/63;
- (d) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/38/PV.3-31 and 37;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/38/PV.97.

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, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolution 37/75).

At its thirty-eighth session, 80/ the General Assembly urged all parties directly concerned to consider seriously taking the practical and urgent steps required for the implementation of the proposal to establish a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the Assembly and, as a means of promoting that objective, invited the States concerned to adhere to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons; called upon all States of the region that had not done so, pending the establishment of the zone, to agree to place all their nuclear activities under International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards; invited those States, pending the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East, to declare their support for establishing such a zone, consistent with the relevant paragraph of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the Assembly, and to deposit those declarations with the Security Council; further invited those States, 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; invited the nuclear-weapon States and all other States to render their assistance in the establishment of the zone and at the same time to refrain from any action that ran counter to both the letter and spirit of the resolution; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session on the implementation of the present resolution (resolution 38/64).

At the thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 38/64.

49. 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

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80/ References for the thirty-eighth session (agenda item 47):

- (a) Report of the First Committee: A/38/625;
- (b) Resolution 38/64;
- (c) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/38/PV.3-31, 32 and 38;
- (d) Plenary meeting: A/38/PV.97.

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-seventh sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 33/65, 34/78, 35/148, 36/88 and 37/76).

At its thirty-eighth session, 81/ 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-ninth session (resolution 38/65).

At the thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 38/65.

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81/ References for the thirty-eighth session (agenda item 48):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/38/198;
- (b) Report of the First Committee: A/38/626;
- (c) Resolution 38/65;
- (d) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/37/PV.3-31 and 38;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/38/PV.97.

50. Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects: report of the Secretary-General

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 65). 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 and thirty-seventh sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 36/93 and 37/79).

At its thirty-eighth session, 82/ the General Assembly, inter alia, noted with satisfaction that an increasing number of States had either signed, ratified, accepted or acceded to the Convention; further noted with satisfaction that, upon the fulfilment of the conditions set out in article 5 of the Convention, the

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82/ References for the thirty-eighth session (agenda item 51):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/38/405;
- (b) Report of the First Committee: A/38/629;
- (c) Resolution 38/66;
- (d) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/38/PV.3-31, 33 and 34;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/38/PV.97.

Convention and the three Protocols annexed thereto had entered into force on 2 December 1983; urged all States that had not yet done so to exert their best endeavours to become parties to the Convention and the Protocols annexed thereto as early as possible, so as to obtain ultimately universal adherence; noted that, under article 8 of the Convention, conferences might be convened to consider amendments to the Convention or any of the annexed Protocols, to consider additional protocols relating to other categories of conventional weapons not covered by the existing annexed Protocols, or to review the scope and operation of the Convention and the Protocols annexed thereto and to consider any proposal for amendments to the Convention or to the existing annexed 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 38/66).

At the thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 38/66.

51. 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 Conference 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 to thirty-seventh sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 35/154, 36/94 and 37/80).



At its thirty-eighth session, 83/ the General Assembly reaffirmed once again the urgent need to reach agreement on effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons; noted with satisfaction that in the Committee on Disarmament there was once again no objection, in principle to the idea of an international convention on this subject, although the difficulties involved had also been pointed out; expressed its regret that the difficulties as regards evolving a common approach acceptable to all, related to differing perceptions of security interests of some nuclear-weapon States and non-nuclear-weapon States, had once again prevented the Committee from making substantive progress towards the achievement of an agreement; considered that the Conference on Disarmament should continue to explore ways and means to overcome the difficulties encountered in the negotiations to reach an appropriate agreement on effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons; and requested the Conference on Disarmament to continue the negotiations, as recommended in the report of the Committee on Disarmament on its 1983 session, with a view to concluding an international instrument of a legally binding character to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons (resolution 38/67).

At the thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Conference on Disarmament, which will be issued as Supplement No. 27 (A/39/27).

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83/ References for the thirty-eighth session (agenda item 52):

- (a) Report of the Committee on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/38/27 and Corr.1);
- (b) Report of the First Committee: A/38/630;
- (c) Resolution 38/67;
- (d) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/38/PV.3-32 and 38;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/38/PV.97.

52. Conclusion of effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons: report of the Conference on Disarmament

The item entitled "Conclusion of an international convention on the strengthening of guarantees of the security of non-nuclear States" was included in the agenda of the thirty-third session of the General Assembly, in 1978, at the request of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (A/33/241). At that session, the Assembly urged that efforts should be made to conclude effective arrangements, as appropriate, to assure the non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons, including consideration of an international convention and of alternative ways and means of achieving that objective; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-fourth session an item entitled "Strengthening of the security of non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons" (resolution 33/72 B).

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly decided to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-fifth session an item entitled "Conclusion of an international convention to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons" (resolution 34/85).

At its thirty-fifth to thirty-seventh sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 35/155, 36/95 and 37/81).

At its thirty-eighth session, 84/ the General Assembly reaffirmed 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 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

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84/ References for the thirty-eighth session (agenda item 53):

- (a) Report of the Committee on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/38/27 and Corr.1);
- (b) Report of the First Committee: A/38/631;
- (c) Resolution 38/68;
- (d) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/38/PV.3-31 and 38;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/38/PV.97.

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 Conference on Disarmament should actively continue negotiations with a view to reaching early agreement and concluding effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons (resolution 38/68).

At the thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Conference on Disarmament, which will be issued as Supplement No. 27 (A/39/27).

53. 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 and thirty-seventh sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 36/98 and 37/82).

At its thirty-eighth session, 85/ the General Assembly condemned Israel's refusal to renounce any possession of nuclear weapons and to place all its nuclear activities under international safeguards; requested the Security Council to take urgent and effective measures to implement its resolution 487 (1981) and to ensure that Israel complied with the resolution and placed its nuclear facilities under

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85/ References for the thirty-eighth session (agenda item 54):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/38/199;
- (b) Report of the First Committee: A/38/632;
- (c) Resolution 38/69;
- (d) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/38/PV.3-31, 33 and 38;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/38/PV.97.

International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards; requested the Agency to suspend any scientific co-operation with Israel which could contribute to Israel's nuclear capabilities; reiterated its condemnation of the Israeli threat, in violation of the Charter, to repeat its armed attack on peaceful nuclear facilities in Iraq and in other countries; and requested the Secretary-General to continue to follow closely Israel's nuclear activities and the nuclear and military collaboration between Israel and South Africa and to report to the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session thereon, as appropriate (resolution 38/69).

At the thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 38/69.

54. Prevention of an arms race in outer space: report of the Conference on Disarmament

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-sixth session of the General Assembly, in 1981, at the request of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (A/36/192). At that session, the Assembly considered it necessary to take effective steps, by concluding an appropriate international treaty, to prevent the spread of the arms race to outer space; and requested the Committee on Disarmament to embark on negotiations with a view to achieving agreement on the text of such a treaty (resolution 36/99).

At its thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly, 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 Committee 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 its thirty-eighth session, 86/ the General Assembly reaffirmed that general

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86/ References for the thirty-eighth session (agenda item 55):

- (a) Report of the Committee on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/38/27 and Corr.1);

and complete disarmament under effective international control warranted that outer space should be used exclusively for peaceful purposes and that it should not become an arena for an arms race; emphasized that further 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; reiterated that the Conference on Disarmament, as the single multilateral disarmament negotiating forum, had a primary role in the negotiation of an agreement or agreements, as appropriate, on the prevention of an arms race in all its aspects in outer space; requested the Conference to consider as a matter of priority the question of preventing an arms race in outer space; also requested the Conference to intensify its consideration of the question of the prevention of an arms race in outer space in all its aspects, taking into account all relevant proposals; further requested the Conference to establish an ad hoc working group at the beginning of its session in 1984, 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 Conference to report on its consideration of this subject to the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session (resolution 38/70).

At the thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Conference on Disarmament, which will be issued as Supplement No. 27 (A/39/27).

55. Relationship between disarmament and development: report of the Disarmament Commission

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).

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- (b) Report of the First Committee: A/38/633;
- (c) Resolution 38/70;
- (d) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/38/PV.3-31, 33, 34, 36 and 41;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/38/PV.97.

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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 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); 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; 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 in which the Committee, 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 (A/37/195). At that session, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to take 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 its thirty-eighth session, 87/ the General Assembly took note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General on measures taken within the United Nations system in implementation of resolution 37/84 (A/38/436); and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Assembly at its fortieth session based on appropriate measures taken by Member States and within the United Nations system in accordance with resolution 37/84 (resolution 38/71 A); expressed its conviction that increased solidarity in the field of development would serve the cause of international peace and security and that the resources released by the reduction of arms expenditures would contribute to the growth and stability of the world economy, and particularly the economies of developing countries; invited Member States to communicate to the Secretary-General, by 1 April 1984, their views and proposals concerning the relationship between disarmament and development, in particular with regard to: (a) the evaluation of the burden of armaments in the world; (b) the impact of military expenditures on the world economic situation and development; (c) the contribution that a reduction in arms and military expenditures, in particular by nuclear-weapon States and other militarily important States, or a contribution by those States, as appropriate, would make to development tasks; (d) the ways and means that would enable this contribution to be made, in particular in the interests of the economic and social progress of the developing countries; and (e) the consideration of proposals relating to the convening of a conference; requested the Secretary-General to transmit the replies of Member States to the Disarmament Commission in good time; and requested the Disarmament Commission to include this item in the agenda of its session to be held in 1984, to consider the replies received and to make appropriate recommendations to the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session (resolution 38/71 B).

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

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87/ References for the thirty-eighth session (agenda item 56):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/38/436 and Corr.1; A only, recalling the conclusions contained in the study entitled The Relationship between Disarmament and Development;
- (b) Report of the First Committee: A/38/634;
- (c) Resolutions 38/71 A and B;
- (d) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/38/PV.3-31 and 40;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/38/PV.97.

- (a) Report of the Disarmament Commission: Supplement No. 42 (A/39/42);
- (b) Report of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research called for under resolutions 37/84 and 38/71 B (A/39/229).

56. Implementation of General Assembly resolution 38/72 on the immediate cessation and prohibition of nuclear-weapon tests: report of the Conference on Disarmament

An item entitled "Immediate cessation and prohibition of nuclear-weapon tests" was included in the agenda of the thirty-seventh session of the General Assembly at the request of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (A/37/243). 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 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 its thirty-eighth session, 88/ the General Assembly urged all States to exert every effort for the speediest elaboration of a multilateral treaty on the prohibition of nuclear-weapon tests by all States; and urged the Conference on Disarmament to proceed promptly to negotiations with a view to elaborating such a treaty as a matter of the highest priority, taking into account all existing drafts and proposals and future initiatives, and for that purpose to assign to its subsidiary body a negotiating mandate under an appropriate item of its agenda; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-ninth session an item

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88/ References for the thirty-eighth session (agenda item 57):

- (a) Report of the Committee on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/38/27 and Corr.1);
- (b) Report of the First Committee: A/38/635;
- (c) Resolution 38/72;
- (d) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/38/PV.3-32 and 37;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/38/PV.97.



entitled "Implementation of General Assembly resolution 38/72 on the immediate cessation and prohibition of nuclear-weapon tests" (resolution 38/72).

At the thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Conference on Disarmament, which will be issued as Supplement No. 27 (A/39/27).

57. Implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa:

- (a) Implementation of the Declaration: report of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research
- (b) Nuclear capability of South Africa:
  - (i) Report of the Disarmament Commission
  - (ii) 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 65), 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

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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 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; and further requested the Secretary-General to follow closely South Africa's activity in the nuclear field (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 and thirty-seventh sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 36/86 A and B and 37/74 A and B).

At its thirty-eighth session, 89/ the General Assembly, inter alia, strongly reiterated its call upon all States to consider and respect the continent of Africa

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89/ References for the thirty-eighth session (agenda item 46):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/38/196;
- (b) Report of the First Committee: A/38/624;

and its surrounding areas as a nuclear-weapon-free-zone; reaffirmed that implementation of the Declaration by African heads of State and Government would be a significant measure to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons and to promote international peace and security; condemned South Africa's continued pursuit of a nuclear capability and all forms of nuclear collaboration by any State, corporation, institution or individual with the racist régime which enabled it to frustrate the objective of the Declaration which seeks to keep Africa free from nuclear weapons; demanded once again that the racist régime of South Africa refrain from testing, manufacturing, deploying, transporting, storing, using or threatening to use nuclear weapons; demanded once again that South Africa submit forthwith all its nuclear installations and facilities to inspection by the International Atomic Energy Agency; requested the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research, in co-operation with the Department for Disarmament Affairs and in consultation with the Organization of African Unity, to provide data on the continued development of South Africa's nuclear capability; and requested the Secretary-General to provide the necessary support to the Institute to enable it to carry out the task entrusted to it under the resolution and for the Institute to submit a report to the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session (resolution 38/181 A); condemned the massive build-up of South Africa's military machine, including its frenzied acquisition of nuclear-weapon capability for repressive and aggressive purposes and as an instrument of blackmail; expressed its full support for the Governments of the independent States of southern Africa in their efforts to guarantee and safeguard their territorial integrity and national sovereignty; reaffirmed that the racist régime's acquisition of nuclear-weapon 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 and as a matter of priority South Africa's nuclear capability during its session in 1984, taking into account, inter alia, the findings contained in the report of the Secretary-General on South Africa's plan and capability in the nuclear field (A/35/402), with a view to adopting concrete recommendations on the question; requested the Security Council, for the purposes of disarmament and to fulfil its obligations and responsibilities for the maintenance of international peace and security, to take enforcement measures to prevent any racist régimes from acquiring arms or arms technology; further requested the Council to conclude expeditiously its consideration of the recommendations of its Committee established by resolution 421 (1977) concerning

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- (c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/38/762;
- (d) Resolutions 38/181 A and B;
- (e) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/38/PV.3-31, 33 and 41;
- (f) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/38/SR.68;
- (g) Plenary meeting: A/38/PV.103.

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the question of South Africa with a view to blocking the existing loopholes in the arms embargo so as to render it more effective and prohibiting, in particular, all forms of co-operation and collaboration with the racist régime of South Africa in the nuclear field; condemned all forms of nuclear collaboration by any State, corporation, institution or individual with the racist régime of South Africa since such collaboration enabled it to frustrate, *inter alia*, the objective of the Declaration which seeks to keep Africa free from nuclear weapons; condemned, in particular, recent decisions by some Member States to grant licences to several corporations in their territories to provide equipment and technical and maintenance services for nuclear installations in South Africa; 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 once again that South Africa submit forthwith all its nuclear installations and facilities to inspection by the International Atomic Energy Agency; and requested the Secretary-General to follow very closely South Africa's evolution in the nuclear field and to report thereon to the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session (resolution 38/181 B).

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

- (a) Report of the Disarmament Commission: Supplement No. 42 (A/39/42);
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 38/181 B;
- (c) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research called for under resolution 38/181 A.

58. Prohibition of the development and manufacture of new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons: report of the Conference on Disarmament

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 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, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 37/77 A and B).

At its thirty-eighth session, 90/ the General Assembly, inter alia, requested the Conference on Disarmament, in the light of its existing priorities, to intensify negotiations, with the assistance of qualified governmental experts, with

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90/ References for the thirty-eighth session (agenda item 49):

- (a) Report of the Committee on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/38/27 and Corr.1);
- (b) Report of the First Committee: A/38/627;
- (c) Resolution 38/182;
- (d) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/38/PV.3-31 and 39;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/38/PV.103.

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 destruction and new systems of such weapons; called upon the States permanent members of the Security Council as well as upon other militarily significant States to make declarations, identical in substance, concerning the refusal to create new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons, as a first step towards the conclusion of a comprehensive agreement on this subject, bearing in mind that such declarations would be approved thereafter by a decision of the Council; called again upon all States to undertake efforts to ensure that ultimately scientific and technological achievements might be used solely for peaceful purposes; and requested the Conference to submit a report on the results achieved to the Assembly for consideration at its thirty-ninth session (resolution 38/182).

At the thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Conference on Disarmament, which will be issued as Supplement No. 27 (A/39/27).

59. 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 Conference on Disarmament
  - (c) Status of multilateral disarmament agreements: report of the Secretary-General
  - (d) Prohibition of the nuclear neutron weapon: report of the Conference on Disarmament
  - (e) Cessation of the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament: report of the Conference on Disarmament
  - (f) Prevention of nuclear war: report of the Conference on Disarmament
  - (g) Implementation of the recommendations and decisions of the tenth special session:
    - (i) Report of the Disarmament Commission
    - (ii) Report of the Conference on Disarmament
  - (h) Unilateral nuclear disarmament measures: report of the Secretary-General
  - (i) Comprehensive programme of disarmament: report of the Conference on Disarmament
  - (j) Disarmament Week: report of the Secretary-General

- (k) Bilateral nuclear-arms negotiations
- (l) Advisory Board on Disarmament Studies:
  - (i) Work of the Advisory Board: report of the Secretary-General
  - (ii) Draft statute of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research

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-seventh sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 33/71 A to H, 34/83 A to M, 35/152 A to J, 36/92 A to M and 37/78 A to K and decision 34/422).

At its thirty-eighth session, 91/ the General Assembly adopted 16 resolutions under the item (resolutions 38/183 A to P).

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91/ References for the thirty-eighth session (agenda item 50):

- (a) Report of the Disarmament Commission: Supplement No. 42 (A/38/42);
- (b) Report of the Conference on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/38/27 and Corr.1);
- (c) Reports of the Secretary-General:
  - (i) Disarmament Week: A/38/144;
  - (ii) Proposal for the establishment of an international satellite monitoring agency: (A/38/404);
  - (iii) Advisory Board on Disarmament Studies: A/38/467;
  - (iv) Status of multilateral disarmament agreements: A/38/524;
- (d) Note by the Secretary-General: A/38/562;
- (e) Report of the First Committee: A/38/628;
- (f) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/38/762;

In the first resolution, entitled "Bilateral nuclear-arms negotiations", the General Assembly urged the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Government of the United States of America to make every effort to reach an agreement at their bilateral negotiations at Geneva, or at least to agree on a provisional basis that no medium-range missiles be deployed and the number of the existing ones be reduced, while the negotiations would continue in order to achieve positive results in conformity with the security interests of all States; called upon all European States as well as all interested States to do their utmost in order to assist the process of negotiation and promote its successful conclusion; called upon all States to do their utmost in order to bring the arms race to a halt and to proceed to disarmament, and first of all to nuclear disarmament, as well as to contribute to the relaxation of international tension and to the resumption of the policy of détente, co-operation and respect for the national independence of all peoples; and requested the Secretary-General to make the necessary arrangements to transmit the content of the appeal to the Governments of all States (resolution 38/183 A).

In the second 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 of the Assembly 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 those nuclear-weapon States which had not yet done so would consider making similar declarations with respect to not being the first to use nuclear weapons (resolution 38/183 B).

In the third resolution, entitled "Prohibition of the nuclear neutron weapon", the General Assembly, inter alia, reaffirmed its request to the Conference 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 as an organic element of negotiations, as envisaged in paragraph 50 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the Assembly; requested the Secretary-General to transmit to the Conference all documents relating to the consideration of this question by the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session; and requested the Conference to submit a report on this question to the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session (resolution 38/183 C).

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- (g) Resolutions 38/183 A to P (see also decision 38/447 under item 65);
- (h) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/38/PV.3-37 and 39-41;
- (i) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/38/SR.68;
- (j) Plenary meeting: A/38/PV.103.

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In the fourth resolution, entitled "Nuclear weapons in all aspects", the General Assembly, inter alia, called upon the Conference 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 that purpose an ad hoc working group on the cessation of the nuclear-arms race and on nuclear disarmament (resolution 38/183 D).

In the fifth resolution, entitled "Report of the Disarmament Commission", the General Assembly, inter alia, took note of the report of the Disarmament Commission (A/38/42); noted that the Disarmament Commission had yet to conclude its consideration of some 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 of the Assembly, and with paragraph 3 of resolution 37/78 H, and to that end to make every effort to achieve specific recommendations, at its substantive session in 1984, on the outstanding items on its agenda, taking into account the relevant resolution of the Assembly as well as the results of its substantive session in 1983; requested the Commission to meet for a period not exceeding four weeks during 1984 and to submit a substantive report, containing specific recommendations on the items inscribed on its agenda, to the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session; and requested the Secretary-General to transmit to the Disarmament Commission the report of the Committee on Disarmament on the work of its 1983 session, together with all the official records of the thirty-eighth session of the General Assembly relating to disarmament matters, and to render all assistance that the Commission might require for implementing the present resolution (resolution 38/183 E).

In the sixth 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, 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, and to refrain at the same time from developing new directions and channels of the arms race; stressed the importance of strengthening the effectiveness of the United Nations in fulfilling its responsibility for maintaining international peace and security in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations; declared in that context that the elaboration and dissemination of any doctrines and concepts justifying the 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 groupings to promote, on the basis of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session, 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 launched by the General Assembly at its twelfth special session, the ideas of international co-operation for disarmament, inter alia, through their educational systems, mass media and cultural policies; called upon the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to continue 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; and called upon the Governments of all States to contribute substantially, while observing the principle of undiminished security, to halting and reversing the arms race, particularly in the nuclear field, and thus to reducing the danger of nuclear war (resolution 38/183 F).

In the seventh resolution, entitled "Prevention of nuclear war", the General Assembly, inter alia, again requested the Conference on Disarmament to undertake, as a matter of the highest priority, negotiations with a view to achieving agreement on appropriate and practical measures for the prevention of nuclear war, taking into account the documents referred to in Assembly resolution 37/78 I as well as other existing proposals and future initiatives; and further requested the Conference to establish for that purpose an ad hoc working group on the subject at the beginning of its 1984 session (resolution 38/183 G).

In the eighth resolution, entitled "Implementation of the recommendations and decisions of the tenth special session", the General Assembly, inter alia, expressed its grave concern over the acceleration and intensification of the arms race, particularly the nuclear-arms race, as well as the new, very serious deterioration of relations in the world, and the intensification of focal points of aggression and hotbeds of tension in different regions of the world, which threaten international peace and security and increase the danger of outbreak of nuclear war; called upon all States, in particular nuclear-weapon States and other militarily significant States, to take urgent measures in order to put an end to the serious aggravation of the international situation, to promote international security on the basis of disarmament, to halt and reverse the arms race and to launch a process of genuine 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 of the Assembly, as well as to fulfilling the priority tasks set forth in the Programme of Action contained in section III of the Final Document; called upon all States to refrain from any actions which had or might have negative effects on the outcome of disarmament negotiations; once again called upon the Conference on Disarmament to concentrate its work on the substantive and priority items on its agenda, to proceed to negotiations on nuclear disarmament and on the prevention of nuclear war without further delay and to elaborate drafts of treaties 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 the Disarmament Commission to intensify its work in accordance with its mandate and to continue improving its work with a view to

making concrete recommendations on specific items on its agenda; 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; invited all States engaged in disarmament and arms limitation negotiations outside the framework of the United Nations to keep the Assembly and the Conference on Disarmament informed on the status or results of such negotiations, in conformity with the relevant provisions of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session (resolution 38/183 H).

In the ninth resolution, entitled "Report of the Committee on Disarmament", the General Assembly, inter alia, expressed its deep concern and disappointment that the Committee on Disarmament had not been enabled in 1983 to reach concrete agreements on disarmament issues to which the United Nations had assigned greatest priority and urgency and which had been under consideration for a number of years; requested the Conference on Disarmament to intensify its work, so as to make the utmost effort to achieve concrete results in the shortest possible period of time on the specific priority issues of disarmament on its agenda; once again urged the Conference on Disarmament to continue or to undertake, during its session to be held in 1984, substantive negotiations on the priority questions of disarmament on its agenda, in accordance with the provisions of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the Assembly 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, the ad hoc working groups on the cessation of the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament, on the prevention of nuclear war and on the prevention of an arms race in outer space; urged the Conference to undertake, without further delay, the elaboration of a draft international treaty on a nuclear-weapon test ban and to submit a progress report to the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session; also urged the Conference to accelerate its work on the elaboration of a draft international convention on the complete and effective prohibition of all chemical weapons and on their destruction and to submit the preliminary draft of such a convention to the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session; called upon the Conference to organize its work in such a way as to concentrate most of its attention and time on substantive negotiations on priority issues of disarmament; called upon the members of the Conference that had opposed the negotiation on some substantive issues of disarmament to enable the Conference, by adopting a positive stand, to fulfil effectively the mandate that the international community had entrusted to it in the field of negotiations on disarmament; invited the members of the Conference 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 Conference a full report on their separate negotiations and the results achieved in order to contribute most directly to the negotiations in the Conference; and requested the Conference to submit a report on its work to the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session (resolution 38/183 I).

In the tenth resolution, entitled "Unilateral nuclear disarmament measures", the General Assembly, having examined the various concrete proposals submitted to the Disarmament Commission at its 1983 session and considering that one of these

proposals, intended to expedite negotiations on nuclear disarmament through the preparation of a study on unilateral measures, would be of particular value, requested the Secretary-General to prepare, with the assistance of qualified governmental experts, a report to be submitted to the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session, on ways and means that seemed advisable for stimulating the adoption of unilateral nuclear disarmament measures which, without prejudice to the security of States, would come to promote and complement bilateral and multilateral negotiations in that sphere (resolution 38/183 J).

In the eleventh resolution, entitled "Comprehensive programme of disarmament", the General Assembly urged the Conference on Disarmament, as soon as it considered that the circumstances were propitious for that purpose, to renew its work on the elaboration of the comprehensive programme of disarmament previously requested, to submit to the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session a progress report on the matter and to submit to the Assembly, not later than at its forty-first session, a complete draft of such a programme; and decided to consider at its thirty-ninth session, in the light of the above-mentioned progress report, the advisability of requesting the Disarmament Commission to examine the question further and to make appropriate recommendations to the Assembly (resolution 38/183 K).

In the twelfth resolution, entitled "Disarmament Week", the General Assembly, inter alia, took note with satisfaction of the report of the Secretary-General on the follow-up measures undertaken by governmental and non-governmental organizations in holding Disarmament Week (A/38/144); expressed its appreciation to all States and international and national governmental and non-governmental organizations for their energetic support of and active participation in Disarmament Week; invited all States, 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 (A/34/436); also 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; requested 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; and requested the Secretary-General, in accordance with resolution 33/71 D, to submit to the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session a report containing a compilation of the information collected by the relevant departments of the Secretariat, as well as at the United Nations information centres, specialized agencies, the International Atomic Energy Agency, Governments and non-governmental organizations, pertaining to the holding of Disarmament Week in the preceding year (resolution 38/183 L).

In the thirteenth resolution, entitled "Implementation of the recommendations and decisions of the General Assembly at its tenth special session", the General Assembly solemnly reaffirmed the special responsibilities of the nuclear-weapon States for nuclear disarmament and for undertaking measures to prevent nuclear war and to halt the nuclear arms race in all its aspects; solemnly reaffirmed the vital interest of all the peoples of the world in the success of disarmament negotiations

and the consequent duty of all States to contribute to efforts in the field of disarmament; solemnly reaffirmed the central role and primary responsibility of the United Nations in the sphere of disarmament; and requested the nuclear-weapon States to submit to the Assembly annual reports on the measures and steps taken by them jointly or individually, in the discharge of the special responsibilities incumbent upon them for the prevention of nuclear war and for halting and reversing the nuclear-arms race (resolution 38/183 M).

In the fourteenth resolution, entitled "Bilateral nuclear-arms negotiations", the General Assembly urged the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Government of the United States of America to examine immediately, as a way out of the present impasse, the possibility of combining into a single forum the two series of negotiations which they have been carrying out and of broadening their scope so as to embrace also the "tactical" or "battlefield" nuclear weapons; reiterated its request to the two negotiating parties that they bear constantly in mind that not only their national interests but also vital interests of all the peoples of the world were at stake in that question; and requested both parties to keep the United Nations appropriately informed of progress achieved in their negotiations (resolution 38/183 N).

In the fifteenth resolution, entitled "Advisory Board on Disarmament Studies", the General Assembly, inter alia, requested the Secretary-General to report annually to the Assembly on the work of the Advisory Board (resolution 38/183 O) (see also decision 38/477 under item 65).

In the sixteenth resolution, entitled "Bilateral nuclear-arms negotiations", the General Assembly urged the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Government of the United States of America to continue, without pre-conditions, their bilateral negotiations at Geneva as long as was necessary in order to achieve positive results in accordance with the security interests of all States and the universal desire for progress towards disarmament; called upon the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Government of the United States of America to spare no effort in seeking the attainment of the final objective of the negotiations; invited the Governments of the two States to work actively towards the enhancement of mutual trust, in order to create an atmosphere more conducive to disarmament agreements; and expressed its firmest possible encouragement and support to the negotiating parties in their efforts to bring the negotiations to a successful conclusion (resolution 38/183 P).

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

- (a) Report of the Disarmament Commission: Supplement No. 42 (A/39/42);
- (b) Report of the Conference on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/39/27);
- (c) Reports of the Secretary-General called for under resolutions 36/92 H, 38/183 J and 38/183 L;
- (d) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report on the work of the Advisory Board on Disarmament Studies (resolution 38/183 O and decision 38/447).

60. Review and implementation of the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly:
- (a) Consideration of guidelines for confidence-building measures: report of the Disarmament Commission
  - (b) Freeze on nuclear weapons
  - (c) United Nations programme of fellowships on disarmament: report of the Secretary-General
  - (d) World Disarmament Campaign: report of the Secretary-General
  - (e) Implementation of General Assembly resolution 38/73 E on a nuclear-arms freeze
  - (f) Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons: report of the Conference on Disarmament
  - (g) Disarmament and international security: report of the Security Council
  - (h) Regional disarmament: 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, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 37/100 A to J).

At its thirty-eighth session, 92/ the General Assembly adopted 10 resolutions under the item (resolutions 38/73 A to J).

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92/ References for the thirty-eighth session (agenda item 63):

- (a) Report of the Committee on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/38/27 and Corr.1);

In the first 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 confidence-building measures could strengthen international peace and security; invited all States to consider the possible introduction unilaterally, bilaterally or multilaterally 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 continue and conclude at its 1984 session the consideration of the item entitled "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, containing such guidelines, to the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session; and 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 (resolution 38/73 A).

In the second resolution, entitled "Freeze on nuclear weapons", the General Assembly, inter alia, once again called upon all nuclear-weapon States to agree to a freeze on nuclear weapons, which would, inter alia, provide for a simultaneous total stoppage of any further production of nuclear weapons and a complete cut-off in the production of fissionable material for weapons purposes (resolution 38/73 B).

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- (b) Report of the Disarmament Commission: Supplement No. 42 (A/38/42);
- (c) Reports of the Secretary-General:
  - (i) World Disarmament Campaign: A/38/349;
  - (ii) Regional Disarmament: A/38/376 and Add.1 and 2;
  - (iii) Activities of the Advisory Board on Disarmament Studies: A/38/467;
  - (iv) United Nations programme of fellowships on disarmament: (A/38/533);
- (d) Report of the First Committee: A/38/641;
- (e) Resolutions 38/73 A to J;
- (f) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/38/PV.3-34, 37, 39, 40 and 46);
- (g) Plenary meeting: A/38/PV.97.

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In the third resolution, entitled "United Nations programme of fellowships on disarmament", the General Assembly, inter alia, decided to continue the programme; took note of the decision of the Secretary-General to relocate the programme and its staff at Geneva as from 1 May 1983; noted that the expansion of the programme had led to an increase in the level of activities for the programme; requested the Secretary-General to make the necessary arrangements for the implementation of the programme for 1984, in accordance with the guidelines established for it; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session on the implementation of the provisions of the resolution (resolution 38/73 C).

In the fourth resolution, entitled "World Disarmament Campaign", the General Assembly, inter alia, noted with satisfaction the implementation of the programme of activities of the World Disarmament Campaign for 1983 as described in the report of the Secretary-General (A/38/349); noted also with satisfaction the voluntary contributions made by Member States to the World Disarmament Campaign Voluntary Trust Fund, prior to and during the 1983 United Nations Pledging Conference for the Campaign; decided that at its thirty-ninth session there should be a second United Nations Pledging Conference for the World Disarmament Campaign, in order that all those Member States that had not yet announced their voluntary contributions might have an opportunity to do so; recommended that the voluntary contributions made by Member States to the Trust Fund should not be earmarked for specific activities inasmuch as it was most desirable that the Secretary-General might enjoy full freedom to take the decisions he deemed fit within the framework of the Campaign previously approved by the Assembly and in exercise of the powers vested in him in connection with the Campaign; requested the Secretary-General to instruct the United Nations information centres and regional commissions to give wide publicity to the Campaign and, whenever necessary, to adapt, as far as possible, United Nations information materials into local languages; and also requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session a report covering both the implementation of the programme of activities of the Campaign by the United Nations system during 1984 and the programme of activities contemplated by the system for 1985 (resolution 38/73 D).

In the fifth resolution, entitled "Nuclear arms freeze", the General Assembly, inter alia, urged once more the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America, as the two major nuclear-weapon States, to proclaim, either through simultaneous unilateral declarations or through a joint declaration, an immediate nuclear-arms freeze, which would be a first step towards 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 the 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 the event of 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 joint report or two separate reports to the Assembly, prior to the opening of its thirty-ninth session; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-ninth session an item entitled "Implementation of General Assembly resolution 38/73 E on a nuclear-arms freeze" (resolution 38/73 E).

In the sixth resolution, entitled "World Disarmament Campaign: actions and activities", the General Assembly reaffirmed the usefulness of further carrying out actions and activities which were an important manifestation of the will of world public opinion and contributed effectively to the achievement of the objectives of the World Disarmament Campaign and thus to the creation of a favourable climate for making progress in the field of disarmament with a view to achieving the goal of general and complete disarmament under effective international control; invited once again Member States to co-operate with the United Nations to ensure a better flow of accurate information with regard to the various aspects of disarmament as well as actions and activities of the world public in support of peace and disarmament, and to avoid dissemination of false and tendentious information; and requested the Secretary-General to report annually to the Assembly on the implementation of the provisions of the resolution (resolution 38/73 F).

In the seventh resolution, entitled "Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons", the General Assembly, inter alia, reiterated its request to the Conference on Disarmament to undertake negotiations as a matter of priority, in order to achieve 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 draft Convention annexed to the resolution; and further requested the Conference to report to the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session on the results of those negotiations (resolution 35/73 G).

In the eighth resolution, entitled "Disarmament and international security", the General Assembly requested the Security Council to expedite the conclusion of the agreements making armed forces available to the Security Council, as required by the Charter of the United Nations, to render operative the collective security system provided for in the Charter and thereby facilitate productive negotiations for the cessation of the arms race, particularly the nuclear arms race, and for progress on disarmament; and further requested the Council to submit a report, through the Secretary-General, to the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session (resolution 38/73 H).

In the ninth resolution, entitled "Convening of the third special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament", the General Assembly decided that the third special session of the Assembly devoted to disarmament should be held not later than 1988; decided also to set, not later than at its fortieth session, the date of the third special session of the Assembly devoted to disarmament and to make appropriate arrangements concerning the establishment of a preparatory committee for that third special session (resolution 38/73 I).

In the tenth resolution, entitled "Regional disarmament", the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General (A/38/376 and Add.1 and 2); took note also of the fact that, at the request of the States having participated in the Madrid meeting held on the basis of the provisions of the Final Act relating to the

follow-up to the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe, the Government of Spain had transmitted the Concluding Document of that meeting to the Secretary-General; expressed its satisfaction, in this connection, at the convening at Stockholm of the Conference on Confidence- and Security-building Measures and Disarmament in Europe, commencing on 17 January 1984, as a substantial and integral part of the multilateral process initiated by the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe; took note also of the proposals made in the context of regional disarmament since the adoption of Assembly resolution 37/100 F; and requested the Secretary-General to keep the Assembly regularly informed concerning the implementation of resolution 37/100 F, as well as the activities carried out by the Secretariat, in particular the Department for Disarmament Affairs and the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research, in the field of the regional approach to disarmament (resolution 38/73 J).

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

- (a) Report of the Disarmament Commission: Supplement No. 42 (A/39/42);
- (b) Report of the Conference on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/39/27);
- (c) Reports of the Secretary-General called for under resolutions 38/73 C, D, H and J.

61. Reduction of military budgets:

- (a) Report of the Disarmament Commission
- (b) Reports 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, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General, with the assistance of a group of qualified experts and with the voluntary co-operation of States, to undertake the task of constructing price indices and purchasing-power parities for the military expenditures of participating States; and requested the Secretary-General to submit progress reports to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth and thirty-ninth sessions and a final report to the Assembly at its fortieth session (resolution 37/95 B).

At its thirty-eighth session, 93/ the General Assembly, inter alia, requested the Disarmament Commission to continue, at its substantive session in 1984,

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93/ References for the thirty-eighth session (agenda item 58):

- (a) Report of the Disarmament Commission: Supplement No. 42 (A/38/42);
- (b) Reports of the Secretary-General:
  - (i) Views of States on practical means of promoting the wider participation of States in the international system of standardized reporting of military expenditures: A/38/353 and Corr.1 and Add.1;

the consideration of the item entitled "Reduction of military budgets", including consideration of the suggestions of the Chairman of the working group, as well as other proposals and ideas on the subject-matter, with a view to further identifying and elaborating the principles which should govern further actions of States in the field of freezing and reduction of military expenditures, keeping in mind the possibility of embodying such principles in a suitable document at an appropriate stage (resolution 38/184 A); took note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General (A/38/434) containing the replies received in 1983 from Member States in the framework of the international system for the standardized reporting of military expenditures and with the submitted data arranged by the Secretariat according to statistical practice, and of the report of the Secretary-General (A/38/353 and Corr.1 and Add.1) containing views and suggestion of States on practical means of promoting the wider participation of States in the above-mentioned system; stressed the need to increase the number of reporting States with a view to the broadest possible participation of States from different geographic regions and representing different budgeting systems; reiterated its recommendation that all Member States should report annually, by 30 April, to the Secretary-General, using the reporting instrument, their military expenditures for the latest fiscal year for which data were available; and also took note with appreciation of the progress report of the Secretary-General (A/38/354 and Corr.1) on the ongoing exercise undertaken in pursuance of paragraph 5 of resolution 37/95 B (resolution 38/184 B).

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- (ii) Construction of price indices and purchasing-power parities for military expenditures: A/38/354 and Corr.1;
- (iii) Military expenditures in standardized form reported by States: A/38/434;
- (c) Report of the First Committee: A/38/636;
- (d) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/38/759;
- (e) Resolutions 38/184 A and B;
- (f) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/38/PV.3-33 and 40;
- (g) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/38/SR.68;
- (h) Plenary meeting: A/38/PV.103.

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

- (a) Report of the Disarmament Commission: Supplement No. 42 (A/39/42);
- (b) Reports of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 38/184 B.

62. 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, the General Assembly regretted that the Committee had failed to reach consensus on the finalization of dates for the convening, during 1983, of the Conference on the Indian Ocean; emphasized, 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; 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 1984 (resolution 37/96).

At its thirty-eighth session, 94/ the General Assembly, inter alia, took note of the report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean (A/38/29) and the exchange of views in the Committee; regretted that the Committee had failed to reach consensus on the finalization of dates for the convening, during 1984, of the Conference on the Indian Ocean; 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; requested the Committee to make decisive efforts in 1984 to complete preparatory work relating to the Conference, in consideration of the political and security climate in the region and with a

94/ References for the thirty-eighth session (agenda item 59):

- (a) Report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean: Supplement No. 29 (A/38/29);
- (b) Report of the First Committee: A/38/637;
- (c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/38/729;
- (d) Resolution 38/185;
- (e) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/38/PV.3-31 and 48;
- (f) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/38/SR.62;
- (g) Plenary meeting: A/38/PV.103.



view to enabling the opening of the Conference at Colombo in the first half of 1985, it being understood that such preparatory work would comprise organizational matters, including the provisional agenda for the Conference, rules of procedure, documentation and 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, and substantive issues; requested the Committee at the same time to make determined efforts in 1984 for the necessary harmonization of views on the remaining relevant issues; 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 that matter at the earliest possible date; and requested the Committee to submit a full report to the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session (resolution 38/185).

At the thirty-ninth 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/39/29).

63. 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-sixth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 33/69, 34/81, 35/151 and 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, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolution 37/97).

At its thirty-eighth session, 95/ 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 should take up the question at its thirty-eighth session for further consideration, bearing in mind the relevant provisions of resolution 36/91, adopted by consensus, in particular paragraph 1 of that resolution, and resolution 37/97, also adopted by consensus; renewed the mandate of the Committee; requested the Committee to continue to maintain close contact with the representatives of the States possessing nuclear weapons, in order to remain currently informed of their attitudes, as well as with all other States, and to consider any relevant comments and observations which might be made to the Committee; and requested the Committee to report to the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session (resolution 38/186).

At the thirty-ninth 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/39/28).

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95/ References for the thirty-eighth session (agenda item 60):

- (a) Report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the World Disarmament Conference: Supplement No. 28 (A/38/28);
- (b) Report of the First Committee: A/38/638;
- (c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/38/762;
- (d) Resolution 38/186;
- (e) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/38/PV.3-31 and 34;
- (f) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/38/SR.68;
- (g) Plenary meeting: A/38/PV.103.

64. Chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons:

- (a) Report of the Conference 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 session, from 1966 to 1968, the question was considered under the item "General and complete disarmament" (see item 65). 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, <sup>96/</sup> 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).

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<sup>96/</sup> League of Nations, Treaty Series, vol. XCIV (1929), No. 2138, p. 65.

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).

At its thirty-seventh session, 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 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); 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 its thirty-eighth session, 97/ the General Assembly, inter alia, urged the Conference on Disarmament to intensify the negotiations in the Ad Hoc Working Group

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97/ References for the thirty-eighth session (agenda item 61):

- (a) Report of the Committee on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/38/27 and Corr.1);
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General: A/38/435;
- (c) Report of the First Committee: A/38/639;
- (d) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/38/761;
- (e) Resolutions 38/187 A to C;
- (f) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/38/PV.3-31, 33 and 39;
- (g) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/38/SR.68;
- (h) Plenary meeting: A/38/PV.103.

on Chemical Weapons in fulfilment of its present mandate, to achieve accord on a chemical weapons convention at the earliest possible date and, for this purpose, to proceed immediately to the drafting of such a convention for submission to the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session; reaffirmed its call to all States to refrain from any action that could impede negotiations on the prohibition of chemical weapons and specifically to refrain from the production and deployment of binary and other new types of chemical weapons, as well as from stationing chemical weapons in the territory of other States (resolution 38/187 A); urged the Conference, as a matter of high priority, to intensify, during its session in 1984, the negotiations on such a convention, taking into account all existing proposals and future initiatives with a view to the final elaboration of a convention at the earliest possible date, and to re-establish its Ad Hoc Working Group on Chemical Weapons for this purpose; and requested the Conference to report to the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session (resolution 38/187 B); took note of the report submitted by the Secretary-General (A/38/435) on the implementation of resolution 37/98 D; requested the Secretary-General to pursue his action to this end and, in particular, to complete during 1984, with the assistance of the Group of Consultant Experts established by him, the task entrusted to him under the terms of paragraph 7 of resolution 37/98 D and to submit his report on the work of the Group; and requested the Secretary-General to keep the Assembly regularly informed on the implementation of resolution 37/98 D (resolution 38/187 C).

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

- (a) Report of the Conference on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/39/27);
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 38/187 C.

65. General and complete disarmament:

- (a) Study of the question of nuclear-weapon-free zones in all its aspects: report of the Secretary-General
- (b) Military research and development: report of the Secretary-General
- (c) Study on conventional disarmament: report of the Secretary-General
- (d) Measures to provide objective information on military capabilities: report of the Secretary-General
- (e) Prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of radiological weapons: report of the Conference on Disarmament
- (f) Prohibition of the production of fissionable material for weapons purposes: report of the Conference on Disarmament
- (g) Curbing the naval arms race: limitation and reduction of naval armaments and extension of confidence-building measures to seas and oceans: report of the Secretary-General

(h) Contribution of the specialized agencies and other organizations and programmes of the United Nations system to the cause of arms limitation and disarmament

The item entitled "General and complete disarmament" was included in the agenda of the fourteenth session of the General Assembly, in 1959, at the request of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (A/4218). It has since been placed on the agenda of every session.

At its sixteenth session, the General Assembly welcomed a joint statement of agreed principles for disarmament negotiations (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, 98/ signed at Moscow on 5 August 1963, the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, of 1968 (resolution 2373 (XXII)), the Treaty on the Prohibition of the Emplacement of Nuclear Weapons and Other Weapons of Mass Destruction on the Sea-Bed and the Ocean Floor and in the Subsoil Thereof, of 1971 (resolution 2660 (XXV)), and the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction, of 1972 (resolution 2826 (XXVI)).

At its twenty-seventh to thirtieth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 2932 A and B (XXVII), 3184 A to C (XXVIII), 3261 A to G (XXIX) and 3484 A to E (XXX)).

At its thirty-first session, the General Assembly decided to convene a special session of the Assembly devoted to disarmament, to be held in 1978, and further decided to establish a Preparatory Committee, composed of 54 Member States, to examine all relevant questions relating to the special session, including its agenda (resolution 31/189 B).

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98/ United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 480, No. 6964, p. 43.



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 (resolutions 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, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 37/99 A to K).

At its thirty-eighth session, 99/ the General Assembly adopted 10 resolutions (resolutions 38/188 A to J) and one decision (decision 38/447) under the item.

In the first resolution, entitled "Study on conventional disarmament", the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General (A/38/437) to which was annexed a letter from the Chairman of the Group of Experts on All Aspects of the Conventional Arms Race and on Disarmament relating to Conventional Weapons and Armed Forces informing the Secretary-General that the Group of Experts needed further time in order to complete its work; and requested the Secretary-General to continue the study and to submit the final report to the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session (resolution 38/188 A).

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99/ References for the thirty-eighth session (agenda item 62):

- (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 and Corr.1);
- (c) Reports of the Secretary-General;
  - (i) Measures to provide objective information on military capabilities: A/38/368 and Add.1 and 2;
  - (ii) Institutional arrangements relating to the process of disarmament: A/38/401;
  - (iii) Study on conventional disarmament: A/38/437;
  - (iv) Advisory Board on Disarmament Studies: A/38/467;
- (d) Note by the Secretary-General: A/38/475;
- (e) Report of the First Committee: A/38/640;
- (f) Report of the Fifth Committee: (A/38/762);
- (g) Resolutions 38/188 A to J and decision 38/447;
- (h) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/38/PV.3-31, 33-35, 37, 38, 40 and 41;
- (i) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/38/SR.68;
- (j) Plenary meeting: A/38/PV.103.

In the second 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, inter alia, requested the Conference on Disarmament, in consultation with the States parties to the Treaty, taking into account existing proposals and any relevant technological developments, to proceed promptly with consideration of further measures in the field of disarmament for the prevention of an arms race on the sea-bed, the ocean floor and the subsoil thereof; requested the Secretary-General to transmit to the Conference all documents of the thirty-eighth session of the Assembly relevant to further measures in the field of disarmament for the prevention of an arms race on the sea-bed, the ocean floor and the subsoil thereof; and requested the Conference to report on its consideration of the matter to the Assembly at its fortieth session (resolution 38/188 B).

In the third resolution, entitled "Measures to provide objective information on military capabilities", the General Assembly, inter alia, invited all States that had not communicated to the Secretary-General their views and proposals concerning additional measures to facilitate the provision of objective information on, as well as objective assessments of, military capabilities to do so as soon as possible, and those States that had already communicated such views and proposals to supplement them, as appropriate; requested the Secretary-General to ask the Advisory Board on Disarmament Studies to consider the modalities of studying the question of such measures, in particular among nuclear-weapon States and other militarily significant States; and further requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session on the implementation of the provisions of the resolution (resolution 38/188 C).

In the fourth resolution, entitled "Prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of radiological weapons", the General Assembly, inter alia, requested the Conference on Disarmament to continue negotiations with a view to a prompt conclusion of the elaboration of a convention prohibiting the development, production, stockpiling and use of radiological weapons in order that it might be submitted to the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session; further requested the Conference to continue its search for a prompt solution to the question of prohibition of attacks on nuclear facilities, including the scope of such prohibition, taking into account all proposals submitted to it to that end; and took note of the recommendation of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Radiological Weapons, in the report adopted by the Committee on Disarmament, to re-establish an Ad Hoc Working Group at the beginning of its 1984 session to continue its work and in that context to review and assess how best to make progress on the subject-matter (resolution 38/188 D).

In the fifth resolution, entitled "Prohibition of the production of fissionable material for weapons purposes", the General Assembly requested the Conference on Disarmament, at an appropriate stage of its work on the item entitled "Nuclear weapons in all aspects", to pursue its consideration of the question of adequately verified cessation and prohibition of the production of fissionable material for nuclear weapons and other nuclear explosive devices and to keep the Assembly informed of the progress of that consideration (resolution 38/188 E).

In the sixth resolution, entitled "Curbing the naval arms race: limitation and reduction of naval armaments and extension of confidence-building measures to seas and oceans", the General Assembly, inter alia, recognized the urgent need to start negotiations with the participation of the major naval Powers, the nuclear-weapon States in particular, and other interested States on the limitation of naval activities, the limitation and reduction of naval armaments, taking into due account the nuclear aspect of the naval arms race, and the extension of confidence-building measures to seas and oceans, especially to regions with the busiest sea lanes or regions where the probability of conflict situations was high; invited the Member States to communicate to the Secretary-General, not later than June 1984, their views concerning modalities for holding such negotiations; requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session a report based on those replies; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-ninth session an item entitled "Curbing the naval arms race: limitation and reduction of naval armaments and extension of confidence-building measures to seas and oceans" (resolution 38/188 F).

In the seventh resolution, entitled "Study on the naval arms race", the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General, with the assistance of qualified governmental experts, to carry out a comprehensive study on the naval arms race, on naval forces and naval arms systems, including maritime nuclear-weapons systems, as well as on the development, deployment and mode of operation of such naval forces and systems, all with a view to analysing their possible implications for international security, for the freedom of the high seas, for international shipping routes and for the exploitation of marine resources, thereby facilitating the identification of possible areas for disarmament and confidence-building measures; invited all Governments to submit to the Secretary-General, not later than 1 April 1984, their views on the content of such a study and to co-operate with him by making relevant material available in order to achieve the objectives of the study; and requested the Secretary-General to submit the final report to the Assembly at its fortieth session (resolution 38/188 G).

In the eighth resolution, entitled "Independent Commission on Disarmament and Security Issues", the General Assembly, inter alia, welcomed the report of the Independent Commission on Disarmament and Security Issues as a timely and constructive contribution to international efforts to achieve disarmament and to maintain and strengthen international peace and security; requested the Secretary-General, with the assistance of qualified governmental experts, to carry out a comprehensive study of concepts of security, in particular security policies which emphasized co-operative efforts and mutual understanding between States, with a view to developing proposals for policies aimed at preventing the arms race, building confidence in relations between States, enhancing the possibility of reaching agreements on arms limitation and disarmament and promoting political and economic security; invited all States to submit to the Secretary-General, not later than 1 April 1984, their views on the content of such a study and to co-operate with him in order to achieve the objectives of the study; and requested the Secretary-General to submit the final report to the Assembly at its fortieth session (resolution 38/188 H).

In the ninth resolution, entitled "Review of and supplement to the Comprehensive study of the question of nuclear-weapon-free zones in all its aspects", the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to transmit to the Group of Governmental Experts on Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zones, established by resolution 37/99 F, for its consideration and analysis all the relevant documents submitted to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session, as well as the records of the debate on the question of nuclear-weapon-free zones (resolution 38/188 I).

In the tenth resolution, entitled "Institutional arrangements relating to the process of disarmament", the General Assembly, inter alia, invited the specialized agencies and other organizations and programmes of the United Nations system to broaden further their contribution, within their areas of competence, to the cause of arms limitation and disarmament and to report to the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session on the activities carried out by them in implementation of the resolution; recommended to the Secretary-General that, in the agenda of his periodic meetings with the executive heads of the specialized agencies, he include an item relative to disarmament, in the consideration of which the Under-Secretary-General for Disarmament Affairs would participate; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-ninth session an item entitled "Contribution of the specialized agencies and other organizations and programmes of the United Nations system to the cause of arms limitation and disarmament" (resolution 38/188 J).

At the same session, the General Assembly decided that the draft statute of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (A/38/467, annex) should be returned to the Board of Trustees of the Institute with a request that the Board spell out the meaning of the provisions of the draft statute, so that the Assembly could take a decision on that draft statute at its thirty-ninth session (decision 38/447) (see also item 59).

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

- (a) Report of the Disarmament Commission: Supplement No. 42 (A/39/42);
- (b) Report of the Conference on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/39/27);
- (c) Reports of the Secretary-General called for under resolutions 37/99 F and 38/188 I, 37/99 J, 38/188 A, C and F;
- (d) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting contributions of the specialized agencies and other organizations and programmes of the United Nations system to the cause of arms limitation and disarmament, submitted in pursuance of resolution 38/188 J.

66. Question of Antarctica: report of the Secretary-General

The item entitled "Question of Antarctica" was included in the agenda of the thirty-eighth session of the General Assembly, in 1983, at the request of Antigua

and Barbuda and Malaysia (A/38/193 and Corr.1). At that session, 100/ the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to prepare a comprehensive, factual and objective study on all aspects of Antarctica, taking fully into account the Antarctica Treaty system and other relevant factors; also requested the Secretary-General to seek the views of all Member States in the preparation of the study; requested those States conducting scientific research in Antarctica, other interested States, the relevant specialized agencies, organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system and relevant international organizations having scientific or technical information on Antarctica to lend the Secretary-General whatever assistance he might request for the purpose of carrying out the study; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session (resolution 38/77).

At the thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 38/77.

67. 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 68), 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, the General Assembly, 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; and 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

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100/ References for the thirty-eighth session (agenda item 140):

- (a) Report of the First Committee: A/38/646;
- (b) Resolution 38/77;
- (c) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/38/PV.42-46;
- (d) Plenary meeting: A/38/PV.97.

the Secretary-General to submit, on the basis of all replies received, an analytical report to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session (resolution 37/118).

At its thirty-eighth session, 101/ the General Assembly, having taken note of the analytical report of the Secretary-General (A/38/395), inter alia urged Mediterranean States to inform the Secretary-General of any concerted efforts aimed at promoting and strengthening security and co-operation in the Mediterranean; invited the Secretary-General to give due attention to the question of peace, security and co-operation in the Mediterranean region and, if requested to do so, to render advice and assistance to concerted efforts by Mediterranean countries in promoting peace, security and co-operation in the region; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session, on the basis of all replies received and notifications submitted in the implementation of the resolution, and taking into account the debate on the question during its thirty-eighth session, a comprehensive report on strengthening security and co-operation in the Mediterranean (resolution 38/189).

At the thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 38/189.

68. Review of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security:

- (a) Implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security: report of the Security Council
- (b) Implementation of the Declaration on the Preparation of Societies for Life in Peace: report of the Secretary-General

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)).

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101/ References for the thirty-eighth session (agenda item 65):

- (a) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/38/291 and Add.1-3, A/38/395;
- (b) Report of the First Committee: A/38/642;
- (c) Resolution 38/189;
- (d) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/38/PV.47 and 49-54;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/38/PV.103.

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 sessions, the General Assembly considered the reports 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 and thirty-seventh sessions, the Assembly reiterated that invitation to the Council (resolutions 36/102 and 37/118).

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 a resolution entitled "Situation in Nicaragua" (resolution 33/76). At the same session, the Assembly adopted, also 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-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 124) (resolution 34/99).

At its thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly 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 67) (resolution 37/118).



At its thirty-eighth session, 102/ the General Assembly reaffirmed the validity of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security; called upon all States to contribute to its implementation, including taking immediate steps aimed at promoting and effectively using the system of collective security envisaged in the Charter, together with measures for the effective halting of the arms race and for the achievement of disarmament under effective international control; reiterated that the current deterioration of the international situation required an effective Security Council and emphasized the urgency of examining mechanisms and methods in order to enhance the authority and enforcement capacity of the Council; emphasized the need to consider holding periodic meetings of the Council in specific cases to consider and review outstanding problems and crises, thus enabling the Council to play a more active role in preventing conflicts; took note of the fact that the Council had failed to report to the Assembly on steps taken to implement the provisions of paragraphs 3 and 4 of resolution 38/190, which had been adopted since 1980, and expressed the firm hope that the Council would do so at the thirty-ninth session of the Assembly; urged all States to abide strictly, in their international relations, by their commitment to the Charter; invited them to refrain from actions conceived within the context of big-Power confrontation and used as a means of pressure on, threat to and destabilization of other States and regions; urged all States, in particular the permanent members of the Security Council, to take all necessary measures to prevent the further deterioration of the international situation; considered that respect for and the promotion of human rights and fundamental freedoms 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 urged Member States to increase their support for them and their national liberation movements and 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 all States to take measures to promote the fulfilment of the objective of the denuclearization of Africa; welcomed the successful conclusion of the meeting of the representatives of the participating States of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe and expressed the hope that the Stockholm Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe would achieve significant and positive results; affirmed that the democratization of international relations was an imperative necessity; and called upon the great Powers to engage in constructive negotiations in good faith and to abandon policies of confrontation (resolution 38/190).

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102/ References for the thirty-eighth session (agenda item 66):

- (a) Report of the First Committee: A/38/643;
- (b) Resolution 38/190;
- (c) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/38/PV.47 and 49-54;
- (d) Plenary meeting: A/38/PV.103.

At the thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Security Council called for under resolution 38/190 and the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 36/104.

69. Implementation of the collective security provisions of the Charter of the United Nations for the maintenance of international peace and security: report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Implementation of the Collective Security Provisions of the Charter of the United Nations

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-seventh session of the General Assembly, in 1982, at the request of Sierra Leone (A/37/241). 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 its thirty-eighth session, 103/ the General Assembly decided to establish an Ad Hoc Committee on the Implementation of the Collective Security Provisions of the Charter of the United Nations for the purpose of exploring ways and means of implementing the said provisions; requested the Secretary-General to invite the views and comments of Member States on the matter not later than 30 May 1984 and to transmit them to the Ad Hoc Committee; requested the Ad Hoc Committee, in considering the matter, to take due account of the views and comments of Member States, including their recommendations, and to submit a progress report to the Security Council for its consideration and comments and to the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session, and a final report to the Assembly at its fortieth session (resolution 38/191).

At the thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Implementation of the Collective Security Provisions of the Charter of the United Nations called for under resolution 38/191, which will be issued as Supplement No. 46 (A/37/46).

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103/ References for the thirty-eighth session (agenda item 67):

- (a) Report of the First Committee: A/38/644;
- (b) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/38/737;
- (c) Resolution 38/191;
- (d) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/38/PV.47 and 49-54;
- (e) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/38/SR.66;
- (f) Plenary meeting: A/38/PV.103.

70. 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-eighth session, 104/ the General Assembly commended the Scientific Committee for the valuable contribution it had been making in the course of the past 28 years to wider knowledge and understanding of the levels, effects and risks of atomic radiation and for fulfilling its original mandate with scientific authority and independence of judgement; endorsed the Scientific Committee's intentions and plans for its future activities of scientific review and assessment on behalf of the Assembly; requested the Scientific Committee to continue its work and to report thereon to the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session; requested the United Nations Environment Programme to continue providing

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104/ References for the thirty-eighth session (agenda item 68):

- (a) Report of the Scientific Committee: A/38/142;
- (b) Report of the Special Political Committee: A/38/519;
- (c) Resolution 38/78;
- (d) Meetings of the Special Political Committee: A/SPC/38/SR.3 and 4;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/38/PV.98.

support for the effective conduct of the Scientific Committee's work and for the dissemination of its findings to the Assembly, the scientific community and the public; and invited Member States and the organizations of the United Nations system and non-governmental organizations concerned to provide further relevant data about doses, effects and risks from various sources of radiation (resolution 38/78).

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

71. Report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories: reports of the Secretary-General

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-seventh sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item on the basis of reports of the Special Committee and requested the Committee to continue its work (resolutions 2851 (XXVI), 3005 (XXVII), 3092 A and B (XXVIII), 3240 A to C (XXIX), 3525 A to D (XXX), 31/106 A to D, 32/91 A to C, 33/133 A to C, 34/90 A to C, 35/122 A to F, 36/147 A to G and 37/88 A to G).

At its thirty-eighth session, 105/ the General Assembly demanded the immediate release of Ziad Abu Eain, as well as the other prisoners who had been duly

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105/ References for the thirty-eighth session (agenda item 69):

- (a) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/38/262, A/38/481, A/38/482, A/38/483, A/38/484;
- (b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Committee: A/38/409;
- (c) Report of the Special Political Committee: A/38/718;
- (d) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/38/730;

registered to be freed but had not in fact been released, and the security of their transfer to Algiers in conformity with the agreement reached through the good offices of the International Committee of the Red Cross; and requested the Secretary-General to report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 38/79 A); 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 38/79 B); 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 therefore had no validity; and demanded once more that the Government of Israel, the occupying Power, desist forthwith from taking any action which would result in changing the legal status, geographical nature or demographic composition of the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem (resolution 38/79 C); 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-ninth session (resolution 38/79 D); demanded once more that the Government of Israel rescind the illegal measures taken by the Israeli military occupation authorities in expelling and imprisoning the Mayors of Hebron and Halhul and in expelling the Sharia Judge of Hebron and that it facilitate their immediate return so that they could resume the functions for which they had been elected and

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(continued)

- (e) Amendment: A/38/L.48;
- (f) Resolutions 38/79 A to H;
- (g) Meetings of the Special Political Committee: A/SPC/38/SR.36-38, 39, 40-42, 45 and 47;
- (h) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/38/SR.62;
- (i) Plenary meeting: A/38/PV.98.

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appointed; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly as soon as possible (resolution 38/79 E); 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-ninth session (resolution 38/79 F); 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 rescind those actions and measures; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report before the end of 1984 (resolution 38/79 G); expressed deep concern that Israel had failed for three 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 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-ninth session (resolution 38/79 H).

At the thirty-ninth 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 14 of resolution 38/79 D;
- (b) Reports of the Secretary-General called for under resolutions 38/79 A and 38/79 D to H.

72. 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, Cameroon, Canada, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, Egypt, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Lebanon, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Netherlands, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Turkey, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, 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, the General Assembly endorsed the wide-ranging recommendations of the Second United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, held in 1982, and requested the Committee to consider the implementation of those recommendations (resolutions 37/89 and 37/90).

At its thirty-eighth session, 106/ the General Assembly decided that the Legal Sub-Committee at its twenty-third session should continue, on a priority basis, its

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106/ References for the thirty-eighth session (agenda item 70):

- (a) Report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space:  
Supplement No. 20 (A/38/20) and Corr.1;
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General: A/38/412;

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detailed consideration of the legal implications of remote sensing of the Earth from space, 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 establish a working group to consider, on a priority basis, matters relating to the definition and delimitation of outer space and to the character and utilization of the geostationary orbit, including the elaboration of general principles to govern the rational and equitable use of the geostationary orbit; endorsed the recommendation of the Committee 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, implementation of the recommendations of the Second United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, questions relating to remote sensing of the Earth by satellites and the use of nuclear power sources in outer space and should consider questions relating to space transportation systems and their implications for future activities in space and the examination of the physical nature and technical attributes of the geostationary orbit; requested the Committee to consider, as a matter of priority, the questions relating to the militarization of outer space and to report to the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session on the outcome of its consideration of this subject; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session on the implementation of the recommendations of the Conference (resolution 38/80).

At the thirty-ninth 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/39/20);
- (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 38/80.

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- (c) Report of the Special Political Committee: A/38/714;
- (d) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/38/716;
- (e) Resolution 38/80;
- (f) Meetings of the Special Political Committee: A/SPC/38/SR.18, 19, 21, 25-27, 39 and 43;
- (g) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/38/SR.58;
- (h) Plenary meeting: A/38/PV.98.

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73. 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, Mexico, Nigeria, Pakistan, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America.

At its twentieth, twenty-first and twenty-second sessions, the General Assembly requested the Special Committee to consider the preparation of a study on matters related to facilities, services and personnel 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, the General Assembly reaffirmed the mandate given to the Special Committee by relevant resolutions of the Assembly (resolution 37/93).

At its thirty-eighth session, <sup>107/</sup> the General Assembly urged the Special Committee to renew its efforts to work towards the completion of agreed guidelines that would govern the conduct of United Nations peace-keeping operations in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and to devote further attention to specific questions relating to the practical implementation of peace-keeping operations; and requested the Special Committee to submit a status report on its present situation, to determine the areas of possible progress and other areas where progress would be difficult to achieve or was still pending, and to consider proposals to reactivate and rationalize its work (resolution 38/81).

At the thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Special Committee called for under resolution 38/81.

74. 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, 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

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107/ References for the thirty-eighth session (agenda item 71):

- (a) Report of the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations: A/38/381;
- (b) Report of the Special Political Committee: A/38/719;
- (c) Resolution 38/81;
- (d) Meetings of the Special Political Committee: A/SPC/38/SR.5-7 and 46-48;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/38/PV.98.

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 ensure that the Department of Public Information 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, the General Assembly 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; 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 the International Telecommunication Union (ITU), on the impact of the current technological 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); approved the report of the Committee on Information and all its recommendations and urged their full implementation; requested the Secretary-General to ensure that, within the World Disarmament Campaign (see item 60), 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 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; 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 take a number of other measures in the field of information; 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 its thirty-eighth session, 108/ the General Assembly, *inter alia*, took note with satisfaction of the report of the Director-General of UNESCO (A/38/457, annex)

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108/ References for the thirty-eighth session (agenda item 72):

- (a) Report of the Committee on Information: Supplement No. 21 (A/38/21 and Corr.1 and Corr.2);
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General: A/38/387 and Add.1;
- (c) Note by the Secretary-General: A/38/457;
- (d) Report of the Special Political Committee: A/38/699 and Corr.1 and Corr.2;

on the implementation of the International Programme for the Development of Communication and the establishment of a new world information and communication order, and on the impact of current technological developments and practices and their application in the communication and information sector; again 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 ITU, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the Universal Postal Union; again called upon Member States and organizations and bodies of the United Nations system as well as other international governmental and non-governmental organizations and concerned public and private enterprises to respond to the appeals of the Director-General of UNESCO to contribute to the Programme by making greater financial resources available, as well as more staff, equipment, technologies and training resources; and requested the Director-General of UNESCO to continue his efforts in the information and communication field and to submit to the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session a detailed report on the application of the Programme and the activities relating to the establishment of a new world information and communication order and, in co-operation with ITU, on the effects of the accelerated development of communication technologies on societies and cultures (resolution 38/82 A).

At the same session, the General Assembly, inter alia, approved the report of the Committee on Information (A/38/21 and Corr.1 and 2) and all the recommendations contained in paragraph 94 A of that report, annexed to the resolution, affirmed the requests and appeals reproduced therein and urged their full implementation; reaffirmed the mandate given to the Committee by the Assembly in 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 taking all possible steps to avoid any overlapping of activities on that subject; reaffirmed its strong support for UNESCO and for its

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- (e) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/38/715;
- (f) Resolutions 38/82 A and B;
- (g) Meetings of the Special Political Committee: A/SPC/38/SR.10-17, 19, 39 and 43;
- (h) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/38/SR.58;
- (i) Plenary meeting: A/38/PV.98.

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efforts to promote the establishment of a new world information and communication order; reiterated 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; 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, be strengthened and made more effective and that its secretariat 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; reaffirmed the importance of the rapidly increasing role of United Nations public information programmes in fostering public understanding and support of United Nations activities and requested the Secretary-General to continue to review the current activities of the Department of Public Information in co-operation, as needed, with the Joint Inspection Unit; requested the Department of Public Information to contribute more effectively, through its training programmes, to the development of human, managerial and technical resources of the mass media from developing countries; requested the Secretary-General to take urgent steps, within the next programme budget, to enable the Caribbean Unit in the Radio Service of the Department of Public Information to begin a meaningful work programme, as outlined in the relevant report of the Secretary-General, in particular by the introduction of full programming in French/Creole and limited programming in Dutch/Papiamentu; requested the Secretary-General to take the necessary measures to ensure that regional television news magazines were produced for national broadcasting organizations which requested them and undertook to broadcast them on a regular basis, taking into account the priorities set by the Assembly; invited the Department of Public Information, in view of the decision of the Government of Indonesia, to reopen, as a matter of priority, the United Nations Information Centre at Jakarta, to give a favourable reply to the request of the Government of Cameroon that the United Nations Information Centre at Yaoundé be strengthened and that a full-time director be appointed, and to give a favourable reply to the request of the Government of Burundi that the United Nations Information Centre at Bujumbura be strengthened and that a full-time director be appointed; invited the Commission on Transnational Corporations, when exchanging information with the Committee on Information, as encouraged by recommendation 21 of the Committee, to draw the attention of the Committee to documents produced by the Secretariat relevant to the Committee's mandate, in particular those of the United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations, when they had been considered by the Commission, together with the Commission's comments on them, provided that care was taken to avoid overlapping or duplication of work between the two intergovernmental bodies; requested the Department of Public Information to cover adequately policies and practices which violated the principles of international law relative to belligerent occupation, in particular the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, wherever they occurred, especially those policies and practices which frustrated the attainment and exercise of the inalienable and national legitimate rights of the Palestinian people in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the United Nations; expressed its satisfaction with the work of the Round Table on a New World Information and Communication Order

organized jointly by the United Nations and UNESCO, held at Innsbruck, Austria, from 14 to 19 September 1983, and its subsequent report; requested the Secretary-General to ensure that the Department of Public Information, jointly with UNESCO, convened a second round table in 1985 in order to follow up in more detail the progress made towards the establishment of a new world information and communication order, in which professional journalists, decision-makers and researchers in the various disciplines concerned, representatives of the international media and professional organizations and associations would participate; requested the Secretary-General to report to the Committee on Information, at its substantive session in 1984, on the implementation of all the recommendations contained in the Committee's report; requested him to report to the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session; and requested the Committee to report to the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session (resolution 38/82 B).

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

- (a) Report of the Committee on Information: Supplement No. 21 (A/39/21);
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 38/82 B;
- (c) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Director-General of UNESCO called for under resolution 38/82 A.

75. 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) 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 1987 (resolution 38/83 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-eighth session, 109/ the General Assembly adopted 11 resolutions under this item.

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109/ References for the thirty-eighth session (agenda item 73):

- (a) Report of the Commissioner-General of UNRWA: Supplement No. 13 (A/38/13 and Corr.1);
- (b) Report of the Working Group on the Financing of UNRWA: A/38/558;
- (c) Report of the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine: A/38/397;
- (d) Report of the Joint Inspection Unit and comments thereon by the Secretary-General and the Commissioner-General of UNRWA: A/38/143 and Add.1 (relates also to item 114);

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In the first resolution, entitled "Assistance to Palestine refugees", the General Assembly noted with deep regret that repatriation or compensation of the refugees as provided for in paragraph 11 of resolution 194 (III) had not been effected, that no substantial progress had been made in the programme endorsed by the Assembly in paragraph 2 of its resolution 513 (VI) for the reintegration of 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

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(e) Reports of the Secretary-General:

- (i) Offers of scholarships and grants for higher education for Palestine refugees: A/38/149;
- (ii) Revenues derived from Palestine refugee properties: A/38/361 and Add.1;
- (iii) Special identification cards for all Palestine refugees: A/38/382;
- (iv) Question of the establishment of a University at Jerusalem: A/38/386;
- (v) Palestine refugees in the Gaza Strip: A/38/418;
- (vi) Population and refugees displaced since 1967: A/38/419;
- (vii) Protection of Palestine refugees: A/38/420 and Corr.1;
- (f) Report of the Special Political Committee: A/38/700;
- (g) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/38/731;
- (h) Resolutions 38/83 A to K;
- (i) Meetings of the Special Political Committee: A/SPC/38/SR.24, 26-36 and 44;
- (j) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/38/SR.62;
- (k) Plenary meeting: A/38/PV.98.

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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 not later than 1 October 1984; directed attention to the continuing seriousness of the financial position of the Agency, as outlined in the report of the Commissioner-General; noted with profound concern that, despite the commendable and successful efforts of the Commissioner-General to collect additional contributions, 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; 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; and decided to extend until 30 June 1987, without prejudice to the provisions of paragraph 11 of resolution 194 (III), the mandate of the Agency (resolution 38/83 A).

In the second resolution, entitled "Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East", the 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 38/83 B).

In the third resolution, entitled "Assistance to persons displaced as a result of the June 1967 and subsequent hostilities", the General Assembly reaffirmed its resolution 37/120 B 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 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 38/83 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 organizations of the United Nations system to continue, within their respective spheres of competence, to expand assistance for higher education to

Palestine refugee students; appealed to all States, specialized agencies and the United Nations University to contribute generously to the Palestinian universities in the territories occupied by Israel since 1967 including, in due course, the proposed University of Jerusalem "Al-Quds" for Palestine refugees; also appealed to all States, specialized agencies and other international bodies to contribute towards the establishment of vocational training centres for Palestine refugees; requested the Agency to act as the recipient and trustee for 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-ninth session (resolution 38/83 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-ninth session, on Israel's compliance with the above (resolution 38/83 E).

In the sixth resolution, entitled "Resumption of the ration distribution to Palestine refugees", the General Assembly regretted that resolution 37/120 F had not been implemented; called upon all Governments, as a matter of urgency, to make the most generous efforts possible and to offer the necessary resources to meet the needs of the 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 the interrupted general ration distribution to Palestine refugees in all fields (resolution 38/83 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-ninth session on Israel's compliance with the above (resolution 38/83 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-ninth session (resolution 38/83 H).

In the ninth resolution, entitled "Protection of Palestine refugees", the General Assembly urged the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Agency, to undertake effective measures to guarantee the safety and security and the legal and human rights of the Palestine refugees in all the territories under Israeli occupation; called once again upon Israel, the occupying Power, to release forthwith all detained Palestine refugees, including the employees of the Agency; also called upon Israel to desist forthwith from preventing those Palestinians registered by the Agency 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 the Agency 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; called upon Israel to compensate the Agency for the damages to its property and facilities resulting from the Israeli invasion of Lebanon, without prejudice to Israel's responsibility for all damages resulting from that invasion; and requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Commissioner-General, to report to the Assembly before the opening of its thirty-ninth session (resolution 38/83 I).

In the tenth resolution, entitled "Palestine refugees in the West Bank", the General Assembly called upon Israel to abandon its plans and to refrain from the removal, and from any action that might lead to the removal and resettlement, of Palestine refugees in the West Bank and from the destruction of their camps; and requested the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the Commissioner-General, to keep the matter under close supervision and to report to the Assembly, before the opening of its thirty-ninth session, on any developments regarding this matter (resolution 38/83 J).

In the eleventh resolution, entitled "University of Jerusalem 'Al-Quds' for Palestine refugees", the General Assembly commended the constructive efforts made by the Secretary-General, the Commissioner-General, the Council of the United Nations University and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, which had worked diligently towards the implementation of resolution 37/120 C and other relevant resolutions; 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; took note of the various steps recommended in the report of the Secretary-General; requested the Secretary-General to continue to take all necessary measures for establishing the University of Jerusalem "Al-Quds" in accordance with resolution 35/13 B, giving due consideration to the

recommendations consistent with the provisions of that resolution; called upon Israel, 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 of Jerusalem; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session (resolution 38/83 K).

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

- (a) Report of the Commissioner-General of UNRWA: Supplement No. 13 (A/39/13);
- (b) Report of the Working Group on the Financing of UNRWA called for under resolution 38/83 B;
- (c) Report of the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine called for under resolution 38/83 A;
- (d) Reports of the Secretary-General called for under resolutions 38/83 D, E, G, H, I, J and K.

76. 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); 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, 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); decided to enlarge the Group of Governmental Experts 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; and called upon the Group to submit a report to the Secretary-General in time for deliberation by the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session (resolution 37/121).

At its thirty-eighth session, 110/ the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General (A/38/274); welcomed the report of the Group of Governmental Experts (A/38/273, annex), including its programme of work and recommendations; reaffirmed and extended the mandate of the Group of Governmental Experts as defined in Assembly resolutions 36/148 and 37/121; called upon the Secretary-General, without prejudice to the rule contained in resolution 36/148, to assist, as far as possible and by way of exception, the experts coming from least developed countries to participate fully in the work of the Group of Governmental Experts, in order to fulfil its mandate; requested the Secretary-General to prepare a further compilation of the comments and suggestions he might receive from Member States on the item; called upon the Group of Governmental Experts to continue its work in two sessions during 1984, in order to fulfil its mandate; and requested it to submit a report on its work in time for consideration by the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session (resolution 38/84).

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110/ References for the thirty-eighth session (agenda item 74):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/38/274;
- (b) Note by the Secretary-General: A/38/273;
- (c) Report of the Special Political Committee: A/38/593;
- (d) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/38/657;
- (e) Resolution 38/84;
- (f) Meetings of the Special Political Committee: A/SPC/38/SR.8, 9, 17 and 29;
- (g) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/38/SR.54;
- (h) Plenary meeting: A/38/PV.98.

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

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General called for in paragraph 5 of resolution 35/84;
- (b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Group of Governmental Experts called for in paragraph 7 of resolution 35/84.

77. 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, the General Assembly continued its consideration of this item (resolution 37/122).

At its thirty-eighth session, 111/ the General Assembly deplored Israel's non-compliance with Assembly resolution 37/122; 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 and/or plans taken towards the implementation of this project; called upon all

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111/ References for the thirty-eighth session (agenda item 75):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/38/502 and Add.1;
- (b) Report of the Special Political Committee: A/38/720;
- (c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/38/732;
- (d) Resolution 38/85;
- (e) Meetings of the Special Political Committee: A/SPC/38/SR.45-47;
- (f) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/38/SR.62;
- (g) Plenary meeting: A/38/PV.98.



States, specialized agencies, governmental and non-governmental organizations not to assist, directly or indirectly, in the preparation 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, arising from the implementation of the Israeli decision to construct this canal and to forward the findings of that organ on a regular basis to the Assembly; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session (resolution 38/85).

At the thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 38/85.

78. 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, thirty-seventh and thirty-eighth sessions 112/ the General Assembly decided to include the item in the provisional agenda of its subsequent session (decisions 36/432, 37/424 and 38/422).

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

79. 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, thirty-sixth and thirty-seventh sessions, the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item (decisions 34/420, 35/404 and 36/433 and 37/425).

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112/ References for the thirty-eighth session (agenda item 76):

- (a) Report of the Special Political Committee: A/38/656;
- (b) Decision 38/422;
- (c) Meeting of the Special Political Committee: A/38/SPC/SR.43;
- (d) Plenary meeting: A/38/PV/98.

At its thirty-eighth session, 113/ the General Assembly decided to include the item in the provisional agenda of its thirty-ninth session (decision 38/423).

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

80. Development and international economic co-operation

(a) International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade:

- (i) Report of the Committee on the Review and Appraisal of the Implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade
- (ii) Report of the Secretary-General

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 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

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113/ References for the thirty-eighth session (agenda item 77):

- (a) Report of the Special Political Committee: A/38/603;
- (b) Decision 38/423;
- (c) Meeting of the Special Political Committee: A/SPC/38/SR.35;
- (d) Plenary meeting: A/38/PV.98.

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, 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 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 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 in 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; and 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 (resolution 37/202).

At its second regular session of 1983, the Economic and Social Council decided to consider the report of the Committee on the Review and Appraisal of the Implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade at its second regular session of 1984, together with the contribution of the subsidiary bodies of the Council in their respective sectors in applying the International Development Strategy as the policy framework in the formulation and implementation of the programmes of work and the medium-term plan (decision 1983/184, sect. VI).

At its thirty-eighth session, 114/ the General Assembly reaffirmed that, in accordance with paragraphs 169 to 180 of the International Development Strategy, the process of review and appraisal of the implementation of the Strategy should consist of systematic scrutiny, within the context of an overall review of the international economic situation, of the progress made towards achieving the goals and objectives of the Strategy, and should ensure its effective implementation and strengthen it as an instrument of policy; reaffirmed also the need, in the review and appraisal exercise, to identify and appraise the real causes for shortfalls encountered in the implementation of the Strategy and to carry out, if necessary, the adjustment, intensification or reformulation of the policy measures foreseen in the Strategy in the light of evolving needs and developments, in order for the instrument to contribute effectively to the development of developing countries, with a view to the establishment of a new international economic order; urged all Governments and all concerned to implement fully the provisions of resolution 37/202 in order to ensure the successful preparation and conclusion of the review and appraisal exercise (resolution 38/152).

The Committee on the Review and Appraisal of the Implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade held an organizational session on 16 December 1983. At that session, the Committee decided to hold a substantive session at United Nations Headquarters from 7 to 25 May 1984 on the understanding that the Committee would make recommendations to the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1984 on the manner in which its unfinished work, if any, should be continued.

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114/ References for the thirty-eighth session (agenda item 78 (a)):

- (a) Report of the Second Committee: A/38/702/Add.1;
- (b) Resolution 38/152;
- (c) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/38/SR.52 and 56;
- (d) Plenary meeting: A/38/PV.102.

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

- (a) Report of the Committee on the Review and Appraisal of the Implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade: Supplement No. 48 (A/39/48);
- (b) Reports of the Secretary-General:
  - (i) Review and appraisal of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade (A/39/115-E/1984/49 and Corr.1);
  - (ii) Social aspects of development (A/39/171-E/1984/54).
- (b) Review of the implementation of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States: report of the Secretary-General

At its twenty-ninth session, in 1974, the General Assembly adopted the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States resolution 3281 (XXIX)). Article 34 of the Charter provides that the Assembly shall carry out periodically a systematic and comprehensive consideration of the implementation of the Charter. At its thirtieth session, the Assembly, inter alia, decided to entrust the Economic and Social Council with the task of reviewing the implementation of the Charter with a view to preparing adequately its systematic and comprehensive consideration by the Assembly, as provided in Article 34 of the Charter (resolution 3486 (XXX)). The Council has considered this matter regularly at its second regular session in the context of its general discussion of economic and social policy.

At its thirty-seventh session, 115/ the General Assembly decided to conduct at its thirty-ninth session, on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the Charter, a comprehensive review of its implementation and, inter alia, requested the Secretary-General to prepare a report on the implementation of the Charter, based on information provided by Governments as well as the intergovernmental organizations concerned, and to submit it to the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session, through the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1984 (resolution 37/204).

At the thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 37/204.

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115/ References for the thirty-seventh session (agenda item 71 (b)):

- (a) Report of the Second Committee: A/37/680/Add.1;
- (b) Resolution 37/204;
- (c) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/37/SR.40, 45, 47 and 48;
- (d) Plenary meeting: A/37/PV.113.

(c) Trade and development:(i) Report of the Trade and Development Board(ii) Reports of the Secretary-General

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, its fifth session at Manila in 1979 and its sixth session at Belgrade from 6 June to 2 July 1983.

In accordance with section II, paragraph 22, of resolution 1995 (XIX), the Trade and Development Board, a permanent organ of UNCTAD, reports to the Conference and also reports annually on its activities to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council. The Board originally consisted of 55 members. At its thirty-first session, the Assembly, in response to the recommendations contained in section I, paragraph 5, of Conference resolution 90 (IV), decided to amend its resolution 1995 (XIX) so as to make membership of the Board open to all States members of UNCTAD (resolution 31/2 A). At present, the Board is composed of the following 127 States:

Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, 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, Saint Christopher and Nevis, 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 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-seventh session, the General Assembly requested UNCTAD, at its sixth session, to review the progress made concerning the action programme in favour of island developing countries and to consider the measures needed to facilitate the implementation of resolutions adopted so far in favour of those countries; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session on the measures taken by the international community to respond to the specific needs of island developing countries, as called for in the relevant United Nations resolutions, and to recommend further appropriate actions to permit the Assembly to undertake a comprehensive review of the problems and needs of the island developing countries at that session (resolution 37/206).

At its thirty-eighth session, 116/ the General Assembly decided to convene a sixth session of the United Nations Conference on an International Code of Conduct

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116/ References for the thirty-eighth session (agenda item 78 (b)):

- (a) Report of the Trade and Development Board: Supplement No. 15 (A/38/15);
- (b) Reports of the Secretary-General:
  - (i) Status of the Agreement Establishing the Common Fund for Commodities: A/38/487;
  - (ii) Development aspects of the reverse transfer of technology: (A/38/557);
- (c) Reports of the Secretary-General of UNCTAD:
  - (i) Work of UNCTAD on the strengthening of the technological capacity of the developing countries in the development of their energy resources: A/38/363;
  - (ii) United Nations Conference on an International Code of Conduct on the Transfer of Technology: A/38/580;
- (d) Report of the Second Committee: A/38/702/Add.2;
- (e) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/38/752;
- (f) Resolutions 38/153 to 38/156 and decisions 38/437 to 38/439;
- (g) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/38/SR.50, 52 and 56;
- (h) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/38/SR.55;
- (i) Plenary meeting: A/38/PV.102.



on the Transfer of Technology, under the auspices of UNCTAD, in order to complete successfully the negotiations on the code of conduct not later than the first half of 1985; and invited the Secretary-General of UNCTAD, after consultations with regional groups, to determine the precise dates of the sixth session of the Conference (resolution 38/153). Accordingly, the Trade and Development Board, at its twenty-eighth session, decided that the conference would be held from 25 February to 15 March 1985.

At the same session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to establish urgently an inter-agency group comprising representatives of UNCTAD, the International Labour Organisation, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the World Health Organization, the United Nations Development Programme, the Centre for Science and Technology for Development of the Secretariat, the United Nations Institute for Training and Research, the Statistical Office of the Secretariat and other appropriate organs and bodies of the United Nations system 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 the meetings of governmental experts on the reverse transfer of technology, at least two of which should be held at an appropriate time before the sixth session of the Committee on Transfer of Technology; requested the Trade and Development Board to include, in its reports to the Assembly at its thirty-ninth and fortieth sessions, the outcome of the meetings of governmental experts on development aspects of the reverse transfer of technology; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report on the results of the meetings of the inter-agency group to the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session (resolution 38/154).

At the same session, the General Assembly took note of the report of UNCTAD on its sixth session and the report of the Trade and Development Board on its twenty-sixth, twelfth special and twenty-seventh sessions; and requested the Board, at its twenty-eighth session, and the subsidiary organs of UNCTAD to take the appropriate necessary action on the resolutions and decisions adopted by UNCTAD at its sixth session (resolution 38/155).

At the same session, the General Assembly expressed the hope that all States that had signed but not yet ratified, accepted or approved the Agreement Establishing the Common Fund for Commodities would expedite the necessary action to that effect and strongly urged all States that had not yet done so to sign and ratify the Agreement without any further delay; and decided to review the implementation of the resolution at its thirty-ninth session (resolution 38/156).

At the same session, the General Assembly decided to refer to its thirty-ninth session for consideration the draft resolution entitled "Specific action related to the particular needs and problems of land-locked developing countries" (decision 38/437); decided to refer to its thirty-ninth session for consideration the draft resolution entitled "Protectionism and structural adjustment" (decision 38/438); and took note of the report of the Secretary-General of UNCTAD on the strengthening of the technological capacity of the developing countries in the development of their energy resources (A/38/363) (decision 38/439).

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The Trade and Development Board held its twenty-eighth session from 26 March to 6 April 1984. Its thirteenth special session was held from 2 to 6 April 1984. The twenty-ninth session is scheduled to be held from 10 to 21 September 1984.

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

- (a) Report of the Trade and Development Board on the work of its twenty-eighth session, its thirteenth special session and its twenty-ninth session: Supplement No. 15 (A/39/15);
- (b) Reports of the Secretary-General called for under resolutions 37/206, 38/154 and 38/156.
- (d) Industrialization
  - (i) Report of the Fourth General Conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization
  - (ii) Report of the Industrial Development Board
  - (iii) Report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization

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) (see item 17 (h)).

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 the Preparatory Committee for the Fourth General Conference of UNIDO, to be convened in 1984 (resolution 36/182, sect. I).

At its thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly, inter alia, approved the draft provisional agenda for the Fourth General Conference of UNIDO 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 its thirty-eighth session, 117/ the General Assembly decided that adequate resources should be provided to enable UNIDO to implement fully its mandate,

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117/ References for the thirty-eighth session (agenda item 78 (c)):

- (a) Report of the Industrial Development Board: Supplement No. 16 (A/38/16);

particularly in support of the activities in priority areas (industrial technology, energy-related industrial technology, industrial production, development of human resources, special measures for the least developed countries, the system of consultations and the Industrial Development Decade for Africa); decided to authorize the Secretary-General to adjust, on the basis of the above agreed priorities, the proposed programme budget for UNIDO for the biennium 1984-1985; decided that adequate resources should be provided from the United Nations regular budget for UNIDO in 1984 to maintain the total staffing of the Senior Industrial Development Field Adviser programme at its existing level, in addition to the utilization in full of the allocation in the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) budget, including the carry-over from 1983, as well as voluntary funding through UNIDO; appealed to all States, particularly developed countries, to provide voluntary contributions for the Senior Industrial Development Field Adviser programme, aimed at maintaining and increasing the number of posts; invited UNDP to finance the maximum possible number of Senior Industrial Development Field Advisers during the biennium 1984-1985; urged all States, in particular developed countries, to contribute or raise their contributions to the United Nations Industrial Development Fund; endorsed the decision of the Industrial Development Board, contained in conclusion 1983/4, concerning consultations to be held during the biennium 1984-1985; requested the Executive Director of UNIDO to ensure that experts and expertise from developing as well as developed countries should be associated with the process of the preparation of consultations, having due regard to equitable geographical distribution, and that consultations should be organized sufficiently in advance, and expressed the hope that future consultations would result in action-oriented recommendations and conclusions; reaffirmed its support

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(continued)

(b) Notes by the Secretary-General:

- (i) Report of the formal meeting on the conversion of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization into a specialized agency, held at Vienna from 16 to 20 May 1983: A/38/141;
- (ii) Senior Industrial Development Field Advisers: A/38/516;
- (c) Report of the Second Committee: A/38/702/Add.3;
- (d) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/38/753;
- (e) Resolutions 38/192 to 38/194;
- (f) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/38/SR.30, 55 and 56;
- (g) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/38/SR.71 and 73;
- (h) Plenary meeting: A/38/PV.104.

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for strengthening the system of consultations, in the light of experience gained, paying particular attention to measures that could increase the industrial capacity of developing countries; requested the Executive Director of UNIDO to ensure that the documentation submitted to consultations for discussion focused more narrowly on practical and well-defined subjects directly related to furthering progress in the industrialization of developing countries; took note of the decision of the Industrial Development Board to begin an appraisal of the system of the consultations at its eighteenth session on the basis of material provided by States, drawing on the experiences of their participants in the consultations, and to request the Executive Director of UNIDO also to provide material for that appraisal (resolution 38/192, sect. I); welcomed the efforts made by UNIDO to assist the African countries and intergovernmental organizations in the formulation of national and subregional programmes for the Industrial Development Decade for Africa, as well as in maintaining continuous co-ordination with the secretariat of the Organization of African Unity, the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) and other international organizations; supported Industrial Development Board resolution 56 (XVII) on the Decade and reiterated the repeated appeals made to the international community to increase their contributions to the industrial development of Africa within the framework of the programme for the Decade in order to ensure that the target set by the African Governments of a 1.4 per cent share of world industrial production would be achieved by the African region during the Decade; decided to accord high priority to the Decade among the programmes of UNIDO and ECA and requested the Secretary-General to ensure that that priority should be fully reflected in the programmes budget of those organizations; decided further to increase the allocation to UNIDO, to the extent possible through overall savings from the United Nations regular budget, by \$1 million in 1984 for assistance to African countries and to intergovernmental organizations in the implementation of the programme of the Decade; appealed to all countries and institutions to increase their contributions to the United Nations Industrial Development Fund, taking into account the financial requirements of the projects directed towards the implementation of the programme of the Decade; urged the Governing Council of UNDP to consider increasing its allocation of financial resources for assistance to African countries and intergovernmental organizations in planning and formulating their programmes for the Decade and to accord high priority to industrial projects in its national and regional programme for Africa; appealed to donor countries, international financial institutions and regional development banks to increase the flow of financial resources for the implementation of projects and activities of the Decade; and requested the Executive Director of UNIDO, in co-operation with ECA, to submit, through the Industrial Development Board at its eighteenth session and the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1984, a report to the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session on the progress made in the implementation of the programme of the Decade (*ibid.*, sect. II); decided that the Fourth General Conference of UNIDO should be held at Vienna, the seat of the organization, from 2 to 18 August 1984; recommended that preparatory meetings should take place at the regional and interregional levels, in order that there might be the fullest possible consultation prior to the convening of the Conference; and requested the Secretary-General and the Executive Director of UNIDO to seek extrabudgetary resources for the effective participation in the Conference of the representatives of the least developed countries (*ibid.*, sect. III).

At the same session, the General Assembly took note of the formal meeting on the conversion of UNIDO into a specialized agency, held at Vienna from 16 to 20 May 1983 (A/38/141); urged all States that had not yet done so to ratify the Constitution of UNIDO; requested the Secretary-General to undertake consultations with States that had deposited instruments of ratification, acceptance or approval, with a view to determining, *inter alia*, if the financial viability was adequately ensured, and, subsequently, to convene a one-day meeting to execute individual notifications to the Secretary-General for the entry into force of the Constitution, and to undertake, also, consultations with all interested States with a view to facilitating early ratification of the Constitution by those States that had not yet done so; invited the competent organs of the new UNIDO to consider without delay the question of establishing a working capital fund, and to this end the secretariat of the present UNIDO should study possible modalities for that purpose and report thereon to the first General Conference of the new UNIDO; requested the Secretary-General to initiate the necessary action to implement paragraphs 27 and 29 of the report of the formal meeting (A/38/141); decided that adequate resources be provided in the 1984-1985 regular budget of UNIDO for the first General Conference and other costs associated with the conversion of the organization into a specialized agency; and decided to consider those financial implications at its thirty-ninth session (resolution 38/193). Also at the same session, the General Assembly decided to include Saint Christopher and Nevis in list C of the annex to resolution 2152 (XXI) (resolution 38/194).

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

- (a) Report of the Industrial Development Board on the work of its eighteenth session: Supplement No. 16 (A/39/16);
- (b) Report of the Executive Director of UNIDO and the Executive Secretary of ECA called for under resolution 38/192;
- (c) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Fourth General Conference of UNIDO.
- (e) 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, would constitute the general framework for the activities of the System (resolution 36/183, sect. I).

At its thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly, taking note of the report of the Intergovernmental Committee on its fourth session, and in particular, 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 (resolution 37/244).

At its thirty-eighth session, 118/ the General Assembly took note of the report of the Intergovernmental Committee at its fifth session (decision 38/440);

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118/ References for the thirty-eighth session (agenda item 78 (d)):

- (a) Report of the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development: Supplement No. 37 (A/38/37);
- (b) Report of the Second Committee: A/38/702/Add.4;
- (c) Resolution 38/157 and decision 38/440;
- (d) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/38/SR.55 and 56;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/38/PV.102.

decided that the Secretary-General should be authorized to convene, in consultation with Governments, a pledging conference for the Financing System prior to the sixth session of the Intergovernmental Committee to enable interested Governments to announce their pledges for the first year and, if possible, to provide an indication of the amount they might contribute in the two following years; decided that, thereafter the Intergovernmental Committee would, at its sixth session, proceed to adopt decisions as required, including, if appropriate, the financing plan for the Financing System, and to elect the members of the Executive Board of the Financing System, as decided by the Assembly in resolution 37/244; decided that, in the meantime, the existing operating procedures of the present Financing System should continue; decided also that the period up to the convening of the pledging conference should be fully utilized for all necessary consultations to bring about the successful outcome of the pledging conference and the establishment of the long-term financial and institutional arrangements for the Financing System; invited those Governments that were prepared to do so to indicate to the Secretary-General the amount of their financial contributions to the Financing System at the earliest possible time; and requested the Secretary-General to continue to make all efforts to mobilize the support of Governments for the establishment of the long-term arrangements for the Financing System and appealed to all Governments to co-operate with the Secretary-General in that regard (resolution 38/157).

At the thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development on its sixth session, which will be issued as Supplement No. 37 (A/39/37).

(f) 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)).

At its ninth session, held in New York from 27 to 30 June 1983, the World Food Council reviewed the international food situation. The ministers of the Council adopted specific conclusions and recommendations to the General Assembly on food trends, strategies and priorities in Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean and world food security and trade issues.



At its thirty-eighth session, 119/ the General Assembly, inter alia, welcomed the conclusions and recommendations of the World Food Council (WFC) at its ninth ministerial session, in particular those relating to the regions of Africa, Asia and Latin America; reaffirmed that the right to food was a universal human right and that food should not be used as an instrument of political pressure; affirmed that peace and disarmament were conducive to improved economic conditions and enhanced food security; noted with satisfaction that integrated national food strategies, plans and programmes and the comprehensive food security concept were largely accepted by countries and development agencies; endorsed the decision of WFC to welcome the adoption by the Committee on World Food Security of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) of the enlarged and integrated concept of world food security, focusing on adequacy of food supplies and production, stability in food supplies and markets, and security of access to supplies, and called for its widest possible implementation by the international community; reaffirmed that national food strategies, plans and programmes should play a central role in the process of establishing priorities, in co-ordinating national and international funding and the application of technology, promoting food production and increasing the national food self-reliance of the developing countries; emphasized the role of farm women as part of the rural family, called for more policy attention to the role of women in relation to food systems and stressed the need to involve women in the formulation and implementation of national food strategies, plans and programmes; underlined the role of developing countries in the formulation and implementation of national food and agricultural policies and programmes and the importance of international support measures, including the mobilization of necessary financial resources; reaffirmed that

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119/ References for the thirty-eighth session (agenda item 78 (e)):

- (a) Report of the World Food Council: Supplement No. 19 (A/38/19);
- (b) Reports of by the Secretary-General:
  - (i) Implications of declaring an international year for the mobilization of financial and technological resources for food and agriculture in Africa: A/38/277-E/1983/96;
  - (ii) State of technology for food and agriculture in Africa: A/38/280-E/1983/93;
  - (iii) Situation of food and agriculture in Africa: A/38/377;
- (c) Report of the Second Committee: A/38/702/Add.5;
- (d) Resolutions 38/158 and 38/159;
- (e) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/38/SR.30, 39 and 45;
- (f) Plenary meeting: A/38/PV.102.

increased food production was one of the most important elements in meeting the food needs of the developing countries; invited Governments concerned to adopt direct hunger-reduction measures integrated with productive development within the framework of national strategies and policies, including, inter alia, more assistance to rural development to reach smallholder producers and co-operatives, special attention to the needs of women farmers, investment in human capacities through programmes for mothers and children, the creation of productive employment for poor landless families and an increase in food aid; expressed its concern at the expanding food-import requirements of the developing countries, particularly the least developed, which underlined the gravity of the problem and the importance of food aid both as a temporary relief measure and as a resource for food and agricultural development; called for adequate and continuous flows of resources for the World Bank, the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and the regional development banks, whose work in food and agricultural development was important and effective in providing to the developing countries, in particular the least developed countries, additional development assistance to implement more effective incentives and programmes directed towards increasing food production and towards raising nutritional standards; stressed the need for substantial and timely replenishments of the International Development Association to enable it to increase its assistance to all its recipient countries in the development of food and agriculture; called upon the relevant organizations of the United Nations system to accord priority support to economic and technical co-operation among developing countries with regard to food and agriculture; recognized that the expansion of exports, particularly from developing countries, was an important element of food security and called for additional measures by developed countries to liberalize agricultural trade; called for improved international co-operation by countries exporting and importing cereals, relating to their food trade, production and stocking policies, in order, inter alia, to avoid instability in the international cereals market adversely affecting developing countries; urged all Governments concerned to consider within the International Wheat Council, at its next session, the early resumption of the United Nations Conference to Negotiate an International Arrangement to Replace the International Wheat Agreement of 1971, as extended, in order to conclude as soon as possible a new agreement that would contribute to the efficient operation of the international wheat market, taking into account the interests of developing countries; endorsed the new target approved by the Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes for the biennium 1985-1986 of \$1.35 billion for the regular resources of the World Food Programme, and called upon traditional and new contributing countries to ensure its timely achievement; supported the appeal launched by FAO in favour of the African countries threatened by food shortages, and urged the international community to respond generously to that appeal, in particular by increasing on an emergency basis its assistance in food aid and agricultural inputs; took note of the progress made in the implementation of the Programme of Action, adopted by the World Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development, and looked forward to the comprehensive review to be submitted to the Economic and Social Council in 1984 on progress in agrarian reform and rural development; supported the establishment of regional mechanisms to reduce food vulnerability, malnutrition and under-nutrition and, in that context, welcomed the recent establishment of the Action Committee for Regional Food Security; stressed the importance of fisheries development for the expansion of food supplies and nutritional improvements and endorsed the initiative by FAO to convene in 1984 a World Conference on Fisheries Management and

Development; took note with satisfaction of the preparation by the WFC, for its tenth session in 1984, of a special assessment of progress made and the tasks ahead to achieve the objectives of the 1974 World Food Conference; and urged WFC, within the context of its mandate, to mobilize and sustain greater efforts in the struggle to overcome hunger, to continue to review and report on major problems and policy issues and to continue to serve as a co-ordinating mechanism in the field of food and other related policy matters within the United Nations system (resolution 38/158).

At the same session, the General Assembly welcomed the conclusions and recommendations of the World Food Council at its ninth ministerial session, in particular those relating to the African region; took note with appreciation of the timely and important initiative of the Director-General of FAO in convening a special meeting on the African food supply situation and urged the international community to respond favourably and immediately to the appeal made by the Director-General for alleviation of the present critical food supply situation in Africa; supported the urgent appeal launched by FAO in favour of the 22 African countries threatened by food shortages, and urged the international community to respond generously to that appeal by providing the additional food aid required; recognized the role of the international community, FAO, the World Food Programme, WFC, IFAD and the World Bank in mobilizing food aid and agricultural assistance for Africa, and requested existing and new donor countries to increase the resources required to meet African needs for food aid and agricultural development; urged all the countries of Africa to continue to accord priority to food and agriculture, in accordance with their national development plans and programmes, and to continue to implement measures to raise substantially their food and agricultural production in keeping with the Lagos Plan of Action for the Implementation of the Monrovia Strategy for the Economic Development of Africa, and in that context reaffirmed the important role that national food strategies, plans and programmes could play in that process; urged the international community to supplement, through increased financial and technical assistance, on a priority and long-term basis, the national efforts of African countries to achieve the goals and objectives set forth in the Lagos Plan of Action relevant to food and agriculture, taking into account the recommendations of the African Ministers for Food and Agriculture at the Twelfth FAO Regional Conference for 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 through, inter alia, the provision, on a priority and long-term basis, of additional financial and technical assistance to Africa by organizations of the United Nations system, such as IFAD, UNDP and other organizations involved in the financing of agriculture development, and through an increase in lending by the World Bank to the agricultural sector in Africa; recognized that an international year for the mobilization of financial and technological resources for food and agriculture in Africa would be a useful mechanism for focusing international attention on the problem and could accelerate the process that would lead to a significant improvement of food and agricultural production in Africa; requested that an updated report on the state of technology for food and agriculture in Africa be submitted to the Assembly at its fortieth session, through the Economic and Social Council; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session a progress report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 38/159).

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

- (a) Report of the World Food Council: Supplement No. 19 (A/39/19);
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 38/159.
- (g) Economic and technical co-operation among developing countries: 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).

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); and decided that the High-level Meeting should be called the High-level Committee on the Review of Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries (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); 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, 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; 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 its thirty-eighth session, 120/ the General Assembly welcomed the report of the Secretary-General on the progress made in the implementation of resolution 37/248 (A/38/493); appealed to all organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system that had not as yet done so to consult constructively with the

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120/ References for the thirty-eighth session (agenda item 78 (f)):

- (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: A/38/493;

secretariat of the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference to ensure full implementation of resolution 37/248; requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Executive Secretary of the Conference, to take appropriate measures to promote and harmonize contacts between the United Nations and the Conference; and further requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 38/160).

At the same session, in the course of its consideration of item 110 (Programme planning), the General Assembly endorsed the conclusions and recommendations of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination (CPC) at its twenty-third session (A/38/38) and Economic and Social Council resolution 1983/50 in which the Council recommended that the initial report of the Secretary-General on the cross-organizational programme analysis of the activities of the United Nations in economic and technical co-operation among developing countries, to be carried out with due regard to the support provided by the United Nations system towards the implementation of the Caracas Programme of Action in accordance with the mandates adopted by the organizations of the United Nations system, should be submitted to the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session, through CPC; and requested CPC at its twenty-fourth session and the Council at its second regular session of 1984 to review the initial report (resolution 38/227 B, sect. I).

At the same session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the High-level Committee on the Review of Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries (decision 38/441).

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

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General on co-operation between the United Nations and the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference, called for under resolution 38/160;
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General containing an analysis of the mandates of, and problems addressed by, the United Nations system in economic and technical co-operation among developing countries, called for under resolution 38/227 B (A/39/154-E/1984/46).

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(continued)

- (c) Report of the Second Committee: A/38/702/Add.6;
- (d) Resolution 38/160 and decision 38/441 (see also resolution 38/227 B, sect. I);
- (e) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/38/SR.50 and 54;
- (f) Plenary meeting: A/38/PV.102.

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(h) Restructuring of the economic and social sectors of the United Nations system: report of the Secretary-General

At its seventh special session, in 1975, the General Assembly, with a view to initiating the process of restructuring the United Nations system so as to make it more fully capable of dealing with problems of international economic co-operation and development in a comprehensive and effective manner, in pursuance of Assembly resolutions 3172 (XXVIII) and 3343 (XXIX), and to make it more responsive to the requirements of the provisions of the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order as well as those of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, established an Ad Hoc Committee on the Restructuring of the Economic and Social Sectors of the United Nations System (resolution 3362 (S-VII), sect. VII).

The Ad Hoc Committee submitted its final report and recommendations to the General Assembly at its thirty-second session in 1977 (A/32/34 and Corr.1 and Add.1). At that session, the Assembly endorsed the conclusions and recommendations of the Committee, as amended with regard to the office of Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation; and requested all organs, organizations and bodies within the United Nations system to implement the relevant restructuring measures within their respective spheres of competence (resolution 32/197); these measures, as set forth in the annex to the resolution, related to the Assembly; the Economic and Social Council; other United Nations forums for negotiations; structures for regional and interregional co-operation; operational activities of the United Nations system; planning, programming, budgeting and evaluation; inter-agency co-ordination; and Secretariat support services.

At its thirty-third session, the General Assembly invited the Economic and Social Council to intensify its efforts to complete the implementation of the specific measures outlined in section II and in section VII, paragraph 57, of the annex to resolution 32/197 in time to report to the Assembly at its thirty-fourth session; and requested the Secretary-General, after appropriate consultations and, as relevant, with the co-operation of the executive heads of the agencies concerned, to prepare a consolidated report, to be submitted to the Assembly at its thirty-fourth session through the Council, synthesizing information on actions taken by the various organizations, organs and bodies of the United Nations system (resolution 33/202).

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly adopted five resolutions and two decisions under this item, dealing with the implementation of seven of the eight sections of the annex to resolution 32/197. In those resolutions and decisions, the Assembly agreed to certain new arrangements with regard to the organization of its own work in the economic and social field (resolution 34/212); deferred to its thirty-fifth session further consideration of a draft resolution on the restructuring of the Economic and Social Council (decision 34/453); requested the Secretary-General to intensify the development and application of decentralization measures for restructuring the economic and social sectors of the United Nations system, to assist in the review of the role of the regional commissions, and to submit a report to the Assembly at its thirty-sixth session (resolution 34/206); decided on further restructuring measures in respect of the

operational activities for development of the United Nations system; and requested the Council to submit recommendations to this end to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session (resolution 34/213); requested a further report on the implementation of restructuring recommendations concerning planning, programming, budgeting and evaluation (decision 34/451); requested the Council to report to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session on procedures for improving communications between the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination and the intergovernmental bodies concerned, and decided to review at its thirty-seventh session the further implementation of the provisions of resolution 32/197 concerning inter-agency co-ordination in the light of a report by the Secretary-General (resolution 34/214); and requested the Secretary-General to undertake immediate implementation of the provisions of resolution 33/202 dealing with the office of Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation and other Secretariat support services in the economic and social field, and to submit a report thereon, including an organizational chart, to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session (resolution 34/215).

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly reaffirmed the need for further measures for the effective implementation of the provisions of resolution 33/202 concerning the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation; decided to resume at its thirty-sixth session consideration of a draft resolution relating to the restructuring of the Economic and Social Council and to request the President of the Assembly to arrange intersessional consultations in order to facilitate such consideration by the Assembly at that session (decision 35/439); and decided to invite the regional commissions to consider further at their plenary sessions in 1981 the implications for their role and functions of the relevant Assembly resolutions on restructuring and to report thereon, for action by the Assembly at its thirty-sixth session, through the Council (decision 35/440). At the same session, in the course of its consideration of item 91 (Programme budget for the biennium 1980-1981), the General Assembly endorsed the consultative arrangements, at the level of the Secretariat, envisaged by the Secretary-General on policy issues pertaining to planning, programming, budgeting and evaluation; requested the Joint Inspection Unit, in establishing its work programme regarding a study on the impact on the Secretariat of restructuring the economic and social sectors of the United Nations system, to be guided by the priorities identified in resolution 35/203; and decided to revert to the question of adjustments in the functioning of the relevant entities of the Secretariat at its thirty-sixth session in the light of the report requested of the Secretary-General and the report of the Joint Inspection Union (resolution 35/223).

At its thirty-sixth session, the General Assembly decided to transmit to the Economic and Social Council, for consideration at its second regular session of 1982, the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of resolution 35/203 (A/36/477) and the comments of the Secretary-General (A/36/419/Add.1) on the report of the Joint Inspection Unit, and to return to the question of the relationships between the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation and entities of the United Nations Secretariat at its thirty-seventh session, in the light of the deliberations of the Council; and also decided to return at its thirty-seventh session, to the question of the implications of the restructuring process for the regional commissions (resolution 36/187).



At its thirty-seventh session, 121/ the General Assembly decided to welcome Economic and Social Council resolution 1982/50, to request the President of the General Assembly, in close co-ordination with the President of the Council, to undertake consultations regarding the organization and rationalization of work of the intergovernmental bodies of the United Nations in the economic and social fields, and to submit a report thereon to the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session, and decided to refer to its thirty-ninth session, for consideration, the draft resolution on the implementation of section II of the annex to resolution 32/197 on the restructuring of the economic and social sectors of the United Nations system, (decision 37/442, sect. I); decided to take note of section III of decision 10/1 of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme, to invite its other subsidiary intergovernmental organs and bodies in the economic and social fields, if they deemed it desirable, also to consider similar possibilities and to submit their views and recommendations to the Council for consideration at its second regular session of 1984, and to invite the Council to submit to the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session concrete recommendations on this section of the decision, having due regard to its own measures for revitalization and in the light of its consideration of the views and recommendations requested above (ibid., sect. II); decided to endorse Council resolution 1982/63 on regional programming, operations, restructuring and decentralization issues with respect to the Economic Commission for Africa (ibid., sect. III); decided to take note of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of section VII of the annex to resolution 32/197 (ibid., sect. IV); decided to take note of the recommendations of the Joint Inspection Unit with respect to relationships between the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation and entities of the United Nations Secretariat, and of the comments of the Secretary-General thereon, as well as of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of section VIII of the annex to resolution 32/197, and to request the Secretary-General to undertake implementation of the aforementioned recommendations along the lines indicated in his comments (ibid., sect. V); and decided to review the implementation of all aspects of resolution 32/197 during its next consideration of the subject of restructuring of the economic and social sectors of the United Nations system,

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121/ References for the thirty-seventh session (agenda item 71 (h)):

- (a) Report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination on the work of its twenty-second session: Supplement No. 38 (A/37/38);
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General: A/37/439;
- (c) Report of the Second Committee: A/37/680/Add.7;
- (d) Decision 37/442;
- (e) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/37/SR.43, 44, 47 and 48;
- (f) Plenary meeting: A/37/PV.113.

which would be undertaken at its thirty-ninth session and thereafter only once every three years, without prejudice to its future decisions regarding the periodicity of such consideration, and to request the Secretary-General, in that regard, to submit a report to the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session including, as appropriate, proposals for further action on the implementation of sections III to VIII of the annex to resolution 32/197 (ibid., sect. VI).

At the thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for in section VI of decision 37/442.

(i) Environment:

(i) Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme

(ii) Report 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.

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 (see item 16 (f)).

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 sub-item. 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, 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 (resolution 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).

At its thirty-eighth session, 122/ the General Assembly adopted five resolutions and one decision under this sub-item. They related to the process of

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122/ References for the thirty-eighth session (agenda item 78 (g)):

- (a) Report of the Governing Council: Supplement No. 25 (A/38/25);
- (b) Reports of the Secretary-General:
  - (i) Problem of remnants of war: A/38/383;
  - (ii) Study on financing the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification: A/38/403;

preparation of the Environmental Perspective to the Year 2000 and Beyond (resolution 38/161), remnants of war (resolution 38/162), the study on financing the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification (resolution 38/163), the implementation in the Sudano-Sahelian region of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification (resolution 38/164), international co-operation in the field of the environment (resolution 38/165) and reports regarding the environment (decision 38/442). With regard to reports to be submitted, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the Executive Director of UNEP, to continue to seek the views of States on the recommendations contained in section VIII of the study annexed to his report (A/38/383) and to submit to the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session a report on the results of his consultations and endeavours with the States concerned (resolution 38/162); requested the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the Executive Director of UNEP, to report to the Assembly at its fortieth session on the implementation of the resolution on the study on financing the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification (resolution 38/163); and 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 38/164).

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

- (a) Report of the Governing Council of UNEP on its twelfth session: Supplement No. 25 (A/39/25);
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General on remnants of war, called for under resolution 38/162;

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- (iii) Interrelationships between resources, environment, people and development: A/38/504 and Corr.1;
- (c) Notes by the Secretary-General:
  - (i) Implementation in the Sudano-Sahelian region of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification: A/38/304;
  - (ii) International conventions and protocols in the field of the environment: A/38/305;
- (d) Report of the Second Committee: A/38/702/Add.7;
- (e) Resolutions 38/161 to 38/165 and decision 38/442;
- (f) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/38/Sk.25, 30, 31, 39, 45, 46 and 56;
- (g) Plenary meeting: A/38/PV.102.

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(c) Notes by the Secretary-General:

- (i) Transmitting the report of the Governing Council of UNEP on its comprehensive assessment of the status of desertification and of the implementation of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification, called for under resolutions 37/218 and 38/164;
- (ii) Implementation in the Sudano-Sahelian region of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification, called for under resolution 38/164;
- (iii) Conventions and protocols in the field of the environment, called for under resolution 3436 (XXX);
- (iv) Register of international treaties and other agreements in the field of the environment.

(j) 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;
- (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

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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,\*\* Bangladesh,\* Bolivia,\* Bulgaria,\*\*\* Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic,\* Central African Republic,\*\*\* Cyprus,\* Chile,\* Colombia,\*\* Cuba,\*\* Canada,\*\* El Salvador,\* Finland,\*\*\* France,\*\* Gabon,\*\*\* Ghana,\*\*\* Guinea,\*\*\* German Democratic Republic,\*\* Germany, Federal Republic of,\* Greece,\* Haiti,\*\*\* Honduras,\*\*\* Hungary,\*\* India,\* Indonesia,\*\* Iraq,\*\*\* Italy,\* Japan,\*\*\* Jordan,\* Kenya,\* Liberia,\* Libyan Arab Jamahiriya,\*\* Lebanon,\*\* Morocco,\* Malaysia,\*\* Nigeria,\*\* Nicaragua,\*\*\* Netherlands,\*\* New Zealand,\* Norway,\*\* Pakistan,\*\*\* Papua New Guinea,\*\* Philippines,\*\*\* Peru,\*\* Randa,\*\*\* Romania,\* Sierra Leone,\*\* Sudan,\* Sri Lanka,\* Spain,\*\*\* Sweden,\*\* Turkey,\*\*\* Uganda,\*\* United Republic of Tanzania,\*\*\* Union of Soviet Socialist Republics,\*\*\* United States of America,\*\*\* Venezuela\*\*\* and Zimbabwe.\*

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\* Term of office expires on 31 December 1984.

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

\*\*\* Term of office expires on 31 December 1986.

In section III 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-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, 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 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 its thirty-eighth session, 123/ 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 territory (A/38/278-E/1983/77); and requested the Secretary-General to prepare and submit to the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session, through the Economic and Social Council, a comprehensive report on the current and future impact of the Israeli settlements on the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territories, including a comparison between the living conditions of the latter and those of the residents of the Israeli settlements (resolution 38/166); commended the Commission on Human Settlements on the effective manner in which it continued to discharge its mandate in assisting Governments to address the serious problems of human settlements development; reaffirmed its conviction that human settlements activities could play a leading role in stimulating national economic and social development and in the enhancement of the quality of life of the poor and the disadvantaged, particularly in the developing countries; expressed its appreciation to those Governments and

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123/ References for the thirty-eighth session (agenda item 78 (h) and (i)):

- (a) Report of the Commission on Human Settlements: Supplement No. 8 (A/38/8);
- (b) Reports of the Secretary-General:
  - (i) Implementation of the programme for the International Year of Shelter for the Homeless: A/38/233-E/1983/74 and Corr.1;
  - (ii) Living conditions of the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territories: A/38/278-E/1983/77;
  - (iii) Human settlements: A/38/548;
- (c) Report of the Second Committee: A/38/548;
- (d) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/38/757;
- (e) Resolutions 38/166, 38/167 A and B and 38/168;
- (f) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/38/SR.30, 39 and 45;
- (g) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/38/SR.44;
- (h) Plenary meeting: A/38/PV.102.

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others that had so far provided financial support for the international effort to promote human settlements development through the activities of the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat); and appealed once again to Member States, particularly the developed countries and others in a position to do so, to make voluntary contributions, or, as appropriate, to increase their voluntary contributions to the United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation in support of the activities of the Centre (resolution 38/167 A); and took note of the report of the Secretary-General summarizing decision 1983/18 of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, which did not completely meet the requirement of resolutions 35/77 C and 37/223 C on the question of the participation of the Centre in all aspects of the work of the Committee and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session on the implementation of its resolutions on the question (resolution 38/167 B).

At the same session, the General Assembly, considering the International Year of Shelter for the Homeless (agenda item 78 (i) in the context of the human settlements programme welcomed and endorsed the overall plan for activities before, during and after the Year and the priorities for national and international action during 1983-1984 contained in the report of the Executive Director of the Centre to the Commission on Human Settlements at its sixth session; called upon all Governments, especially those of developing countries, to give renewed political commitment and priority to the improvement of the shelter and neighbourhoods of the poor and to allocate the necessary resources to meet the objectives of the Year; endorsed the proposals on national action needed before April 1984 contained in the annex to the resolution; urged all organizations and bodies of the United Nations system and other interested intergovernmental, non-governmental and national organizations to make special efforts through existing and new programmes to help achieve the objectives of the Year; and appealed to all Governments, especially those of developed countries and others in a position to do so, and to international financial institutions and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, to provide effective financial and other support for the programme of the Year (resolution 38/168).

The seventh session of the Commission was held at Libreville, Gabon, from 30 April to 11 May 1984.

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

- (a) Report of the Commission on Human Settlements: Supplement No. 8 (A/39/8);
- (b) Reports of the Secretary-General:
  - (i) Living conditions of the Palestinian people, called for under resolution 38/166;
  - (ii) Co-ordination of human settlements programmes within the United Nations system, called for under resolution 38/167 B.

(k) 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 and to submit the survey in its final form to the Assembly at its thirty-ninth 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, 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 its thirty-eighth session, 124/ the General Assembly took note of the report of the Second Committee (A/38/702/Add.9) (decision 38/443).

At its thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 36/74.

(1) 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)).

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124/ References for the thirty-eighth session (agenda item 78 (j)):

- (a) Report of the Second Committee: A/38/702/Add.9;
- (b) Decision 38/443;
- (c) Plenary meeting: A/38/PV.102.

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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 33/320). 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, 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 its thirty-eighth session, 125/ the General Assembly took note of the report of the Second Committee (A/38/702/Add.9) (decision 38/443).

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

(m) New and renewable sources of energy: report of the Committee on the Development and Utilization of New and Renewable Sources of Energy

At its thirty-third session, in 1978, the General Assembly decided to convene an International Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy in 1981 under

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125/ References for the thirty-eighth session (agenda item 78 (k)):

- (a) Report of the Second Committee: A/38/702/Add.9;
- (b) Decision 38/443;
- (c) Plenary meeting: A/38/PV.102.

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 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 and further decided to entrust it with the immediate launching of the implementation of the Nairobi Programme of Action; 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 its thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly, inter alia, decided to establish a Committee on the Development and Utilization of New and Renewable Sources of Energy, which should be open to the participation of all States as full members; and decided that the Committee should meet once every two years in even years, but that, exceptionally, it should hold its first regular session in the second quarter of 1983 (resolution 37/250, sect. II); requested the Secretary-General to provide secretariat support arrangements in the office of the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation, through the appointment of a special co-ordinator, and in the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs of the Secretariat through the establishment of a small, separate and identifiable unit (ibid., sect. III); and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session (ibid., sect. VII).

At its thirty-eighth session, 126/ the General Assembly, having considered the report of the Committee on the Development and Utilization of New and Renewable Sources of Energy (A/38/44) and the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of resolution 37/250 (A/38/240-E/1983/76), inter alia, endorsed the recommendations contained in the report of the Committee with respect to action-oriented plans and programmes, mobilization of financial resources, inter-agency co-ordination and secretariat support arrangements; requested the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to participate fully in and support the implementation of the Nairobi Programme of Action; called for preparation and convening of consultative meetings at all levels; requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Committee at its second session on the progress achieved in this regard; and requested the Secretary-General to present to the Committee at its second session substantive proposals on further ways and means of mobilizing financial resources for new and renewable sources of energy (resolution 38/169).

The Committee on the Development and Utilization of New and Renewable Sources of Energy met in New York, from 23 April to 4 May 1984.

At the thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Committee on the Development and Utilization of New and Renewable Sources of Energy: Supplement No. 44 (A/39/44).

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126/ References for the thirty-eighth session (agenda item 78 (1)):

- (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: A/38/240-E/1983/76;
- (c) Report of the Second Committee: A/38/702/Add.10;
- (d) Resolution 38/169;
- (e) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/38/SR.34 and 54;
- (f) Plenary meeting: A/38/PV.102.

(n) 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) (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 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 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; 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 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 should carry out a mid-term review in order to 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, the General Assembly, inter alia, called upon all Member States, 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 so as to achieve 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; 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; requested the Administrator of UNDP to continue supporting and making arrangements for the round-table meetings for the least developed countries; requested the Secretary-General 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 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 its thirty-eighth session, 127/ the General Assembly, expressing serious concern at the continued deterioration of the economic and social situation of the least developed countries and at the very slow pace at which the Substantial New Programme of Action had been implemented so far, urged all donor countries to make special allocations to funds and programmes of the United Nations for the least developed countries; stressed the critical importance of the International Development Association to the least developed countries; called upon donor countries to provide official development assistance to the least developed countries on an untied basis to the maximum extent possible; requested the Trade and Development Board, at its twenty-eighth session, to take a decision on the convening, as part of the preparation of the mid-term global review of the implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action, of a third meeting of multilateral and bilateral financial and technical assistance institutions with representatives of the least developed countries, taking into account the wish of the least developed countries; reaffirmed its decision that the Intergovernmental Group on the Least Developed Countries of UNCTAD, at its high-level meeting in 1985, should carry out, inter alia, the mid-term review of the implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action, and urged that all necessary steps be taken to ensure appropriate preparations for an in-depth review on that occasion, stressing the importance of the timely preparation of the necessary documentation; requested the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation, in conformity with paragraph 123 of the Substantial New Programme of Action, to continue to ensure at the secretariat level the full mobilization and co-ordination of the United Nations system for the purpose of implementation and follow-up of the Substantial New Programme of Action, taking into account, in particular, the mid-term global review to be held in 1985; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 38/195).

At the thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 38/195.

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127/ References for the thirty-eighth session (agenda item 78 (m)):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/38/471;
- (b) Report of the Second Committee: A/38/702/Add.11;
- (c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/38/738;
- (d) Resolution 38/195;
- (e) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/38/SR.50 and 55;
- (f) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/38/SR.66;
- (g) Plenary meeting: A/38/PV.104.

(o) Immediate measures in favour of the developing countries: report of the Secretary-General

At its thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly, reiterating the need for urgent concurrent efforts in fields that were of critical importance for the developing countries such as food, assistance in the development of energy resources of developing countries by the World Bank and balance-of-payments support by the International Monetary Fund, financial flows, trade and raw materials at the forthcoming conferences and meetings of the United Nations system, affirmed that, in order to create favourable conditions for the development of developing countries, the developed countries should, individually and collectively, take effective and concrete measures to complement the efforts of the developing countries to meet the problems resulting from the world economic crisis, which affected, in particular, the development of developing countries and severely threatened their economies; and called upon the international community, particularly within the framework of the United Nations, to take immediate, effective and concrete measures in the areas of critical importance to developing countries, as outlined above, in forthcoming conferences and meetings (resolution 37/252).

At its thirty-eighth session, 128/ the General Assembly agreed that concrete immediate measures in favour of the developing countries should be taken in order to contribute to the easing of current economic problems, to promote the accelerated growth and development of the developing countries on a sustained basis and to promote the reactivation of the world economy; agreed that immediate measures within the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system should include measures directed, inter alia, at progress in food and agriculture, including special food aid measures as required for seriously affected food-deficit countries in Africa; money and finance, transfer of resources, including official development assistance, indebtedness and multilateral development activities; trade and raw materials, including access to markets for the exports of developing countries, and urgent appropriate action in the area of commodities; development of the energy resources of the developing countries; and implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries; urged all Governments, bearing in mind the particular contribution developed countries could make, to pursue effective negotiating efforts, within the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, with a view to the adoption of concrete measures in the areas described above; requested the relevant organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, in their areas of

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128/ References for the thirty-eighth session (agenda item 78):

- (a) Report of the Second Committee: A/38/702/Add.13;
- (b) Resolution 38/200;
- (c) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/38/SR.50 and 56;
- (d) Plenary meeting: A/38/PV.104.

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competence and in accordance with their decisions, to take the appropriate action necessary for the implementation of immediate measures in those areas; and requested the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the executive heads of the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, to submit a report on the implementation of the resolution to the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session (resolution 38/200).

At the thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 38/200.

(p) Development of the energy resources of developing countries: report of the Secretary-General

At its thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to prepare, within the context of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade, a comprehensive report on the development of the energy resources of the developing countries, to be submitted to the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1983 and to contain an overview of the energy situation of the developing countries in regard to the development of their energy resources, including new and renewable sources of energy, an identification of the constraints to the development of energy resources in the developing countries and a review of the energy investment requirements of the developing countries and the possible and available mechanisms for the financing of such investment, and of the existing gaps and the prospective means of filling them; emphasized the importance of substantial expansion in concessional lending and the role which an energy affiliate for the development of energy resources of developing countries within the World Bank could play with a view to generating additional resources, stressed the importance of the consideration of other complementary frameworks for the mobilization of financial resources, to assure, on an urgent basis, the expenditures and investment needs of the developing countries and called upon Member States to make appropriate efforts to this end in the relevant forums; urged the international community to provide increased technical assistance to enable developing countries to formulate energy plans and investment programmes suited to their individual developmental needs, and to engage in the necessary pre-investment energy development activities, consistent with the national plans and priorities of those countries; recognized the importance of strengthening the technological capacities of the developing countries in the energy sector to facilitate the development of their energy resources and, in that regard, called upon the international community to stimulate the transfer of appropriate technologies to the developing countries, to enhance financial and technical flows and to promote interdisciplinary research and analysis of the implications of, and requirements for, stepped-up energy exploration and development activities, as well as a gradual transition to a more diversified pattern of energy consumption, particularly in the developing countries; affirmed that special measures were required for the least developed countries for the development of their energy resources; welcomed the work being done by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) on 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; and decided to review at its thirty-eighth session the progress made in the implementation of the resolution (resolution 37/251).

At its second regular session of 1983, the Economic and Social Council requested the Secretary-General to submit the completed report to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session to enable it to consider that question in depth and take action as appropriate (resolution 1983/60).

At its thirty-eighth session, 129/ the General Assembly, inter alia, requested the Secretary-General to complete his comprehensive report on the development of the energy resources of the developing countries, as requested in resolution 37/251 and Economic and Social Council resolution 1983/60, and to report to the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session; also requested the Secretary-General to explore in his report ways and means of mobilizing adequate and additional resources for the development of the energy resources of developing countries and encouraged interested Governments, in co-operation with appropriate United Nations bodies, to hold, at an early date, symposia and other similar undertakings in order to explore ways and means of supporting the efforts of developing countries in the exploration and development of their energy resources; urged the international community to mobilize adequate and additional technological resources as well as adequate financial support for the accelerated exploration and development of the energy resources of developing countries; urged accelerated consideration of other possible avenues that would increase energy financing, including, inter alia, the mechanisms being examined by the World Bank; urged Member States and international bodies and institutions to undertake actions oriented towards the effective implementation of resolution 37/251; called for greater participation by the international and regional financial institutions in the financing of energy projects in developing countries; requested the Secretary-General of UNCTAD to continue to analyse further the issues contained in his report on the strengthening of the technological capacity of the developing countries in the development of their energy resources; invited regional bodies and institutions of economic, technical and financial co-operation to increase their support and assistance to the efforts that the developing countries were making for the development of their energy resources; and reaffirmed the significance and importance of the Nairobi Programme of Action for the Development and Utilization of New and Renewable Sources of Energy (resolution 38/151).

At the thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 38/151.

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129/ References for the thirty-eighth session (agenda item 12):

- (a) Notes by the Secretary-General: E/1983/91 and Corr.1 and A/38/512;
- (b) Report of the Second Committee: A/38/701/Add.1;
- (c) Resolution 38/151;
- (d) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/38/SR.41 and 55;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/38/PV.102.

81. Operational activities for development

(a) Operational activities 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 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 and thirty-seventh sessions, the General Assembly took note with appreciation of the annual reports of the Director-General for 1981 and 1982, respectively; and decided to conduct its regular review and appraisal of the mobilization of resources for operational activities in the light of each of the four objectives for the restructuring of operational activities contained in paragraph 28 of the annex to resolution 32/197, and requested the Director-General to include the necessary information for that purpose in his annual reports, as well as information on the resource situation and prospects of the International Development Association, the International Fund for Agricultural Development and the World Food Programme (resolutions 36/199 and 37/226).

At its thirty-eighth session, 130/ the General Assembly took note with appreciation of the report of the Director-General on the comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system; strongly reiterated the need for a substantial and real increase in the flow of resources for operational activities on an increasingly predictable, continuous and assured basis, so as to enable the organizations of the United Nations system to maintain and, where possible, increase the level of the operational programmes and, in that context, strongly urged all countries, particularly developing countries, whose overall performance was not commensurate with their capacities, to increase rapidly and substantially their voluntary contributions for operational activities for development, taking into account the targets that had been set by relevant intergovernmental bodies; emphasized the need to maintain the multilateral

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130/ References for the thirty-eighth session (agenda item 79):

- (a) Report of the Economic and Social Council: Supplement No. 3 (A/38/3);
- (b) Report of the Governing Council of UNDP on its thirtieth session: Economic and Social Council Supplement No. 9 (E/1983/20);
- (c) Report of the Executive Board of UNICEF: Economic and Social Council Supplement No. 10 (E/1983/21);
- (d) Report of the Secretary-General: A/38/293;
- (e) Notes by the Secretary-General:
  - (i) Operational activities for development of the United Nations system: A/38/258-E/1983/82 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1;
  - (ii) Review by the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination of the arrangements for the exercise of the functions of resident co-ordinator: A/38/276-E/1983/103;
  - (iii) United Nations system co-operation in developing evaluation by Governments: A/38/333 and Add.1 (relates also to items 111 and 114);
  - (iv) United Nations Population Award: A/38/410;
  - (v) Senior Industrial Development Field Advisers: A/38/516;
- (f) Report of the Second Committee: A/38/703;
- (g) Resolutions 38/171 to 38/176 and decisions 38/444 and 38/445;
- (h) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/38/SR.45-56;
- (i) Plenary meeting: A/38/PV.102.

character of the operational activities of the United Nations system and urged all Governments to enhance their commitment in that regard; called upon all Governments, in the interest of preserving the multilateral principles of the system, to refrain from the practice of tying aid for operational activities of the United Nations system to the procurement of goods and services from the donor countries, restricting it to those funds that had a mandate to accept it on an experimental basis; urged all Governments concerned to conclude negotiations regarding the seventh replenishment of the International Development Association, with a view to ensuring an appropriate increase in resources, and called for those negotiations to be completed as soon as possible so that the seventh replenishment might become effective in July 1984; urged all Governments concerned to strengthen the International Fund for Agricultural Development, particularly by releasing their contributions according to agreed schedules and responding positively during the negotiations regarding the second replenishment; welcomed the progress made towards the attainment of the 1983-1984 target for voluntary contributions to the World Food Programme and urged Governments to make every effort to ensure the full attainment of that target, as well as the proposed 1985-1986 target; emphasized the important role of the United Nations system in assisting developing countries, upon request, in developing their evaluation capacity and requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the organs, organizations and bodies of the system, to elaborate, in the light of the conclusions and recommendations of the Joint Inspection Unit contained in its report (A/38/333, sect. IX), proposals to promote the evaluation capacity of recipient Governments; recognized that, concerning operational activities for development of the United Nations system, evaluation was an important part of the programming process in order to achieve a rational and optimal utilization of the overall resources available; invited the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme and the President of the World Bank, as well as the heads of regional development banks, to examine further possibilities of co-operation between the Programme and those institutions regarding the complementarity of their respective technical co-operation programmes, in order to enhance the implementation of the resolution and, in so doing, ensure greater utilization of the facilities available in the various organizations of the United Nations system regarding projects financed by those funding agencies, and requested the Administrator to report thereon to the Governing Council of the Programme; requested the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system receiving resources of an extrabudgetary nature to include information on those resources and their utilization in their budgets and reports and to make that information available to the Governments concerned and to the resident co-ordinator in the recipient country; urged all organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, in the light of the recommendations contained in section V of the report of the Director-General (A/38/258-E/1983/82, annex), to take the necessary steps to ensure the harmonization of administrative, financial, personnel, planning and procurement procedures, and requested the Director-General to report annually on specific action taken; requested the Director-General, while preparing his next report on operational activities, 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, and to the role of the resident co-ordinators in the co-ordination of operational activities of the United Nations system; requested the Joint Inspection Unit to study in depth the structure of the field representation of the organs and organizations of the United Nations

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system, particularly with regard to the tasks allotted to the resident co-ordinators; requested the Director-General to include in his report to the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session (a) an examination of the extent and implications of the continuation of the practice of contributions being provided to organizations with conditions attached to their use, taking into account the information to be provided by the heads of the relevant organs, organizations and bodies; (b) an in-depth analysis of issues concerning improved coherence of action and co-ordination of the operational systems at the country level; and (c) a comprehensive analysis of the relationship between programme delivery and administrative costs pertaining to operational activities for development executed by organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, as well as an assessment of agency support costs; requested the Secretary-General, for the purpose of the 1986 comprehensive policy review, as part of the continuous review by the Assembly, 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, taking into account the views and comments of delegations at the second regular session of 1983 of the Economic and Social Council and at the thirty-eighth session of the Assembly, for submission to the Assembly at its forty-first session through the Council at its second regular session of 1986; and requested the Director-General to include in his report for the 1986 comprehensive policy review (a) a study, with supporting data, on the progress achieved with respect to making greater use of the capacities of developing countries in operational activities and (b) a system-wide review of the activities relating to technical co-operation among developing countries as carried out by different organizations, with particular reference to the approaches and methods devised and followed, the kind of activities undertaken by those organizations and the relevant institutional arrangements (resolution 38/171).

At the thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly will have before it a note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation, called for under resolutions 35/81 and 38/171.

(b) United Nations Development Programme: report of the Secretary-General

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)).

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,\* Bahrain,\*\*\* Bangladesh,\*\*\* Barbados,\* Belgium,\*\* Bhutan,\* Brazil,\*\* Canada,\*\* Central African Republic,\*\* Chad,\*\* China,\* Denmark,\*\* Ecuador,\* Ethiopia,\*\*\* Fiji,\* Finland,\*\* France,\*\* Gambia,\*\*\* German Democratic Republic,\*\* Germany, Federal Republic of,\*\*\* Hungary,\*\*\* India,\*\*\* Italy,\* Jamaica,\*\*\* Japan,\* Lesotho,\*\* Mali,\* Mauritania,\*\* Mexico,\* Nepal,\*\* Netherlands,\*\*\* Norway,\*\*\* Philippines,\*\* Poland,\*\*\* Spain,\* Switzerland,\*\*\* Togo,\*\*\* Tunisia,\* Turkey,\*\*\* Union of Soviet Socialist Republics,\* United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland,\* United Republic of Tanzania,\*\* United States of America,\* Venezuela,\*\*\* Yugoslavia\*\* and Zambia.\*

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\* Term of office expires on 31 December 1984.

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

\*\*\* Term of office expires on 31 December 1986.

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 1987 (decision 38/314).

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).

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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); and requested the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation 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, 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 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); requested the Secretary-General to consult with Member States and relevant organizations of the United Nations system on possible elements of general guidelines on principles, objectives and structures of education and training of personnel of developing countries, taking into account the need for further development of their national systems, and to report on his findings to the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session; and also requested the Secretary-General to submit a progress report on the implementation of the resolution, including the proposed elements of the general guidelines, to the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session, through the Economic and Social Council (resolution 37/228).

At its thirty-eighth session, 130/ the General Assembly welcomed the adoption by consensus of decision 83/5 of the Governing Council of UNDP; urged Governments, especially those whose overall performance was not commensurate with their capacities, to renew their efforts to provide UNDP with the necessary resources; and expressed its appreciation to the Administrator of UNDP for his efforts to obtain the necessary level of resources, taking into account the need to restrain administrative expenditures (resolution 38/172); and invited the Administrator, the President of the World Bank and the heads of regional development banks to examine further possibilities of co-operation (resolution 38/171).

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

- (a) Report of the Economic and Social Council: A/39/3 (Parts I and II), to be subsequently issued as Supplement No. 3 (A/39/3);
  - (b) Report of the Governing Council of UNDP on its thirty-first session;
  - (c) Report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 37/228.
- (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).

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 80 (n)); 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 the same session, the General Assembly authorized the Governing Council of UNDP to adopt financial regulations in respect of the Fund and to report such regulations to the Assembly (resolution 36/227).

At its thirty-seventh session, 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 its thirty-eighth session, 130/ the General Assembly took note of the report of the Governing Council of UNDP for the year 1983 (resolution 38/172).

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

- (a) Report of the Economic and Social Council: A/39/3 (Parts I and II), to be subsequently issued as Supplement No. 3 (A/39/3);
- (b) Report of the Governing Council of UNDP on its thirty-first session.
- (d) United Nations Fund for Population Activities

The United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA) 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 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 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) (decision 82/20).

At its thirtieth session, in 1983, the Governing Council of UNDP noted with satisfaction the trends in the proportion of assistance allocated to the priority programme areas; also noted with satisfaction the attainment in 1982 by the Fund of the goal of devoting up to two thirds of country programme assistance to the priority countries for population assistance from the Fund; requested the Executive Director to submit to the Governing Council at its thirty-first session a report on UNFPA evaluations, including information on how evaluation results had been fed back into the UNFPA policy formulation, programming and implementation process; requested the Executive Director to submit to the Council at its thirty-first session a report on programme planning; requested the Executive Director to submit to the Council at its thirty-first session a report reviewing UNFPA programming procedures; urged the Executive Director to continue to take advantage of the wide-ranging experience of international and national non-governmental organizations as executing agencies; requested the Executive Director to submit a report to the Council at its thirty-first session on the programmes of the regional and interregional demographic training and research centres; endorsed the priority areas for UNFPA funding in family planning research as outlined in paragraphs 12 and 13 of the joint report of the Executive Director of UNFPA and the Director-General of the World Health Organization (WHO) (DP/1983/21); decided that the level of UNFPA contribution to the WHO Special Programme of Research, Development and Research Training in Human Reproduction would be subject to an annual review by the Governing Council, and requested the Executive Director to prepare a concise report for its thirty-first session on the strategy of the Fund for supporting contraceptive research through all appropriate organizations; encouraged the Fund to increase support for family planning research at the country level; approved the proposed Financial Regulations of the Fund, to come into force on 1 January 1984; requested the Executive Director to submit to the Council at its thirty-first session a comprehensive report that would enable the Council to discuss in depth the advantages and disadvantages of the phased inclusion of the UNFPA deputy representatives and limited local core staff in the regular manning table, with a view to initiating and encouraging rotation between headquarters and field professional staff; and urged all countries, particularly those that had not contributed to UNFPA, to support the work of the Fund; and urged Governments to make payments of their contributions to the Fund as early in the year as possible (decision 83/17).

At its thirty-eighth session, 130/ the General Assembly took note of the report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme for the year 1983 and the decisions contained therein (resolution 38/172); and took note of the report of the Executive Director of UNFPA on the United Nations Population Award for 1983 (A/38/410, annex) (decision 38/444).

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

- (a) Report of the Economic and Social Council: A/39/3 (Parts I and II), to be subsequently issued as Supplement No. 3 (A/39/3);
- (b) Report of the Governing Council of UNDP on its thirty-first session;
- (c) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Executive Director of UNFPA on the United Nations Population Award.

(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-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; and renewed its appeal for greater financial support to the Special Voluntary Fund (resolution 36/198).

At its thirty-seventh session, 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; 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 its thirty-eighth session, 130/ the General Assembly reaffirmed that the United Nations Volunteers programme continued to be an effective instrument of multilateral technical co-operation programmes responding to the needs of the developing countries, particularly the least developed among them; expressed the hope that full consideration would be given to the use of United Nations Volunteers, as requested in decision 83/7 of the Governing Council of UNDP on recruitment and reduction of the cost of project professional personnel; considered that the use of United Nations Volunteers offered particular advantages for community development activities in rural areas; noted the expanding activities of the programme in the field of youth and domestic development services; reaffirmed that the programme should continue its involvement in the preparations for the International Youth Year; and appealed again to Governments, organizations and individuals to contribute or to increase their contributions to the Special Voluntary Fund for the programme (resolution 38/173).

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

- (a) Report of the Economic and Social Council: A/39/3 (Parts I and II), to be subsequently issued as Supplement No. 3 (A/39/3);
- (b) Report of the Governing Council of UNDP on its thirty-first session.
- (f) United Nations Special Fund for Land-locked Developing Countries

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 Developing 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. At its thirty-third to thirty-eighth sessions, the Assembly decided to defer the election of the members of the Board of Governors (decisions 33/316, 34/316, 35/316, 36/319, 37/320 and 38/319).

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 (k)). 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, the General Assembly 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; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session (resolution 37/230).

At its thirty-eighth session, 130/ the General Assembly, expressing deep concern at the very low level of contributions that had been pledged to the Fund, urged the international community to give full consideration to the special constraints facing the land-locked developing countries in their economic and social development; renewed its appeal for adequate resources to be provided to the Fund; and requested the Administrator of UNDP, in consultation with the Secretary-General of UNCTAD and the executive heads of the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, to continue to pursue action in favour of the land-locked developing countries (resolution 38/174).

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

(a) Report of the Economic and Social Council: A/39/3 (Parts I and II), to be subsequently issued as Supplement No. 3 (A/39/3);

(b) Report of the Governing Council of UNDP on its thirty-first session.

(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 23 May 1984, the Executive Board will be composed of the following States:

Algeria,\* Australia,\*\* Bahrain,\* Bangladesh,\* Belgium,\*\*\* Benin,\*\*\* Bhutan,\*\*\*  
Canada,\*\* Central African Republic,\* Chad,\* Chile,\* China,\*\* Colombia,\*\*  
Cuba,\*\* Denmark,\*\*\* Finland,\*\* France,\* Germany, Federal Republic of,\*\*  
Hungary,\* India,\*\*\* Indonesia\*\*\* Italy,\* Japan,\* Lesotho,\*\* Madagascar,\*  
Mexico,\* Nepal,\* Netherlands,\* Niger,\*\*\* Panama,\* Romania,\*\*\* Somalia,\*  
Swaziland,\* Switzerland,\*\*\* Thailand,\*\* Union of Soviet Socialist Republics,\*  
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland,\* United States of  
America,\* Upper Volta,\* Venezuela\*\*\* and Yugoslavia.\*\*

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\* Term of office expires on 31 July 1985.

\*\* Term of office expires on 31 July 1986.

\*\*\* Term of office expires on 31 July 1987.

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.

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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-eighth session, 130/ 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; expressed its appreciation to Governments that had responded to the needs of UNICEF and expressed the hope that more States would come forward with positive responses; and appealed to all Governments to increase their contributions so that, in the light of the current economic situation, UNICEF might be able to strengthen its co-operation with developing countries and respond to the urgent needs of children in those countries (resolution 38/175).

At the thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Economic and Social Council (A/39/3 (Parts I and II)), to be subsequently issued as Supplement No. 3 (A/39/3).

(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 30-member governing body with the additional responsibilities of providing a forum for consultations on national and international food aid policies and programmes, periodically reviewing general trends in food aid requirements and availabilities, recommending to Governments, through the World Food Council (see item 80 (f)), 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 fifteenth and sixteenth sessions in Rome, from 16 to 27 May 1983 and from 20 to 28 October 1983, respectively.

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,\*\* Egypt,\*\*\* Finland,\* France,\*\* Germany, Federal Republic of,\*\* Hungary,\*\*\* India,\*\*\* Italy,\*\*\* Japan,\* Mali,\* Mexico,\*\* Netherlands,\* Nigeria,\*\* Norway,\*\*\* Pakistan,\* Saudi Arabia,\*\*\* Somalia,\* Sweden,\*\* Thailand,\* United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland,\*\* United States of America,\*\*\* Upper Volta\*\* and Zambia.\*\*

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- \* Term of office expires on 31 December 1984.
  - \*\* Term of office expires on 31 December 1985.
  - \*\*\* Term of office expires on 31 December 1986.

The Programme is operated by a joint United Nations/FAO Administrative Unit, located at FAO headquarters in Rome and headed by an Executive Director, who is appointed by the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Director-General of FAO after consultations with the Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes. The present Executive Director, Mr. James Charles Ingram, has served since 1 April 1982.

The resources of the Programme come mainly from voluntary contributions in commodities, cash or services pledged by Governments. Pledging conferences are held biennially after review of the Programme by the Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes, by the Economic and Social Council and the FAO Council and by the General Assembly and the FAO Conference.

The Programme has also been authorized to accept "directed donations" offered by countries in response to a specific appeal made either by the Secretary-General of the United Nations or by the Director-General of FAO, or by both, for additional food aid for the victims of a major catastrophe.

In addition to these resources of the Programme, developed countries and developing countries in a position to do so have been urged by the General Assembly, in its resolution 3362 (S-VII), to earmark stocks and/or funds to be placed at the disposal of the Programme as an emergency reserve to strengthen the capacity of the Programme to deal with crisis situations in developing countries.

At its thirty-eighth session, 130/ the General Assembly established for the two years 1985 and 1986 a target for voluntary contributions to the Programme of \$1.35 billion, of which not less than one third should be in cash and/or services in aggregate, and expressed the hope that such resources would be augmented by substantial additional contributions from other sources in recognition of the prospective volume of sound project requests and the capacity of the Programme to operate at a higher level; urged States Members of the United Nations and members and associate members of FAO and appropriate donor organizations to make every effort to ensure the full attainment of the target; 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 1984 (resolution 38/176).

At the thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Economic and Social Council (A/39/3 (Parts I and II)), to be subsequently issued as Supplement No. 3 (A/39/3).

(1) 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, 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 its thirty-eighth session, 130/ the General Assembly recommended that, in accordance with resolution 32/197, due consideration should be given to the

technical expertise of the Department of Technical Co-operation for Development for its designation as an executing agency for the implementation of projects within its mandate, as well as its role in the execution of technical co-operation activities of the United Nations system (resolution 38/171); and took note of the report of the Secretary-General on United Nations technical co-operation activities (decision 38/445).

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

- (a) Report of the Economic and Social Council: (A/39/3 (Parts I and II), to be subsequently issued as Supplement No. 3 (A/39/3);
- (b) Report of the Governing Council of UNDP on its thirty-first session;
- (j) Liquidation of the United Nations Emergency Operation Trust Fund and allocation of the remaining balance: report of the Secretary-General

At its thirty-eighth session, 130/ the General Assembly, having taken note of the report of the Secretary-General concerning the need for the liquidation of the United Nations Emergency Operation Trust Fund and for the allocation of its remaining balance to other United Nations funds and programmes (A/38/566), decided to liquidate the Trust Fund and to allocate 70 per cent of the remaining balance through funds administered by the United Nations Development Programme to finance urgently needed projects in countries afflicted by famine and malnutrition, 18 per cent through the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, especially to its educational programmes, and 12 per cent through the United Nations Development Programme for the purpose of economic and technical co-operation among developing countries; and requested the Secretary-General to monitor closely the implementation of the resolution, to make available progress reports and to report fully to the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session (resolution 38/201).

At the thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 38/201.

## 82. 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-eighth session, 131/ the General Assembly took note with appreciation of the Executive Director of UNITAR (A/38/14) and the measures he had already taken, with the approval of the Board of Trustees of the Institute, with a view to revitalizing the Institute and enhancing its image; welcomed the continuing emphasis of UNITAR on economic and social training and research and the inclusion of specific projects on a number of problems relating to the establishment of a new international economic order; encouraged the Executive Director to continue to evolve long-term priorities in the training and research programme of the Institute; noted with satisfaction the efforts of the Executive Director to strengthen co-operation between UNITAR and other institutions active in the Institute's field of competence; urged once again 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

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131/ References for the thirty-eighth session (agenda item 80 (a)):

- (a) Report of the Executive Director of UNITAR: Supplement No. 14 (A/38/14);
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General: A/38/220;
- (c) Report of the Second Committee: A/38/704;
- (d) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/38/754;
- (e) Resolution 38/177 and decision 38/446;
- (f) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/38/SR.31-33, 38, 44 and 54;
- (g) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/38/SR.69;
- (h) Plenary meeting: A/38/PV.102.

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increase their voluntary contributions in order to meet the urgent financial needs of the Institute; again requested all States to continue to announce their contributions early and, if possible, not later than the annual United Nations Pledging Conference for Development Activities, and to speed up the payment of their voluntary contributions to the Institute; emphasized the necessity for the Institute to intensify its efforts further to improve its management and noted with satisfaction the steps being taken by the Executive Director to adjust administrative costs and to mobilize resources to ensure avoidance of future deficits in the Institute's budget; decided to support the recommendations of the Secretary-General contained in his interim report on the financing of UNITAR (A/38/220) and agreed, on an exceptional basis, that an advance of \$886,000 should be given to the Institute to cover the deficit in its budget for 1983, this advance being non-recurrent and reimbursable, in accordance with the terms set out in the Secretary-General's report, following a grace period not exceeding two years; and decided to consider at its thirty-ninth session the question of long-term financing arrangements for UNITAR (resolution 38/177).

At the same session, the General Assembly endorsed the recommendation of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, regarding long-term financing arrangements for UNITAR, contained in paragraph 7 of its report (A/38/7/Add.20) (decision 38/446).

At the thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly will have before it the following reports:

- (a) Report of the Executive Director of UNITAR: Supplement No. 14 (A/39/14);
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 38/177.
- (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

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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 the following members:

#### Appointed members

Mr. Ungku Abdul Aziz (Malaysia)\*  
Mr. Bakr Abdullah Bakr (Saudi Arabia)\*\*  
Mr. Bashir Bakri (Sudan)\*\*  
Mrs. Marie-Thérèse Basse (Senegal)\*\*  
Mr. Daniel Adzei Bekoe (Ghana)\*  
Mr. André Blanc-Lapierre (France)\*\*  
Mr. Jozsef Bogнар (Hungary)\*\*  
Mrs. Elise M. Boulding (United States of America)\*  
Mr. Satish Chandra (India)\*  
Mrs. Mercedes B. Concepcion (Philippines)\*\*  
Mr. Dennis H. Irvine (Guyana)\*  
Mr. André Louis Jaumotte (Belgium)\*  
Mr. Reimut Jochimsen (Federal Republic of Germany)\*  
Mr. F. S. C. P. Kalpage (Sri Lanka)\*  
Mr. Walter Joseph Kamba (Zimbabwe)\*\*  
Sir John Kendrew (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)\*  
Mr. Karl Eric Knutsson (Sweden) (resigned as of 26 January 1984)  
Ms. Maria de Lourdes Pintasilgo (Portugal)\*\*  
Mr. Yevgeniy M. Primakov (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics)\*  
Mr. Shizuo Saito (Japan)\*  
Mr. Victor Urquidi (Mexico)\*  
Mr. Charles Valy Tuho (Ivory Coast)\*  
Mr. Alberto Wagner de Reyna (Peru)\*\*  
Ms. Zhao Dihua (China)\*\*

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\* Term of office expires on 2 May 1986.

\*\* Term of office expires on 2 May 1989.

#### 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. Michel Doo Kingué, 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 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-eighth session, 132/ the General Assembly noted with satisfaction the further constructive development of the activities of the University in research, training and the dissemination of knowledge under the medium-term perspective, using multidisciplinary and integrative approaches; welcomed the initiation of a new programme planning process at the University Centre, designed to facilitate the participation of the University's networks of collaborating scholars, and, as part of this process, the creation of a planning and evaluation services unit; also welcomed the adoption by the Council of the University of the initial statute of the University on the basis of the experience gained since its establishment; noted with satisfaction that progress had been made towards the establishment of the first three research and training centres of the University, which would be concerned with development economics, natural resources in Africa and biotechnology, respectively, and towards the further development of the work of the University in helping to strengthen existing institutions in developing countries through the extension of its networks of associate and co-operating institutions and in placing increased emphasis on its post-graduate training through fellowships relevant to the development of research, training and institution-building; also noted with satisfaction the further expansion of the co-operative activities of the University with the United Nations, its bodies and the specialized agencies, particularly United Nations research and training institutions, and the increasing collaboration of the University with the international academic and scientific community; recognized that the University needed to build up its Endowment Fund and other contributions in order to increase its core income, to which end a number of Member States had already extended positive co-operation; and earnestly appealed to all Member States to take cognizance of the important developments at the University and to contribute

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132/ References for the thirty-eighth session (agenda item 80 (b)):

- (a) Report of the Council of the United Nations University: Supplement No. 31 (A/38/31) and Corr.1 and 2;
- (b) Report of the Second Committee: A/38/704;
- (c) Resolution 38/178;
- (d) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/38/SR.31-33, 44, 46 and 52;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/38/PV.102.

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urgently and generously to its Endowment Fund and, additionally or alternatively, to make operating contributions to enable it to fulfil its mandate effectively (resolution 38/178).

The twenty-first and twenty-second sessions of the Council of the University were held at Tokyo from 27 June to 1 July 1983 and from 5 to 9 December 1983, respectively. The twenty-third session will be held at Oxford, United Kingdom, from 2 to 7 July 1984.

At the thirty-ninth 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/39/31).

83. 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)).

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, 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; decided to maintain as from 1 January 1984 the Trust Fund of the Office of the Co-ordinator and its sub-accounts; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a comprehensive report to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session (37/144).

At its thirty-eighth session, 133/ the General Assembly, inter alia, took note with appreciation of the comprehensive report of the Secretary-General on strengthening the capacity of the United Nations system to respond to natural disasters and other disaster situations (A/38/202-E/1983/94), as well as of his report on the work of the Office of the Co-ordinator (A/38/201-E/1983/69 and Corr.1 and 2); noted with particular interest the observations and conclusions of the Secretary-General relating to the transportation, more rapid delivery and distribution of relief supplies, reconstruction and rehabilitation and the need for more effective monitoring and evaluation procedures to assess the way in which the Office of the Co-ordinator and the international community as a whole had dealt with the mobilization and provision of disaster relief in particular cases; stressed the need for the continuance and further strengthening of the relations between the Office of the Co-ordinator and appropriate voluntary organizations working in the area of disaster relief, including the International Committee of the Red Cross and the League of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, and requested the Secretary-General to consider the establishment of a small consultative group composed of executives of those major relief organizations, in their individual capacity, to provide advice, upon request, to the Co-ordinator in the assessment of relief needs and in the preparation and execution of concerted relief programmes; authorized the Secretary-General to permit the Office of the Co-ordinator to respond to requests for emergency disaster assistance up to a total of \$600,000 in any one year, with a normal ceiling of \$50,000 per country in the case of any one disaster, within existing resources as far as possible; and requested the

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133/ References for the thirty-eighth session (agenda item 81 (a)):

- (a) Report of the Economic and Social Council: Supplement No. 3 (A/38/3);
- (b) Reports of the Secretary-General:
  - (i) Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator: A/38/201-E/1983/69 and Corr.1 and 2;
  - (ii) Strengthening the capacity of the United Nations system to respond to natural disasters and other disaster situations: A/38/202-E/1983/94;
- (c) Report of the Second Committee: A/38/705 and Corr.1;
- (d) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/38/755;
- (e) Resolution 38/202;
- (f) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/38/SR.34-38, 46 and 52;
- (g) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/38/SR.61, 64 and 73;
- (h) Plenary meeting: A/38/PV.104.

Secretary-General, in consultation with Governments of both the donor and recipient countries, as well as with appropriate agencies, to submit to the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session, through the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1984, specific proposals to follow up the conclusions and problems identified in his comprehensive report, as well as in the resolution (resolution 38/202).

At the thirty-ninth 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 (A/39/267-E/1984/96);
- (b) Addendum to the report, containing specific proposals to follow up conclusions and problems identified in the comprehensive report, as called for in paragraph 12 of resolution 38/202;
- (c) Addendum to the report, containing a draft convention on expediting the delivery of emergency assistance.

(b) Special programmes of economic assistance: reports of the Secretary-General

Assistance to Sao Tome and Principe

At its thirty-first session, in 1976, the General Assembly expressed deep concern at the serious economic and social situation in Sao Tome and Principe; appealed urgently to the international community to provide assistance to enable the country to establish the necessary infrastructure for development; and requested the Secretary-General to mobilize international assistance for the country and to report to the Assembly at its thirty-second session (resolution 31/187).

At its thirty-second to thirty-sixth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the question (resolutions 32/96, 33/125, 34/131, 35/93 and 36/209).

At its thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly, 134/ inter alia, endorsed fully the report of the Secretary-General on assistance to Sao Tome and Principe (A/37/127); renewed its appeal to Member States, the appropriate organs, organizations and programmes of the United Nations system, regional and interregional organizations and other intergovernmental bodies and non-governmental organizations, as well as international financial institutions, to assist in the development of Sao Tome and Principe through bilateral and multilateral channels,

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134/ References for the thirty-seventh session (agenda item 74 (b)):

- (a) Reports of the Secretary-General:
  - (i) Assistance to Sao Tome and Principe: A/37/127;
  - (ii) Assistance to Tonga: A/37/583;

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as appropriate; and requested the Secretary-General to keep the situation in Sao Tome and Principe under constant review and to apprise the Economic and Social Council, at its second regular session of 1984, of the current status of the special economic assistance programme for Sao Tome and Principe and to report on the progress made in the economic situation of Sao Tome and Principe and in organizing and implementing the special programme of economic assistance for Sao Tome and Principe in time for the matter to be considered by the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session (resolution 37/146).

At the thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 37/146.

#### Assistance to Tonga

At its thirty-second session, in 1977, the General Assembly, recalling its resolutions 2626 (XXV), 2768 (XXVI) and 3487 (XXX) and Economic and Social Council resolution 1726 (LIII), requested the Committee for Development Planning to give consideration to the inclusion of Tonga in the list of the least developed countries and to submit its conclusions to the Council at its second regular session of 1978 (resolution 32/94).

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly called the attention of the international community to the special problems confronting Tonga as a developing island country with a small population; appealed to Member States, regional and interregional organizations and other intergovernmental bodies to provide financial, material and technical assistance to Tonga; requested the Secretary-General to mobilize the necessary resources to establish a special account for the purpose of facilitating the channelling of contributions to Tonga and urged Member States to contribute generously to that account; and further requested the Secretary-General to keep the situation in Tonga under constant review and to report to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session (resolution 34/132).

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General (A/35/490) (decision 35/423).

At its thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly endorsed fully the assessment and recommendations contained in the annex to the report of the

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- (b) Report of the Second Committee: A/37/702 and Add.2;
- (c) Resolutions 37/146 and 37/164;
- (d) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/37/SR.6, 7, 27-31, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/37/PV.109.

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Secretary-General (A/37/583); renewed its appeal to all States, the appropriate organs, organizations and programmes of the United Nations system, regional and international organizations and other intergovernmental bodies and non-governmental organizations, as well as international financial institutions, to provide financial, material and technical assistance to Tonga to enable it to overcome its serious development constraints and to establish the social and economic infrastructure for the well-being of its people; and requested the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to mobilize the necessary resources for an effective programme of financial, technical and material assistance to Tonga and to report on the progress made in the economic situation of Tonga and in organizing and implementing the special programme of economic assistance for Tonga so that the matter might be considered by the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session (resolution 37/164).

At the thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 37/164.

#### Assistance to Yemen

At its thirty-eighth session, 135/ the General Assembly, fully aware of the grave devastation and substantial loss of life and property caused by the earthquake that had struck large areas of Yemen on 12 December 1982 and concerned about the damage caused to infrastructure, which had a far-reaching effect on the implementation of the national development plan in that country, appealed to the

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#### 135/ References for the thirty-eighth session (agenda item 81 (b)):

##### (a) Reports of the Secretary-General:

- (i) Assistance for the development of Sierra Leone: A/38/211 and Corr.1;
- (ii) Assistance to Democratic Yemen: A/38/212;
- (iii) Special economic assistance to Chad: A/38/213;
- (iv) Assistance to drought-stricken areas in Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, the Sudan and Uganda: A/38/214;
- (v) Assistance to Ghana: A/38/215;
- (vi) Summary reports on Benin, Botswana, Cape Verde, the Central African Republic, the Comoros, Djibouti, the Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, Lesotho, Liberia, Mozambique and Uganda: A/38/216;
- (vii) Assistance for the reconstruction and development of Lebanon: A/38/217 and Add.1;

developed countries and to those developing countries that were in a position to do so to contribute generously to the relief efforts and the reconstruction of the affected areas through financial contributions and the provision of the construction materials and equipment necessary to restore infrastructure and basic services in the affected areas; requested the appropriate organizations and programmes of the United Nations system to maintain and expand their programmes of assistance to Yemen; and requested the Secretary-General to apprise the Economic and Social Council, at its second regular session of 1984, of the progress made in the implementation of the resolution and to report thereon to the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session (resolution 38/204).

At the thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 38/204.

#### Assistance for the development of Sierra Leone

At its thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly, 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; 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; and requested the Secretary-General to dispatch a 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 keep the situation under review and to report to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session (resolution 37/158).

At its thirty-eighth session, 135/ the General Assembly endorsed the assessment and recommendations of the multi-agency mission contained in the annex

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- (viii) Assistance to Nicaragua: A/38/218;
- (ix) Assistance provided by the United Nations system: A/38/219;
- (b) Report of the Second Committee: A/38/705 and Corr.1;
- (c) Resolutions 38/203 to 38/224;
- (d) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/38/SR.34-38, 44, 46, 50, 52, 53 and 55;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/38/PV.104.

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to the report of the Secretary-General (A/38/211); urgently reiterated its appeal to the international community, including organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations, to contribute generously, through bilateral or multilateral channels, to the economic and social development of Sierra Leone; and requested the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to mobilize the necessary resources for an effective programme of financial, technical and material assistance to Sierra Leone, to apprise the Economic and Social Council, at its second regular session of 1984, of the assistance granted to Sierra Leone and to keep the situation under review and to report to the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session (resolution 38/205).

At the thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 38/205.

#### Assistance to Democratic Yemen

At its thirty-seventh session, 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; 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 its thirty-eighth session, 135/ the General Assembly, having taken note of the report of the Secretary-General (A/38/212), requested the Secretary-General to continue to mobilize the necessary resources for an effective, comprehensive programme of financial, technical and material assistance to Democratic Yemen in order to help mitigate the damage inflicted on it and implement its rehabilitation and reconstruction plans; appealed to Member States to contribute generously through bilateral or multilateral channels 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 to Democratic Yemen and to co-operate closely with the Secretary-General in organizing an effective programme of assistance to that country; and requested the Secretary-General to keep the situation under review and to report to the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session on the progress made in the implementation of the resolution (resolution 38/206).

At the thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 38/206.

#### 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, thirty-sixth and thirty-seventh sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the question (resolutions 35/103, 36/218 and 37/162).

At its thirty-eighth session, 135/ the General Assembly, inter alia, reaffirmed fully its endorsement of the assessment and recommendations contained in the annex to the report of the Secretary-General (A/37/121); invited the international community, in particular the United Nations system and donor countries and organizations, to make available more 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, through bilateral or multilateral channels, 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 apprise the Economic and Social Council, at its second regular session of 1984, of the current status of the special programme of economic assistance for Uganda and to report to the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session (resolution 38/207).

At the thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 38/207.

#### 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-seventh sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the question (resolutions 32/95, 33/126, 34/129, 35/99, 36/215 and 37/161).

At its thirty-eighth session, 135/ the General Assembly, inter alia, strongly endorsed the appeals made by the Security Council and the Secretary-General for international assistance to Mozambique; called upon Member States, regional and

interregional organizations and other governmental, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to provide financial, material and technical assistance to Mozambique, wherever possible in the form of grants, and urged them to give special consideration to the early inclusion of Mozambique in their programmes of development assistance, if it was not already included; and requested the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to mobilize the necessary resources for an effective programme of financial, technical and material assistance to Mozambique, to keep the situation under constant review and to apprise the Economic and Social Council, at its second regular session of 1984, of the current status of the special programme of economic assistance for Mozambique and to report to the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session (resolution 38/208).

At the thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 38/208.

#### 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-seventh sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the question (resolutions 32/92, 33/123, 34/127, 35/97, 36/212 and 37/154).

At its thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly, having examined the summary report of the Secretary-General (A/38/216, sect. VII) noted with concern that the assistance provided thus far continued to fall short of the country's urgent requirements; appealed to those States and organizations invited to the donors' conference to be held in the Comoros early in 1984 to contribute generously to the programme of assistance that would be presented by the Government of the Comoros at that time; and requested the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to mobilize the necessary resources for an effective programme of financial, technical and material assistance to the Comoros, to keep the situation under constant review and to apprise the Economic and Social Council, at its second regular session in 1984, of the current status of the special programme of economic assistance for the Comoros and to report on the progress made in the economic situation of the Comoros and 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 38/209).

At the thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 38/209.

Special economic assistance to Benin

This question was considered by the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session, in 1980, at the request of Benin (A/35/538-S/14219). At that session, the Assembly, recalling the provisions of Security Council resolution 404 (1977), 405 (1977) and 419 (1977), and in particular paragraph 5 of resolution 419 (1977), in which the Council had appealed to all States and all appropriate international organizations, including the United Nations and the specialized agencies, to assist Benin to repair the damage caused by the act of aggression, and recalling the report of the Secretary-General to the Council on assistance to Benin (S/12873), appealed to Member States, regional and interregional organizations and other intergovernmental bodies to provide effective and continuous financial, material and technical assistance to Benin so as to help that country overcome its financial and economic difficulties; requested the competent organizations and programmes of the United Nations system to maintain and increase their current and future programmes of assistance to Benin, to co-operate closely with the Secretary-General in organizing an effective international programme of assistance and to report periodically to him on the steps they had taken and the resources they had made available to assist that country; and requested the Secretary-General to take steps to re-evaluate the specific economic problems encountered by Benin and, in consultation with the Government, to establish an international programme of assistance to meet the specific economic and development needs of the country, to mobilize resources and to report to the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1981 and to the Assembly at its thirty-sixth session (resolution 35/88).

At its thirty-sixth and thirty-seventh sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the question (resolutions 36/208 and 37/151).

At its thirty-eighth session, 135/ the General Assembly reiterated its endorsement of the assessment and recommendations of the United Nations review mission dispatched to Benin in July 1982, contained in the annex to the report of the Secretary-General (A/37/134 and Corr.1); appealed to Member States, international financial institutions, the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to respond generously and urgently to the needs of Benin as set out in the country's development plan for 1983-1987; reiterated its appeal to all Member States to provide substantial and appropriate assistance bilaterally and multilaterally, if possible in the form of grants-in-aid or loans granted on favourable terms, in order to enable Benin to carry out the recommended special programme of economic assistance; and requested the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to mobilize the necessary resources for an effective programme of financial, technical and material assistance to Benin, to keep the situation under constant review and to apprise the Economic and Social Council, at its second regular session of 1984, of the status of the special programme of economic assistance for Benin and to arrange for a review of the economic situation in Benin and the status of the special programme of economic assistance and to report thereon to the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session (resolution 35/210).

At the thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 38/210.

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Assistance for the reconstruction, rehabilitation and development of 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 and thirty-seventh sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the question (resolutions 36/206 and 37/145).

At its thirty-eighth session, 135/ the General Assembly noted with concern that the assistance provided to the Central African Republic continued to fall far short of the country's needs; reiterated its appeal to all States to contribute generously, through bilateral or multilateral channels, to the reconstruction, rehabilitation and development of the country; and requested the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to organize a special emergency assistance programme with regard to food and health, to continue also his efforts to mobilize necessary resources for an effective programme of financial, technical and material assistance to the Central African Republic, to keep the situation under constant review and to apprise the Economic and Social Council, at its second regular session of 1984, of the status of the special programme of economic assistance and to report on the progress made in the economic situation of the Central African Republic and 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 38/211).

At the thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 38/211.

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, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the question (resolution 37/159).

At its thirty-eighth session, 135/ the General Assembly renewed its urgent appeal to Member States, specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, regional and interregional organizations and other intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, as well as international development and financial institutions, to give generous assistance to the Gambia, through bilateral or multilateral channels, and to provide financial, technical and material assistance; urged Member States, organizations and programmes of the United Nations system, regional and interregional bodies, financial and development institutions and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to respond generously to the needs of the Gambia at the round-table conference to be held in November 1984; and requested the Secretary-General to continue to mobilize the necessary resources for an effective programme of financial, technical and material assistance to the Gambia, to keep the situation under constant review and to apprise the Economic and Social Council, at its second regular session of 1984, of the status of the special programme of economic assistance and to report on the progress made in the economic situation of the Gambia and 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 38/212).

At the thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 38/212.

#### 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-seventh sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the question (resolutions 33/132, 34/124, 35/89, 36/216 and 37/153).

At its thirty-eighth session, 135/ the General Assembly 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 Member States, the appropriate organs, organizations and



programmes of the United Nations system, regional and international organizations and other intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, as well as international financial institutions, to provide assistance bilaterally and multilaterally, as appropriate, to Djibouti in order to enable it to cope with its difficult economic situation and to implement its development strategies; and requested the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to mobilize the necessary resources for an effective programme of financial, technical and material assistance to Djibouti, to keep the situation under constant review and to apprise the Economic and Social Council, at its second regular session of 1984, of the current status of the special programme of economic assistance for Djibouti and to report on the progress made in the economic situation of Djibouti and 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 38/213).

At the thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 38/213.

#### Special economic 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 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, the General Assembly 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; requested the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator in Chad to continue his emergency relief activities in that country; 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).

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At its thirty-eighth session 135/ the General Assembly again appealed to the international community to provide, as a matter of urgency, the necessary assistance to the people of Chad; renewed the request made to States, appropriate organizations and programmes of the United Nations and international financial institutions to contribute to the rehabilitation and reconstruction of Chad through bilateral or multilateral channels; took note of the desire of Chad to organize, as soon as circumstances permitted, a conference of donors and contributors of funds to consider a general programme of reconstruction and development and to finance detailed projects in the areas of priority; and requested the Secretary-General to monitor the humanitarian needs, particularly in the areas of food and health, of the people affected by the war and the drought, to mobilize the humanitarian assistance of the international community, to apprise the Economic and Social Council, at its second regular session of 1984, of the situation and to report thereon to the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session (resolution 38/214).

At the thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 38/214.

#### 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-seventh sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the question (resolutions 33/128, 34/130, 35/96, 36/219 and 37/160).

At its thirty-eighth session, 135/ the General Assembly endorsed fully the assessment of the situation contained in the report of the mission to Lesotho (S/15600), dispatched in response to Security Council resolution 527 (1982), and in the summary report of the Secretary-General (A/38/216, sect. XI); reiterated its appeal to the international community to provide financial, material and technical assistance to Lesotho; called upon Member States and the appropriate agencies, organizations and financial institutions 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 communications with the rest of the world; and requested the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to mobilize the necessary resources for an effective programme of financial, technical and material assistance to Lesotho,

to keep the situation under constant review and to apprise the Economic and Social Council, at its second regular session of 1984, of the current status of the special programme of economic assistance for Lesotho and to report on the progress made in the economic situation of Lesotho and 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 38/215).

At the thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 38/215.

Assistance to the drought-stricken areas of 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).

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, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the question (resolution 37/147).

At its thirty-eighth session, 135/ the General Assembly, inter alia, reaffirmed its resolutions 36/221 and 37/147 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, to apprise the Economic and Social Council, at its second regular session of 1984 of the progress achieved in the implementation of the resolution and to report thereon to the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session (resolution 38/216).

At the thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 38/216.

Special assistance to alleviate the economic and social problems faced in regions of Honduras and Nicaragua as a result of the May 1982 floods and other subsequent natural disasters

At its thirty-eighth session, 135/ the General Assembly, taking note of resolution 419 (PLEN.15) adopted by the Committee of the Whole of the Economic Commission for Latin America, endorsed by the Economic and Social Council in its decision 1982/168 and by the Assembly in its decision 37/433, and bearing in mind that the damage caused by the May 1982 floods in Honduras and Nicaragua had not been made good and that, because of the current drought, the economic and social situation of the affected regions had worsened, appealed to the States Members, bodies and organizations of the United Nations system to continue to provide assistance to Honduras and Nicaragua, in order to counter the economic and social consequences of the natural disasters; made an urgent appeal to the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator to take immediate steps to prevent the situation from becoming a state of emergency; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session on the progress made in implementation of the resolution (resolution 38/217).

At the thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 38/217.

Economic assistance to Vanuatu

At its thirty-eighth session, 135/ the General Assembly, concerned at the severe constraints on the economic development of Vanuatu, particularly those ensuing from its geographical isolation, concerned also at the continued structural imbalances in the economy of the country, particularly its overwhelming dependence on imports, and noting that the disadvantageous demographic and geographic features of Vanuatu, such as its physical remoteness, small area and small population, posed special development problems, called the attention of the international community to the special problems confronting Vanuatu; appealed to the international community to provide financial, material and technical assistance to Vanuatu to

enable it to establish the social and economic infrastructure that was essential for the well-being of its people; requested the Secretary-General to mobilize the financial, technical and economic assistance of the international community with a view to meeting the short-term and long-term development needs of Vanuatu; requested the Committee for Development Planning at its next session, as a matter of priority, to give due consideration to the question of the inclusion of Vanuatu in the list of the least developed countries and to submit its conclusions to the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1984; and also requested the Secretary-General to keep the matter under review and to report to the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session (resolution 38/218).

At the thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 38/218.

#### 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-seventh sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the question (resolutions 32/99, 33/127, 34/119, 35/104, 36/211 and 37/152).

At its thirty-eighth session, <sup>135/</sup> the General Assembly took note of the summary report of the Secretary-General (A/38/216, sect. V); reaffirmed the need for all Governments and international organizations to implement their commitments undertaken within the framework of the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries, particularly those undertaken at the round table of Cape Verde's partners in development, held in June 1982; urged Governments and international, regional and interregional organizations to extend and intensify substantially their assistance; invited the international community, in particular donor countries, to take appropriate and urgent measures to support the realization of the First National Development Plan (1982-1985) of Cape Verde; called upon the international community to continue to contribute generously to all appeals for food and fodder assistance to help the Government of Cape Verde cope with the critical situation in the country; and requested the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to mobilize the necessary resources for implementing the programme of development assistance to Cape Verde, to keep the situation under constant review and to apprise the Economic and Social Council, at its second regular session of 1984, of the progress made 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 in time for the matter to be considered by the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session (resolution 38/219).

At the thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 38/219.

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Assistance for the reconstruction and development of 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 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, the General Assembly 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 its first regular session of 1983, the Economic and Social Council appealed to all Member States, organs and bodies of the United Nations system to continue to mobilize all possible assistance for the reconstruction and development of Lebanon, in accordance with relevant resolutions and decisions of the Assembly and the Council (decision 1983/112).

At its thirty-eighth session, 135/ the General Assembly, noting with deep concern the continuing heavy loss of life and additional destruction of property, which had caused further extensive damage to the economic and social structure of Lebanon and reaffirming the urgent need for further international action to assist the Government in continuing its efforts for reconstruction and development, commended the United Nations Co-ordinator of Assistance for the Reconstruction and Development of Lebanon and his staff for their valuable and unstinting efforts in the discharge of their duties; requested the Secretary-General to continue and intensify his efforts to mobilize all possible assistance within the United Nations system to help the Government of Lebanon in its reconstruction and development efforts; requested the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to intensify their programmes of assistance and to expand them in response to the needs of Lebanon; and also requested the Secretary-General to report to the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1984 and to the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session (resolution 38/220).

At the thirty-ninth session the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 38/220.

Assistance to Bolivia, Ecuador and Peru to alleviate the effects of natural disasters

At its second regular session of 1983, the Economic and Social Council, deeply concerned about the large-scale devastation wrought by the heavy rain and floods which had recently affected extensive areas of Bolivia, Ecuador and Peru and by the drought being suffered by Bolivia and Peru and affirming the urgent need for prompt and concerted international action to assist the peoples and Governments of those countries to cope with the emergency confronting them and to engage in rehabilitation and reconstruction, appealed to all States, governmental and non-governmental organizations and specialized agencies to co-operate in financing a reconstruction and rehabilitation programme for the affected areas of Bolivia, Ecuador and Peru and to participate actively in its implementation; and requested the Secretary-General to take the necessary measures to assist the Governments of those countries to prepare a broad programme for the reconstruction and rehabilitation of the areas and sectors affected, to take appropriate steps to mobilize resources for special international assistance to Bolivia, Ecuador and Peru and to apprise the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session and the Council at its second regular session of 1984 of progress made in the implementation of the resolution (resolution 1983/45).

At its thirty-eighth session, 135/ the General Assembly, noting with satisfaction the timely action taken by the Secretary-General during the emergency, through the appointment of a personal representative and the dispatch of a multisectoral mission to prepare a special programme of economic assistance, urgently reiterated the appeal of the Economic and Social Council to the international community; and requested the Secretary-General to continue his efforts and take appropriate steps in collaboration with the United Nations Development Programme for the mobilization of resources for the implementation of special programmes of economic assistance for rehabilitation and reconstruction in Bolivia, Ecuador and Peru, to keep the situation under constant review and to

apprise the Council, at its second regular session of 1984, of the status of the mobilization of assistance and to report to the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session (resolution 38/222).

At the thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 38/222.

#### 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 to thirty-seventh sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the question (resolutions 35/84, 36/213 and 37/157).

At its thirty-eighth session, 135/ the General Assembly, having taken note of the report of the Secretary-General (A/38/218), urged all Governments to continue contributing to the reconstruction and development of Nicaragua; requested the organizations of the United Nations system to continue and to increase their assistance in this endeavour; recommended that Nicaragua should continue to receive treatment appropriate to the special needs of the country until the economic situation returned to normal; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session (resolution 38/223).

At the thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 38/223.

#### Assistance for the reconstruction, rehabilitation and development of Equatorial Guinea

At its thirty-fourth session, in 1979, the General Assembly, deeply concerned at the widespread destruction of property and severe damage to the economic and social infrastructure of Equatorial Guinea during the previous 11 years, considering the urgent problem of absorbing and resettling the large numbers of returning refugees and displaced persons, and invited the international community to respond generously to the humanitarian and reconstruction needs of the country (resolution 34/123).

At its thirty-fifth and thirty-sixth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the question (resolutions 35/105 and 36/204).



At its thirty-eighth session, 135/ the General Assembly appealed to all Member States to respond generously, through bilateral or multilateral channels, to the reconstruction and development needs of Equatorial Guinea as presented at the International Conference of Donors held at Geneva in April 1982; called upon regional and interregional organizations and other intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, as well as international financial and development institutions, to give urgent consideration to the establishment of a programme of assistance to Equatorial Guinea or, where one was already in existence, to the expansion of that programme, in response to the International Conference of Donors; and requested the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to mobilize the necessary resources for an effective programme of financial, technical and material assistance to Equatorial Guinea, to keep the situation under review and to apprise the Economic and Social Council, at its second regular session of 1984, of the status of assistance to Equatorial Guinea and to report to the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session on the economic situation of Equatorial Guinea and the progress made in implementing the resolution (resolution 38/224).

At the thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 38/224.

(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-seventh sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the question (resolutions 32/159, 33/133, 34/16, 35/86, 36/203 and 37/165).

At its thirty-eighth session, 136/ the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General (A/38/152-E/1983/38); welcomed the report of the

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136/ References for the thirty-eighth session (agenda item 81 (c)):

(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/38/152-E/1983/38;

Joint Inspection Unit on the activities of the United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office (UNSO) (A/38/180), in particular its recommendation that the Office should energetically continue its specific activities, under its first mandate, to combat drought in the countries of the Sahel; expressed its gratitude to the Governments, organizations 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 through voluntary contributions to the United Nations Pledging Conference for Development Activities, as well as through 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 the international community to support the implementation of the Second-Generation Programme of the States members of CILSS; requested all Governments and the organs, organizations and programmes of the United Nations system to give special attention to the critical food situation in the countries of the Sahel; 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; reaffirmed the role of UNSO as the co-ordinator of the efforts of the United Nations system to help the countries of the Sahel to implement their recovery and rehabilitation programme; invited UNSO to continue to strengthen its co-operation with the States members of CILSS and with the Committee itself, 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 38/225).

At the thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 38/225.

84. Adverse consequences for the enjoyment of human rights of political, military, economic and other forms of assistance given to the racist and colonialist régime of South Africa

At its fifty-sixth session, in 1974, the Economic and Social Council condemned the activities of States which continued to give political, military, economic and

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- (b) Note by the Secretary-General: A/38/180 and Add.1 and Corr.1 (relates also to item 113);
- (c) Report of the Second Committee: A/38/705 and Corr.1;
- (d) Resolution 38/225;
- (e) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/38/SR.46 and 52;
- (f) Plenary meeting: A/38/PV.104.

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other assistance to the racist and colonial régimes in southern Africa or which refrained from taking any steps to prevent natural or juridical persons within their jurisdiction from assisting those régimes and thus encouraging them to continue violating fundamental human rights; approved the decision of the Commission on Human Rights to authorize the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities to appoint a Special Rapporteur; and recommended that the General Assembly should include this item in its agenda with a view to considering it at its thirtieth session (resolution 1864 (LVI)).

At its thirtieth, thirty-first, thirty-third and thirty-seventh sessions, the General Assembly considered the above-mentioned item (resolutions 3383 (XXX), 31/33, 33/32 and 37/39).

The Commission on Human Rights considered this item at its thirtieth and thirty-second to fortieth sessions (resolutions 3 (XXX), 6 (XXXII), 7 (XXXIII), 6 (XXXIV), 9 (XXXV), 11 (XXXVI), 8 (XXXVII), 1982/12 and 1983/11). The Sub-Commission also considered the item at various sessions (resolutions 1 (XXX), 2 (XXXIII), 6 (XXXIV), 1982/16, 1983/11 and 1984/6).

At its thirty-seventh session, 137/ the General Assembly expressed its appreciation to the Special Rapporteur for his revised report on the adverse consequences for the enjoyment of human rights of political, military, economic and other forms of assistance given to colonial and racist régimes in southern Africa (E/CN.4/Sub.2/1982/10); affirmed that the updating of the report was of the greatest importance to the cause of fighting apartheid and other violations of human rights in South Africa and Namibia and should continue to be an activity in the ongoing work programme for 1982-1983; and invited the Commission on Human Rights to give high priority at its thirty-ninth session to the consideration of the revised report (resolution 37/39).

At its fortieth session, in March 1984, the Commission on Human Rights, having noted with satisfaction the updated report (E/CN.4/Sub.2/1983/6 and Add.1 and 2) prepared by the Special Rapporteur, which contained an updated list of banks, transnational corporations and other organizations said to be giving assistance to the racist and colonial régime in South Africa, welcomed the decision of the Sub-Commission to mandate the Special Rapporteur to continue to update the list, subject to annual review, and to submit the revised report to the Commission,

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137/ References for the thirty-seventh session (agenda item 75):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/37/413;
- (b) Report of the Third Committee: A/37/579 and Corr.1;
- (c) Resolution 37/39;
- (d) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/37/SR.3-13, 18, 24 and 25;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/37/PV.90.

through the Sub-Commission; and decided to consider the revised report at its forty-first session (resolution 1984/6).

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

85. 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 (resolution 33/7).

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly decided to designate 1985 as International Youth Year: Participation, Development, Peace; and decided to 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 (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 General Assembly requested the Secretary-General 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 (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);

requested the Secretary-General to submit 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 (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, the General Assembly, inter alia, endorsed the recommendations made by the Advisory Committee for the further implementation of the Specific Programme of Measures and Activities to be undertaken prior to and during the Year (A/37/348, annex); 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); and requested the Advisory Committee 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 Year, in particular in elaborating its recommendations concerning the Year (resolution 37/49).

At its thirty-eighth session, 138/ the General Assembly, inter alia, commended the five regional meetings devoted to the International Youth Year held during 1983 and requested the Secretary-General to bring the regional plans of action and the recommendations adopted by the regional meetings to the notice of all States with a view to their implementation; requested the Secretary-General to use all means at his disposal, within the existing resources, to ensure the implementation and follow-up of the Specific Programme of Measures and Activities, including the provision of information; requested the Advisory Committee, at its third session, to make every effort to implement tasks entrusted to it by the decisions of the Assembly and by recommendations of the five regional meetings and to submit the report on its third session to the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session with practical proposals on specific ways and means for the observance, in 1985, of the Year in an appropriate organizational framework within the United Nations; and appealed to all States, to international governmental and non-governmental organizations and to the public to make generous voluntary contributions to supplement funds provided under the regular budget of the United Nations for the costs of the Specific Programme of Measures and Activities (resolution 38/22).

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138/ References for the thirty-eighth session (agenda item 84):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/38/460 and Add.1;
- (b) Report of the Third Committee: A/38/571;
- (c) Resolutions 38/22 and 38/23;
- (d) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/38/SR.18-20, 22-29 and 31-33;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/38/PV.66.

At the same session, the General Assembly, inter alia, called upon all States, all governmental and non-governmental organizations and the interested bodies of the United Nations and specialized agencies to pay continuous attention to the implementation of resolutions 36/29 and 37/49 relating to efforts and measures 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; requested the Advisory Committee for the International Youth Year to give full attention to resolutions 36/29 and 37/49 and to all relevant international human rights instruments in the preparation for and in the course of the Year; and invited national co-ordinating committees or other organs of co-ordination for the Year to give appropriate priority in activities to be undertaken prior to and during the Year to the implementation and the enjoyment by youth of human rights, particularly the right to education and to work (resolution 38/23).

At the thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 38/22.

86. Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Second Decade 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-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 (resolution 35/33).

At its thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly decided to convene the Conference at Geneva from 1 to 12 August 1983 (resolution 37/41).

The Second World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination was convened at Geneva from 1 to 12 August 1983.

At its thirty-eighth session, 139/ the General Assembly proclaimed the 10-year period beginning on 10 December 1983 the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial

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139/ References for the thirty-eighth session (agenda items 82 and 83):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General on the Second World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination: A/38/426;

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Discrimination; approved the Programme of Action for the Second Decade, annexed to the resolution, and called upon all States to co-operate in its implementation; requested the Economic and Social Council to take charge, with the help of the Secretary-General, of co-ordinating the implementation of the Programme of Action and of evaluating the activities undertaken during the Second Decade; requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly, through the Council, a plan of activities for the period 1985-1989 for implementing the Programme of Action and achieving the objectives of the Second Decade, taking into account the Programme for the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination; decided to consider at its thirty-ninth session the plan of activities for the period 1985-1989 to be submitted by the Secretary-General; and decided further that the Programme for the first Decade should continue to be applied and implemented until the plan of activities for the period 1985-1989 was adopted (resolution 38/14).

At the same session, the General Assembly appealed to all Governments, United Nations organs, the specialized agencies and other intergovernmental organizations, as well as the concerned non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Council, to participate in the observance of the Second Decade by intensifying and extending their efforts towards ensuring the rapid eradication of racism and racial discrimination; and decided to consider at its thirty-ninth session concrete action to be taken during the Second Decade (resolution 38/15).

At the thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for in paragraph 5 of resolution 38/14 (A/39/167-E/1984/33 and Add.1).

87. Importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination and of the speedy granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights: reports of the Secretary-General

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).

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(continued)

- (b) Report of the Second World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination: A/CONF.119/26;
- (c) Report of the Third Committee: A/38/541;
- (d) Resolutions 38/14 and 38/15;
- (e) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/38/SR.4-18 and 21-23;
- (f) Plenary meeting: A/38/PV.66.

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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-seventh 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, 36/10, 37/42 and 37/43).

At its thirty-eighth session, 140/ 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-ninth session (resolution 38/16); reaffirmed the legitimacy of the struggle of peoples for independence, territorial integrity, national unity and liberation from colonial domination, apartheid 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 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; 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

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140/ References for the thirty-eighth session (agenda item 86):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/38/447 and Add.1 and 2;
- (b) Report of the Third Committee: A/38/542;
- (c) Resolutions 38/16 and 38/17;
- (d) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/38/SR.4-18 and 21-23;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/38/PV.66.



and national independence; and decided to consider this item again at its thirty-ninth session on the basis of the reports that Governments, United Nations agencies and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations had been requested to submit (resolution 38/17).

At its fortieth session, in February and March 1984, the Commission on Human Rights considered the item entitled "The right of peoples to self-determination and its application to peoples under colonial or alien domination or foreign occupation" and adopted six resolutions thereunder (resolutions 1984/10, 1984/11, 1984/12, 1984/13, 1984/14 and 1984/25).

At the thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly will have before it the reports of the Secretary-General called for under resolutions 38/16 and 38/17.

88. Elimination of all forms of racial discrimination

(a) Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination

At its twentieth session, in 1965, the General Assembly adopted the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (resolution 2106 A (XX)). The Convention entered into force on 4 January 1969.

In accordance with article 8 of the Convention, the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination consists of 18 experts 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. Nikola Čičanović (Yugoslavia)\*\*  
Mr. John J. Cremona (Malta)\*\*  
Mr. Nicolas de Pierola y Balta (Peru)\*\*  
Mr. Dimitrios J. Evrigenis (Greece)\*  
Mr. Oladapo Olusola Fafowora (Nigeria)\*  
Mr. Abdel Moneim Ghoneim (Egypt)\*  
Mr. Matey Karasimeonov (Bulgaria)\*\*  
Mr. George O. Lamptey (Ghana)\*  
Mr. Kjell Öberg (Sweden)\*\*  
Mr. Karl Josef Partsch (Federal Republic of Germany)\*  
Mrs. Shanti Sadiq Ali (India)\*\*

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Mr. Agha Shahi (Pakistan)\*

Mr. Michael E. Sherifis (Cyprus)\*

Mr. Shuhua Song (China)\*\*

Mr. Gleb Borisovich Starushenko (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics)\*\*

Mr. Luis Valencia Rodríguez (Ecuador)\*

Mr. Mario Jorge Yutzis (Argentina)\*\*

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\* Term of office expires on 19 January 1986.

\*\* Term of office expires on 19 January 1988.

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-eighth session, 141/ the General Assembly, inter alia, took note with appreciation of the report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial

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141/ References for the thirty-eighth session (agenda item 87):

- (a) Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination: Supplement No. 18 (A/38/18);
- (b) Reports of the Secretary-General:
  - (i) Status of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination: A/38/390;
  - (ii) Status of the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid: A/38/391;
  - (iii) Reporting obligations of States parties under the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and other relevant human rights instruments: A/38/393;
- (c) Report of the Third Committee: A/38/543;
- (d) Resolutions 38/18 to 38/21;
- (e) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/38/SR.4-18 and 20-23;
- (f) Plenary meeting: A/38/PV.66.

Discrimination on its twenty-seventh and twenty-eighth sessions (A/38/18); commended 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; welcomed the efforts of the Committee aimed at the elimination of all forms of discrimination against national or ethnic minorities, persons belonging to such minorities and indigenous populations, wherever such discrimination existed, and the attainment of the full enjoyment of their human rights through the implementation of the principles and provisions of the Convention; welcomed further 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; 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; further 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 and persons belonging to such minorities, as well as the rights of indigenous populations; reiterated its invitation to the States parties to the Convention to provide 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 contribution of the Committee towards the achievement of the goals of the Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination as well as its contribution to the Second World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination in preparing studies on the implementation of particular articles of the Convention; and appealed to States parties to take fully into consideration their obligation under the Convention to submit their reports in due time (resolution 38/21).

At the same session, the General Assembly took note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General on the reporting obligations of States parties under the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and other relevant human rights instruments (A/38/393); requested the Secretary-General to transmit his report, and an analytical summary of the records of the Assembly's consideration thereof, to the ninth meeting of the States parties to the Convention for consideration; and invited the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination to consider the analysis and recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary-General, taking into account the various suggestions made in the Assembly and at the ninth meeting of the States parties to the Convention, and to transmit its views and recommendations to the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session (resolution 38/20).

At the thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination on its twenty-ninth and thirtieth sessions, which will be issued as Supplement No. 18 (A/39/18).

(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 1984, 123 States had ratified or acceded to the Convention.

At its thirty-eighth session, 141/ the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the status of the Convention (A/38/390); 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 38/18).

At the thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 38/18.

(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 1984, 77 States had ratified or acceded to the Convention.

At its thirty-eighth session, 141/ the General Assembly, inter alia, took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the status of the Convention (A/38/391); commended those States parties to the Convention that had submitted their reports under article VII thereof; 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 legislative, judicial and administrative measures to prosecute, bring to trial and punish, in accordance with their jurisdiction, persons responsible for, or accused of, the acts enumerated in article II of the Convention; 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 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 the means of mass communication; 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; and requested the Secretary-General to include in his next annual report a special section concerning the implementation of the Convention (resolution 38/19).

The Group of Three met for a period of five days before the fortieth session of the Commission on Human Rights in 1984, examined reports submitted by 10 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.4/1984/48).

At its fortieth session, in February 1984, 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 forty-first session of the Commission to consider the reports submitted by States parties in accordance with article VII of the Convention (resolution 1984/7).

In accordance with article IX of the Convention and General Assembly resolution 31/80, the Chairman of the Commission on Human Rights at its fortieth session appointed the representatives of Mexico, Senegal and the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic as members of the Group of Three.

At the thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 38/19.

89. 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; and requested the Advisory Committee for the International Youth Year (see item 85) 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 (resolution 36/17).

At its thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly, inter alia, requested Member States, specialized agencies and other intergovernmental organizations to promote 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 (resolution 37/50).

At its thirty-eighth session, 142/ the General Assembly requested the

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142/ References for the thirty-eighth session (agenda item 88):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/38/339;
- (b) Report of the Third Committee: A/38/573;
- (c) Resolution 38/26;
- (d) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/38/SR.18-20, 22-29 and 31-33;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/38/PV.66.

Secretary-General to continue to give full co-operation and support to inter-agency co-operation and co-ordination in promotional and information activities within the context of the International Youth Year; called upon Member States, specialized agencies and other intergovernmental organizations, in co-operation with youth and with youth organizations in consultative status with the Council and other youth organizations concerned, to continue to promote actively the full and effective implementation of the guidelines and additional guidelines adopted in Assembly resolutions 32/135 and 36/17; requested the Advisory Committee for the International Youth Year at its third session to monitor and evaluate the measures taken with respect to the implementation of the guidelines and to make recommendations for the full and effective implementation and the further elaboration of the guidelines as an integral part of the preparation for, observance of and follow-up to the Year; and decided to review at its thirty-ninth session the question of the channels of communication between the United Nations and youth and youth organizations, on the basis of the report of the Advisory Committee (resolution 38/26).

At the thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 38/26.

90. 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).

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly 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 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, 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 use the United Nations Trust Fund for the World Assembly on Aging to encourage further interest in the field of aging among developing

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countries, particularly the least developed among them within the context of the World Assembly; and 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 (resolution 36/20).

At its thirty-seventh session, 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; 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; 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 its thirty-eighth session, 143/ the General Assembly, *inter alia*, called upon Governments to continue to make efforts to implement the principles and recommendations contained in the Vienna International Plan of Action on Aging in accordance with the economic, social and cultural circumstances of each country; requested the Secretary-General to continue to promote the Trust Fund for Aging, to continue his information exchange activities, to ensure that the question of aging was considered at the International Conference on Population, to promote joint activities in the field of aging and youth, especially during International Youth Year, and to bring the question of older women to the attention of the preparatory

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143/ References for the thirty-eighth session (agenda item 89):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/38/470;
- (b) Report of the Third Committee: A/38/574;
- (c) Resolution 38/27;
- (d) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/38/SR.18-20, 22-29 and 31-33;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/38/PV.66.



body for the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women in 1985 for its consideration; urged the United Nations Fund for Population Activities to continue its assistance in the field of aging; invited the regional commissions to review the objectives of the Plan of Action and contribute to their realization and to organize and conduct the regional periodic review and appraisal of the Plan in co-ordination with that at the international level; invited the specialized agencies and other intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations concerned to continue to be actively involved in the implementation of the Plan of Action; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session (resolution 38/27).

At the thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 38/27.

91. Implementation of the 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, 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; and 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; (resolution 36/77).

At its thirty-seventh session, 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; 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 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 on the implementation of the World Programme of Action (resolution 37/53).

At its thirty-eighth session, 144/ the General Assembly, inter alia, recognized the desirability of the continuation of the Trust Fund for the International Year of Disabled Persons throughout the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons; decided that the Trust Fund should continue its activities pending a report by the Secretary-General to the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session; requested the Secretary-General to take the necessary steps to strengthen the Trust Fund; appealed to Governments and private sources for continuing generous voluntary contributions to the Trust Fund; called upon all Member States, all non-governmental organizations concerned and organizations of disabled persons and all organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to continue to ensure the early implementation of the World Programme of Action; and requested the Secretary-General to include in his reports to the Assembly on the implementation of the World Programme of Action a section on the activities of the Trust Fund (resolution 38/28).

At the thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolutions 37/53 and 38/28.

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144/ References for the thirty-eighth session (agenda item 90):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/38/506;
- (b) Report of the Third Committee: A/38/575;
- (c) Resolution 38/28;
- (d) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/38/SR.18-20, 22-29 and 31-33;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/38/PV.66.

92. 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 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 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 thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly 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; 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 its first regular session of 1983, the Economic and Social Council expressed its satisfaction with the activities thus far accomplished in the programme of work of the Institute; noted with satisfaction the completion of the first phase of the programme on statistics and indicators on the situation of women

and the launching of training and fellowship programmes of the Institute; emphasized that the work programme of the Institute for the biennium 1984-1985 should continue to focus on research, training and information that would lead to the integration of women in mainstream developmental activities; and reiterated the need for support and close co-operation between the Institute and the regional commissions, specialized agencies and other United Nations bodies (resolution 1983/29).

At its thirty-eighth session, 145/ the General Assembly expressed its satisfaction at the official inauguration of the Institute at its permanent headquarters at Santo Domingo; took note with satisfaction of the work programme of the Institute and requested that the Institute continue activities that contributed to the full integration of women in the mainstream of development and that due attention be given to the interdependence of micro and macro economy and its impact on the role of women in the development process; requested the Secretary-General to take into account, when preparing the statute of the Institute, all relevant factors, including the fact that the Institute and its work were funded from voluntary contributions, as well as the principle of equitable geographical distribution applied to the membership of the Board of Trustees; similarly requested the Economic and Social Council, when considering the statute of the Institute, to take those elements into account; urged the Secretary-General to continue to provide support to the Institute through the various departments of the Secretariat and to secure office space at United Nations Headquarters for liaison purposes in order to ensure prompt execution of the Institute's programme of work as well as to maintain channels of communication between the Institute and the United Nations in conformity with the decision of the Board of Trustees; invited Governments and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to contribute to the United Nations Trust Fund for the Institute to meet the urgent need for financial resources in order to implement the Institute's programme of work; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-ninth session a separate item entitled "International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women" (resolution 38/104).

At the thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 38/104.

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145/ References for the thirty-eighth session (agenda item 91 (c)):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/38/406;
- (b) Report of the Third Committee: A/38/681;
- (c) Resolution 38/104;
- (d) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/38/SR.30-38, 53 and 57;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/38/PV.100.

93. 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: report 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; 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 (decision 35/249).

At its thirty-sixth session, the General Assembly 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; and requested the Economic and Social 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, the General Assembly, inter alia, called upon the Secretary-General to encourage specialized agencies and regional 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; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a progress report to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session 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); 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 requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session (resolution 37/58).

Also at the same session, the General Assembly 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; 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); 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 its thirty-eighth session, 146/ the General Assembly called upon the Secretary-General to disseminate widely the Declaration on the Participation of Women in Promoting International Peace and Co-operation 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, including the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the International Labour Organisation, the World Health Organization and other appropriate bodies within the United Nations system, for the consideration of measures to implement the Declaration; requested the Commission on the Status of Women to consider what measures might be necessary in order to implement the Declaration and to report, through the Economic and Social Council, to the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session; and decided to consider at its thirty-ninth session the report of the Commission on the Status of Women under the item entitled "United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace" (resolution 38/105).

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146/ References for the thirty-eighth session (agenda item 91):

(a) Reports of the Secretary-General:

(i) Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Second Half of the United Nations Decade for Women: A/38/146;

(ii) Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women: A/38/530;

(b) Note by the Secretary-General: A/C.3/38/2 and Add.1;

(c) Report of the Third Committee: A/38/681;

(d) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/38/736;

(e) Resolutions 38/105 to 38/108;

(f) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/38/SR.30-38, 53 and 55-59;

(g) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/38/SR.65;

(h) Plenary meeting: A/38/PV.100.

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At the same session, the General Assembly urged Member States to take all appropriate humane measures, including legislation, to combat prostitution, exploitation of the prostitution of others and all forms of traffic in persons; appealed to Member States to provide special protection to victims of prostitution through measures including education, social guarantees and employment opportunities for those victims with a view to their rehabilitation; requested the Economic and Social Council, the Commission on Human Rights, the Commission on the Status of Women, the regional commissions and other concerned bodies of the United Nations system to devote greater attention to the problem of prostitution and the means for its prevention; and requested the Economic and Social Council to consider these questions at its first regular session of 1985, together with the reports requested by the Council in its resolution 1983/30, and to transmit its comments to the Assembly at its fortieth session (resolution 38/107).

At the thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly will have before it a note by the Secretary-General (A/39/58-E/1984/5).

(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 question of the preparations for the Conference (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; and 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 (resolution 1982/26).

At its thirty-seventh session, 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; 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 its first regular session of 1983, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the Commission on the Status of Women Acting as the Preparatory Body for the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women on its first session (A/CONF.116/PC/9 and Corr.1) and decided to endorse the recommendations contained therein and to



transmit the report to the General Assembly for consideration at its thirty-eighth session (decision 1983/132). At the same session, the Council decided that the programme budget implications (A/CONF.116/PC/9/Add.1) of those recommendations should be revised to adequately reflect the views expressed by delegations at the first session of the Commission Acting as the Preparatory Body and at the first regular session of 1983 of the Council, and requested the Secretary-General to submit those revised proposals to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session (decision 1983/131).

At its thirty-eighth session, 146/ the General Assembly decided to accept with appreciation the offer of the Government of Kenya to act as host at Nairobi, in 1985, to the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women; took note of the report of the Commission on the Status of Women on the work of its first session as the preparatory body for the Conference; endorsed the recommendations contained in the report of the Commission; considered that, within the framework of agenda item 7 of the provisional agenda proposed by the Commission at its first session as the preparatory body for the Conference, particular attention would be paid to the problems of women in Territories under racist colonial rule and in Territories under foreign occupation, on the basis of appropriate documentation from the international conferences on women, held at Mexico City and Copenhagen, with the theme equality, development and peace; and welcomed the decision of the Economic and Social Council, in its resolution 1983/28, to invite non-governmental organizations to participate in the preparations for the Conference (resolution 38/108).

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

(c) 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).

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At its thirty-sixth session, the General Assembly 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, the General Assembly continued its consideration of this question (resolution 37/62).

At its thirty-eighth session, 146/ the General Assembly took note with satisfaction of the recommendations of the Consultative Committee for the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women at its thirteenth and fourteenth sessions (A/38/530, sect. V); expressed its concern that the question of senior women's programme officers posts at the regional commissions was still unresolved and that lack of progress in this regard was seriously impeding work on the women's programmes in several regions; urged the Secretary-General, in consultation with the executive secretaries of the regional commissions, to give priority to solving the question of senior women's programme officers and to take urgently appropriate measures to ensure that all temporary and permanent senior women's programme officers posts at the regional commissions should be continued within the regular budget resources available to them; noted with satisfaction the continuing increase in the number of projects submitted to and financed by the resources of the Fund and their contribution to promoting the involvement of women in development; considered that the Fund had a unique contribution to make in the technical assistance field to the implementation of the goals of the United Nations Decade for Women; stressed that the Fund had a unique contribution to make to the achievement of the goals of the Third United Nations Development Decade, and even beyond it; expressed its appreciation for the voluntary support given to the Fund by Member States, national committees for the Fund, national United Nations associations and other non-governmental organizations; noted with concern that contributions to the Fund had not been sufficient to enable it to take up all the worthwhile projects submitted to it; noted that contributions by Governments had a vital role to play in maintaining and increasing the financial viability and effectiveness of the work of the Fund; urged Governments, accordingly, to continue and increase, where possible, their contributions to the Fund and called upon those Governments that had not yet done so to consider contributing to the Fund; decided that, when considering the reports of the Secretary-General to be submitted to the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session pursuant to Assembly resolution 36/129, all possible options for continuing the Fund's activities beyond the end of the Decade would be reviewed in depth; requested that the results of the forward-looking assessment that was being undertaken on the activities assisted by the Fund be reflected in the reports of the Secretary-General on the Fund to be submitted to the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session; took note with appreciation of the measures taken by the Secretary-General, in response to its resolution 37/62, to improve and streamline the administration of the Fund; commended the United Nations Development Programme on its continuing technical and resource assistance to the Fund; 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 include in his report to the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session information on the implementation of measures taken in response to the problem of ensuring the continuation of all temporary and permanent senior women's programme officers posts at the regional commissions within regular budget resources available to them and to continue, on an annual basis, to include the Fund as one of the programmes of the United Nations Pledging Conference for Development Activities (resolution 38/106).

At the thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly will have before it the following reports of the Secretary-General:

- (a) The continuation of the activities of the Voluntary Fund beyond the Decade, called for in paragraph 6 of resolution 36/129;
- (b) The relocation of the Voluntary Fund, called for in paragraph 7 of resolution 36/129;
- (c) The management of the Voluntary Fund, called for under resolution 38/106.

94. 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, 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. 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. The second and third sessions were held from 1 to 12 August 1983 and from 26 March to 6 April 1984, respectively. In accordance with article 17 of the Convention, the Secretary-General convened on 9 April 1984 the second meeting of the States Parties to the Convention for the purpose of electing 11 members to the Committee. 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. Farida Abou El-Fetouh (Egypt)\*\*

Ms. Elizabeth Evatt (Australia)\*  
Ms. Aida González Martínez (Mexico)\*  
Ms. Luvsandanzangyn Ider (Mongolia)\*\*  
Ms. Zagorka Ilić (Yugoslavia)\*\*  
Ms. Vinitha Jayasinghe (Sri Lanka)\*\*  
Ms. Chryssanthi Laiou-Antoniou (Greece)\*  
Ms. Raquel Macedo de Sheppard (Uruguay)\*\*  
Ms. Guan Mingqian (China)\*\*  
Ms. Maria Margarida de Rego da Costa Salema Moura Ribeiro (Portugal)\*  
Ms. Alma Montenegro de Fletcher (Panama)\*  
Ms. Landrada Mukayiranga (Rwanda)\*\*  
Ms. Edith Oeser (German Democratic Republic)\*  
Ms. Vesselina Peytcheva (Bulgaria)\*\*  
Ms. Maria Regent-Lechowicz (Poland)\*\*  
Ms. Kongit Sinegiorgis (Ethiopia)\*  
Ms. Lucy Smith (Norway)\*  
Ms. Esther Veliz de Villalvilla (Cuba)\*  
Ms. Margareta Wadstein (Sweden)\*

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\* Term of office expires in 1988.

\*\* Term of office expires in 1986.

At its thirty-eighth session, 147/ the General Assembly, inter alia, took note

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147/ References for the thirty-eighth session (agenda item 92):

- (a) Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women: Supplement No. 45 (A/38/45);
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General: A/38/378;
- (c) Report of the Third Committee: A/38/682;
- (d) Resolution 38/109;
- (e) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/38/SR.30-38, 53 and 55-59;
- (f) Plenary meeting: A/38/PV.100.

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of the report of the Committee on its first session (resolution 38/109) (see also discussion of sub-item (b) below).

At the thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women on its second and third sessions, Supplement No. 45 (A/39/45).

(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; and expressed the hope that it would be signed and ratified or acceded to without delay and would come into force at an early date (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; and noted with appreciation that nine Member States had acceded to or ratified the Convention (resolution 35/140).

At its thirty-sixth session, the General Assembly welcomed with great satisfaction the fact that the Convention had entered into force on 3 September 1981; and invited all States which had not yet done so to become parties to the Convention by ratifying or acceding to it (resolution 36/131).

At its thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly noted with appreciation that an increasing number of Member States had ratified or acceded to the Convention; noted further that an important number of Member States had signed the Convention; welcomed the election of 23 members of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women; 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 its thirty-eighth session, <sup>147/</sup> the General Assembly, having taken note of the report of the Secretary-General (A/38/378), noted with appreciation the increasing number of Member States that had ratified or acceded to the Convention; invited States that had not yet done so to become parties to the Convention by ratifying or acceding to it; welcomed the fact that the Committee had successfully started its work and, inter alia, had adopted general guidelines regarding the form and contents of reports received from States parties under article 18 of the Convention; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session a report on the status of the Convention (resolution 38/109).

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

(a) Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women: Supplement No. 45 (A/39/45);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 38/109.

95. 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, twenty-ninth and thirty-third to thirty-fifth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 3027 (XXVII), 3267 (XXIX), 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).

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 Religion or Belief (resolution 36/55).

At its thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly 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; and 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 its thirty-sixth session, in August 1983, the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities recommended that the seminar should

discuss the development of programmes of education designed to foster religious tolerance; and appointed a Special Rapporteur to undertake the comprehensive and thorough study requested by the Commission in its resolution 1983/40 (resolution 1983/31).

At its thirty-eighth session, 148/ the General Assembly, expressing its satisfaction with the action taken by the Sub-Commission and noting that the Economic and Social Council, in its decision 1983/150, had endorsed the request of the Commission on Human Rights to hold a seminar on the encouragement of understanding, tolerance and respect in matters relating to freedom of religion or belief, expressed the hope that the seminar would contribute towards the realization of these aims; and requested the Commission to continue its consideration of measures to implement the Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Intolerance and of Discrimination Based on Religion or Belief and to report, through the Council, to the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session (resolution 38/110).

At its fortieth session, in March 1984, the Commission on Human Rights expressed its belief that the seminar would contribute towards the encouragement of understanding, tolerance and respect in matters relating to freedom of religion or belief; and recommended that the Economic and Social Council authorize the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities to entrust the Special Rapporteur with the preparation of a study, in accordance with the terms of Sub-Commission resolution 1983/31, on the current dimensions of the problems of intolerance and of discrimination on grounds of religion or belief and requested the Special Rapporteur to submit her study to the Sub-Commission at its thirty-seventh session (resolution 1984/57).

At the thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly will have before it the relevant parts of the report of the Economic and Social Council (A/39/3 (Parts I and II)), to be subsequently issued as Supplement No. 3 (A/39/3).

#### 96. 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).

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#### 148/ References for the thirty-eighth session (agenda item 93):

- (a) Report of the Third Committee: A/38/683;
- (b) Resolution 38/110;
- (c) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/38/SR.49-53, 57 and 59;
- (d) Plenary meeting: A/38/PV.100.

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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, twenty-seventh to thirty-first, thirty-third and thirty-fifth to thirty-seventh sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 2721 (XXV), 3026 (XXVII), 3150 (XXVIII), 3268 (XXIX), 3384 (XXX), 31/128, 33/53, 35/130 A and B, 36/56 A and B, 37/188 and 37/189 A and B).

The Commission on Human Rights considered the item at its twenty-sixth and twenty-seventh, thirtieth to thirty-third and thirty-seventh to thirty-ninth sessions (resolutions 14 (XXVI), 10 (XXVII), 2 (XXX), 11 (XXXI), 11 (XXXII), 10 A and B (XXIII), 38 (XXXVII), 1982/4 to 1982/7 and 1983/41 to 1983/44).

At its thirty-eighth session, 149/ the General Assembly, inter alia, again urged the Commission on Human Rights and, through it, the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities to expedite their consideration of the draft body of guidelines, principles and guarantees for the protection of persons detained on grounds of mental ill-health, so that the Commission could submit its views and recommendations, including a draft body of guidelines, principles and guarantees, to the Assembly at its fortieth session, through the Economic and Social Council (resolution 38/111); invited those Member States, specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system that had not yet done so to submit their information pursuant to Assembly resolution 35/130 A; and requested the Commission on Human Rights to pay special attention to the question of 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, taking into consideration the information submitted pursuant to resolution 35/130 A (resolution 38/112); stressed once again the urgent need for the international community to make every effort to strengthen peace and remove the growing threat of war, particularly nuclear war; called upon all States, appropriate organs of the United Nations, specialized agencies and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations concerned to take the necessary measures to ensure that the results of scientific and technological progress were used exclusively in the interests of international peace, for the benefit of mankind and for promoting and encouraging universal respect for human

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149/ References for the thirty-eighth session (agenda item 94):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/38/195;
- (b) Report of the Third Committee: A/38/684;
- (c) Resolutions 38/111 to 38/113;
- (d) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/38/SR.49-54, and 56-59;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/38/PV.100.



rights and fundamental freedoms; and again called upon all States that had not yet done so to take effective measures with a view to prohibiting by law any propaganda for war (resolution 38/113).

At its fortieth session, in March 1984, the Commission on Human Rights requested the Secretary-General to submit an updated 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 to the Commission at its forty-second session; and further requested the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities to consider areas in which studies could be undertaken on the most effective ways and means of using the results of scientific and technological developments (resolution 1984/27); stressed once again the urgent need for the international community to make every effort to strengthen peace and remove the threat of war, particularly nuclear war; and appealed to all States, appropriate organs of the United Nations, specialized agencies and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations concerned to take the necessary measures to ensure that the results of scientific and technological progress were used exclusively in the interests of international peace, for the benefit of mankind and for promoting and encouraging universal respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms (resolution 1984/28); requested once again the Sub-Commission to undertake as a matter of priority a study on the use of the achievements of scientific and technological progress to ensure the right to work and development (resolution 1984/29); noting that the report of the Secretary-General (E/CN.4/1199 and Add.1) conveyed the recommendations of a group of eminent international experts which met from 15 to 19 September 1975 to discuss "the balance which should be established between scientific and technological progress and the intellectual, spiritual, cultural and moral advancement of humanity", requested the Secretary-General to invite Member States, United Nations bodies and specialized agencies to submit their views and comments on the recommendations of the international experts (resolution 1984/30); noting the final report entitled "Human rights and scientific and technological developments - Principles, guidelines and guarantees for the protection of persons detained on grounds of mental ill-health or suffering from mental disorder" (E/CN.4/Sub.2/1983/17 and Add.1), recommended that the Economic and Social Council request the Sub-Commission to establish a sessional working group further to examine as a matter of high priority the draft body of principles, guidelines and guarantees and to submit it to the Commission on Human Rights at its forty-second session (resolution 1984/47); and decided to recommend to the Economic and Social Council that the above-mentioned final report should be published (decision 1984/108).

At the thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 38/112.

97. 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 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-ninth 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), 26 (XXXVII), 1982/39 and 1983/52).

At its thirty-fourth to thirty-seventh sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 34/4, 35/131, 36/57 and 37/190).

At its thirty-eighth session, 150/ the General Assembly, inter alia, requested the Commission on Human Rights to give the highest priority at its fortieth session to the question of completing the draft convention and to make every effort to submit it, through the Economic and Social Council, to the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session (resolution 38/114).

At its fortieth session, in March 1984, the Commission on Human Rights decided to continue at its forty-first session, as a matter of the highest priority, its work on the elaboration of the draft convention on 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 1984/24).

At the thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly will have before it the relevant parts of the report of the Economic and Social Council (A/39/3 (Parts I and II)), to be subsequently issued as Supplement No. 3 (A/39/3).

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150/ References for the thirty-eighth session (agenda item 95):

- (a) Report of the Third Committee: A/38/685;
- (b) Resolution 38/114;
- (c) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/38/SR.49-54, 57 and 59;
- (d) Plenary meeting: A/38/PV.100.

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98. 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.

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 18 members:

Mr. Andrés Aguilar (Venezuela)\*

Mr. Mohammed Al Douri (Iraq)\*

Mr. Néjib Bouziri (Tunisia)\*\*

Mr. Joseph A. L. Cooray (Sri Lanka)\*\*

Ms. Gisèle Côté-Harper (Canada)\*

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. Andreas V. Mavrommatis (Cyprus)\*

Mr. Anatoly Petrovich Movchan (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics)\*

Mr. Birame Ndiaye (Senegal)\*\*

Mr. Torkel Opsahl (Norway)\*\*

Mr. Julio Prado Vallejo (Ecuador)\*\*

Mr. Alejandro Serrano Caldera (Nicaragua)\*

Mr. Christian Tomuschat (Federal Republic of Germany)\*\*

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\* Term of office expires on 31 December 1984.

\*\* Term of office expires on 31 December 1986.

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-eighth session, 151/ the General Assembly, inter alia, noted with appreciation the report of the Human Rights Committee on its seventeenth, eighteenth and nineteenth sessions (A/38/40) 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; 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, the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination and the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women and also to transmit the annual reports of the Committee to those bodies; and urged the Secretary-General also to expedite arrangements for publication of the official public records of the Committee in bound volumes, as indicated in Assembly resolution 37/191, starting with its first session (resolution 38/116).

At the same session, the General Assembly authorized the provision of Arabic language services required for meetings of the States parties to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights as well as of the Human Rights Committee; and requested the Secretary-General to take appropriate measures to that end (resolution 38/115).

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151/ References for the thirty-eighth session (agenda item 96):

- (a) Report of the Human Rights Committee: Supplement No. 40 (A/38/40);
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General: A/38/392;
- (c) Report of the Third Committee: A/38/686 and Corr.1;
- (d) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/38/697;
- (e) Resolutions 38/115 and 38/117;
- (f) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/38/SR.49-54, 56, 57 and 59;
- (g) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/38/SR.56;
- (h) Plenary meeting: A/38/PV.100.

At the thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Human Rights Committee on its twentieth, twenty-first and twenty-second sessions, which will be issued as Supplement No. 40 (A/39/40).

(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 1984, 80 States had ratified or acceded to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, 77 States had ratified or acceded to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and 32 States had ratified or acceded to the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

The Sessional Working Group of Governmental Experts on the Implementation of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, established in accordance with Economic and Social Council decision 1978/10 and resolution 1982/33, held its sixth session at United Nations Headquarters from 16 April to 4 May 1984. The Group of Experts is composed of the representatives of the following 13 States parties to the Covenant: Bulgaria,\* Denmark,\*\*\* Ecuador,\* France,\*\* German Democratic Republic,\*\*\* Japan,\*\*\* Jordan,\* Kenya,\*\* Libyan Arab Jamahiriya,\* Peru,\*\* Spain,\* Tunisia\*\*\* and Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.\*\*

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\* Term of office expires on 31 December 1984.

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

\*\*\* Term of office expires on 31 December 1986.

At its first regular session of 1983, the Economic and Social Council agreed to postpone to a later date the election of two members of the Group of Experts, one from the Latin American States and one from the Asian States.

At its sixth session, the Group of Experts considered reports submitted by States parties under the first, second and third stages of the programme established under Economic and Social Council resolution 1988 (IX) and submitted a report to the Council at its first regular session of 1984 in which it made suggestions and recommendations arising from its consideration of those reports.

At its thirty-eighth session, 151/ 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, and, in those instances in which it was not possible to do so, to inform the Group of Experts as to when those reports would be submitted; noted with satisfaction that the majority of States parties to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and an increasing number of States parties to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, had been represented by experts for the presentation of their reports, thereby assisting the Human Rights Committee and the Economic and Social Council in their work, and hoped that all States parties to both Covenants would arrange such representation in the future; again invited all States that had not yet done so to become parties to both Covenants, as well as to consider acceding to the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights; requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session a report on the status of the International Covenants on Human Rights and the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights; and urged the Secretary-General to take further positive steps to ensure that adequate publicity and other arrangements were made to enable the Human Rights Committee and the Council to implement effectively, within existing resources, their respective functions under the International Covenants on Human Rights (resolution 38/116).

At the same session, the General Assembly took note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General on the reporting obligations of States parties under the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and other relevant human rights instruments (A/38/393); reiterated the importance it attached to the reporting systems established by the International Covenants on Human Rights; requested the Secretary-General to transmit his report to the Economic and Social Council; requested the Council and its Sessional Working Group of Governmental Experts on the Implementation of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights to consider the suggestions contained in the report of the Secretary-General with a view to improving the situation regarding the submission of reports under the Covenant; requested the Secretary-General to consider the possibility of convening, in accordance with the suggestion contained in the report of the Human Rights Committee (A/38/40) and within existing resources, a meeting of the Chairman of the bodies entrusted with the consideration of reports under the relevant human rights instruments in order to consider the report of the Secretary-General, taking into

account the results of Assembly resolution 38/20 and of the present resolution; and requested the Secretary-General to inform the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session of the views and suggestions expressed at the meeting (resolution 38/117).

At the thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly will have before it the reports of the Secretary-General called for in paragraph 10 of resolution 38/116 and paragraph 6 of resolution 38/117.

(c) Elaboration of a second optional protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty

At its thirty-fifth session, in 1980, the General Assembly took note of the draft resolution entitled "Measures aiming at the ultimate abolition of capital punishment (draft Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights)" (A/C.3/35/L.75); decided to consider at its thirty-sixth session the idea of elaborating a draft of a second optional protocol to the Covenant for that purpose; and requested the Secretary-General to transmit the text of the draft resolution to Governments for their comments and observations and to submit a report to the Assembly at its thirty-sixth session (decision 35/437).

At its thirty-sixth session, the General Assembly, taking note of the report of the Secretary-General (A/36/441 and Add.1 and 2), invited Member States to submit further comments and observations on the above-mentioned draft resolution and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session a report containing the views of Governments (resolution 36/59).

At its thirty-seventh session, <sup>152/</sup> the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General (A/37/407 and Add.1); 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

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152/ References for the thirty-seventh session (agenda item 87):

- (a) Report of the Human Rights Committee: Supplement No. 40 (A/37/40);
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General: A/37/407 and Add.1;
- (c) Report of the Third Committee: A/37/718;
- (d) Resolution 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.

Social Council, to the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session; and decided to resume at its thirty-ninth session, under the item entitled "International Covenants on Human Rights", the consideration of 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, with a view to considering what steps might be taken in this area (resolution 37/192).

At its fortieth session, in March 1984, the Commission on Human Rights decided to transmit to the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities the draft of a second optional protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty, together with all the pertinent documents and material from the Commission and the General Assembly, and invited the Sub-Commission to consider the idea of elaborating a draft of a second optional protocol at its next session and to submit its views thereon to the Commission at its forty-first session; invited the Sub-Commission to consider establishing a sessional working group at its next session to consider the idea of elaborating a draft of a second optional protocol; requested the Secretary-General to inform the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session of the action taken by the Commission at its fortieth session and by the Sub-Commission at its thirty-seventh session; and decided to consider this matter further at its forty-first session (resolution 1984/19).

At the thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 37/192.

99. Torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment:  
reports of the Secretary-General

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.

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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; 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; and 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). Consideration is being given to the appointment of a fifth member of the Board of Trustees.

At its thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly requested the Commission on Human Rights to complete as a matter of highest priority, at its 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-eighth session, 153/ the General Assembly expressed its gratitude and appreciation to those Governments and individuals that had already contributed to the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture; and called upon all Governments, organizations and individuals in a position to do so to respond favourably to requests for contributions to the Fund (resolution 38/92); urged all Governments to take measures with a view to promoting the application by all health personnel and Government officials, in particular those employed in institutions of detention or imprisonment, of the Principles of Medical Ethics relevant to the role of health personnel, particularly physicians, in the

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153/ References for the thirty-eighth session (agenda item 97):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture: A/38/221;
- (b) Report of the Third Committee: A/38/687;
- (c) Resolutions 38/92, 38/118 and 38/119;
- (d) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/38/49-54, 57 and 59;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/38/PV.100.

protection of prisoners and detainees against torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment; requested the Secretary-General to disseminate the Principles of Medical Ethics widely and in as many languages as possible and to issue a pamphlet containing the text of the Principles in the six official languages of the United Nations; called upon all Governments to give the Principles of Medical Ethics the widest possible distribution, in particular among medical and paramedical associations and institutions of detention or imprisonment, in an official language of the State; invited all relevant intergovernmental organizations, in particular the World Health Organization, the non-governmental organizations concerned to bring the Principles of Medical Ethics to the attention of the widest possible group of individuals, especially those active in the medical and paramedical field; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session on the steps taken by the United Nations and the relevant specialized agencies, as well as by Governments, for the dissemination and implementation of the Principles of Medical Ethics (resolution 38/118); welcomed Economic and Social Council resolution 1983/38, in which the Council authorized a meeting of an open-ended working group of the Commission on Human Rights for a period of one week prior to the fortieth session of the Commission to complete the work on a draft convention against torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment; and requested the Commission to complete, at its fortieth session, the drafting of such a convention, with a view to submitting a draft, including provisions for the effective implementation of the future convention, to the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session (resolution 38/119).

At its fortieth session, in March 1984, the Commission on Human Rights expressed its appreciation for the work achieved by the working group in preparing the text of a draft convention against torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment; decided to transmit to the General Assembly, through the Economic and Social Council, the report of the working group as well as the summary records of the Commission's debate on the item; requested the Secretary-General to bring those documents to the attention of the Governments of all States and to invite those Governments to communicate to him, preferably before 1 September 1984, their comments on the draft convention contained in the annex to the working group's report; requested the Secretary-General to submit the comments received to the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session; and recommended that the Assembly consider, pursuant to its resolution 38/119, the draft convention as a matter of priority, with a view to the early adoption of a convention against torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment (resolution 1984/21); expressed its gratitude and appreciation to those Governments, organizations and individuals that had already contributed to the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture; and called upon all Governments, organizations and individuals in a position to do so to respond favourably to requests for contributions to the Fund (resolution 1984/22).

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

- (a) Report of the Economic and Social Council (A/39/3 (Parts I and II)), to be subsequently issued as Supplement No. 3;
- (b) Reports of the Secretary-General called for under resolutions 36/151 and 38/118 and Commission on Human Rights resolution 1984/21.

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100. 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 (XVII), 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.

At its thirty-eighth session, 154/ the General Assembly commended the High Commissioner and his staff for the valuable work they performed 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; deplored all violations of the rights and safety of refugees and asylum-seekers; urged States, in co-operation with the Office and other competent international bodies, to take all measures necessary to ensure the safety of refugees and asylum-seekers; reaffirmed the

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154/ References for the thirty-eighth session (agenda item 98):

- (a) Report of the High Commissioner: Supplement No. 12 (A/38/12 and Corr.1) and Supplement No. 12A (A/38/12/Add.1);
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General: A/38/526;
- (c) Report of the Third Committee: A/38/688;
- (d) Resolutions 38/120 and 38/121;
- (e) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/38/SR.42-46, 54, 56, 57 and 59;
- (f) Plenary meeting: A/38/PV.100.

principle of international solidarity and burden-sharing in responding to the refugee problem; commended all States that facilitated the attainment of durable solutions, accepted refugees for resettlement and contributed generously to the High Commissioner's programme; and noted with appreciation the continuing support given to the High Commissioner by agencies of the United Nations system, as well as intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, in carrying out his humanitarian task and requested the High Commissioner to continue to co-ordinate his efforts with those agencies and organizations (resolution 38/121). At the same session, the Assembly took note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General on preparations for the Second International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa (A/38/526); approved the proposed Conference arrangements contained in paragraph 17 of the report of the Secretary-General; requested the Secretary-General to invite all States to participate in the Conference at the ministerial level and to invite also the relevant organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to participate in the Conference at a high level; appealed to the international community, all States, 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 in Africa and to ensuring the success of the Conference; requested the Secretary-General, in close co-operation with the Organization of African Unity and the Office of the High Commissioner, to ensure that, in the period leading up to the Conference, all appropriate measures were taken so that Member States, in particular, principal donors, were kept fully informed of the priority needs of the affected countries and that contacts were established in the capitals concerned to mobilize the necessary support and resources; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session (resolution 38/120).

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

- (a) Report of the High Commissioner covering the period from 1 April 1983 to 31 March 1984: Supplement No. 12 (A/39/12);
- (b) Addendum to the report of the High Commissioner, containing the report on the thirty-fifth session of the Executive Committee of the High Commissioner's Programme: Supplement No. 12A (A/39/12/Add.1);
- (c) Report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 38/120.

101. 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, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General (A/37/530); 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 its thirty-eighth session, 155/ the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General (A/38/478); requested the Secretary-General through the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, to explore all avenues leading to a further improvement of regional and interregional co-ordination of activities against drug trafficking and drug abuse, in particular to continue to pursue efforts and initiatives with a view to establishing, on a continuing basis, co-ordination mechanisms for drug law enforcement in regions where these did not yet exist, to give appropriate priority to measures designed to alleviate the special problems of transit States through co-operative regional and interregional efforts and, in this regard, to bring the resolution to the attention of all regional and interregional meetings concerned with drug trafficking and drug abuse, and to make every effort to convene, within the resources that might be made available to him, the interregional meeting of heads of national law enforcement agencies proposed in paragraph 5 (c) of Assembly resolution 37/198; and also requested him to prepare a progress report for review by the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session (resolution 38/122).

At the thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 38/122.

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155/ References for the thirty-eighth session (agenda item 99):

- (a) Report of the Economic and Social Council: Supplement No. 3 (A/38/3), chap. V;
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General: A/38/478;
- (c) Report of the Third Committee: A/38/689;
- (d) Resolution 38/122;
- (e) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/38/SR.47, 48, 54, 57 and 59;
- (f) Plenary meeting: A/38/PV.100.

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102. Alternative approaches and ways and means within the United Nations system for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms:

- (a) Implementation of General Assembly resolution 38/124
- (b) National institutions for the protection and promotion 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 (resolution 32/130).

At its thirty-third session, the General Assembly, 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 (resolution 24 (XXXV)).

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly 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 (resolution 28 (XXXVI)).

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly requested the Commission on Human Rights 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).

At its thirty-seventh session, in March 1981, the Commission on Human Rights 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 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); 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 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); and decided, in response to resolution 36/135, to inform the General 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 the overall analysis (resolution 1982/40).

At its thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly reiterated its request that the Commission on Human Rights continue its current work on the overall analysis in accordance with Assembly resolution 32/130 (resolution 37/199); 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; and 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 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-eighth session, 156/ the General Assembly took note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General on national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights (A/38/416); invited all Member States to take appropriate steps for the establishment or, where they already existed, the strengthening of national institutions for the protection and promotion of human rights; requested the Secretary-General to transmit his report to Governments and to invite them to submit additional information, comments and observations, with a view to developing further the various types of national institutions for the protection and promotion of human rights; also requested the Secretary-General, in the light of his previous reports and of further information received, to submit to the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session an updated report providing detailed information on the various types of national and local institutions for the

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156/ References for the thirty-eighth session (agenda item 100):

- (a) Reports of the Secretary-General:
  - (i) National institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights: A/38/416;
  - (ii) Study on international conditions and human rights: A/38/511;
- (b) Report of the Third Committee: A/38/690;
- (c) Resolutions 38/123 and 38/124;
- (d) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/38/SR.38-42, 54 and 56-59;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/38/PV.100.

protection and promotion of human rights, taking into account differing social and legal systems and the contributions that national and local institutions could make towards the implementation of international human rights instruments; decided to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-ninth session a sub-item entitled "National institutions for the protection and promotion of human rights" (resolution 38/123); reiterated its request to the Commission on Human Rights to continue its current work on the overall analysis; and requested the Commission to take the necessary measures to promote the right to development, taking into account the results of the Working Group of Governmental Experts on the Right to Development (resolution 38/124).

At its fortieth session, in March 1984, the Commission on Human Rights noted with appreciation the review undertaken by its open-ended working group on the overall analysis of its work since 1978 (E/CN.4/1984/73); and decided to consider at its forty-first session, in the light of discussions at the thirty-ninth session of the General Assembly, the establishment of an open-ended working group to continue the overall analysis (resolution 1984/59); took note of the report of the Secretary-General on development of public information activities in the field of human rights (E/CN.4/1984/23); requested the Secretary-General to proceed as soon as possible within existing resources with the reprinting of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in the format of a personalized human rights document, implementation of greater use of audio-visual techniques designed for both children and adults, and the preparation of a list of basic reference works on human rights for use by United Nations information centres as well as other interested bodies; requested the Secretary-General to take all appropriate measures to enhance and further develop the promotional and public information activities of the Centre for Human Rights in order to enable it better to carry out its functions as a lead agency within the United Nations system on human rights matters; further requested the Secretary-General to continue to keep the Commission informed on the promotional activities of the United Nations in the field of human rights in the various regions of the world and on the elaboration and implementation of the programmes referred to in his previous reports and in the relevant resolutions of the Commission, including the programme for the dissemination of international instruments on human rights and the activities of the United Nations information centres, and to this end to submit to the Commission at its forty-first session a comprehensive report (resolution 1984/58); and decided to adjourn to its forty-first session consideration of the question of the creation of a post of United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (decision 1984/112).

At the thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 38/123.

103. Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter of 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

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-eighth session, 157/ 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 38/49).

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

- (a) Report of the Special Committee: A/39/23 (Parts I-VIII), to be subsequently issued as Supplement No. 23 (A/39/23);
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General.

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157/ References for the thirty-eighth session (agenda item 102):

- (a) Report of the Special Committee: Supplement No. 23 (A/38/23), chap. VII;
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General: A/38/477;
- (c) Report of the Fourth Committee: A/38/608 and Corr.1;
- (d) Resolution 38/49;
- (e) Meetings of the Fourth Committee: A/C.4/38/SR.8 and 10-19;
- (f) Plenary meeting: A/37/PV.86.

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 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-eighth session, 158/ the General Assembly, inter alia, reiterated the provisions of its previous resolutions on the subject; requested the Special Committee to take due account of the register called for in resolution 36/51 and prepared by the United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations in ensuring that all economic activities in Non-Self-Governing Territories were aimed at strengthening and diversifying their economies in the interests of the indigenous peoples and their speedy accession to independence and that those peoples were not exploited for political, military and other purposes detrimental to their interests; and requested the Special Committee to continue to examine the question and report thereon to the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session (resolution 38/50).

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 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-ninth session (decision 38/419).

At the thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly will have before it the relevant parts of the report of the Special Committee (A/39/23 (Parts I-VIII), which will be subsequently issued as Supplement No. 23 (A/39/23).

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158/ References for the thirty-eighth session (agenda item 103):

- (a) Report of the Special Committee: Supplement No. 23 (A/38/23), chaps. IV and V; A/AC.109/731, A/AC.109/736, A/AC.109/737 and Corr.1, A/AC.109/738, A/AC.109/742-A/AC.109/744;
- (b) Note by the Secretary-General: A/38/444;
- (c) Report of the Fourth Committee: A/38/582 and Corr.1;
- (d) Resolution 38/51 and decision 38/419;
- (e) Meetings of the Fourth Committee: A/C.4/38/SR.2-10;
- (f) Plenary meeting: A/38/PV.86.

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-eighth session, 159/ the General Assembly, inter alia, expressed its concern that the assistance extended thus far by certain specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to the colonial peoples, particularly the people of Namibia and their national liberation movement, the South West Africa People's Organization, was far from adequate in relation to the actual needs of the peoples concerned; regretted that the World Bank 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; strongly condemned the persistent collaboration between the Fund and South Africa, in disregard of repeated resolutions to the contrary by the Assembly,

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159/ References for the thirty-eighth session (agenda items 104 and 12):

- (a) Report of the Special Committee: Supplement No. 23 (A/38/23), chap. VI;
- (b) Report of the Economic and Social Council: Supplement No. 3 (A/38/3), chaps. I and VI;
- (c) Report of the Secretary-General: A/38/111 and Add.1 and 2, Add.3 and Corr.1 and Add.4;
- (d) Report of the Fourth Committee: A/38/609;
- (e) Resolution 38/51;
- (f) Meetings of the Fourth Committee: A/C.4/38/SR.8 and 10-19;
- (g) Plenary meeting: A/38/PV.86.

in particular the granting of a loan of \$1.1 billion to South Africa in November 1982 in defiance of Assembly resolution 37/2, and called upon the Fund to rescind the loan and 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 present resolution with a view to formulating specific programmes beneficial to the peoples of the colonial Territories, particularly Namibia; urged the specialized agencies and other organizations and institutions of the United Nations system to assist in accelerating progress in all sectors of the national life of the small Territories, particularly in the development of their economies; 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, 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-ninth session (resolution 38/51).

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

- (a) Report of the Special Committee: A/39/23 (Parts I-VIII), to be subsequently issued as Supplement No. 23 (A/39/23);
- (b) Report of the Economic and Social Council: A/39/3 (Parts I and II), to be subsequently issued as Supplement No. 3 (A/39/3);
- (c) Report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 38/51.

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.



C. Second Committee (continued)

<u>Session</u>	<u>Chairman</u>	<u>Vice-Chairman</u>	<u>Rapporteur</u>
Thirty-eighth	Mr. Peter Dietze (German Democratic Republic)	Mr. Phillip H. Gibson (New Zealand)	Mr. Policarpo Arce-Rojas (Colombia)
		Mr. Fariq S. Ziada (Iraq)	

C. Second Committee (continued)

<u>Session</u>	<u>Chairman</u>	<u>Vice-Chairman</u>	<u>Rapporteur</u>
Thirty-first	Mr. Jaime Valdés (Bolivia)	Mr. Ion Goritza (Romania)	Mr. Gerhard Pfanzelter (Austria)
Thirty-second	Mr. Peter Jankowitsch (Austria)	Mr. Mohan Prasad Lohani (Nepal)	Mr. Ibrahim Suleiman Dharat (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya)
Thirty-third	Mr. Louis Kayanda Mwangaguhunga (Uganda)	Mr. Umayya Salah Tukan (Jordan)	Mr. Theophilos Theophilou (Cyprus)
Thirty-fourth	Mr. Costiu Murgescu (Romania)	Mr. Siegfried Zachmann (German Democratic Republic)	Mr. Euripides Evriviades (Cyprus)
Thirty-fifth	Mr. Abdelhadi Sbihi (Morocco)	Mr. Abul Ahsan (Bangladesh)	Miss Paulina García Donoso (Ecuador)
Thirty-sixth	Mr. Leandro I. Vercelles (Philippines)	Mr. José Luis Xifra (Spain)	Mrs. Maureen Stephenson-Vernon (Jamaica)
Thirty-seventh	Mr. O. O. Fafowora (Nigeria)	Mr. Enrique G. ter Horst (Venezuela)	Mr. Ahmed Ould Sid'Ahmed (Mauritania)
		Mr. Qazi Shaukat Fareed (Pakistan)	Mr. Stoyan Bakalov (Bulgaria)
		Mr. George Papadatos (Greece)	

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 (Islamic Republic of Iran)	Mr. Mohamed Warsama (Somalia)
Twenty-fifth	Mr. Walter Guevara Arze (Bolivia)	Mr. S. Edward Peal (Liberia)	Mr. Leandro Verceles (Philippines)
Twenty-sixth	Mr. Narciso G. Reyes (Philippines)	Mr. Bernardo de Azevedo Brito (Brazil)	Mr. Salih Mohamed Osman (Sudan)
Twenty-seventh	Mr. Bruce Rankin (Canada)	Mr. Mokhless M. Gobba (Egypt)	Mr. Farouk Farhang (Afghanistan)
Twenty-eighth	Mr. Zewde Gabre-Sellassie (Ethiopia)	Mr. János Pataki (Hungary)	Mr. Chusei Yamada (Japan)
Twenty-ninth	Mr. Jihad Karam (Iraq)	Mr. Luis González Arias (Paraguay)	Mr. Luis Lascarro (Colombia)
Thirtieth	Mr. Olof Rydbeck (Sweden)	Mr. Izzeldin Hamid (Sudan)	Mr. Fazlul Karim (Bangladesh)
		Mr. Daniel Massonet (Belgium)	
		Mr. Mohamed Wafik Hosny (Egypt)	
		Mr. Jaime Valdés (Bolivia)	

B. Special Political Committee (continued)

<u>Session</u>	<u>Chairman</u>	<u>Vice-Chairman</u>	<u>Rapporteur</u>
Thirty-first	Mr. Mooki V. Molapo (Lesotho)	Mr. John Gregoriades (Greece)	Mr. Percy Haynes (Guyana)
Thirty-second	Mr. Bernhard Neugebauer (German Democratic Republic)	Mr. Zakaria Sibahi (Syrian Arab Republic)	Miss Ruth L. Dobson (Australia)
Thirty-third	Mr. Rodolfo E. Piza Escalante (Costa Rica)	Mr. Donald G. Blackman (Barbados)	Mr. Abduldayem M. Mubarez (Yemen)
Thirty-fourth	Mr. Hammoud El-Choufi (Syrian Arab Republic)	Mr. K. B. Shahi (Nepal)	Mr. Paul Cotton (New Zealand)
Thirty-fifth	Mr. Leonardo Mathias (Portugal)	Mr. Abdel-Magied A. Hassan (Sudan)	Mr. Heli Peláez (Peru)
Thirty-sixth	Mr. Nathan Irumba (Uganda)	Mr. Gustav Ortner (Austria)	Mr. Zahary Radoukov (Bulgaria)
Thirty-seventh	Mr. Abduldayem Mubarez (Yemen)	Mr. Gustavo E. Figueroa (Argentina)	Mr. Faruk Logoglu (Turkey)
Thirty-eighth	Mr. Ernesto Rodríguez Medina (Colombia)	Mr. Winston A. Tubman (Liberia)	Mr. Edouard Lingani (Upper Volta)

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. Goñi 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 (Islamic Republic of Iran)
Twenty-seventh	Mr. Hady Touré (Guinea)	Mr. Julio César Carasales (Argentina)	Mr. Omer Ersan Akbel (Turkey)
Twenty-eighth	Mr. Károly Szarka (Hungary)	Mr. Wissam Zahawie (Iraq)	Mr. Massimo Castaldo (Italy)
Twenty-ninth	Mr. Per Lind (Sweden)	Mr. Ladislav Smíd (Czechoslovakia)	Mr. Hassan Abduldjalil (Indonesia)
Thirtieth	Mr. Roberto Martínez Ordóñez (Honduras)	Mr. Gueorgui Ghelev (Bulgaria)	Mr. Guenter Mauersberger (German Democratic Republic)
		Mr. José Luis Martínez (Venezuela)	
		Mr. Abdirizak Haji Hussein (Somalia)	
		Mr. Erik Tellmann (Norway)	

<u>A. First Committee (continued)</u>			
<u>Session</u>	<u>Chairman</u>	<u>Vice-Chairman</u>	<u>Rapporteur</u>
Thirty-seventh	Mr. James Victor Gbeho (Ghana)	Mr. J. C. Carasales (Argentina)	Mr. Luvsangiin Erdenechuluun (Mongolia)
Thirty-eighth	Mr. Tom Eric Vraalsen (Norway)	Mr. Tom Eric Vraalsen (Norway)	Mr. Humberto Y. Goyén Alvez (Uruguay)

A. First Committee (continued)

<u>Session</u>	<u>Chairman</u>	<u>Vice-Chairman</u>	<u>Rapporteur</u>
Thirtieth	Mr. Edouard Ghorra (Lebanon)	Mr. Patrice Mikanagu (Burundi)	Mr. Horacio Arteaga Acosta (Venezuela)
		Mr. Rüdiger von Wechmar (Federal Republic of Germany)	
Thirty-first	Mr. Henryk Jaroszek (Poland)	Mr. Frank Edmund Boaten (Ghana)	Mr. Kedar Bhakta Shrestha (Nepal)
		Mr. António da Costa Lobo (Portugal)	
Thirty-second	Mr. Frank Edmund Boaten (Ghana)	Mr. Imre Hollai (Hungary)	Mr. Francisco Correa (Mexico)
		Mr. Ilkka Olavi Pastinen (Finland)	
Thirty-third	Mr. Ilkka Olavi Pastinen (Finland)	Mr. Boubker Cherkaoui (Morocco)	Mr. Miodrag Mihajlović (Yugoslavia)
		Mr. Hugo V. Palma (Peru)	
Thirty-fourth	Mr. Davidson L. Hepburn (Bahamas)	Mr. Awad S. Burwin (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya)	Mr. Ernst Sucharipa (Austria)
		Mr. Yuri N. Kuchubey (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic)	
Thirty-fifth	Mr. Niaz A. Naik (Pakistan)	Mr. Aidan Mulloy (Ireland)	Mr. Ronald L. Kensmil (Suriname)
		Mr. Ferdinand Léopold Oyono (Cameroon)	
Thirty-sixth	Mr. Ignac Golob (Yugoslavia)	Mr. Mario Carías (Honduras)	Mr. Alenayehu Makonnen (Ethiopia)
		Mr. Alejandro D. Yango (Philippines)	

Officers of the Main CommitteesA. 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. Tchernouchchenko (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic)
Twenty-second	Mr. Ismail Fahmy (Egypt)	Mr. G. G. Tchernouchchenko (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. C. Torsten W. Orn (Sweden)
Twenty-third	Mr. Piero Vinci (Italy)	Mr. Reynaldo Galindo Pohl (El Salvador)	Mr. Maxime Léopold Zollner (Benin)
Twenty-fourth	Mr. Agha Shahi (Pakistan)	Mr. Alhaji S. D. Kolo (Nigeria)	Mr. Lloyd Barnett (Jamaica)
Twenty-fifth	Mr. Andrés Aguilar (Venezuela)	Mr. Abdulrahim A. Farah (Somalia)	Mr. Zdenek Cerník (Czechoslovakia)
Twenty-sixth	Mr. Milko Tarabanov (Bulgaria)	Mr. Radha Krishna Ramphul (Mauritius)	Mr. Giovanni Migliuolo (Italy)
Twenty-seventh	Mr. Radha Krishna Ramphul (Mauritius)	Mr. Abdullah Y. Bishara (Kuwait)	Mr. Gustavo Santiso Gálvez (Guatemala)
Twenty-eighth	Mr. Otto Borch (Denmark)	Mr. Ion Datcu (Romania)	Mr. Alvaro de Soto (Peru)
Twenty-ninth	Mr. Carlos Ortiz de Rozas (Argentina)	Mr. Blaise Rabetafika (Madagascar)	Mr. António da Costa Lobo (Portugal)
		Mr. Bernhard Neugebauer (German Democratic Republic)	
		Mr. Mir Abdul Wahab Siddiq (Afghanistan)	



<u>Special sessions</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Country</u>
Sixth	1974	Mr. Leopoldo Benites	Ecuador
Seventh	1975	Mr. Abdelaziz Bouteflika	Algeria
Eighth	1978	Mr. Lazar Mojsov	Yugoslavia
Ninth	1978	Mr. Lazar Mojsov	Yugoslavia
Tenth	1978	Mr. Lazar Mojsov	Yugoslavia
Eleventh	1980	Mr. Salim A. Salim	United Republic of Tanzania
Twelfth	1982	Mr. Ismat T. Kittani	Iraq
<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

<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
Thirty-eighth	1983 <u>a/</u>	Mr. Jorge E. Illueca	Panama
<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

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

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a/ The session ended during the following year.

the draft Body of Principles; and requested the Secretary-General to circulate to Member States the report of the open-ended Working Group established at the thirty-eighth session (decision 38/426).

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

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).

At its thirty-seventh session the General Assembly 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 its thirty-eighth session, 194/ the General Assembly decided to defer to its thirty-ninth session consideration of the report of the Secretary-General (A/38/298 and Add.1 and 2); again invited Governments and the international organizations concerned to communicate to the Secretary-General, by 1 May 1984, their observations on the report; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session a report on draft standard rules of procedure for United Nations conferences' (decision 38/427).

At the thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under decision 38/427.

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194/ References for the thirty-eighth session (agenda item 137):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/38/298 and Add.1 and 2;
- (b) Report of the Sixth Committee: A/38/677;
- (c) Decision 38/427;
- (d) Meeting of the Sixth Committee: A/C.6/38/SR.72;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/38/PV.101.

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 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 its thirty-seventh session, 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 its thirty-eighth session, 193/ the General Assembly took note with appreciation of the report of the Working Group on the Draft Body of Principles for the Protection of All Persons under Any Form of Detention or Imprisonment (A/C.6/38/L.8); decided to establish at its thirty-ninth session an open-ended working group of the Sixth Committee with a view to expediting the finalization of

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193/ References for the thirty-eighth session (agenda item 136):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/38/388 and Add.1-3;
- (b) Report of the Sixth Committee: A/38/676;
- (c) Report of the Working Group: A/C.6/38/L.8 and Corr.1 and 2;
- (d) Decision 38/426;
- (e) Meetings of the Sixth Committee: A/C.6/38/SR.3 and 70;
- (f) Plenary meeting: A/38/PV.101.

held 10 meetings between 28 October and 7 December 1983, completed a first reading of the working paper on the process of multilateral treaty-making and submitted its report (A/C.6/38/L.28 and Corr.1 and 2) to the Sixth Committee.

At the same session, the General Assembly took note with appreciation of the report of the Working Group; decided to establish at its thirty-ninth session an open-ended working group of the Sixth Committee with the aim of completing the work on the review of the treaty-making process; and requested the Secretary-General to circulate to Member States the reports of the Working Group (A/C.6/37/L.29 and A/C.6/38/L.28 and Corr.1 and 2) (decision 38/425).

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

137. Draft Body of Principles for the Protection of All Persons under Any Form of Detention or Imprisonment

At its thirtieth session, in 1975, the General Assembly requested the Commission on Human Rights at its thirty-second session to study the question of torture and any necessary steps for the formulation of a body of principles for the protection of all persons under any form of detention or imprisonment (resolution 3453 (XXX)).

At its thirty-second session, in March 1976, the Commission on Human Rights requested the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities to draw up such a body of principles and to transmit it to the Commission for its consideration (resolution 10 (XXXII)).

At its thirty-first session, the General Assembly, noting the decision of the Sub-Commission to appoint a rapporteur to prepare the first draft of the body of principles and its recommendation to appoint a working group to analyse the material received on the question of the human rights of persons subjected to any form of detention or imprisonment, requested the Commission on Human Rights, through the Economic and Social Council, to submit to the Assembly a comprehensive report on the elaboration of the body of principles (resolution 31/85).

At its first regular session of 1979, the Economic and Social Council requested the Secretary-General to transmit to all Governments the draft body of principles contained in the report of the Sub-Commission on its thirty-first session (E/CN.4/1296, para. 109), to solicit their comments and to report to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session (resolution 1979/34).

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(continued)

- (c) Report of the Sixth Committee: A/38/670;
- (d) Decision 38/425;
- (e) Meetings of the Sixth Committee: A/C.6/38/SR.27 and 73;
- (f) Plenary meeting: A/38/PV.101.

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 reports 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 its thirty-seventh 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 192/, the Sixth Committee reconvened the Working Group and appointed Mr. Essam Sadek Ramadan (Egypt) as Chairman. The Working Group

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192/ References for the thirty-eighth session (agenda item 130):

- (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.6/38/L.28 and Corr.1 and 2;

Secretary-General to invite Member States to comment on the most appropriate procedure for completing work on the draft Declaration and the forum for further discussion, bearing in mind the suggestions and proposals made in the Sixth Committee; and also requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session a report containing the comments and observations of Member States, with a view to taking a final decision on the procedure to be followed (resolution 38/142).

At the thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 38/142.

136. 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).

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly 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

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- (c) Resolution 38/142;
- (d) Meeting of the Sixth Committee: A/C.6/38/SR.72;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/38/PV.101.



135. 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, 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 its thirty-eighth session 191/, the General Assembly requested the

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191/ References for the thirty-eighth session (agenda item 135);

(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/38/389 and Add.1-3;

(b) Report of the Sixth Committee: A/38/675;

next session: (a) to accord priority by devoting more time to the question of the maintenance of international peace and security in all its aspects in order to strengthen the role of the United Nations, in particular the Security Council, and to enable it to discharge fully its responsibilities under the Charter in this field; (b) to continue its work on the question of the peaceful settlement of disputes between States and in this context to consider the proposal contained in the working paper entitled "Establishment of a permanent commission on good offices, mediation and conciliation for the settlement of disputes and the prevention of conflicts among States" (A/38/343, annex) and to continue, in conformity with the agreement reached by the Special Committee, the consideration of the proposal concerning the elaboration of a handbook on the peaceful settlement of disputes between States; and (c) to finalize its present work on the question of the rationalization of existing procedures with a view to submitting its conclusions to the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session; also 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 of observers of Member States, including 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 the resolution 3499 (XXX); and requested the Special Committee to submit a report on its work to the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session.

The Special Committee met at United Nations Headquarters from 2 to 27 April 1984.

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

- (a) Report of the Special Committee: Supplement No. 33 (A/39/33);
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General called for in paragraph 7 of resolution 38/141.

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- (f) Meetings of the Sixth Committee: A/C.6/38/SR.51, 55-62, 64, 65, 72 and 73;
- (g) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/38/SR.66;
- (h) Plenary meeting: A/38/PV.101.

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Since its thirtieth session, the General Assembly has reconvened the Special Committee every year and considered its successive reports (resolutions 31/28, 32/45, 33/94, 34/147, 35/164 and 36/123).

At its thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly, inter alia, took note of the report of the Special Committee (A/37/33); welcomed the adoption of the 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; 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).

At its thirty-eighth session, 190/ the General Assembly took note of the report of the Special Committee (A/38/33); requested the Special Committee at its

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190/ References for the thirty-eighth session (agenda item 134):

- (a) Report of the Special Committee: Supplement No. 33 (A/38/33);
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General: A/38/358;
- (c) Report of the Sixth Committee: A/38/674;
- (d) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/38/740;
- (e) Resolution 38/141;

At its twenty-ninth session, the General Assembly decided to establish an Ad Hoc Committee on the Charter of the United Nations, consisting of 42 members, to discuss the observations received from Governments, to consider any additional specific proposals that Governments might make with a view to enhancing the ability of the United Nations to achieve its purposes, to consider also other suggestions for the more effective functioning of the United Nations that might not require amendments to the Charter and to enumerate the proposals 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.

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At its thirty-eighth session, 189/ the General Assembly strongly condemned any acts violating the security of missions accredited to the United Nations and their personnel; recalled that continued adherence to the Agreement regarding the Headquarters of the United Nations remained an indispensable condition for the normal functioning of the Organization; called upon all countries to build up public awareness by explaining the importance of the role played by the United Nations and all missions accredited to it in the strengthening of international peace and security; requested the Secretary-General to remain actively engaged in all aspects of the relations of the United Nations with the host country and to continue to stress the importance of effective measures to avoid acts of terrorism and violence against the missions and their personnel; and requested the Committee on Relations with the Host Country to continue its work, in conformity with resolution 2819 (XXVI) (resolution 38/140).

At the thirty-ninth 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/39/26).

134. 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)).

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189/ References for the thirty-eighth session (agenda item 133):

- (a) Report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country: Supplement No. 26 (A/38/26);
- (b) Report of the Sixth Committee: A/38/673;
- (c) Resolution 38/140;
- (d) Meetings of the Sixth Committee: A/C.6/38/SR.68, 71 and 73;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/38/PV.101.

conference of plenipotentiaries to be convened not earlier than 1985; agreed to decide at its thirty-ninth session upon the question of date and place for the convening of the United Nations Conference on the Law of Treaties between States and International Organizations or between International Organizations, as well as upon the question of participation in the Conference; invited States that had not already done so to submit, not later than 1 July 1984, their written comments and observations on the draft articles, 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 (A/37/10); invited also the principal international intergovernmental organizations that had not already done so 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-ninth session of the Assembly; appealed to potential participants in the Conference to undertake consultations on the draft articles concerned and other related questions prior to the thirty-ninth session of the Assembly, in order to facilitate the successful conclusion of the work of the Conference; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-ninth session an item entitled "United Nations Conference on the Law of Treaties between States and International Organizations or between International Organizations" (resolution 38/139).

At the thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 38/139.

133. 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.

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- (c) Report of the Sixth Committee: A/38/672;
- (d) Resolution 38/139;
- (e) Meetings of the Sixth Committee: A/C.6/38/SR.31-33, 35 and 70;
- (f) Plenary meeting: A/38/PV.101.

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and, as appropriate, to international organizations to respond as fully and expeditiously as possible to the requests of the Commission for comments, observations and replies to questionnaires and for materials on topics in its programme of work; 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-eighth session of the Assembly and to prepare and distribute a topical summary of the debate (resolution 38/138).

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

- (a) Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its thirty-sixth session: Supplement No. 10 (A/39/10);
- (b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the draft articles definitively or provisionally adopted by the Commission on the topics to be considered at its thirty-sixth session.

132. United Nations Conference on the Law of Treaties between States and International Organizations or between International Organizations: report of the Secretary-General

At its thirty-seventh session, in 1982, in the course of its consideration of the item entitled "Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its thirty-fourth session" (see item 131), 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, decided that an international convention should be concluded on the basis of the draft articles adopted by the Commission; and agreed to decide at its thirty-eighth session upon the appropriate forum for the adoption of the convention in the light of comments received in accordance with the resolution (resolution 37/112).

At its thirty-eighth session, 188/ the General Assembly decided that the appropriate forum for the final consideration of the draft articles should be a

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188/ References for the thirty-eighth session (agenda item 132):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/38/145 and Corr.1 and Add.1;
- (b) Note by the Secretariat: A/C.6/38/4;

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-eighth session, 187/ the General Assembly took note of the report of the International Law Commission on the work of its thirty-fifth session (A/38/10); expressed its appreciation to the Commission for the work accomplished at that session; recommended that, taking into account the comments of Governments, whether in writing or expressed orally in debates in the Assembly, the Commission should continue its work on all the topics in its current programme; expressed its satisfaction with the conclusions and intentions of the Commission concerning its procedures and methods of work as reflected in paragraphs 305 to 307 and 310 to 314 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 those concerning the documentation of the Commission and endorsed the request of the Commission contained in paragraph 310 of its report; appealed to Governments

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187/ References for the thirty-eighth session (agenda item 131):

- (a) Report of the International Law Commission: Supplement No. 10 (A/38/10);
- (b) Note by the Secretary-General: A/38/148;
- (c) Report of the Sixth Committee: A/38/671;
- (d) Resolution 38/138;
- (e) Meetings of the Sixth Committee: A/C.6/38/SR.34, 36-50, 54 and 70;
- (f) Plenary meeting: A/38/PV.101.

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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)

Mr. Motoo Ogiso (Japan)

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-eighth session of the Assembly during the debate in the Sixth Committee devoted to the consideration of the report of the Ad Hoc Committee, including the various views expressed on the definition of the term "mercenary"; invited the Ad Hoc Committee to take into account the draft articles contained in paragraph 56 of its report for the definition of the term "mercenary" and the obligations of States, as well as the proposals which had been made and which might be submitted at its next session; requested the Secretary-General to make available to the Ad Hoc Committee at its fourth 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 fourth session for four weeks from 30 July to 24 August 1984; and also requested the Ad Hoc Committee to submit its report to the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session (resolution 38/137).

At the thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Ad Hoc Committee, which will be issued as Supplement No. 43 (A/39/43).

131. Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its thirty-sixth 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 should reflect the main forms of civilization and the principal legal systems of

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(continued)

- (c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/38/739;
- (d) Resolution 38/137;
- (e) Meetings of the Sixth Committee: A/C.6/38/SR.19-29 and 57-61;
- (f) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/38/SR.66;
- (g) Plenary meeting: A/38/PV.101.

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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 and thirty-seventh sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of this item (resolutions 36/76 and 37/109).

At its thirty-eighth session, 186/ the General Assembly took note of the report of the Ad Hoc Committee (A/38/43) and the progress made, especially during its third 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

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186/ References for the thirty-eighth session (agenda item 129):

- (a) Report of the Ad Hoc Committee: Supplement No. 43 (A/38/43);
- (b) Report of the Sixth Committee: A/38/669;

effectively the protection, security and safety of all diplomatic and consular missions and representatives officially present in territory under their jurisdiction, including practicable measures to prohibit in their territories illegal activities of persons, groups and organizations that encourage, instigate, organize or engage in the perpetration of acts against the security and safety of such missions and representatives; recommended that States should co-operate closely, inter alia, through contacts between the diplomatic and consular missions and the receiving State, with regard to practical measures designed to enhance the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives and with regard to exchange of information on the circumstances of all serious violations thereof; 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; requested all States to report to the Secretary-General as promptly as possible serious violations of the protection, security, and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives and requested the State in which the violation took place - and, to the extent 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 requested otherwise by the reporting State; 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; also 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 mentioned above; and further requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session a report on the state of ratification of, and accessions to, the relevant international instruments, as well as the reports received and views expressed pursuant to the above requests, and invited him to submit any views he might wish to express on these matters (resolution 38/136).

At the thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 38/136.

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

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 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 and thirty-seventh sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 36/33 and 37/115).

At its thirty-eighth session 185/, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General (A/38/379 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; emphasized the importance of enhanced awareness throughout the world of the necessity of ensuring the protection, security and safety of such missions, representatives and officials, as well as of the role of the United Nations in this regard; 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 to ensure

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185/ References for the thirty-eighth session (agenda item 128):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/38/379 and Corr.1 and Add.1-3;
- (b) Report of the Sixth Committee: A/38/668;
- (c) Resolution 38/136;
- (d) Meetings of the Sixth Committee: A/C.6/38/SR.8-11 and 56;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/38/PV.101.

At its thirty-eighth session, 184/ the General Assembly took note with appreciation of the report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its sixteenth session (A/38/17) and of the commencement by the Commission, through its Working Group on the New International Economic Order, of work on drafting a legal guide on drawing up contracts for the supply and construction of industrial works, 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 Uniform Rules on Contract Clauses for an Agreed Sum Due upon Failure of Performance; noted with appreciation the progress made by the Working Group on International Contract Practices of the Commission in the preparation of a draft model law on international commercial arbitration for adoption by the Commission; 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 the field of international trade law; and recommended that the Commission should continue its work on the topics in its programme of work (resolution 38/134); and recommended that States should give serious consideration to the Uniform Rules on Contract Clauses for an Agreed Sum Due upon Failure of Performance and, where appropriate, implement them in the form of either a model law or a convention (resolution 38/135).

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

- (a) Report of the Commission on the work of its seventeenth session: Supplement No. 17 (A/39/17);
- (b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the comments of the Trade and Development Board in accordance with resolution 2205 (XXI).

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184/ References for the thirty-eighth session (agenda item 127):

- (a) Report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law: Supplement No. 17 (A/38/17);
- (b) Report of the Sixth Committee: A/38/667;
- (c) Resolutions 38/134 and 38/135;
- (d) Meetings of the Sixth Committee: A/C.6/38/SR.2-8 and 59;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/38/PV.101.

non-use of force in international relations, taking duly into account the proposals submitted to it and the efforts undertaken at its session in 1983; invited Governments 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; requested the Special Committee to concentrate its work in the framework of its working group; and invited the Special Committee to submit a report on its work to the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session (resolution 38/133).

The Special Committee met at United Nations Headquarters from 21 February to 16 March 1984.

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

- (a) Report of the Special Committee: Supplement No. 41 (A/39/41);
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 38/133.

128. Report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its seventeenth 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.\*

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\* 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, 1989.

India, Iraq, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, 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-sixth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 33/96, 34/13, 35/50 and 36/31).

At its thirty-seventh session, 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; 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; and invited the Special Committee to submit a report on its work to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session (resolution 37/105).

At its thirty-eighth session, 183/ the General Assembly took note of the report of the Special Committee (A/38/41); 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 continue at its forthcoming session the elaboration of the formulas of the working paper containing the main elements of the principle of

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183/ References for the thirty-eighth session (agenda item 126):

- (a) Report of the Special Committee: Supplement No. 41 (A/38/41);
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General: A/38/357 and Add.1 and 2;
- (c) Report of the Sixth Committee: A/38/666;
- (d) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/38/709;
- (e) Resolution 38/133;
- (f) Meetings of the Sixth Committee: A/C.6/38/SR.12-20 and 57;
- (g) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/38/SR.58;
- (h) Plenary meeting: A/38/PV.101.



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.

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, Chile, Cuba, Cyprus, Ecuador, Egypt, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Guinea, Hungary,

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 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, the General Assembly 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; 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 its thirty-eighth session, 182/ the General Assembly invited the International Law Commission to continue its work on the elaboration of the draft Code of Offences against the Peace and Security of Mankind by elaborating, as a first step, an introduction in conformity with paragraph 67 of its report on the work of its thirty-fifth session (A/38/10), as well as a list of the offences in conformity with paragraph 69 of that report; and requested the Secretary-General to seek the views of Member States and intergovernmental organizations regarding the questions raised in paragraph 69 of the report of the Commission and to include them in a report to be submitted to the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session with a view to adopting, at the appropriate time, the necessary decision thereon (resolution 38/132).

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

- (a) Report of the International Law Commission: Supplement No. 10 (A/39/10);
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 38/132.

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182/ References for the thirty-eighth session (agenda item 125):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/38/356;
- (b) Report of the International Law Commission: Supplement No. 10 (A/38/10);
- (c) Report of the Sixth Committee: A/38/665;
- (d) Resolution 38/132;
- (e) Meetings of the Sixth Committee: A/C.6/38/SR.43, 49-54 and 70;
- (f) Plenary meeting: A/38/PV.101.

international disputes; stressed the need to continue efforts to strengthen the process of the peaceful settlement of disputes through progressive development and codification of international law and through enhancing the effectiveness of the United Nations in this field; requested the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization, during its session in 1984, to continue its work on the question of the peaceful settlement of disputes between States and in this context to consider the proposal contained in the working paper on the establishment of a permanent commission on good offices, mediation and conciliation for the settlement of disputes and the prevention of conflicts among States (A/38/343, annex) and to continue, in conformity with the agreement reached by the Special Committee, consideration of the proposal concerning the elaboration of a handbook on the peaceful settlement of disputes between States; and requested the Secretary-General, in the light of the report of the Special Committee (A/38/33), to prepare a preliminary outline on the possible content of such a handbook, which would comprise all existing means and mechanisms available for the purpose, and to submit this outline to the Special Committee at its session in 1984 (resolution 38/131).

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

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 requested the Secretary-General to reiterate his invitation to Member States and relevant international intergovernmental organizations to submit or update their comments and observations on the draft Code; requested the Secretary-General, on the basis of the replies submitted and the statements made during the debate on the item, to prepare an analytical paper in order to facilitate the further consideration of the item; 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 invited the International Law Commission to resume its work with a view to elaborating the draft Code and to examine it with the required priority in order to review it; requested the Commission to consider at its next session the question of the draft Code in the

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; and requested the Committee to continue the elaboration of the draft Manila declaration with a view to submitting it for further consideration to the Assembly at its thirty-sixth session (resolution 35/160).

At its thirty-sixth session, the General Assembly requested the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and 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, the General Assembly approved the Manila Declaration on the Peaceful Settlement of International Disputes, the text of which was annexed to the resolution; expressed its appreciation to the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization for its important contribution to the elaboration of the text of the Declaration; and urged that all efforts be made so that the Declaration became generally known and fully observed and implemented (resolution 37/10).

At its thirty-eighth session, 181/ the General Assembly urged again all States to observe and promote in good faith the provisions of the Manila Declaration on the Peaceful Settlement of International Disputes in the settlement of their

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181/ References for the thirty-eighth session (agenda item 124):

- (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/38/33);
- (b) Report of the Sixth Committee: A/38/664;
- (c) Resolution 38/131;
- (d) Meetings of the Sixth Committee: A/C.6/38/SR.51, 55-62, 64, 65 and 70;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/38/PV.101.

At its thirty-eighth session, 180/ the General Assembly reaffirmed that good-neighbourliness fully conformed with the purposes of the United Nations; deemed it appropriate, on the basis of the working paper concerning the development and strengthening of good-neighbourliness between States (A/38/440, annex), as well as of other proposals and ideas which had been or would be submitted by States, and the replies and views of States and international organizations, to start clarifying and formulating the elements of good-neighbourliness as part of a process of elaboration of a suitable international document on the subject; and requested the Sixth Committee to decide, at the thirty-ninth session of the Assembly, on the appropriate framework to accomplish the above-mentioned tasks (resolution 38/126).

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

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).

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180/ References for the thirty-eighth session (agenda item 64):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/38/336 and Add.1;
- (b) Report of the Sixth Committee: A/38/659;
- (c) Resolution 38/126;
- (d) Meetings of the Sixth Committee: A/C.6/38/SR.61, 63, 64, 66 and 70;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/38/PV.101.

resolution 34/51, to all States to consider without delay the matter of ratifying or acceding to the two Protocols Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and relating to the protection of victims of armed conflicts; called upon all States becoming parties to Protocol I to consider the matter of making the declaration provided for under article 90 of that Protocol; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session a report on the status of the Protocols based on information received from Member States (resolution 37/116).

At the thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 37/116.

#### 124. Development and strengthening of good-neighbourliness between States

At its thirty-fourth session, in 1979, the General Assembly, in the course of its consideration of the item entitled "Implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security" (see item 68), 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 Governments to communicate or supplement their views and suggestions on good-neighbourliness; 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, 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 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 its thirty-seventh session, 178/ the General Assembly, taking note of the report of the Secretary-General (A/37/326 and Add.1), invited all States that had not done so, in particular those that were hosts to international organizations or to conferences convened by, or held under the auspices of, international organizations of a universal character, to consider as soon as possible the question of ratifying, or acceding to, the Vienna Convention; called once more upon the States concerned to accord to the delegations of the national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity and/or by the League of Arab States, and accorded observer status by international organizations, the facilities, privileges and immunities necessary for the performance of their functions in accordance with the provisions of the Vienna Convention; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 37/104).

At the thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 37/104.

123. Status of the Protocols Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and relating to the protection of victims of armed conflicts: report of the Secretary-General

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-seventh session of the General Assembly, in 1982, at the request of Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden (A/37/142). At that session, 179/ the Assembly reiterated its call, contained in

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178/ References for the thirty-seventh session (agenda item 117):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/37/326 and Add.1;
- (b) Report of the Sixth Committee: A/37/750;
- (c) Resolution 37/104;
- (d) Meetings of the Sixth Committee: A/C.6/37/SR.63-65 and 68;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/37/PV.107.

179/ References for the thirty-seventh session (agenda item 132):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/34/445 (see also A/INF.37/2 and Add.1);
- (b) Report of the Sixth Committee: A/37/641;
- (c) Resolution 37/116;
- (d) Meetings of the Sixth Committee: A/C.6/37/SR.18, 19 and 51;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/37/PV.107.

of the progress report prepared by UNITAR (A/37/409, sect. II), of the analytical papers and analysis of texts of relevant instruments (UNITAR/DS/6), of the views submitted by States (A/38/366/Add.1) and the report of the Panel of Experts (A/38/366, annex) and taking note of the recommendation of the Panel of Experts that UNITAR should complete, in 1984, the analytical study on the progressive development of the principles and norms of international law relating to the new international economic order, requested UNITAR to continue preparing the third and final phase of the analytical study and to complete it in time for the Secretary-General to submit it to the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session; also requested UNITAR to prepare a summary and an outline of the study in order to facilitate debate on the item; urged Member States to submit, not later than 31 May 1984, 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-ninth 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; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session a report on the final study prepared by UNITAR for its consideration, on a priority basis (resolution 38/128).

At the thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 38/128.

122. Observer status of national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity and/or by the League of Arab States: report of the Secretary-General

This item was included in the agenda of the thirtieth session of the General Assembly, in 1975, at the request of the Secretary-General (A/10141). In the explanatory memorandum annexed to his request, the Secretary-General brought to the attention of the Assembly the relevant resolutions adopted by the United Nations Conference on the Representation of States in Their Relations with International Organizations, held at Vienna from 4 February to 14 March 1975. At that session, the Assembly decided to include the item in the provisional agenda of its thirty-first session.

At its thirty-first to thirty-fourth sessions, the General Assembly deferred its consideration of the item (decisions 31/408, 32/439, 33/423 and 34/433).

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly invited all States that had not done so to consider as soon as possible the question of ratifying, or acceding to, the Vienna Convention on the Representation of States in Their Relations with International Organizations of a Universal Character; called upon the States concerned to accord to the delegations of the national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity and/or by the League of Arab States, and which were accorded observer status by international organizations, the facilities, privileges and immunities necessary for the performance of their functions in accordance with the provisions of the Convention; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session (resolution 35/167).



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; requested 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 (resolution 36/107).

At its thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly requested UNITAR to prepare a third and final phase of the analytical study and to complete it in time for the Secretary-General to submit it to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session; urged Member States to submit 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; 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 (resolution 37/103).

At its thirty-eighth session, 177/ the General Assembly, taking note of the report of the Secretary-General (A/38/366 and Corr.1 and 2 and Add.1), particularly

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177/ References for the thirty-eighth session (agenda item 121):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/38/366 and Corr.1 and 2 and Add.1;
- (b) Report of the Sixth Committee: A/38/661;
- (c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/38/698;
- (d) Resolution 38/128;
- (e) Meetings of the Sixth Committee: A/C.6/38/SR.27-35 and 56;
- (f) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/38/SR.56;
- (g) Plenary meeting: A/38/PV.101.

121. 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 (UNCITRAL), 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

an initial period of six months to be extended for a further period, should the Council so decide (resolution 426 (1978)). Its mandate has been extended periodically.

At its thirty-eighth session, 176/ the General Assembly decided to appropriate to the Special Account an amount of \$15,229,666 gross (\$15,087,833 net) for the operation of UNIFIL from 19 December 1982 to 18 January 1983, inclusive (resolution 38/38 A, sect. I); decided to appropriate to the Special Account an amount of \$80,331,000 gross (\$79,466,000 net) for the operation of UNIFIL from 19 January to 18 July 1983, inclusive (ibid., sect. II); decided to appropriate to the Special Account an amount of \$40,379,000 gross (\$39,925,000 net) for the operation of UNIFIL from 19 July to 18 October 1983, inclusive (ibid., sect. III); decided to appropriate to the Special Account an amount of \$23,482,000 gross (\$23,162,000 net) for the operation of UNIFIL from 19 October to 18 December 1983, inclusive (ibid., sect. IV); decided to appropriate to the Special Account an amount of \$46,964,000 for the operation of UNIFIL from 19 December 1983 to 18 April 1984, inclusive; and decided further, as an ad hoc arrangement, to apportion the amount of \$46,964,000 among Member States in accordance with the scheme set out in resolution 38/38 A (ibid., sect. V); authorized the Secretary-General to enter into commitments for the operation of UNIFIL at a rate not to exceed \$11,741,000 gross (\$11,581,000 net) per month for the period from 19 April to 18 December 1984 inclusive, should the Security Council decide to continue the Force beyond the period of six months authorized under its resolution 538 (1983), 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 April 1984, the said amount to be apportioned among Member States in accordance with the scheme set out in resolution 38/38 A (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 \$5,599,876, which otherwise would have to be surrendered pursuant to those provisions, this amount to be entered in the account referred to in resolution 34/9 E and held in suspense until a further decision was taken by the Assembly (resolution 38/38 B).

On 18 October 1983, the Security Council renewed the mandate of UNIFIL for a period of six months, until 19 April 1984 (resolution 538 (1984)). On 19 April 1984, the Council renewed the mandate of UNIFIL for a period of six months, until 19 October 1984 (resolution 549 (1984)).

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

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General on the financing of UNIFIL;
- (b) Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

1 December 1983 to 31 May 1984, inclusive; and decided further, as an ad hoc arrangement, to apportion the amount of \$17,489,500 among Member States in accordance with the scheme set out in resolution 38/35 A (ibid., sect. II); authorized the Secretary-General to enter into commitments for UNDOF at a rate not to exceed \$2,914,916 gross (\$2,880,000 net) per month for the period from 1 June to 30 November 1984 inclusive, should the Security Council decide to continue the Force beyond the period of six months authorized under its resolution 543 (1983), among Member States in accordance with the scheme set out in resolution 38/35 A (ibid., sect. III); and decided that the provisions of regulations 5.2 (b), 5.2 (d), 4.3 and 4.4 of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations should be suspended in respect of the amount of \$5,191,637, which otherwise would have to be surrendered pursuant to those provisions, this amount to be entered in the account referred to in resolution 33/13 E and held in suspense until a further decision was taken by the Assembly (resolution 38/35 B).

On 29 November 1983, the Security Council renewed the mandate of UNDOF for a period of six months, until 31 May 1984 (resolution 543 (1983)). On 30 May 1984, the Council renewed the mandate of UNDOF for a further period of six months, until 30 November 1984 (resolution 551 (1984)).

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

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General on the financing of UNDOF;
- (b) Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

(b) United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon: 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

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(continued)

- (ii) United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon: A/38/473 and Corr.1;
- (b) Reports of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions: (A/38/588 and A/38/589;
- (c) Reports of the Fifth Committee: A/38/652 and A/38/678;
- (d) Resolutions 38/35 A and B and 38/38 A and B;
- (e) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/38/SR.49, 51 and 54;
- (f) Plenary meetings: A/38/PV.79 and 83.

thirty-ninth session the pensionable remuneration for the Professional and higher categories in the light of recommendations requested from the International Civil Service Commission in co-operation with the Board; decided that the implementation of any adjustment to pensionable remuneration which might become due in 1984 under article 54 (b) of the Regulations of the Fund should be deferred until the Assembly, at its thirty-ninth session had considered the recommendations of the Commission and the Board (*ibid.*, sect. III); drew the attention of the International Labour Organisation to the concern expressed during the thirty-eighth session of the Assembly about the need to maintain the unity, cohesion and integrity of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension system and to avoid any action which might have an adverse effect on that system (*ibid.*, sect. IV); 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 (*ibid.*, sect. V); and approved expenses, chargeable directly to the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund, totalling \$6,723,100 (net) for 1984 and additional expenses of \$17,700 (net) for 1983 for the administration of the Fund (*ibid.*, sect. VI). At the same session, the Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the investments of the Pension Fund (decision 38/452).

At the thirty-ninth 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/39/9);
- (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-eighth session, 176/ the General Assembly decided to appropriate to the Special Account the amount of \$17,186,496 gross (\$16,983,996 net) for the operation of UNDOF for the period from 1 June to 30 November 1983, inclusive (resolution 38/35 A, sect. I); decided to appropriate to the Special Account an amount of \$17,489,500 for the operation of UNDOF for the period from

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176/ References for the thirty-eighth session (agenda item 119):

- (a) Reports of the Secretary-General:
  - (i) United Nations Disengagement Observer Force: A/38/472 and Corr.1;

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 1983, the number of participants was 52,432.

At its thirty-eighth session, 175/ the General Assembly, welcoming the improvement in the actuarial situation of the Fund, concerned at the continuing actuarial imbalance of the Fund and the mounting cost of the pension system and the different evolution of the levels of pensionable remuneration for staff in the Professional and higher categories and those of the comparator civil service, and conscious that a number of factors had combined to make significant remedial actions necessary, approved, with effect from 1 January 1984, amendments to the Regulations of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund, including an increase in the rate of contributions under article 25 of the Regulations from 21 to 21.75 per cent of pensionable remuneration (resolution 38/233, sect. I); requested the Board to consider several possible measures designed to improve the actuarial situation of the Fund and to submit recommendations thereon to the Assembly at its

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175/ References for the thirty-eighth session (agenda item 118):

- (a) Report of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board: Supplement No. 9 (A/38/9 and Corr.1 and 2 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1 and 2);
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General: A/C.5/38/19;
- (c) Report of the Advisory Committee: A/38/547;
- (d) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/38/746;
- (e) Resolution 38/233 and decision 38/452;
- (f) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/38/SR.28, 33, 36, 38, 45 and 68;
- (g) Plenary meeting: A/38/PV.104.

the comparator service, both basic and comprehensive, with deductible clauses, as well as health maintenance organization plans, which could be made available, at lower costs, to contributors, and to report thereon to the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session; and further requested the Commission to study the following related matters and to report thereon to the Assembly, preferably at its thirty-ninth session and not later than at its fortieth session: (a) fixing a maximum rate for the share to be borne by the organization and by the contributor; and (b) making participation in a health insurance plan or plans of the organization mandatory, especially to those who were not covered by other plans (resolution 38/235).

In the course of its consideration of the item entitled "United Nations pension system" (see also item 119), the General Assembly requested the Commission, in co-operation with the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board, to submit to the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session recommendations on the appropriate level of pensionable remuneration for the Professional and higher categories; and further requested the Commission, in examining the comparative levels of pensionable remuneration in co-operation with the Board, to compare the levels of pension entitlements in the light of all the factors it had brought to the attention of the Assembly in its fifth annual report (A/34/30 and Corr.1, chap. III), as part of the total compensation comparisons to be carried out within the framework of the Noblemaire principle, and to report thereon to the Assembly by the beginning of its thirty-ninth session on the basis of the latest data available in 1984 (resolution 38/233, sect. III).

Also at its thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to consult with the organizations members of the common system of the United Nations and the Commission on a proposal to amend article 6, paragraph 2, of the statute of the Commission, as contained in the annex to the decision bringing to their attention, inter alia, the discussions in the Fifth Committee on the proposal, and to report on the results of those consultations to the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session (decision 38/451).

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

- (a) Report of the International Civil Service Commission: Supplement No. 30 (A/39/30);
- (b) Reports of the Secretary-General:
  - (i) Status of linguistic skills of United Nations staff, called for under section III of resolution 38/232;
  - (ii) Statute of the International Civil Service Commission, called for under decision 38/451;
- (c) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the views of the Federation of International Civil Servants' Associations.

this total compensation basis (resolution 38/232, sect. I); expressed concern that the Commission had been unable to make corrections in the current post adjustment classification at certain duty stations in spite of the fact that the post adjustments had been found to be higher than those which the results of the new cost-of-living survey could justify; noted the efforts by the Commission to improve the post adjustment system and requested the Commission to expedite, in particular, the application of the revised methodology for cost-of-living measurement, called for in resolution 34/165, in order to improve the mechanism for adjusting United Nations remuneration to reflect more accurately the differences in cost of living at various duty stations; called upon the executive heads and the staff of organizations of the United Nations common system to co-operate fully with the Commission in the application of the post adjustment system; noted the introduction by the Commission, with effect from 1 April 1983, of a rental subsidy scheme for staff in the Professional and higher categories at Headquarters and other duty stations not previously covered by a subsidy scheme; and requested the Commission to monitor this rental subsidy scheme with a view to ensuring both its equity and its effectiveness (*ibid.*, sect. II); requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session a report on the status of the linguistic skills of United Nations staff, including the effects of the language incentive programme, and to propose, if necessary, further measures to improve the present situation; requested the Commission to conduct a study of the education grant, the purpose of which was to facilitate a child's reassimilation in the staff member's home country, and to report on the results of the study to the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session (*ibid.*, sect. III); took note of the decision of the Commission to modify, with effect from 1 September 1983, the non-resident's allowance provisions to make the allowance payable for a fixed duration of five years at designated duty stations and to make it non-pensionable, subject to the protection of acquired rights as set out in paragraph 63 of the report of the Commission; requested the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board to review article 54 (a) of the Regulations of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund in the light of the Commission's decision and to make appropriate recommendations to the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session; and decided that, in the meantime, the modified non-resident's allowance should not be pensionable (*ibid.*, sect. IV); requested the Commission to undertake a comprehensive review of after-service health care coverage with particular attention to locally recruited field staff (*ibid.*, sect. V); expressed its satisfaction that job classification standards had been developed for the General Service and related categories in New York and requested the organizations concerned to co-ordinate their implementation of the standards in order to utilize fully the opportunities they provided for improved job design, recruitment, career planning and training (*ibid.*, sect. VI); noted the progress made to date by the Commission in its review of conditions of service in the field and requested the Commission to keep the Assembly informed of further developments in its review (*ibid.*, sect. VII); and requested the Commission to report to the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session on the question of longevity and merit steps in the various grade levels (*ibid.*, sect. VIII).

At the same session, in the course of its consideration of the item entitled "Proposed programme budget for the biennium 1984-1985" (see also item 110), the General Assembly requested the Commission, as a matter of priority, to study the possibility of providing a range of health insurance plans, including practices in



At its thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly 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 (resolution 37/126).

At its thirty-eighth session 174/ the General Assembly, having considered the report of the Commission for the year 1983 urged all organizations concerned to implement the decisions of the Commission and to act positively on the recommendations of the Commission in accordance with its statute; urged the executive heads of organizations concerned, after consultation with the Commission to report to their respective governing bodies such decisions or proposals as would modify the recommendations of the Commission; called upon all organizations of the United Nations common system to bring to the attention of the Commission all matters relating to salaries, allowances, benefits and other conditions of employment so as to ensure their uniform application throughout the common system; reaffirmed the principles embodied in the statute of the Commission as approved in resolution 3357 (XXIX), in particular article 6 thereof, and requested Governments, secretariats and staff associations to co-operate in this regard; took note of the current status of the margin between the remuneration of the United States federal civil service and that of the United Nations system; requested the Commission to complete, in close consultation with the United States authorities concerned, the study of the equivalency between the higher grade levels of the United Nations system and the Senior Executive Service of the United States federal civil service and to report thereon to the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session; and noted the progress made concerning the comparison of total compensation based on non-expatriate benefits applicable on both sides, and requested the Commission to inform the Assembly, on an annual basis, of the margin between the remuneration of United Nations employees and those of the United States federal civil service on

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174/ References for the thirty-eighth session (agenda item 117):

- (a) Report of the International Civil Service Commission: Supplement No. 30 (A/38/30 and Add.1);
- (b) Report of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board: Supplement No. 9 (A/38/9 and Corr. 1 and 2 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1 and Add.1/Corr.2);
- (c) Report of the Fifth Committee; A/38/745;
- (d) Resolution 38/232 and decision 38/451;
- (e) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/SR.28, 31, 33, 38, 41, 42, 49, 50, 61, 62 and 65-67;
- (f) Plenary meeting: A/38/PV.104

- (v) Amendments to the Staff Regulations (A/C.5/39/2);
- (vi) Amendments to the Staff Rules;
- (vii) Listing 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:

- (a) Report of the International Civil Service Commission
- (b) Reports of the Secretary-General

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. Richard M. Akwei (Ghana),\*\*\* Chairman, Mr. Gastón de Prat Gay (Argentina),\*\*\* Vice Chairman, Mr. Amjad Ali (Pakistan),\* Mr. Michael O. Ani (Nigeria),\* Mr. Michel Auchère (France),\*\* Mr. Moulaye El Hassen (Mauritania),\*\*\* Mr. Ralph Enckell (Finland),\*\* Mr. Dayton W. Hull (United States of America), \*\*\* Mr. Masao Kanazawa (Japan),\*\* Mr. Helmut Kitschenberg (Federal Republic of Germany),\*\* Mr. Jirí Nosek (Czechoslovakia),\*\*\* Mr. Antônio Fonseca Pimentel (Brazil),\*\* Mr. Valery Vasilyevich Tsybukov (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics),\* Mr. M. A. Vellodi (India)\* and Mrs. Halima Warzazi (Morocco).\*

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\* 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.

concern at the detention of a great number of officials of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East and about the cases in which full exercise of the right of functional protection was impossible; called upon the Secretary-General to continue personally to act as the focal point in promoting and ensuring the observance of the privileges and immunities of the United Nations and the specialized agencies and related organizations by using such means as were available to him; urged the Secretary-General to give priority through his designated officials to the reporting and prompt follow-up of cases of arrest, detention and possible other matters relating to the security of officials of the United Nations and the specialized agencies and related organizations; and requested the Secretary-General to suggest in his annual report to be submitted to the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session further measures to be taken with regard to the safety and protection of international civil servants (resolution 38/230).

At the same session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the composition of the Secretariat (A/38/347 and Corr.1); called upon the Secretary-General to continue to make every effort to ensure the implementation of the provisions of the previous resolutions of the Assembly, in particular resolutions 33/143, 35/210 and 37/235; requested the Secretary-General to make special efforts to meet the goals and objectives established with respect to the situation of unrepresented and underrepresented Member States, the recruitment, career development and promotion of women and the achievement of a balanced and equitable geographical distribution of staff throughout the Secretariat; requested the Secretary-General to strengthen the role of the Office of Personnel Services of the Department of Administration and Management in all personnel matters throughout the Secretariat; and reaffirmed its request to the Secretary-General in paragraph 8 of resolution 37/235 A to report to the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session on progress made in the implementation of all aspects of personnel policy reform (resolution 38/231).

Also at the same session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the amendments to the Staff Rules (A/C.5/38/10 and Corr.1); and requested the Secretary-General to review the text of staff rules 108.1, subparagraph (d), and 108.2, subparagraph (c), in the light of the amendments submitted during the course of the debate (decision 38/450).

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

(a) Reports of the Secretary-General:

- (i) Composition of the Secretariat;
- (ii) Implementation of personnel policy reforms;
- (iii) Respect for the privileges and immunities of officials of the United Nations and the specialized agencies and related organizations, called for under resolution 38/230;
- (iv) Status of the linguistic skills of United Nations staff, called for under section III of resolution 38/232;

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, 35/210 and 37/235 A).

At its thirty-eighth session, 173/ the General Assembly expressed particular

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173/ References for the thirty-eighth session (agenda item 116):

- (a) Reports of the Secretary-General:
  - (i) Composition of the Secretariat: A/38/347 and Corr.1;
  - (ii) Amendments to the Staff Rules: A/C.5/38/10 and Corr.1;
  - (iii) Respect for the privileges and immunities of officials of the United Nations and the specialized agencies and related organizations: A/C.5/38/17 and Corr.1 and Add.1;
  - (iv) UNRWA staff detained in Lebanon by the Israeli authorities: A/C.5/38/18;
  - (v) List of staff members: A/C.5/38/L.2;
- (b) Note by the Secretary-General: A/C.5/38/29;
- (c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/38/744;
- (d) Resolutions 38/230 and 38/231 and decision 38/450;
- (e) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/38/SR.41, 45-48, 50, 53, 60 and 73;
- (f) Plenary meeting: A/38/PV.104.

At its thirty-sixth session, the General Assembly 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 (resolution 36/231 A).

At its thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly 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 its thirty-eighth session, 172/ the General Assembly took note of the report of the Committee on Contributions on the work in progress (A/38/11, sects. II-IV); and requested the Committee to carry out the mandate entrusted to it by resolution 37/125 B, taking into account the views expressed by Member States during the thirty-seventh and thirty-eighth sessions of the Assembly (resolution 38/33).

At the thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Committee on Contributions, which will be issued as Supplement No. 11 (A/39/11).

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172/ References for the thirty-eighth session (agenda item 115):

- (a) Report of the Committee on Contributions: Supplement No. 11 (A/38/11 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1 and Add.1/Corr.2);
- (b) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/38/583;
- (c) Resolution 38/33;
- (d) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/38/SR.4, 8-12, 14, 19, 35 and 36;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/38/PV.71.

consider meeting and reporting on a biennial basis; and requested United Nations organs to consider at their organizational sessions the question of improving the organization of their work in order to secure a more effective use of conference resources and to put forward concrete proposals on the matter, including, where feasible, the shortening of sessions (resolution 38/32 D; adopted a number of measures on the control and limitation of documentation, concerning requests for the preparation of reports or the circulation of documents, brevity in replies to questionnaires, production by subsidiary organs of the Assembly of concise reports, improvement of the drafting skills of Secretariat officials, and the feasibility of instituting an abbreviated form of summary records; requested the Committee to examine the various causes of the late issuance of documents and to consider possible solutions to this problem; urged all treaty bodies to review their documentation requirements; and invited the Committee to examine the report to be issued by the Joint Inspection Unit on publications policy and practice in the United Nations system (resolution 38/32 E); and requested the Secretary-General to provide the Committee with data on conference-servicing resources, including documentation, interpretation and translation capacity, available to the United Nations (resolution 38/32 F).

By a communication of 1 March 1984 (see A/38/758), the President of the General Assembly informed the Secretary-General that he had appointed the 22 members of the Committee on Conferences. At present the Committee is composed of the following 22 Member States:

Algeria, Austria, Bahamas, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Chile, Cyprus, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Honduras, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Mexico, Nigeria, Senegal, Sri Lanka, Tunisia, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America.

At the thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Committee on Conferences, which will be issued as Supplement No. 32 (A/39/32).

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-seventh session, the General Assembly 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 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 its thirty-eighth session, 171/ the General Assembly took note with appreciation of the report of the Committee on Conferences (A/38/32); and approved the calendar of conferences and meetings for 1984-1985 contained therein (resolution 38/32 A); and requested the President of the General Assembly to appoint 22 Member States to serve on the Committee for a three-year term (resolution 38/32 B); requested the Committee to examine the provisions of section I of resolution 31/140 and all other provisions relating to the pattern of conferences and to report to the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session (resolution 38/32 C); took note of the proposals submitted by the Committee designed to relieve the overloading of conference services; invited the Committee to pursue further its consultations with the officers of certain organs with a view to adjusting the length of their sessions; requested its subsidiary organs to

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171/ References for the thirty-eighth session (agenda item 114):

- (a) Report of the Committee on Conferences: Supplement No. 32 (A/38/32);
- (b) Note by the Secretary-General: A/38/758;
- (c) Report of the Fifth Committee: (A/38/585 and Add.1);
- (d) Resolutions 38/32 A to F;
- (e) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/38/SR.4, 8, 9 and 25;
- (f) Plenary meeting: A/38/PV.71.

(b) Reports of the Joint Inspection Unit:

- (i) Office for Projects Execution of the United Nations Development Programme (A/39/80) (relates also to item 81 (b));
  - (ii) Co-operation between and management of libraries of the United Nations system;
  - (iii) Publications policy and practice in the United Nations system (A/39/239) (relates also to item 74);
  - (iv) Office of Secretariat Services for Economic and Social Matters (relates also to item 80 (h));
  - (v) Medium-term recruitment plan of the United Nations (relates also to item 117 (c));
  - (vi) Reporting to the Economic and Social Council (A/39/281-E/1984/81 and Add.1) (relates also to items 12 and 80 (h));
  - (vii) Common services of United Nations organizations at the Vienna International Centre (relates also to item 113);
  - (viii) Costs and efficiency of United Nations Secretariat staff (relates also to item 110);
- (c) Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the recommendations of the Joint Inspection Unit;
- (d) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the work programme of the Joint Inspection Unit for 1984 (A/39/87).

115. Pattern of conferences: report of the Committee on Conferences

At its twenty-ninth session, in 1974, the General Assembly established the Committee on Conferences, composed of 22 Member States, whose terms of reference included submitting to the Assembly a pattern of conferences, proposing the annual calendar of conferences in accordance with that pattern, acting for the Assembly between sessions in dealing with requested changes from the calendar and making recommendations concerning the organization of and requirements for conference services (resolution 3351 (XXIX)).

At its thirty-second session, the General Assembly expanded the mandate of the Committee to include, 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, and advising the Assembly on the current and future requirements of the Organization for conference services and on means to ensure improved co-ordination of conferences within the United Nations system (resolution 32/72).



capacity of recipient Governments; and requested the Unit to study in depth the structure of the field representation of the organs and organizations of the United Nations system, particularly with regard to the tasks allotted to the resident co-ordinators (resolution 38/171).

In the course of its consideration of the item entitled "Special economic and disaster relief assistance" (see also item 83), the General Assembly welcomed the report of the Joint Inspection Unit on the activities of the United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office (A/38/180), in particular its recommendation that the Office should energetically continue its specific activities, under its first mandate, to combat drought in the countries of the Sahel (resolution 38/225).

In the course of its consideration of the item entitled "Proposed programme budget for the biennium 1984-1985" (see also item 110, the General Assembly took note of the relevant paragraphs of the report of the Unit on the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs (A/38/334) and the comments thereon of the Secretary-General (A/38/334/Add.1) and of the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/38/600); and reaffirmed the provisions of its resolutions 31/194 and 33/181 as regards the location of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs at Vienna (resolution 38/234, sect. IX); and took note of the Unit's report on the Department of Technical Co-operation for Development (A/38/172) and the comments thereon of the Secretary-General (A/38/172/Add.1) and of the related report of the Advisory Committee (A/38/600) (*ibid.*, sect. XI).

In the course of its consideration of the item entitled "Programme planning" (see also item 111), the General Assembly, having considered, inter alia, the report of the Secretary-General on the set of rules governing programme planning, the programme aspects of the budget, the monitoring of implementation and methods of evaluation (A/38/126) and the second report of the Joint Inspection Unit on the elaboration of regulations for the planning, programming and evaluation cycle of the United Nations (A/38/160), urged the Secretary-General to issue as soon as possible the rules in implementation of the Regulations Governing Programme Planning, the Programme Aspects of the Budget, the Monitoring of Implementation and the Methods of Evaluation adopted by the General Assembly at its thirty-seventh session, as requested by the Assembly in section II of its resolution 37/234, taking fully into account the recommendations of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination at its twenty-fourth session (resolution 38/227 A, sect. II).

In the course of its consideration of the item entitled "Pattern of conferences" (see also item 115), the General Assembly recommended that, in conducting their reviews of recurrent publications, intergovernmental bodies bear in mind, inter alia, the recommendations of the Joint Inspection Unit in its report on publications policy and practice in the United Nations system, if applicable (resolution 38/32 E).

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

- (a) Annual report of the Joint Inspection Unit: Supplement No. 34 (A/39/34);

At the same session, in the course of its consideration of the item entitled "United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East" (see also item 75), the General Assembly took note of the report of the Joint Inspection Unit dated 1 August 1983 (A/38/143) (resolution 38/83 F).

In the course of its consideration of the item entitled "Operational activities for development" (see also item 81), the General Assembly emphasized the important role of the United Nations system in assisting developing countries, upon request, in developing their evaluation capacity, and requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the organs, organizations and bodies of the system, to elaborate, in the light of the conclusions and recommendations of the Joint Inspection Unit's report (A/38/333), proposals to promote the evaluation

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(continued)

- (vii) United Nations system co-operation in developing evaluation by Governments:
  - a. Report of the Unit: A/38/333 and Corr.1 (relates also to items 81 and 110);
  - b. Comments of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination: A/38/333/Add.1;
- (viii) United Nations Department of International Economic and Social Affairs:
  - a. Report of the Unit: A/38/334 relates also to item 110;
  - b. Comments of the Secretary-General: A/38/334/Add.1;
  - c. Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions: A/38/600;
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the recommendations of the Joint Inspection Unit: A/C.5/38/8;
- (c) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the work programme of the Joint Inspection Unit for 1983: A/38/92;
- (d) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/38/692;
- (e) Resolution 38/229; see also resolutions 38/83 F; 38/171, paras. 19 and 30; 38/225, para. 2; 38/234, sects. IX and XI; 38/227 A, sect. II; and 38/32 E;
- (f) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/38/SR.19, 24, 36 and 51;
- (g) Plenary meeting: A/38/PV.104.

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annual report of the Joint Inspection Unit (A/38/34) and of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the recommendations of the Unit (A/C.5/38/8); confirmed the importance it attached to the proper consideration of the reports of the Unit; invited United Nations organs, when considering the Unit's reports, to bear in mind the recommendation contained in paragraph 12 of its 1983 annual report; and requested the Secretary-General to issue his comments on individual reports of the Unit, as well as his report on the implementation of the recommendations of the Unit, as early as possible before the opening of the session of the Assembly at which such reports were to be considered (resolution 38/229).

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- a. Report of the Unit: A/38/143 (relates also to item 75);
- b. Comments of the Secretary-General and of the Commissioner-General of UNRWA: A/38/143/Add.1;
- (iii) Second report on the elaboration of regulations for the planning, programming and evaluation cycle of the United Nations:
  - a. Report of the Unit: A/38/160 (relates also to item 111);
  - b. Report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination: Supplement No. 38 (A/38/38);
- (iv) Contribution of the United Nations system to the conservation and management of Latin American cultural and natural heritage: comments of the Secretary-General: A/38/170;
- (v) United Nations Department of Technical Co-operation for Development:
  - a. Report of the Unit: A/38/172 (relates also to item 110);
  - b. Comments of the Secretary-General: A/38/172/Add.1;
  - c. Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions: A/38/600;
- (vi) Activities of the United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office:
  - a. Report of the Unit: A/38/180 and Corr.1 (relates also to item 83 (c));
  - b. Comments of the Secretary-General: A/38/180/Add.1;

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)\*\*

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\* Term of office expires on 31 December 1985.

\*\* Term of office expires on 31 December 1987.

At its thirty-eighth session, 170/ the General Assembly took note of the

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170/ References for the thirty-eighth session (agenda item 113):

(a) Reports of the Joint Inspection Unit:

(i) Activities of the Joint Inspection Unit: Supplement No. 34  
(A/38/34);

(ii) United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees  
in the Near East:

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).

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, 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 its thirty-eighth session, 168/ the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General (A/C.5/38/26); and requested him to accelerate the necessary consultations and to report thereon to the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session (decision 38/409).

At the thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under decision 38/409.

#### 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)).

(b) Impact of inflation and monetary instability on the regular budget of the United Nations: report of the Secretary-General

At its thirtieth session, in 1975, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to consult with other members of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination with respect to the impact of inflation on budgets of the organizations of the United Nations system, with a view to considering the possibility of reaching a common methodology for estimating and including the cost of inflation in proposed programme budgets, and to report to the Assembly at its thirty-second session.

At its thirty-second to thirty-sixth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the question (resolutions 32/212, sect. II and 33/116 B, sect. VI, decisions 34/437 and 35/426 and resolution 36/230).

At its thirty-seventh session, 169/ the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General (A/C.5/37/39); and requested the Secretary-General to prepare a more detailed study on the impact of inflation and monetary instability on the regular budget of the United Nations and to submit it to the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session (resolution 37/130).

At the thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 37/130).

(c) 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).

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169/ References for the thirty-seventh session (agenda item 106):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/C.5/37/39;
- (b) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/37/766;
- (c) Resolution 37/130;
- (d) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/37/SR.50 and 57;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/37/PV.109.

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-eighth session, 168/ the General Assembly noted with appreciation the report of the Advisory Committee (A/38/515 and Corr.1); referred to the organizations concerned the report as well as the comments and observations made in the course of its consideration in the Fifth Committee; transmitted the report to the Board of Auditors, the Panel of External Auditors, the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and the Joint Inspection Unit for their information; and invited the Advisory Committee to continue, in odd-numbered years, to conduct special studies and report thereon, as necessary, in accordance with the provision of paragraph 5 (b) of resolution 36/229 (resolution 38/31).

At the thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Advisory Committee containing a detailed analysis of the budgets of the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency, as called for under resolution 36/229.

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168/ References for the thirty-eighth session (agenda item 112):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/C.5/38/26;
- (b) Report of the Advisory Committee: A/38/515 and Corr.1;
- (c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/38/587;
- (d) Resolution 38/31 and decision 38/409;
- (e) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/38/SR.16, 24 and 33;
- (f) Plenary meeting: A/38/PV.71.

At its thirty-sixth session, the General 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; and 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 (resolution 36/116 B).

At its thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolution 37/13).

At its thirty-eighth session, 167/ the General Assembly decided to allocate one half of the net revenues from the sale of postage stamps on the conservation and protection of nature to the United Nations Environment Programme for financing projects which promoted the conservation and protection of nature and endangered species; decided to allocate the remaining one half of the net proceeds to the United Nations Special Account; requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session a financial report on the project to issue special postage stamps (resolution 38/228 A); requested the Negotiating Committee on the Financial Emergency of the United Nations to keep the financial situation of the Organization under review and to report, as and when appropriate, to the Assembly; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session detailed information relating to 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 38/228 B).

At the thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly will have before it the reports of the Secretary-General called for under resolutions 38/228 A and B.

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167/ References for the thirty-eighth session (agenda item 111):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/C.5/38/9 and Corr.1 and Add.1;
- (b) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/38/743;
- (c) Resolutions 38/228 A and B;
- (d) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/38/SR.3-6, 8 and 73;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/38/PV.104.



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; decided that the mandate of the Committee should be to bring about a comprehensive settlement of the critical financial situation of the United Nations and to examine the appropriate level of the Working Capital Fund as well as the financial regulations governing its operation in the light of the changing requirements of the Organization; requested the Committee to report to the Assembly at its thirty-first session; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-first session an item entitled "Financial emergency of the United Nations" (resolution 3538 (XXX)).

At present, the Negotiating Committee is composed of the following 48 Member States:

Argentina, Austria, Bangladesh, Bolivia, 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); 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 and thirty-fourth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (decisions 33/430 and 34/435).

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly invited the Secretary-General, after consultation with groups devoted to the conservation and protection of nature, to issue postage stamps on that subject; and requested the Secretary-General to submit, at its thirty-sixth 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).

medium-term plan for the period 1984-1989 (A/37/6), adopted by the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session (resolution 38/227 A, sect. 1); requested the Secretary-General, in undertaking his review of the operation, structure and performance of the Secretariat, to submit his proposals on organizational changes, if any, to the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session; also requested the Secretary-General to include in his review of the Secretariat information on the measures taken to maximize and improve secretariat support to the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination (CPC) and to report to the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session, through CPC at its twenty-fourth session; urged the Secretary-General to issue as soon as possible the rules in implementation of the Regulations Governing Programme Planning, the Programme Aspects of the Budget, the Monitoring of Implementation and the Methods of Evaluation, adopted by the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session; and reaffirmed its request to the Secretary-General to provide the Assembly with programme implications of draft resolutions being considered by the Assembly in accordance with the general guidelines set out in the resolution (*ibid.*, sect. II); requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session on measures to strengthen the capacity of the United Nations evaluation units and systems, including a timetable for the adequate establishment of such units in all departments (*ibid.*, sect. III); and endorsed the conclusions and recommendations of CPC at its twenty-third session with regard to co-ordination within the United Nations system (resolution 38/227 B).

At the thirty-ninth 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/39/38);
- (b) Proposed revisions to the medium-term plan for the period 1984-1989: Supplement No. 6 (A/39/6);
- (c) Reports of the Secretary-General:
  - (i) Programme performance of the United Nations for the biennium 1982-1983 (A/39/173 and Add.1);
  - (ii) Operation of the new system for setting priorities (A/C.5/39/1 and Corr.1);
  - (iii) Secretariat support to the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination;
  - (iv) Strengthening the capacity of United Nations evaluation units and systems.

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(continued)

- (j) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/38/SR.7, 12-23, 26-32, 34-37, 39, 40, 42-44, 46, 52, 60 and 61);
- (k) Plenary meeting: A/38/PV.104.

At its thirty-eighth session, 166/ the General Assembly considered this item in conjunction with the item relating to the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1984-1985 (see also item 110). At that session, the Assembly, inter alia, adopted subprogramme 5 of programme 1 of chapter 21 (Social development and humanitarian affairs) and chapter 25 (Marine affairs) (A/37/6/Add.1) of the

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166/ References for the thirty-eighth session (agenda item 110):

- (a) Addendum to the medium-term plan for the period 1984-1989: Supplement No. 6A (A/37/6/Add.1);
- (b) Report of the Economic and Social Council: Supplement No. 3 (A/38/3);
- (c) Proposed programme budget for the biennium 1984-1985: Supplement No. 6 (A/38/6 and Corr.1);
- (d) Report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination: Supplement No. 38 (A/38/38);
- (e) Reports of the Secretary-General:
  - (i) Rules governing programme planning, the programme aspects of the budget, the monitoring of implementation and methods of evaluation: A/38/126;
  - (ii) Strengthening the capacity of the United Nations evaluation units and systems and timetable for review of evaluation programmes: A/38/133 and Corr.1;
  - (iii) Integration of the programme planning, budgeting, monitoring and evaluation functions in the Secretariat of the United Nations: A/C.5/38/6 and Corr.1;
  - (iv) Methods, procedures and timetable followed in the preparation of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1984-1985: A/C.5/38/7;
- (f) Note by the Secretary-General: A/38/160 (relates also to item 114);
- (g) Reports of the Advisory Committee: Supplement No. 7 (A/38/7 and Corr.1) and Supplement No. 7A (A/38/7/Add.1-23);
- (h) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/38/727;
- (i) Resolutions 38/227 A and B;

Secretary-General on the question of long-term financing arrangements for the Institute to be submitted to the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session (decision 38/446).

At the thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly will have before it a report of the Secretary-General on this subject.

Financial arrangements between the United Nations and the Committee for Promotion of Aid to Co-operatives

In paragraph 6.18 of its first report on the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1984-1985 (A/38/7 and Corr.1), the Advisory Committee recommended that the financial arrangements between the United Nations and the Committee for Promotion of Aid to Co-operatives should be reviewed by the Secretary-General.

At the thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly will have before it a report of the Secretary-General on this subject.

Industrial Development Decade for Africa: reimbursement of funds used from savings in the 1982-1983 biennium

At its thirty-eighth session, 164/ the General Assembly decided to increase the allocation to the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, to the extent possible through overall savings from the United Nations regular budget, by \$US 1 million in 1984 for assistance to African countries and to intergovernmental organizations in the implementation of the programme for the Industrial Development Decade for Africa (resolution 38/192, sect. II, para. 5) (see also item 80 (d)).

At the thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly will have before it a report of the Secretary-General on this subject.

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-seventh 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, 36/228 and 37/234).

report of the Joint Inspection Unit (A/37/358 and Corr.2) and the comments thereon of the Secretary-General (A/37/358/Add.1, annex) and the related report of the Advisory Committee (A/37/684); requested the Secretary-General to include in his future reports on consultants and experts detailed information on the employment of former staff members; and decided to review the situation at its thirty-ninth session in the light of the additional information to be provided by the Secretary-General (resolution 37/237, sect. VIII).

At the thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under section VIII of resolution 37/237.

Administrative costs of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

At its thirty-sixth session, in 1981, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, to complete the ongoing joint review of the financing of the administrative costs of the Office of the High Commissioner with a view to establishing a proper basis for the financing of these costs and to report on the matter to the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session (resolution 36/235, sect. XIII).

At its thirty-seventh session, 165/ the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General (A/C.5/37/1 and Corr.1); endorsed the opinion of the Advisory Committee that decisions on the proposals of the Secretary-General concerning the transfer of posts should be taken on a case-by-case basis in the context of his proposed programme budgets; and concurred in the other comments and observations of the Advisory Committee in its report (A/37/7/Add.3) (resolution 37/238).

At the thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly will have before it a report of the Secretary-General on this subject.

Long-term financing arrangements for the United Nations Institute for Training and Research

At its thirty-eighth session, 164/ the General Assembly, having considered the statement by the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (A/C.5/38/86) and the related report of the Advisory Committee (A/38/7/Add.20), endorsed the recommendation of the Advisory Committee contained in paragraph 7 of its report, in respect of the report of the

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- (d) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/C.5/37/1 and Corr.1 and A/C.5/37/27;
- (e) Resolutions 37/237, sect. VIII, and 37/238;
- (f) Plenary meeting: A/37/PV.114.

Conditions of service and compensation for officials other than Secretariat officials

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, 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 study 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 its thirty-eighth session, 164/ the General Assembly, having considered the report of the Secretary-General (A/C.5/38/27) and the related report of the Advisory Committee (A/38/7/Add.23), decided to amend the Pension Scheme Regulations for members of the International Court of Justice as indicated in the annex to resolution 38/239, with effect from 1 January 1984 (resolution 38/239). At the same session, the Assembly decided to defer until its thirty-ninth session consideration of the recommendations of the Secretary-General with regard to which no action had been taken during that session (resolution 38/234, sect. XVII).

At the thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly will have before it a report of the Secretary-General on this subject.

Use of experts and consultants in the United Nations

At its thirty-sixth session, in 1981, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the use of experts and consultants in the United Nations (A/C.5/36/46) and of the related report of the Advisory Committee (A/36/7/Add.15); and requested the Secretary-General to submit an updated report on this subject to the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session (resolution 36/235, sect. XIX).

At its thirty-seventh session, 165/ the General Assembly took note of the

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165/ References for the thirty-seventh session (agenda item 103):

- (a) Programme budget for the biennium 1982-1983: Supplement No. 6A (A/36/6/Add.1);
- (b) Report of the Joint Inspection Unit: A/37/358 and Corr.1 and Corr.2 and Add.1;
- (c) Reports of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions: A/37/7/Add.3 and A/37/684;

At the thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under section XXIII of resolution 38/234.

Expansion of the conference facilities of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific at Bangkok

At its thirty-eighth session, 164/ the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the expansion of the conference facilities of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific at Bangkok (A/C.5/38/34) and of the related report of the Advisory Committee (A/38/7/Add.5); concurred with the observations of the Advisory Committee as contained in its report; and accepted with appreciation the offer of the Government of Thailand of additional land for the proposed construction of expanded conference facilities of the Commission (resolution 38/234, sect. VII).

At the thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly will have before it a report of the Secretary-General on this subject.

First-class travel in the United Nations

At its thirty-fifth session, in 1980, the General Assembly requested that reports to be submitted annually by the Secretary-General on this subject to the Assembly, after its thirty-sixth session, should cover the period from 1 July to 30 June of the following year (resolution 35/217, sect X).

At its thirty-sixth and thirty-seventh sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the question (resolutions 36/235, sect. V and 37/237, sect. III).

At its thirty-eighth session, 164/ the General Assembly took note of the reports of the Secretary-General (A/C.5/38/14, A/C.5/38/22) and of the related report of the Advisory Committee (A/38/7/Add.6) (resolution 38/234, sect. IV).

At the thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under section X of resolution 35/217.

Travel of United Nations officials to attend sessions of the General Assembly

At the thirty-eighth session of the General Assembly, 164/ in response to a request by a delegation, the Secretary-General provided information on the travel of staff members to attend that session of the Assembly. At the session, the Assembly took note of the information provided by the Secretary-General; requested the Secretary-General to ensure that maximum restraint was exercised concerning such travel; and also requested the Secretary-General to inform the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session on action taken in this regard (resolution 38/234, sect. XVI).

At the thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under section XVI of resolution 38/234.

At the thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly will have before it a report of the Secretary-General on this subject.

Common services at the United Nations accommodation at Nairobi

At its thirty-fourth session, in 1979, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the United Nations agencies and programmes, including the World Bank institutions, represented at Nairobi, to prepare, for submission to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session, a report on the organization, financing and management of the common services which were to be established in the United Nations Centre at Nairobi in order to ensure that those services were shared to the maximum extent possible and that there was no duplication resulting in avoidable costs (resolution 34/233, sect. XII).

At its thirty-fifth to thirty-seventh sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the question (resolutions 35/217, sect. XVIII, 36/235, sect. X and 37/237, sect. X).

At its thirty-eighth session, 164/ the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General (A/C.5/38/35) and of the related report of the Advisory Committee (A/38/7/Add.22 and Corr.1, sect. B); and endorsed the recommendations of the Advisory Committee as contained in its report (resolution 38/234, sect. XXI).

At the thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly will have before it a report of the Secretary-General on this subject.

Adequacy of the conference facilities of the Economic Commission for Africa at Addis Ababa

At its thirty-sixth session, in 1981, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to undertake, as a matter of urgency, a study of the adequacy of the conference facilities at the headquarters of the Economic Commission for Africa to meet the demands thereon as a result of the enlarged membership and increased activities of the Commission, and to report the findings of the study, together with his suggestions, through the Commission and the Economic and Social Council, to the Assembly, at its thirty-seventh session (resolution 36/176).

At its thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General (A/C.5/37/67) and of the related report of the Advisory Committee (A/37/7/Add.18) (resolution 37/237, sect. XI).

At its thirty-eighth session, 164/ the General Assembly approved the programme of major maintenance and alterations and improvements of the conference facilities of the Commission at Addis Ababa as reflected in section VII of the report of the Secretary-General (A/C.5/38/82); deferred until its thirty-ninth session the consideration of the other proposals contained in that report; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session an updated report on this subject (resolution 38/234, sect. XXIII).



the Department of Technical Co-operation for Development (*ibid.*, sect. XI), question of backlogs in documentation (*ibid.*, sect. XII), staff training activities (Headquarters, Geneva and the regional commissions): contractual status of language teachers (*ibid.*, sect. XIII), evaluation of the performance and utility of the Information Systems Unit of the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs (*ibid.*, sect. XIV), revised estimates under section 5B (Centre for Science and Technology for Development) arising from the recommendations of the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development in its resolution 4 (V) (*ibid.*, sect. XV), travel of United Nations officials to attend sessions of the General Assembly (*ibid.*, sect. XVI), conditions of service and compensation for officials other than Secretariat officials (*ibid.*, sect. XVII), conversion of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization into a specialized agency (*ibid.*, sect. XVIII), job classification of the General Service category at Geneva (*ibid.*, sect. XIX), United Nations Institute for Training and Research (*ibid.*, sect. XX), common services at the United Nations accommodation at Nairobi (*ibid.*, sect. XXI), the United Nations accommodation at Nairobi (*ibid.*, sect. XXII) and the adequacy of the conference facilities of the Economic Commission for Africa at Addis Ababa (*ibid.*, sect. XXIII). The Assembly also adopted resolutions on the health insurance contributions by the organizations of the United Nations common system (38/235), unforeseen and extraordinary expenses for the biennium 1984-1985 (38/237), the Working Capital Fund for the biennium 1984-1985 (38/238) and the pension scheme for the members of the International Court of Justice (38/239).

At the thirty-ninth 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 1984-1985;
- (b) Reports of the Advisory Committee: Supplement No. 7 (A/39/7) and Supplement No. 7A (A/39/7/Add.1- ).

A number of other documents will be submitted under this item, in particular on the following subjects:

#### United Nations accommodation at Nairobi

At its thirty-second session, in 1977, the General Assembly approved the construction of permanent headquarters facilities for the United Nations Environment Programme and accommodation for the other United Nations offices at Nairobi (resolution 32/208).

At its thirty-third to thirty-seventh sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the question (decision 33/441 and resolutions 34/233, sect. XI, 35/222, 36/235, sect. IX and 37/237, sect. IX).

At its thirty-eighth session, 164/ the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General (A/C.5/38/36) and of the related report of the Advisory Committee (A/38/7/Add.22 and Corr.1, sect. A) (resolution 38/234, sect. XXII).

At its thirty-eighth session, 164/ the General Assembly approved appropriations for the biennium 1984-1985 amounting to \$1,587,159,800 and income estimates for the same period totalling \$283,892,800 (resolutions 38/236 A and B). The Assembly also resolved that budget appropriations for the year 1984 totalling \$791,257,700 should be financed in accordance with regulations 5.1 and 5.2 of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations (resolution 38/236 C). At the same session, the Assembly, in the course of its consideration of various questions relating to the programme budget for the biennium 1984-1985, adopted resolutions relating to the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (resolution 38/234, sect. I), International Computing Centre (*ibid.*, sect. II), Advisory Committee for the Co-ordination of Information Systems (*ibid.*, sect. III), first-class travel and organization and methods for official travel (*ibid.*, sect. IV), revised estimates under section 27 (Public information): Yearbook of the United Nations (*ibid.*, sect. V), Yearbook of the United Nations (*ibid.*, sect. VI), expansion of the conference facilities of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific at Bangkok (*ibid.*, sect. VII), United Nations language-training programme (*ibid.*, sect. VIII), report of the Joint Inspection Unit on the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs (*ibid.*, sect. IX), Regional Commissions Liaison Office (*ibid.*, sect. X), report of the Joint Inspection Unit on

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164/ References for the thirty-eighth session (agenda item 109):

- (a) Proposed programme budget for the biennium 1984-1985: Supplement No. 6 (A/38/6 and Corr.1);
- (b) Programme budget for the biennium 1984-1985: Supplement No. 6A (A/38/6/Add.1);
- (c) Report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination: Supplement No. 38 (A/38/38);
- (d) Report of the Secretary-General: A/C.5/38/7;
- (e) Reports of the Advisory Committee: Supplement No. 7 (A/38/7 and Corr.1 and Corr.2) and Supplement No. 7A (A/38/7/Add.1-23);
- (f) Reports of the Joint Inspection Unit: A/38/172, A/38/333 and Corr.1 and A/38/334 (relate also to item 114);
- (g) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/38/760 and Corr.1;
- (h) Resolutions 38/234, 38/235, 38/236 A to C and 38/237 to 38/239;
- (i) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/38/SR.7, 12-23, 26-32, 34-37, 39, 40, 42-44, 46, 49, 51, 52, 54-71 and 73-75;
- (j) Plenary meeting: A/38/PV.104.

reports of the Board of Auditors and concurred with the observations and comments thereon of the Advisory Committee (resolution 38/30). At the same session, the Assembly decided to amend the annex to the Financial Regulations of the United Nations, entitled "Additional terms of reference governing the audit of the United Nations", to read as shown in the decision (decision 38/408).

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

(a) Financial reports:

- (i) United Nations: Supplement No. 5 (A/39/5);
- (ii) United Nations Development Programme: Supplement No. 5A (A/39/5/Add.1);
- (iii) United Nations Children's Fund: Supplement No. 5B (A/39/5/Add.2);
- (iv) United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East: Supplement No. 5C (A/39/5/Add.3);
- (v) United Nations Institute for Training and Research: Supplement No. 5D (A/39/5/Add.4);
- (vi) Voluntary funds administered by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees: Supplement No. 5E (A/39/5/Add.5);
- (vii) Fund of the United Nations Environment Programme: Supplement No. 5F (A/39/5/Add.6);
- (viii) United Nations Fund for Population Activities: Supplement No. 5G (A/39/5/Add.7);
- (ix) United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation: Supplement No. 5H (A/39/5/Add.8);
- (x) United Nations Industrial Development Fund: Supplement No. 5I (A/39/5/Add.9);

(b) Report of the Advisory Committee.

110. 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.

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-eighth session, 163/ the General Assembly accepted the various

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163/ References for the thirty-eighth session (agenda item 107):

- (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 and Corr.1);
  - (iv) United Nations Institute for Training and Research: Supplement No. 5D (A/38/5/Add.4 and Corr.1);
  - (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) Note by the Secretary-General: A/38/313 and Corr.1;
- (c) Report of the Advisory Committee: A/38/433;
- (d) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/38/492;
- (e) Resolution 38/30 and decision 38/408;
- (f) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/38/SR.3 and 5-8;
- (g) Plenary meeting: A/38/PV.71.

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 had before it a note by the Secretary-General (A/38/352) in which he stated that, in view of recent developments regarding the question of East Timor, he did not consider it opportune to submit a substantive report on his efforts to contribute to a comprehensive settlement of the problem to the Assembly at that time and proposed to report to the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session. On the recommendation of the General Committee (A/38/250, para. 22), the Assembly decided to include the item in the provisional agenda of its thirty-ninth session (decision 38/402).

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

- (a) Report of the Special Committee: A/39/23 (Parts I-VIII), to be subsequently issued as Supplement No. 23 (A/39/23);
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General.

109. Financial reports and audited financial statements, and reports of the Board of Auditors:

- (a) United Nations
- (b) United Nations Development Programme
- (c) United Nations Children's Fund
- (d) United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East
- (e) United Nations Institute for Training and Research
- (f) Voluntary funds administered by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
- (g) Fund of the United Nations Environment Programme
- (h) United Nations Fund for Population Activities
- (i) United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation
- (j) United Nations Industrial Development Fund

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

108. 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 within the meaning of Chapter XI of the Charter and requested the Government of Portugal to transmit to the Secretary-General, in accordance with the provisions of Chapter XI, information on the conditions prevailing in the Territories, which included Timor (resolution 1542 (XV)). Thereafter, the Assembly annually reviewed the question of Territories under Portuguese administration, until its thirtieth session when, under that item, it adopted a separate resolution on the question of Timor (resolution 3485 (XXX)).

At its thirty-first session, the General Assembly considered the question of Timor, under the item entitled "Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples", and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-second session an item entitled "Question of East Timor" (resolution 31/53).

From its thirty-second session to its thirty-sixth session, the General Assembly maintained the item on its agenda and adopted a resolution on this question at each session.

At its thirty-seventh session, 162/ the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to initiate consultations with all parties directly concerned, with a view to exploring avenues for achieving a comprehensive settlement of the problem and to report thereon to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session; requested the Special Committee to keep the situation in the Territory under active

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162/ 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/PV.77.

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-eighth session, 161/ 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-ninth session (resolution 38/53).

At the thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 38/53.

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161/ References for the thirty-eighth session (agenda item 106):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/38/549;
- (b) Report of the Fourth Committee: A/38/611;
- (c) Resolution 38/53;
- (d) Meetings of the Fourth Committee: A/C.4/38/SR.8,10-18 and 20;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/38/PV.86.

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-eighth session, 160/ the General Assembly endorsed the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa (A/38/467); 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 1983 from the corresponding figure in 1982; 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 38/52).

At the thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 38/52.

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160/ References for the thirty-eighth session (agenda item 105):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/38/469;
- (b) Report of the Fourth Committee: A/38/610;
- (c) Resolution 38/52;
- (d) Meetings of the Fourth Committee: A/C.4/38/SR.8, 10-18 and 20;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/38/PV.86.



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 Léon (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)
Twenty-eighth	Mr. Yahya Mahmassani (Lebanon)	Mr. Kofi Sekyama (Ghana)	Mr. Aykut Berk (Turkey)
Twenty-ninth	Mrs. Aminata Marico (Mali)	Miss Graziella Dubra (Uruguay)	Mr. Dietrich von Kyaw (Federal Republic of Germany)
Thirtieth	Mr. Ladislav Smíd (Czechoslovakia)	Mr. Gholam Ali Sayar (Islamic Republic of Iran)	Mrs. Sekela Kaninda (Zaire)
		Mrs. Gwen Etondé Burnley (Cameroon)	
		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 Farka Farouk (Tunisia)  Mr. Miguel Alfonso Martínez (Cuba)	Mr. Ibrahim Badawi (Egypt)
Thirty-second	Mrs. Lucille Mair (Jamaica)	Mrs. Luvsandanzangiin Ider (Mongolia)  Mr. Eigil Pedersen (Denmark)	Mr. Fuad Mubarak Ali Al-Hinai (Oman)
Thirty-third	Mrs. Leticia R. Shahani (Philippines)	Mr. Chérif Bachir Djigo (Senegal)  Mr. Anestis Papastefanou (Greece)	Miss Ana del Carmen Richter (Argentina)
Thirty-fourth	Mr. Samir I. Sobhy (Egypt)	Mr. Jainendra Kumar Jain (India)  Mrs. Claudia Restrepo de Reyes (Colombia)	Mr. Nikolai N. Komissarov (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic)
Thirty-fifth	Mr. Ivan Garvalov (Bulgaria)	Mrs. Carmen Silva de Aroha (Peru)  Mr. Johan Nordenfelt (Sweden)	Miss Olajumoke Oladayo Obafemi (Nigeria)
Thirty-sixth	Mr. Declan O'Donovan (Ireland)	Mr. Mario A. Esquivel Tobar (Costa Rica)  Mrs. Dordana Masmoudi (Tunisia)	Mr. Naoharu Fuji (Japan)
Thirty-seventh	Mr. Carlos Calero Rodrigues (Brazil)	Mr. Dharar Abdul Razzak Razzoqi (Kuwait)  Mr. Willi Schlegel (German Democratic Republic)	Mr. Karl Borchard (Federal Republic of Germany)

D. Third Committee (continued)

Session

Thirty-eighth

Chairman

Mr. Saroj Chavanaviraj  
(Thailand)

Rapporteur

Mrs. Moussokoro Sangaré Kaba  
(Guinea)

Vice-Chairman

Mr. Roderick L. Bell  
(Canada)

Mrs. María A. Flórez  
(Cuba)

E. Fourth Committee

<u>Session</u>	<u>Chairman</u>	<u>Vice-Chairman</u>	<u>Rapporteur</u>
Twentieth	Mr. Majib Rahnema (Islamic Republic of Iran)	Mr. Emmanuel Bruce (Togo)	Mr. K. Natwar Singh (India)
Twenty-first	Mr. Fakhreddine Mohamed (Sudan)	Mr. N. T. D. Kanakarathne (Sri Lanka)	Mr. Mohsen S. Esfandiary (Islamic Republic of Iran)
Twenty-second	Mr. George J. Tomeh (Syrian Arab Republic)	Mr. E. A. Braithwaite (Guyana)	Mr. Buyantyn Dashtseren (Mongolia)
Twenty-third	Mr. P. V. J. Solomon (Trinidad and Tobago)	Mr. Buyantyn Dashtseren (Mongolia)	Mr. James E. K. Aggrey-Orleans (Ghana)
Twenty-fourth	Mr. Théodore Idzumbuir (Zaire)	Mr. Luben Pentchev (Bulgaria)	Mr. Mohamed Ali Abdullah (Democratic Yemen)
Twenty-fifth	Mr. Vernon Johnson Mwaanga (Zambia)	Mr. Assad K. Sadry (Islamic Republic of Iran)	Mr. Horacio Sevilla Borja (Ecuador)
Twenty-sixth	Mr. Keith Johnson (Jamaica)	Mrs. Brita Skottsberg Ahman (Sweden)	Mr. Yilma Tadesse (Ethiopia)
Twenty-seventh	Mr. Zdenek 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. F. Heidweiller (Netherlands)	Mr. Ivan G. Garvalov (Bulgaria)
		Mrs. Famah Joka-Bangura (Sierra Leone)	
Twenty-ninth	Mr. Buyantyn Dashtseren (Mongolia)	Mr. Mohamad Sidik (Indonesia)	Mr. Arnaldo H. S. Araújo (Guinea-Bissau)
		Mr. Stanislav Suja (Czechoslovakia)	
Thirtieth	Mrs. Famah Joka-Bangura (Sierra Leone)	Mr. Amer Salih Aram (Iraq)	Mr. Rui Quartín 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)
Thirty-second	Mr. Mowaffak Allaf (Syrian Arab Republic)	Mr. Raymond Tchicaya (Gabon)	Mr. Gürsel Demirok (Turkey)
Thirty-third	Mr. Leonid A. Dolguchits (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. Khaled Q. Al-Said (Oman)	Mr. Daniel de la Pedraja (Mexico)
Thirty-fourth	Mr. Thomas S. Boya (Benin)	Mr. Mampuya-Musungayi Nkumbe (Zaire)	Mr. Ron S. Morris (Australia)
Thirty-fifth	Mr. Noel G. Sinclair (Guyana)	Mr. Mir Abdul Wahab Siddiq (Afghanistan)	Mr. Aryoday Lal (Fiji)
Thirty-sixth	Mr. Jasim Yousif Jamal (Qatar)	Mr. Thomas S. Boya (Benin)	Mr. Ibrahim O. Addabashi (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya)
Thirty-seventh	Mr. Raúl Roa Kouri (Cuba)	Mr. Luis Alberto Varela Quiros (Costa Rica)	Mr. Victor G. Garcia (Philippines)
		Mr. Makhaola Nkai Leretholi (Lesotho)	
		Mr. Frantisek Penazka (Czechoslovakia)	
		Mr. Isselmou Ould Sidi Ahmed Vall (Mauritania)	
		Mr. Gerhard Schröter (German Democratic Republic)	
		Mr. Essam Sadek Ramadan (Egypt)	
		Mr. Jukka Valtasaari (Finland)	

E. Fourth Committee (continued)

<u>Session</u>	<u>Chairman</u>	<u>Vice-Chairman</u>	<u>Rapporteur</u>
Thirty-eighth	Mr. Ali Treiki (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya)	Mr. Jaime Hermida Castillo (Nicaragua)	Mr. Rudolph Yossiphov (Bulgaria)
		Mr. Ralph Karepa (Papua New Guinea)	

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 (Islamic Republic of Iran)	Mr. B. J. Lynch (New Zealand)
Twenty-third	Mr. G. G. Tchernouchchenko (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. W. G. M. Olivier (Canada)	Mr. Santiago Meyer Picón (Mexico)
Twenty-fourth	Mr. David Silveira da Mota (Brazil)	Mr. Gindeel I. Gindeel (Sudan)	Mr. Paul André Beaulieu (Canada)
Twenty-fifth	Mr. Max Wershof (Canada)	Mr. Jozsef Tardos (Hungary)	Mr. Gregor Woschnagg (Austria)
Twenty-sixth	Mr. Olu Sanu (Nigeria)	Mr. Gregor Woschnagg (Austria)	Mr. Mohamed M. El Baradei (Egypt)
Twenty-seventh	Mr. Motoo Ogiso (Japan)	Mr. Joseph O. Cleland (Ghana)	Mr. Babooram Rambissoon (Trinidad and Tobago)
Twenty-eighth	Mr. C. S. M. Mselle (United Republic of Tanzania)	Miss Fernanda Forcignano (Italy)	Mr. Oleg N. Pashkevich (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic)
Twenty-ninth	Mr. Costa P. Caranicas (Greece)	Mr. Simón Arboleda (Colombia)	Mr. Ernesto C. Garrido (Philippines)
		Mr. Morteza Talieh (Islamic Republic of Iran)	
		Mr. Kemal Dipp Gómez (Dominican Republic)	Mr. Mahmoud M. Osman (Egypt)
		Mr. Ernesto C. Garrido (Philippines)	

F. Fifth Committee (continued)

<u>Session</u>	<u>Chairman</u>	<u>Vice-Chairman</u>	<u>Rapporteur</u>
Thirtieth	Mr. Christopher R. Thomas (Trinidad and Tobago)	Mr. Yasushi Akashi (Japan)	Mr. Ahmed Aboul Gheit (Egypt)
		Mr. Youri M. Matseiko (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic)	
Thirty-first	Mr. Ali Sunni Muntasser (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya)	Mr. Anwar Kemal (Pakistan)	Mr. Brian Nason (Ireland)
		Mr. Atilio Norberto Molteni (Argentina)	
Thirty-second	Mr. Morteza Talieh (Islamic Republic of Iran)	Mr. Oswaldo Gamboa (Venezuela)	Mr. Pyotr Grigoryevich Belyaev (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic)
		Mr. Rudolf Schmidt (Federal Republic of Germany)	
Thirty-third	Mr. Clarus Kobina Sekyi (Ghana)	Mr. Orlando Marville (Barbados)	Mr. Hamzah M. Hamzah (Syrian Arab Republic)
		Miss Doris Muck (Austria)	
Thirty-fourth	Mr. André Xavier Pirson (Belgium)	Mr. Andrzej Abraszewski (Poland)	Mr. Ali Ben-Said Khamis (Algeria)
		Mr. Enrique Buj Flores (Mexico)	
Thirty-fifth	Mr. Enrique Buj Flores (Mexico)	Mr. Hamed A. El-Houderi (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya)	Mr. Carl C. Pedersen (Canada)
		Mr. Anatoly Golovko (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic)	
Thirty-sixth	Mr. Abdel-Rahman Abdalla (Sudan)	Mr. Soemadi Brotodiningrat (Indonesia)	Mr. Mario Martorell (Peru)
		Mr. Michael Godfrey (New Zealand)	



F. Fifth Committee (continued)

<u>Session</u>	<u>Chairman</u>	<u>Vice-Chairman</u>	<u>Rapporteur</u>
Thirty-seventh	Mr. Andrzej Abraszewski (Poland)	Mr. Sumihiro Kuyama (Japan)	Mr. Mohamed El Safty (Egypt)
		Mr. Ernest Besley Maycock (Barbados)	
Thirty-eighth	Mr. Sumihiro Kuyama (Japan)	Mr. Henrik Amnéus (Sweden)	Mr. Even Fontaine Ortiz (Cuba)
		Mr. Tommo Monthe (Cameroon)	

G. Sixth Committee		
<u>Session</u>	<u>Chairman</u>	<u>Vice-Chairman</u>
Twentieth	Mr. Abdullah El-Erian (Egypt)	Mr. Constantin Flitan (Romania)
Twenty-first	Mr. Vratislav Pechota (Czechoslovakia)	Mr. Armando Molina (Venezuela)
Twenty-second	Mr. Edvard Hambro (Norway)	Mr. Maluki Mwendwa (Kenya)
Twenty-third	Mr. K. Krishna Rao (India)	Mr. Hugo Juan Gobbi (Argentina)
Twenty-fourth	Mr. Gonzalo Alcívar (Ecuador)	Mr. Paul B. Engo (Cameroon)
Twenty-fifth	Mr. Paul B. Engo (Cameroon)	Mr. Piet-Hein J. M. Houben (Netherlands)
Twenty-sixth	Mr. Zenon Rossides (Cyprus)	Mr. Duke Esmond Pollard (Guyana)
Twenty-seventh	Mr. Eric Suy (Belgium)	Mr. Andreas J. Jacovides (Cyprus)
		Mr. Rodrigo Velasco Arboleda (Colombia)
Twenty-eighth	Mr. Sergio González Gálvez (Mexico)	Mr. Milan Sahović (Yugoslavia)
		Mr. B. A. Shitta-Bey (Nigeria)
Twenty-ninth	Mr. Milan Sahović (Yugoslavia)	Mr. Bengt Broms (Finland)
		Mr. Abdelkrim Gana (Tunisia)
Thirtieth	Mr. Frank Xavier Njenga (Kenya)	Mr. Víctor Manuel Godoy Figueredo (Paraguay)
		Mr. Alfons Klafkowski (Poland)
		Mr. Eike Bracklo (Federal Republic of Germany)
		Mr. Joseph A. Sanders (Guyana)
		Mr. Simon N. Bozanga (Central African Republic)
		Mr. Joseph Mande-Ndjapou (Central African Republic)
		Mr. Alfons Klafkowski (Poland)
		Mr. B. A. Shitta-Bey (Nigeria)
		Mr. Hisashi Owada (Japan)
		Mr. Piet-Hein J. M. Houben (Netherlands)
		Mr. Gheorghe Secarin (Romania)
		Mr. Sergio González Gálvez (Mexico)
		Mr. Gaetano Arangio Ruiz (Italy)
		Mr. Gonzalo Alcívar (Ecuador)

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. Zenon Rossides (Cyprus)	Mr. Valentin V. Bojilov (Bulgaria)
Thirty-second	Mr. Enrique Gaviria (Colombia)	Mr. Valentin V. Bojilov (Bulgaria)  Mr. Thabo Makeka (Lesotho)	Mr. Awn S. Al-Khasawneh (Jordan)
Thirty-third	Mr. Luigi Ferrari-Bravo (Italy)	Mr. Davoud Bavand (Islamic Republic of Iran)  Mr. Alexandru Bolintineanu (Romania)	Mr. Ibrahim Abdul-Aziz Omar (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya)
Thirty-fourth	Mr. Pracha Guna-Kasem (Thailand)	Mr. Emmanuel T. Esquea Guerrero (Dominican Republic)  Mr. Klaus E. D. A. Zehentner (Federal Republic of Germany)	Mr. Jargalsaikhany Enkhasaikhany (Mongolia)
Thirty-fifth	Mr. Abdul G. Koroma (Sierra Leone)	Mr. Philippe Kirsch (Canada)  Miss Martha Oliveros (Argentina)	Mr. Wolfgang Hampe (German Democratic Republic)
Thirty-sixth	Mr. Juan José Calle y Calle (Peru)	Mr. M. El-Banhawy (Egypt)  Mr. J. Enkhasaikhany (Mongolia)	Mr. Antonio Vimal (Spain)
Thirty-seventh	Mr. Philippe Kirsch (Canada)	Mr. Ion Diaconu (Romania)  Mr. Peter D. Maynard (Bahamas)	Miss Salwa Gabriel Berberi (Sudan)
Thirty-eighth	Mr. Eliès Gastli (Tunisia)	Mr. Eladio Knipping-Victoria (Dominican Republic)	Mr. Soud Mohamad Zedan (Saudi Arabia)

Vice-Presidents of the General Assembly

(The permanent members of the Security Council have been omitted from the table)

[illegible]

\* The General Assembly did not elect any Vice-Presidents.

Member States	Sessions																																							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19*	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38		
German Democratic Republic																																								
Germany, Federal Republic of																																								
Ghana																x									x															
Greece																x											x													
Guatemala																																								
Guinea																	x																							
Guyana																																								
Haiti																		x																						
Honduras																																								
Hungary																																								
Iceland																																								
India																																								
Indonesia																																								
Iran (Islamic Republic of)																																								
Iraq																																								
Israel																																								
Italy																																								
Ivory Coast																																								
Jamaica																																								
Japan																																								
Jordan																																								
Kenya																																								
Kuwait																																								
Lao People's Democratic Republic																																								
Lebanon																																								
Lesotho																																								
Liberia																																								
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya																																								
Luxembourg																																								
Madagascar																																								
Malawi																																								
Malaysia																																								
Mali																																								
Malta																																								
Mauritania																																								
Mauritius																																								

\* 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	38		
Mexico	x	x					x									x																								
Mongolia																																								
Morocco																																								
Mozambique																																								
Nepal																																								
Netherlands																																								
New Zealand																																								
Nicaragua																																								
Niger																																								
Nigeria																																								
Norway																																								
Oman																																								
Pakistan																																								
Panama																																								
Papua New Guinea																																								
Paraguay																																								
Peru																																								
Philippines																																								
Poland																																								
Qatar																																								
Romania																																								
Rwanda																																								
Senegal																																								
Seychelles																																								
Sierra Leone																																								
Singapore																																								
Somalia																																								
South Africa																																								
Spain																																								
Sri Lanka																																								
Sudan																																								
Swaziland																																								
Sweden																																								
Syrian Arab Republic																																								
Thailand																																								
Togo																																								
Trinidad and Tobago																																								
Tunisia																																								
Turkey																																								

\* The General Assembly did not elect any Vice-Presidents.

ANNEX III (continued)

	Sessions																																								
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19*	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38			
Member States																							x																		
Uganda																								x																x	
Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic																									x															x	
United Arab Emirates																												x													
United Republic of Tanzania																																	x								
Upper Volta																																								x	
Uruguay													x																												
Venezuela	x					x								x													x														x
Yemen																																									
Yugoslavia																																									
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
Algeria																				
Argentina				x	x															
Australia	x	x																		
Austria																				
Bangladesh																				
Belgium																				
Benin																				
Bolivia																				
Brazil																				
Bulgaria																				
Burundi																				
Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic																				
Cameroon																				
Canada																				
Chile																				
Colombia																				
Costa Rica																				
Cuba																				
Czechoslovakia																				
Denmark																				
Ecuador																				
Egypt																				
Ethiopia																				
Finland																				
Gabon																				
German Democratic Republic																				
Germany, Federal																				
Republic of																				
Ghana																				
Greece																				
Guinea																				
Guyana																				
Hungary																				
India																				
Indonesia																				



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...

"... to restore all its rights to the People's Republic of China and to recognize the representatives of its Government as the only legitimate representatives of China to the United Nations, and to expel forthwith the representatives of Chiang Kai-shek from the place which they unlawfully occupy at the United Nations and in all the organizations related to it."

[illegible]

## ANNEX V (continued)

[illegible]

1. . . .

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## ANNEX VI

## States Members of the United Nations

[illegible]

6.



[illegible]

1...

ANNEX VI (continued)

	Year of admission																																									
	1945	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83			
Member States																																										
United Republic of Tanzania																	x																									
United States of America																																										
Upper Volta	x																x																									
Uruguay																																										
Vanuatu																																										x
Venezuela																																										
Viet Nam																																										
Yemen																																										
Yugoslavia			x																																							
Zaire																	x																									
Zambia																				x																						
Zimbabwe																																										x

# 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 the Drafting of an International Convention against <u>Apartheid</u> in Sports .....	31
<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 .....	62
<u>Ad Hoc</u> Committee on the World Disarmament Conference .....	63
Advisory Commission of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East .....	75
Advisory Committee for the International Youth Year .....	85
Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions ....	17 (a)
Advisory Committee on the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa .....	106
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 .....	99
Commission on Human Settlements .....	80 (j)
Committee for Programme and Co-ordination .....	16 (d)
Committee on Conferences .....	115
Committee on Contributions .....	17 (b)
Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes .....	81 (h)
Committee on Information .....	74

<u>Organ</u>	<u>Item of preliminary list</u>
Committee on Relations with the Host Country .....	133
Committee on the Development and Utilization of New and Renewable Sources of Energy .....	80 (m)
Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women ....	94 (a)
Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination .....	88 (a)
Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People .....	33
Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space .....	72
Committee on the Review and Appraisal of the Implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade .....	80 (a)
Conference on Disarmament .....	65
Consultative Committee on the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women .....	93 (c)
Council of the United Nations University .....	82 (b)
Credentials Committee .....	3
Disarmament Commission .....	65
Economic and Social Council .....	15 (b)
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